

Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead

Archaeological Watching Brief



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Archaeological Watching Brief

Prosiect Rhif / Project No. G2441

Adroddiad Rhif / Report No.1287

Prepared for: BC Services (Anglesey) Ltd

December 2015

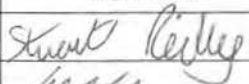
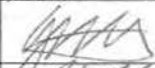
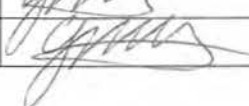
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SUMMARY

*Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was asked by Mr. Brett Collett of BC Services (Anglesey) Ltd to conduct an archaeological watching brief on the site of the Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead, Anglesey (centred on NGR **SH245825**).*

The archaeological watching brief involved monitoring the excavation of the foundation trenches for the new building and an archaeological trial hole in the vicinity of associated new drainage along the eastern boundary of the development. The watching brief uncovered a demolition layer and the remnants of a stone wall footing, associated with the Old Scout's Hall that formerly occupied the site. The topsoil was a good quality clayey or silty loam, which due to its composition and dark colour would suggest it had a high organic content and was well maintained prior to the development of the hall. The condition of the soil, the presence of late 19th and 20th century pottery would correspond with allotment gardens being indicated on the Third Edition Ordnance Survey Maps.

1. INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was asked by *Mr. Brett Collett of BC Services (Anglesey) Ltd* to conduct an archaeological watching brief on the site of the Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead, Anglesey (centred on NGR **SH245825**). The Old Scout's Hall has been demolished and the site is currently a vacant plot of land (Plate 01). The plot measures approximately 380m² and is situated on Garreg Domas road in a residential area on the outskirts of Holyhead town centre, within the designated Holyhead Conservation Area (Figure 01).

Historic mapping indicated that the development site was undeveloped prior to the 20th century. Buried archaeological remains though may survive within the site boundary and information retrieved from any intrusive ground investigation has the potential to enhance understanding of the scale and nature of Roman and medieval activity in Holyhead (GAPS 2015).

Therefore an intensive archaeological watching brief was undertaken for the excavation of foundation trenches for a new three storey building to house nine flats and a trial hole in the vicinity of associated new drainage along the eastern boundary of the development. This work was conducted on the 25th November and 1st December 2015, respectively.

The work was carried out according to a specification agreed by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) on 20th November 2015 (Appendix I). The scheme was monitored by GAPS.

The watching brief conformed to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014). Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Registered Archaeological Organisation*.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A brief examination of the regional Historic Environment Record (held at the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor) and Coflein revealed that the development is located approximately 150m to the south-west of Caer Gybi Roman fort (scheduled monument An031) and within an area of predominantly 19th century built heritage (Figure 01).

Caer Gybi is a stoutly walled rectangular enclosure that crowned a low cliff overlooking Holyhead harbour. It is thought to be a late Roman (third or fourth century AD) strongpoint presumably concerned with maritime activities. At some point in the medieval period a monastery was established within the walls and this later became a large collegiate church (NPRN 27500). There is also a second medieval church or chapel, Eglwys-y-Bedd (NPRN 43590). In 1646 the Fort of Holyhead held a Parliamentary garrison.

It is a near rectangular enclosure, about 67m north-north-east to south-south-west by 44m. The walls are 1.8m thick and rise from 2.6m (internally) to 4.0m (externally) to a wall walk and ruined parapet. The eastern side is now marked by a more recent wall along the top of the old cliff, and the fort may once have been open on this, the seaward, side. There are round towers at each corner. Those at the western angles are about 5.0m across and appear to be original. The eastern towers are about 7.5m across. The north-east tower is thought to be a medieval rebuild, restored in the seventeenth century and late nineteenth century. The south-east tower was rebuilt in the late nineteenth century. The modern twin arched gateway in the south wall occupies an original entrance.

Excavations beyond the north walls uncovered the wall of a building abutting the north-west tower. This was of similar construction to the tower and is likely to have been Roman. There was no trace of a ditch on this side. Given that the work was refortified in the medieval period, the placement of a garrison here in the seventeenth century could reflect an earlier practice.

The built heritage includes large public buildings such as the Magistrates Court (MPRN 416022) off Stanley Street, Grade II listed churches like Hyfrydle Chapel (PRN 14738) and the Tabernacle Congregational Church (PRN 17176) off Thomas Street, shops, for example, the Grade II listed Holyhead New Market Hall (NPRN 23139) and domestic buildings like the terraced houses of Cambria Street (NPRN 415993). A more detailed list of the buildings within the immediate vicinity of the site on Garreg Domas road can be seen in Appendix II. There are no known archaeological sites within the boundary of the development.

An examination of the First (1890), Second (1900) and Third (1924) Edition Ordnance Survey Maps of the area (Sheet XI.02) showed that the development was located in an empty plot of land, with allotment gardens being indicated on the Third Edition map (Figures 02-04). The Old Scout's Hall, which formerly occupied the site, was built in the mid-20th century and prior to the start of the archaeological watching brief the building has been demolished and cleared of debris.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Watching Brief

(Reproduced from Institute for Archaeologists 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*)

The definition of an archaeological watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.

This definition and Standard do not cover chance observations, which should lead to an appropriate archaeological project being designed and implemented, nor do they apply to monitoring for preservation of remains in situ.

An archaeological watching brief is divided in to four categories according the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*:

- comprehensive (present during all ground disturbance)
- intensive (present during sensitive ground disturbance)
- intermittent (viewing the trenches after machining)
- partial (as and when seems appropriate).

An **intensive** watching brief was agreed with GAPS for this development, to be completed during the excavation of the foundation trenches. The trenches were excavated on the 25th November 2015. Subsequent to this work and further discussion with GAPS, a trial hole was excavated in the south east corner of the site in advance of work associated with drainage for the new build. The trial hole was excavated on the 1st December 2015.

