Beaumaris Flood Alleviation Scheme
Ynys Môn

Archaeological Watching Brief

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Beaumaris Flood Alleviation Scheme
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Archaeological Watching Brief

Historic Environment Record Event Enquiry No. GATHER1059/Event Primary Reference Number . 45390

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Front cover image: Trench 1 location shot view to castle (archive reference: G2598_049)

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

CONTENTS

FIGURE LIST

PLATE LIST

Plate 01: Trench A - west facing section; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2598_029);

Plate 02: Trench B- west facing section; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2598_034);

Plate 03: Test pit 01 with services fully exposed; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2598_008);

Plate 04: Test pit 02 with services fully exposed; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2598_011);

Plate 05: Test pit 03 - Southwest facing section; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2598_014);

Plate 06: Test pit 04 - Southeast facing section; scale: 2x1m (archive reference G2598_018);

Plate 07: Test pit 05 -Southeast facing section; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2598_021);

Plate 08: Test pit 06 -Southeast facing section; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2598_25);

Plate 09: East facing section through ditch [01]; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2598_005);

Plate 10: Ditch [01]; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2598_004);

Plate 11: Trench 01 - view from the northwest; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2598_048);

Plate 12: Trench 02 - Southwest facing section; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2598_038);

Plate 13: South west facing section of reduced ground for ramp in temporary compound; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2598_066);

Plate 14: General view of temporary compound area after ground reduction and wall removal; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2598_072);

Plate 15: Mount Field - storage area topsoil stripped; no scale used (archive reference: G2598_086);

Plate 16: Mount Field - west facing section Linear 01; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2598_089);

Plate 17: Mount Field - east facing section Linear 02 ; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2598_103).

CRYNODEB ANNHECHNEGOL

Comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd gan Alun Griffiths Limited i ymgymryd â briff gwylio archeolegol yn ystod gwaith tir ar gyfer Cynllun Lliniaru Llifogydd Biwmares, Ynys Môn.

Cloddiwyd dwy ffos brawf a chwe phwll prawf i'r dwyrain o'r B5109; cloddiwyd dau bwll prawf i'r gorllewin o Lôn Henllys. Ni nodwyd unrhyw archeoleg o fewn y pyllau na ffosydd treial. Nododd y briff gwylio linell fas i'r gorllewin o'r B5109 yn Castle Meadow.

Yn ystod tynnu'r uwchbridd ar gyfer y ramp mynediad oddi ar Henllys Lane, canfuwyd bod yr ardal wedi'i gorchuddio â haen 0.5m o dir wedi'I ail wneud yn cynnwys pridd organig tywyll wedi'i gymysgu â deunydd mwsogl ôl-ganoloesol. Ni nodwyd unrhyw archeoleg arall yn yr ardal hon.

Cwblhawyd stribed uwchbridd yn Mount Field yn cwmpasu ardal o 45m x 45m ar gyfer bwnd storio. Gwelwyd cyfanswm o unarddeg o fasau bas a oedd wedi'u halinio o'r dwyrain i'r gorllewin, fodd bynnag, ni ellid pennu maint a swyddogaeth lawn y llinynnau oherwydd natur gyfyngedig y cloddiad.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Ynys Mon Council and Alun Griffiths Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for the Beaumaris Flood Alleviation Scheme, Ynys Môn.

Two test trenches and six test pits were excavated to the east of the B5109; two test pits were excavated to the west of Henllys Lane. No archaeology was identified within the pits or trial trenches. The watching brief identified a shallow linear to the east of the B5109 in Mount Field.

During the topsoil removal for the access ramp off Henllys Lane, the area was found to be covered in a 0.5m deep layer of made ground comprising dark organic soil mixed with post medieval midden material. No other archaeology was identified in this area.

A topsoil strip was completed in Mount Field covering an area of 45m x 45m for a storage bund. A total of eleven shallow linears were observed aligned east to west, however, the full extent and function of the linears could not be determined due to the limited nature of the excavation.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by *Ynys Mon Council* and *Alun Griffiths Limited* to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for the Beaumaris Flood Alleviation Scheme, Ynys Môn (NGR SH60737632). This was further to a controlled strip undertaken by GAT, in advance of the main groundworks, at Castle Meadows, Beaumaris (centred on NGR SH60747634) in October 2018 (see GAT Report 1451).

The archaeological watching brief was concentrated on three areas of the scheme (Figure 01):

- Trial pits excavated in the field north of Mount Field;
- Investigative works and groundworks associated with a storage compound off Henllys Lane; and
- A topsoil strip of land between the B5109 and the coast, to the north of the existing easement, for the temporary storage of excavated subsoils.

The project was monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS), who also maintained a monitoring role throughout the programme of archaeological works and were kept informed of the project timetable, progress and results. The watching brief was completed in accordance with an approved project design prepared by GAT (Appendix I).

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

1. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
2. *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
3. *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017);
4. *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);
5. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015); and

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

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

1.1 Fieldwork Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives of the archaeological mitigation were:

- To identify and record archaeological activity present on site prior to removal by groundworks. The groundworks area was near to a medieval scheduled monument (Beaumaris Castle) and the objective was to establish the date and nature of archaeological remains within the mitigation area and assess their implications for understanding the historical development of the area, in conjunction with the known archaeological record; and

- if no archaeological activity was identified, establish why this may have been the case.

1.2 Historic Environment Record

In line with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018). The HER was informed of the project start date, location including grid reference, estimated timescale for the work, and further relevant information associated with the project.

The GAT HER Enquiry Number for this project is GATHER1059 and the Event PRN is 45390.