The intention of this programme of archaeological works was to ensure the recording of archaeological remains that will be destroyed or otherwise compromised by the proposed development.

The **watching brief** consisted of the following:

- Observation of non-archaeological excavation works associated with the foundation trenches of the new build.
- An archaeological trial hole was excavated in the south east corner of the development in advance of drainage work.
- A written and photographic record of the excavation of the foundation trenches and the trial hole.

- Preparation of full archive report.
- Photographic images were taken with a digital SLR (Nikon D40) camera set to maximum resolution (3008 × 2000 6.1 effective megapixels) in RAW format and will be converted to TIFF and JPEG format for archiving;
- A day record sheet and photographic record sheet were completed using GAT proformas. 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 G2441_Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead_001 to G2441_ Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead _037; see Appendix III for a reproduction of the metadata).

4 RESULTS OF WATCHING BRIEF

4.1 Foundation Trenches

In total 7 foundation trenches were excavated (Figure 05) across the footing of the new development by a 360° excavator fitted with a narrow toothless trenching bucket (Plate 02). The trenches were excavated to an average depth of between 0.90 and 1.0m and width of 0.80m. The excavation of the foundation trenches revealed three distinct layers: a demolition layer, topsoil and subsoil with an underlying compact, cohesive orange boulder clay with occasional outcrops of shale bedrock (Plate 03).

The demolition layer was encountered across most of the site, in particular trenches 1, 2, 3 and 5. It had a depth of between 0.40m and 0.50m. The layer was comprised of large, irregular shaped shale boulders, mixed with fragments of red brick, broken timber and mortar (Plate 04). The demolition layer overlaid the topsoil and subsoil and was the remnants of the Old Scout's Hall.

The topsoil had a depth of between 0.30m and 0.35m. It consisted of a loose, fine dark brownish black clayey loam and frequent small stones (Plate 05). The topsoil had surprisingly few artefacts, with the biggest concentration being along the southern half of the development in trenches 3, 4 and 6. In this area of the site the occasional sherd of late 19th and early 20th century black glazed earthenware and tin glazed pot was uncovered, noted and discarded. The topsoil was below the demolition layer and overlaid the subsoil.

The subsoil was between 0.30m and 0.40m in depth. It consisted of a cohesive mid or dark brown silty clay with no inclusions. It was sealed beneath the topsoil and/or the demolition layer and overlaid the boulder clay (Plate 06).

The foundation trenches were typically excavated close to or across the footings for the Old Scout's Hall. It was most evident in trenches 1, 2, 5 and 6 (Plate 07). The footings consisted of light greyish blue shale boulders, with no apparent bounding material, (Plate 08) and had been cut through the topsoil, subsoil and the upper levels of the boulder clay natural (Plate 09), with a surviving height of 0.60m and width of 0.60m.

The floor level of the demolished garage, which had been located at the south west corner of the development, was uncovered along the southern terminal of Trench 6. It comprised of square red ceramic floor tiles bedded in a thin layer of orange sand, with a combined depth of 0.10m (Plate 10).

Trench 7 could not be excavated during the watching brief as live services connected with No. 2 Garreg Domas, were uncovered which ran along the length of the property (Plate 11).

4.2 Archaeological Trial Hole

Further to the excavation of the foundation trenches and consultation with GAPS, an archaeological trial hole was excavated in the southeast corner of the development in advance of drainage work. The drainage will consist of permeable concrete block pavement that will extend along the eastern and south eastern corner of the site. The majority of this area coincided with the rear of the Old Scout's Hall, which is a filled in basement that had a depth of approximately 2m (pers. comm. Brett Collett) and the drainage will have a maximum excavated depth of 0.30m. The south eastern area of the site though had not been developed and thus the trial hole was excavated to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits/remains.

The trial hole was located within 2.0m of the southern boundary and 1.5m of the eastern boundary (Plate 12). It measured 3.5m long, 1.4m wide and 1.0m deep and was excavated by a 360° excavator fitted with a narrow toothless trenching bucket. The layers encountered were similar to those uncovered in the foundation trenches. The topsoil had a depth of 0.60m and consisted of a fine, loose dark brownish black silty loam mixed with occasional building debris and small stones. Occasional sherds of late 19th and 20th century pottery, clay pipe stems, animal bone and sea shells were recovered from the topsoil. These artefacts were noted and discarded. It overlaid a cohesive, fine mid brown silty clay subsoil that was mixed with the occasional shale stone (Plate 13). Sealed beneath the subsoil was a substantial lump of shale bedrock, located in the centre of the trial hole (Plate 14).

5 CONCLUSIONS

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was asked by *Mr. Brett Collett of BC Services (Anglesey) Ltd* to conduct an archaeological watching brief on the site of the Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead, Anglesey. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for the new build and a trial hole for the drainage along the eastern edge of the development.

The archaeological watching brief uncovered a demolition layer and the remnants of a stone wall footing, associated with the Old Scout's Hall that formerly occupied the site. The topsoil was a good quality clayey or silty loam, which due to its composition and dark colour would suggest it had a high organic content and was well maintained prior to the development of the hall. The condition of the soil, the presence of late 19th and 20th century pottery would correspond with allotment gardens being indicated on the Third Edition Ordnance Survey Maps. Aside from this information nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered during the monitoring of the excavation of the foundation trenches or of the trial hole.

6. REFERENCES

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 *Standards and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*;

English Heritage 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects*.

English Heritage, 2011. *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*.

Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS), 2015. *Design Brief for Archaeological Mitigation*.

Leigh D & D. Watkinson. 1998. *First Aid for Finds: Practical Guide for Archaeologists*.

Leigh D & D. Watkinson. 2001. *UK Institute for Conservation: Excavated Artefacts and Conservation*.

Ordnance Survey County Series 1" to 25 Mile Anglesey Sheet XI.02 First Edition 1890.

Ordnance Survey County Series 1" to 25 Mile Anglesey Sheet XI.02 Second Edition 1900.

Ordnance Survey County Series 1" to 25 Mile Anglesey Sheet XI.02 Third Edition 1924.

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

Figure 01 Site Location Map

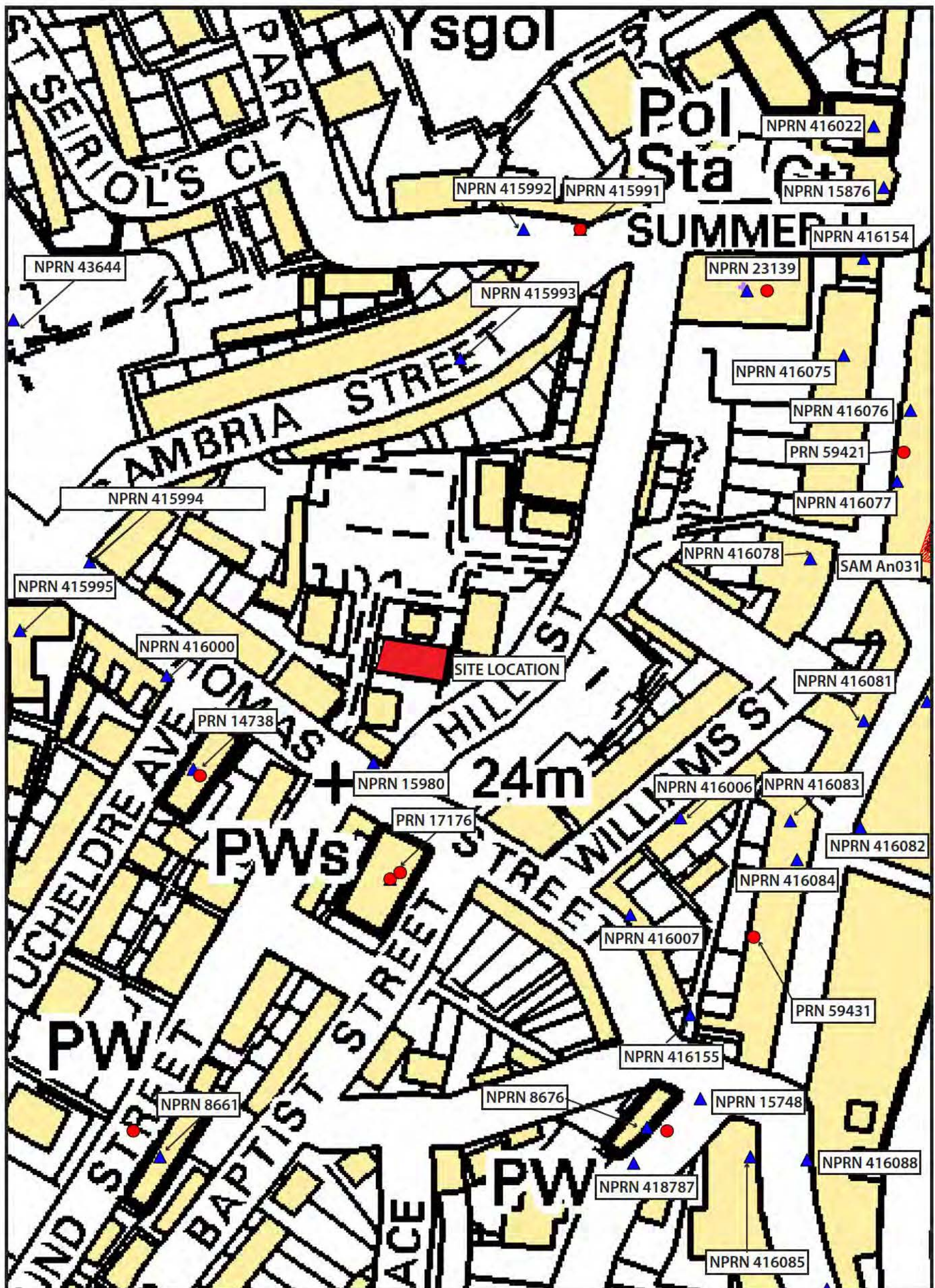


Figure 01 Site Location Map. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. License number AL100020895.

Figure 02 Location of the site development and footing of the Old Scout's Hall on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1890 Anglesey County Series 25 inch map Sheet XI.2

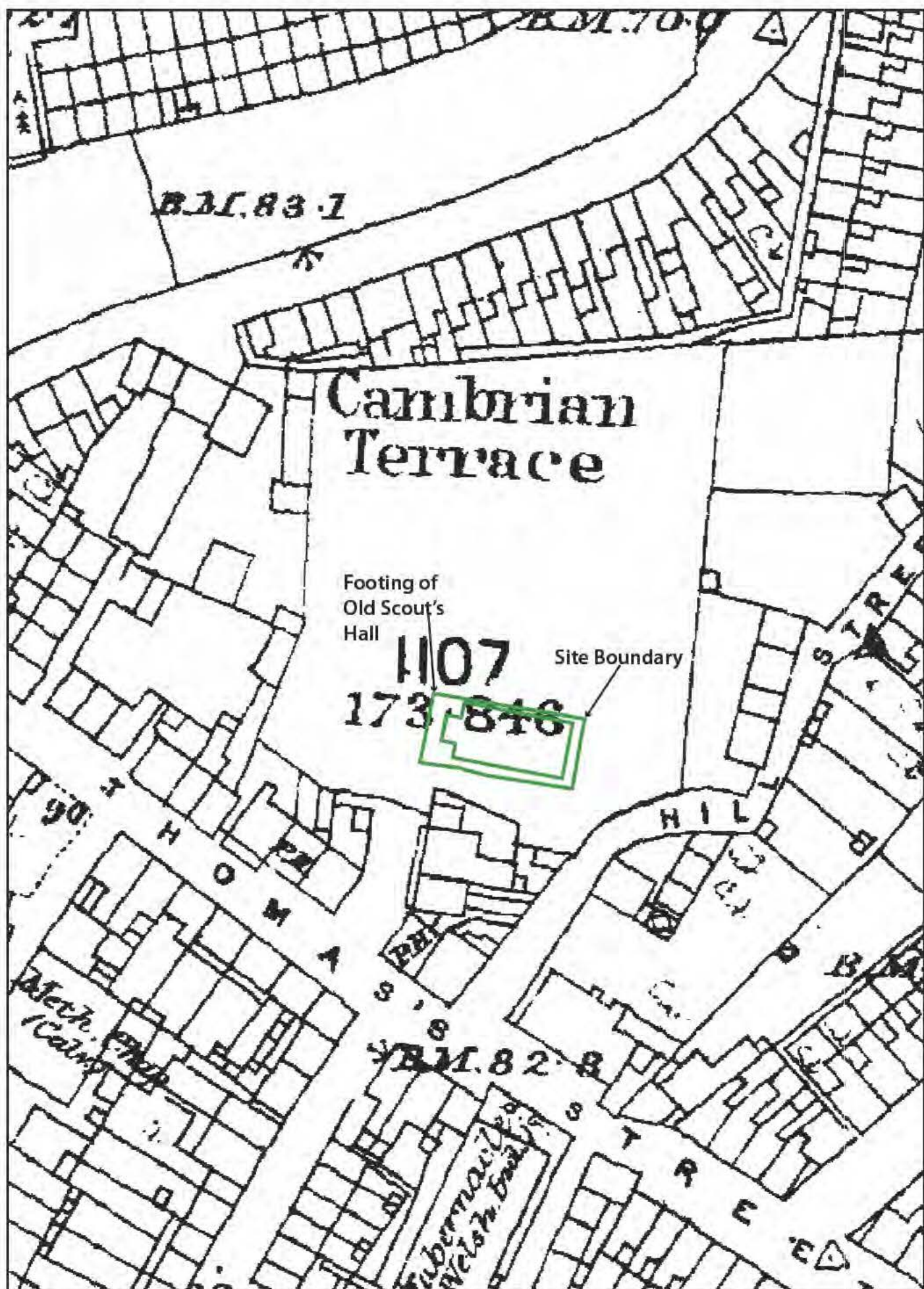


Figure 02: Location of the site development and footing of the Old Scout's Hall on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1890 Anglesey County Series 25 inch map Sheet XI.2

Figure 03 Location of the site development and footing of the Old Scout's Hall on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1900 Anglesey County Series 25 inch map Sheet XI.2

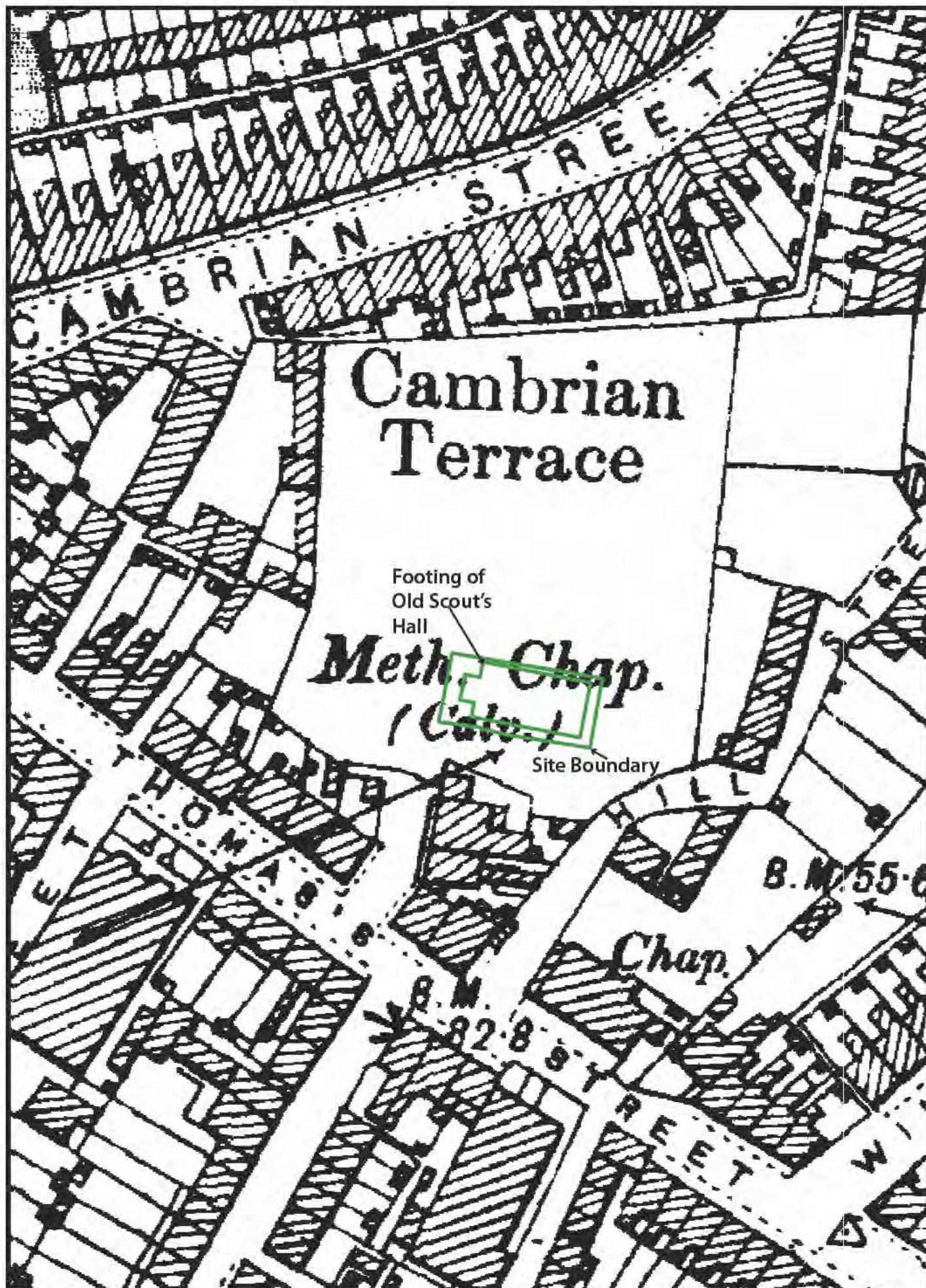


Figure 03: Location of the site development and footing of the Old Scout's Hall on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1901 Anglesey County Series 25 inch Map Sheet XI.2

Figure 04 Location of the site development and footing of the Old Scout's Hall on the Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1924 Anglesey County Series 25 inch map Sheet XI.2



Figure 04: Location of the site development and footing of the Old Scout's Hall on the Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1924, Anglesey County Series 25 inch Map Sheet XI.2

Figure 05 Layout of foundation trenches and archaeological trial hole excavated as part of the archaeological watching brief. Based on client map Drawing 017A/EW03.

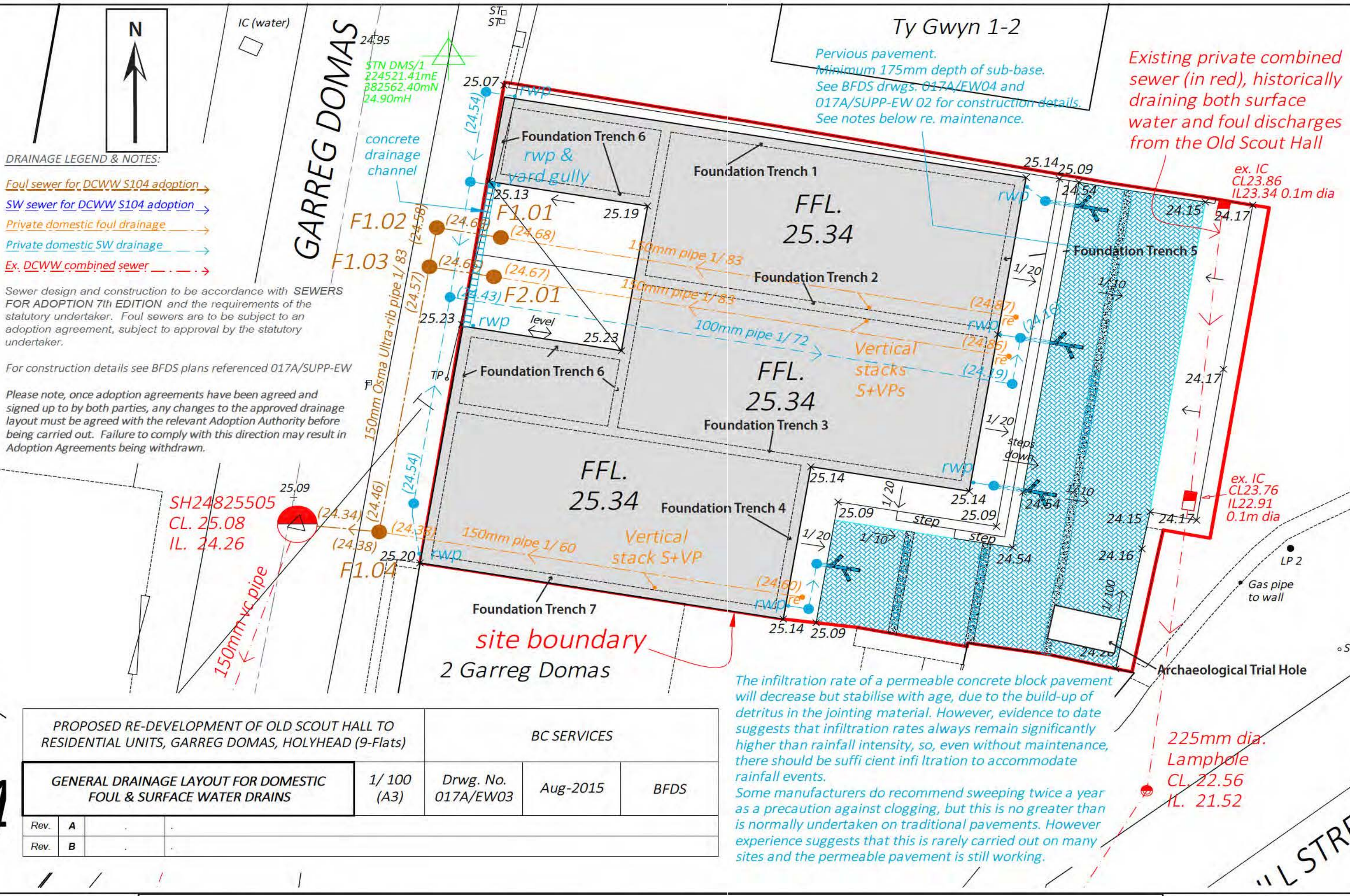




Plate 01: View of site, prior to excavation. View from north.



Plate 02: Working shot of trench 6 being excavated. View from north.



Plate 03: Post excavation oblique view of trench 4. View from southeast.



Plate 04: Demolition layer in trench 2. View from the south.



Plate 05: South face, western terminal of trench 1, with scale.



Plate 06: Western terminal of trench 3, south face, with scale.



Plate 07: Interchange between trenches 2 and 5, with demolition rubble evident. View from the north.



Plate 08: Close-up of remnants of stone wall foundation in western face of trench 5.



Plate 09: Close-up of remnants of wall foundation cutting natural. View from west.



Plate 10: Trench 6, southwest corner of site, with garage floor tiles. View from south.



Plate 11: Live services along trench 7. View from west.



Plate 12: Location shot of archaeological trial hole. View from northeast.



Plate 13: South face of archaeological trial hole. 1m scale.



Plate 14: Post-excitation view of archaeological trial hole. View from east with 1m scale.

Appendix I – GAPS Design Brief for Archaeological Mitigation

DESIGN BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service

Site: Old Scouts' Hall, Holyhead

Applicant: Brett Collett

Date: 9th October 2015

Planning Reference: 19C222F

National Grid Reference: 224500, 382500

This design brief is only valid for six months after the above date. After this period Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service should be contacted.

It is recommended that the contractor appointed to carry out the archaeological mitigation visits the site of the proposed development and consults the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER) for north-west Wales before completing their specification. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service cannot guarantee the inclusion of all relevant information in the design brief.

Key elements specific to this design brief have been highlighted.

1.0 Site Location and Description

- 1.1 For the purposes of this brief the site comprises a plot measuring approximately 380 sq. m situated on Garreg Domas road in a residential area near the centre of Holyhead. Holyhead is a port town on Holy Island, western Anglesey.
- 1.2 The site is bounded to the west by Garreg Domas, and on other sides by modern boundary walls. The land is currently occupied by a disused hall and garages.

2.0 Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The proposed redevelopment site is approximately 150m south-west of Caer Gybi Roman fort (scheduled monument An031). The fort is believed to have been a naval base of the 3rd/4th century AD.
- 2.2 The fort was subsequently the location of an early medieval and medieval religious centre, believed to have been founded in the 6th century, and including the medieval churches that remain within the upstanding Roman walls.
- 2.3 Archaeological investigation of Holyhead town centre has been limited and there are no existing records relating to earlier phases of its history outside the fort and ecclesiastical sites. However, it might be expected that supporting infrastructure, contemporary farms and settlement existed in the locality.
- 2.4 The application site is shown on historic mapping to have been undeveloped prior to the mid 20th century. Although some groundworks will have been undertaken at that time is unknown there is a possibility that buried archaeological remains may survive within the site. Information arising from any intrusive investigation within the fort environs has considerable potential

- to enhance our understanding of the scale and nature of Roman and medieval activity in Holyhead.
- 2.5 The site is presently occupied by a purpose-built Scouts' hall, built in the mid 20th century. A photographic record of the hall is to be made by the applicant before its demolition.

3.0 Archaeological requirements

- 3.1 This is a *design brief* for a programme of archaeological works to mitigate the impact of development, in accordance with guidelines set out in Welsh national planning guidance (*Planning Policy Wales 2014*) and Welsh Office Circular 60/96 (*Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*). The mitigation will comprise **an archaeological watching brief**.
- 3.2 The object of this programme of archaeological works is to ensure the recording of archaeological remains that will be destroyed or otherwise compromised by the proposed development.
- 3.3 This *design brief* should be used by the archaeological contractor as the basis for the preparation of a detailed written archaeological *specification*. The specification must be submitted to the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service for approval before the work commences.
- 3.4 The *specification* should contain, as a minimum, the following elements:
- non-technical summary
 - details of the proposed archaeological works as precisely as is reasonably possible, indicating clearly on a plan their location and extent
 - a research design which sets out the site-specific objectives of the archaeological works
 - field methodology
 - methods of recording, including the collection and disposal strategy for artefacts and ecofacts
 - arrangement for immediate conservation of artefacts
 - post-fieldwork methodology
 - the level and grade of all key project staff
 - details of all specialists
 - a timetable for the proposed works
 - the intended method of publication
 - archive deposition
 - reference to the relevant legislation
 - health and safety considerations
 - monitoring procedures

4.0 Programme of archaeological mitigation

4.1 The programme of archaeological mitigation is to comprise an archaeological watching brief, to be undertaken on a **partial** basis, addressing all intrusive groundworks (excavation of service trenches, foundations, levelling groundworks etc.) at the site. The programme should initially be implemented on an intensive basis, which may be reduced should site observations indicate the site to have been extensively disturbed, to comprise wholly made ground, or where natural deposits have been encountered.

4.2 The **watching brief** will include:

- Observation of all non-archaeological excavation and groundworks within the development site.
- A comprehensive drawn, written and photographic record of any significant archaeological features, structures and deposits that are revealed.
- Preparation of a full archive report.

4.3 The monitoring of works is to be undertaken in a manner that allows for the immediate cessation of development for the recording of archaeological evidence. Agreement must be reached between the archaeologist and developer in order that this is achieved.

5.0 Results

5.1 The archaeological contractor must ensure that sufficient resource is made available for a post-excavation programme to result in an archive report.

5.2 The results must be presented in a report, which should be detailed and laid out in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced.

5.3 The HER Officer should be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the HER are given a Primary Record Number (PRN) and that data structure is compatible with the HER.

5.4 A deposit model should be presented in plan and in profile as appropriate, at a scale that is commensurate with subsequent use as a working document.

5.5 The report should specifically include as a minimum the following:

- a) a copy of the design brief and agreed specification
- b) a project location plan
- c) all features and significant finds plotted on an appropriately scaled site plan
- d) a gazetteer of all located sites and/or principal features, including full dimensional and descriptive detail
- e) a full bibliography of sources consulted
- f) an archive compact disc.

5.6 Any relevant desk-based sources included for the purposes of interpretation and analysis must be fully referenced, and related to both the archaeological mitigation work and the development proposals.

6.0 General requirements

- 6.1 The archaeological mitigation must be undertaken by an appropriately qualified organisation, fully experienced in work of this character, and all staff employed on the project should be competent in the tasks they are required to perform. Details, including the name, qualifications and experience, of the project director and all other key project personnel (including specialist staff) should be communicated to the Development Control Archaeologist and all written work attributed to a named author(s).
- 6.2 All work must be undertaken in accordance with relevant health and safety legislation and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists documentation.
- 6.3 Contractors and subcontractors are expected to conform to standard professional guidelines, including the following:
- English Heritage 2006 Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE).
 - English Heritage 1991 Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2).
 - The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 Code of Conduct.
 - The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 (revised January 2015) Regulations for professional conduct.
 - The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief.
 - The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.
 - The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials.
 - The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives.
 - Museum and Galleries Commission 1994 Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections.
 - Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015 Guidelines for digital archives <http://www.rcahmw.gov.uk/media/681.pdf>.
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1990 Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage.
- 6.4 Many people in North Wales speak Welsh as their first language, and many of the archive and documentary references are in Welsh. Contractors should therefore give due consideration to their ability to understand and converse in Welsh.
- 6.5 Where relevant, specialist studies of environmental, economic and historical data must include a statement of potential. All specialist reports used in the preparation of this study must be reproduced in full in the desk-based study.
- 6.6 The archaeological contractor must satisfy themselves that all constraints to groundworks have been identified, including the location of live services, Tree Preservation Orders and public footpaths. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service bears no responsibility for the inclusion or exclusion of such information within this brief.

- 6.7 Any changes to the specifications that the archaeological contractor may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated to Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and approved before being carried out.
- 6.8 Care must be taken in dealing with human remains and the appropriate environmental health regulations followed. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and the local Coroner must be informed immediately human remains are discovered.
- 6.9 Arrangements for the long-term storage and deposition of all artefacts must be agreed with the landowner and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service before the commencement of investigation.
- 6.10 A full archive including all drawings, photographs, written records and any other material resulting from the project should be prepared. All drawings, photographs and descriptions should be labelled, cross-referenced and lodged with an appropriate repository (to be agreed with the archaeological curator) within six months of the completion of the project.
- 6.11 Two copies of the bound report must be sent to the address below, one copy marked for the attention of the Development Control Archaeologist, the other for attention of the HER Officer, who will deposit the copy in the HER.
- 6.12 The involvement of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

7.0 Further information

- 7.1 This document outlines the best practice expected of archaeological fieldwork but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. If requirements of the brief cannot be met they should only be excluded or altered after gaining written approval of the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.
- 7.2 Further details or clarification of any aspects of the brief may be obtained from the Development Control Archaeologist at the address below.

8.0 Curatorial monitoring

- 9.1 The project will be monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service on behalf of Isle of Anglesey County Council Local Planning Authority to ensure the fulfilment of the brief and specifications. The Development Control Archaeologist will normally review the progress of reports and archive preparation. The archaeological contractor must inform Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service in writing of the proposed start dates for the project and any subsequent phases of work.

9.0 Glossary of terms

Archaeological Contractor

A professionally qualified individual or an organisation containing professionally qualified archaeological staff, able to offer an appropriate and satisfactory treatment of the archaeological resource, retained by the developer to carry out archaeological work either prior to the submission of a planning application or as a requirement of the planning process.

Archaeological Curator

A person, or organisation, responsible for the conservation and management of archaeological evidence by virtue of official or statutory duties. In north-west Wales the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authorities is the development control archaeologist, who works to the Welsh Archaeological Trusts Curators' Code of Practice.

Archive

An ordered collection of all documents and artefacts from an archaeological project, which at the conclusion of the work should be deposited at a public repository, such as the local museum.

Assessment

A desk-based archaeological assessment (also known as a *desk-top assessment*) is a detailed consideration of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site (land-based, intertidal or underwater), consisting of a collation of existing written and graphic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional or national context as appropriate.

Brief

The Association of County Archaeological Officers (1993) defines a *brief* as an outline framework of the planning and archaeological situation which has to be addressed, together with an indication of the scope of works that will be required.

Evaluation

A limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site; and, if present, defines their character and extent, and relative quality. It enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context, as appropriate. The programme of work will result in the preparation of a report and archive.

Historic Environment Record (HER)

A documentary record of known sites in a given area. In north-west Wales the HER is curated by the curatorial division of the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust.

Specification

The Association of County Archaeological Officers (1993) defines a *specification* as a schedule of works outlined in sufficient detail to be quantifiable, implemented and monitored.

Watching brief

A formal programme of observation during non-archaeological excavation works in order to identify, investigate and record any archaeological remains which may be present, in accordance with the Archaeological Standards.

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Appendix II – HER Results

Site Number	Site Name	Notes
NPRN 415994	Cambria Inn, Holyhead	19 th century public house
NPRN 416000	British Stores, Ucheldre Avenue	19 th century shop
PRN 8147	Hyfrydle Chapel Thomas Street	Grade II listed
NPRN 15890	30 Thomas Street	House
NPRN 416006	6-8 William Street	19 th century terraced housing
NPRN 416078	HSBC Bank, Market Square	19 th century building
MPRN 416081	12-16 Market Street, Cavendish House	Shopping parade
NPRN 415995	Rhoslan British School	19 th century
PRN 17176	Tabernacle Congregational Church	Grade II listed
NPRN 43644	St. Seiriol's Church	19 th century church
NPRN 415993	Cambria Street	19 th century terraced housing
NPRN 415992	Summer Hill	19 th century terraced housing
Cadw No.14736	Caernarfon Castle Public House, Summer Hill	Grade II listed
NPRN 8661	Bethel Welsh Baptist Church	Church
NPRN 416007	12-14 Thomas Street	19 th century terraced housing
NPRN 416155	Unnamed back street	18 th century road
NPRN 15748	66 Market Street	
NPRN 8676	Elm Pentecostal Church	Church
NPRN 418787	44 Market Street Kwik Save	Shop
NPRN 416085	Ty Cyfle Market Street	Shop, 19 th century building
NPRN 416088	71-77 Market Street	19 th century shopping precinct
PRN 59431	44 Market Street	multiple dwelling
NPRN 416084	30-42 Market Street	19 th century shopping parade
NPRN 416082	30 Market Street	Shop, 19 th century building
NPRN 416081	27-29 Market Street	19 th century shopping parade
NPRN 23139	Holyhead New Market Hall	Grade II listed
NPRN 416154	1-2 Stanley Street	Shop, 19 th building
NPRN 416075	Churchill House, Stanley Street	19 th century political club and shopping arcade

NPRN 416076	9-24 Stanley Street	19 th century shopping parade
PRN 59421	11-13 Stanley Street	house/shop
NPRN 416077	5-7 Stanley Street	Shop, 19 th building
NPRN 15876	23 Stanley Street	House
NPRN 416022	Magistrates Court Stanley Street	19 th century

APPENDIX III – Reproduction of GAT Metadata.

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date
G2441_001.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead	Watching Brief	View of site, pre-ex shot.	W	None	25/11/2015
G2441_002.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead	Watching Brief	View of site, pre-ex shot.	N	None	25/11/2015
G2441_003.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead	Watching Brief	View of site, pre-ex shot.	E	None	25/11/2015
G2441_004.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead	Watching Brief	Start of excavation of foundation trench No. 1.	W	None	25/11/2015
G2441_005.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead	Watching Brief	View of south face of trench no. 1.	S	Rod	25/11/2015
G2441_006.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead	Watching Brief	View of part excavated trench no. 1.	E	None	25/11/2015
G2441_007.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead	Watching Brief	Excavation of eastern terminal of trench no. 1.	W	None	25/11/2015
G2441_008.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall,	Watching Brief	Excavation of eastern terminal of trench no. 1 with	W	None	25/11/2015

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date
	Holyhead		360 digger.			
G2441_009.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead	Watching Brief	Remnants of wall foundation cutting natural.	W	None	25/11/2015
G2441_010.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead	Watching Brief	Close-up of remnants of wall foundation cutting natural.	W	None	25/11/2015
G2441_011.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead	Watching Brief	Excavation of trench no. 2.	W	None	25/11/2015
G2441_012.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead	Watching Brief	Trench no. 2 excavated.	W	None	25/11/2015
G2441_013.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead	Watching Brief	Depth of trench no. 2 at western end.	S	Rod	25/11/2015
G2441_014.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead	Watching Brief	Depth of trench no. 2 at eastern end.	S	None	25/11/2015
G2441_015.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead	Watching Brief	Excavation of trench no. 3.	W	None	25/11/2015
G2441_016.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's	Watching Brief	Trench no. 3 excavated.	W	None	25/11/2015

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date
	Hall, Holyhead					
G2441_017.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead	Watching Brief	Trench no. 5 part excavated.	N	None	25/11/2015
G2441_018.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead	Watching Brief	Interchange between trenches 2 and 5.	N	None	25/11/2015
G2441_019.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead	Watching Brief	Close-up of remnants of stone wall foundation in western face of trench no. 5	W	Rod	25/11/2015
G2441_020.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead	Watching Brief	Western face of trench no. 5 with stone foundation (wide view).	W	Rod	25/11/2015
G2441_021.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead	Watching Brief	Stone wall foundation at interchange between trenches 5 and 2.	W	Rod	25/11/2015
G2441_022.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead	Watching Brief	South face of trench 3, western terminal.	S	Rod	25/11/2015
G2441_023.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall,	Watching Brief	Oblique view of trench no. 4 excavated.	SE	None	25/11/2015

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date
	Holyhead					
G2441_024.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead	Watching Brief	Location shot of trench no. 4.	E	None	25/11/2015
G2441_025.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead	Watching Brief	Trench no. 6 excavated at northwest corner of site.	N	None	25/11/2015
G2441_026.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead	Watching Brief	Oblique view of above.	N	None	25/11/2015
G2441_027.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead	Watching Brief	North face of trench no. 6 with remains of stone wall foundation.	N	None	25/11/2015
G2441_028.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead	Watching Brief	Live services along trench no. 7 (southern edge)	W	None	25/11/2015
G2441_029.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead	Watching Brief	Location shot of trench no. 7.	W	None	25/11/2015
G2441_030.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead	Watching Brief	Trench no. 6 excavated, southwest corner.	S	None	25/11/2015
G2441_031.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's	Watching Brief	Western face of trench no. 6 at	W	None	25/11/2015

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date
	Hall, Holyhead		southwest corner of site.			
G2441_032.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead	Watching Brief	Next section of trench no. 6.	W	None	25/11/2015
G2441_033.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead	Watching Brief	Trench no. 6 being excavated.	N	None	25/11/2015
G2441_034.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead	Watching Brief	Drainage trial hole being excavated.	NE	None	25/11/2015
G2441_035.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead	Watching Brief	South face of drainage trial hole.	S	1m	01/12/2015
G2441_036.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead	Watching Brief	Trial hole excavated.	E	1m	01/12/2015
G2441_037.jpg	G2441 Old Scout's Hall, Holyhead	Watching Brief	Location shot of trial hole.	NE	None	01/12/2015
						01/12/2015



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