1.3 Acknowledgements

GAT would like to acknowledge the cooperation and support provided by *Ynys Môn Council* and *Alun Griffiths Limited* during the archaeological watching brief. GAT would also like to acknowledge the support and guidance provided by GAPS throughout all stages of the project. In addition, GAT would also like to acknowledge the GAT project team: Stuart Reilly, Mike Lynes, and Anne Marie Oattes.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The flood alleviation scheme is located in close proximity to Beaumaris Castle. The Castle represents a prime example of 13th century defensive engineering and as such is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (AN001), Grade I Listed Building and forms part of *The Castles and Town Walls of Edward I in Gwynedd* World Heritage Site. The town also lies within the boundary of the Isle of Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and the Penmon Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest (Ref: Penmon HLW (GW) 15 33).

GAT had previously prepared an archaeological assessment of the flood alleviation scheme (GAT Report 1149; October 2013) that was submitted to support planning application 12C444B/FR, and subsequently an Historic Impact Assessment (HIA) that was prepared to assess the impact of the scheme on the statutory and non-statutory designations for the Castle and the town (GAT Report 1200; August 2014). This was followed by an archaeological photographic record and an archaeological watching brief, prior to and during groundworks for the sea defence modifications between The Green (NGR SH60787615) and Gallows Point (NGR SH59777531) (GAT Report 1274; November 2015).

GAT undertook a programme of archaeological mitigation in 2010 during the construction of a new 750mm culvert and drainage system that ran from the junction of Henllys Lane/Wexham Street (NGR SH60307620), across the Castle Meadow and a local playground, and terminated at the Green (NGR SH60807610), covering a distance of 725m (GAT Report 869; September 2010). The section starting from Henllys Lane/Wexham Street across the Castle Meadow and to the local playground was completed as a controlled strip. Two gravel filled modern field drains were identified near the access to Henllys Lane/Wexham Street along with a spread of modern gravel leading towards the entrance way next to Tunnel Lodge (GAT Report 869: 10). Further along the route at NGR SH60477632, a set of linear drainage ditches were identified that included feature [003], a shallow 0.6m wide L-shaped straight sided ditch extant for 13m within the culvert route, followed by a second shallow linear ditch, 0.94m wide and extant for 3m, which terminated at feature [003]. No datable artefacts or ecofacts were recovered (*ibid*.). At NGR SH60677636, north of Beaumaris Castle, a modern field drain was identified to the west of an existing open culvert along with an area of heavily disturbed ground and building rubble containing post-medieval pottery and clay pipe stems (*ibid*.). Two stone built culverts were also identified: culvert A (only observed within the excavation for the pipe trench) was identified at 1.65m below ground level and orientated on a north-south alignment running towards the castle; it was constructed with a schist type stone with flat and square pieces for the sides

and for the capping, with smaller broken up pieces to line its base, and internal dimensions of 0.35m deep by 0.50m wide (*ibid*.); culvert B lay on a north-west south-east alignment and was interpreted as possibly associated with the visible open culvert. The construction of culvert B was similar to culvert A, though it was slightly wider, the internal dimensions being approximately 0.50m high by 0.50m wide (*ibid*.). Both culverts were still active and were interpreted as culverting for a stream previously marked on John Speed's 1610 map as well as drainage of the area into the moat (*ibid*.: 11). The eastern end of the Castle Meadow section included alluvial clays dredged from the castle moat by Cadw in the 1990's, which were deposited there (*ibid*.: 10). The excavations through the playground, which was located outside the Castle curtain walls, consisted of a 122m long and 3m wide trench on a north-south alignment. Below the topsoil was a soft grey/grey brown clay alluvium with no significant inclusions. The left hand side of a pig's jaw and two leg bones (considered to be from the same animal) were recovered from alluvium at a depth of 1m, with showed signs of butchery; no archaeological features where identified (*ibid*.). The results confirmed the trench in this area lay close to or along the line of the original moat for the castle, which is no longer visible at this point, with the deposits representing subsequent filling of the moat and the animal bone suggesting butchery rubbish dumped during the silting up of the moat. No glacial horizons were identified within the confines of the trench. The excavation on the Green consisted of a linear pipe trench approximately 3m wide, with a depth range of 2.5 to 3.0m for a distance of approximately 110m on a southeast to northwest alignment. The pipe trench was characterised by mixed sand and gravel deposits, with nineteenth and twentieth century pottery recovered from the upper layers. No archaeological features were identified and the glacial horizon was not reached. The deposits were interpreted as made ground created from imported material, consistent with the development of the former salt marsh which was levelled, drained and consolidated in the 19th century.

GAT subsequently completed an archaeological evaluation within the playground outside the castle walls (GAT 1276: December 2015). The evaluation trench was located across a proposed route for the Castle Meadow culvert to investigate the infilled moat on the east side of the castle, with the aim to identify the former moat location, profile and infill deposits, as well as any other archaeological activity that may have been present. The aim of the evaluation was to inform the planning decision for the proposed culvert. The trench was located 3.10m west of the 750mm culvert completed in 2010, where GAT had identified silting deposits associated with the moat. The 2010 project did not identify the moat edge, but the edge was suggested as being 16.0m or less from the east curtain wall based on the results of auger sampling completed by the University of Louisiana in 2003, 29.0m to the

north 2003 study. That study analysed the preserved microscopic, aquatic crustaceans (ostracods) within the moat infill as environmental indicators and concluded that the bottom moat infill represented the initial wet moat, the middle portion the connection with nearby seawater, and the top layers the loss of the connection with the nearby Menai Strait. The GAT evaluation trench identified the moat and associated fills at 1.1m below the existing ground level, with the moat edge located 20.0m from the curtain wall of the castle. The base of the moat was not identified within the limit of excavation as it exceeded the safe excavation depth of 2.0m. Within the limit of excavation seven deposits were identified in the moat representing natural silting. The infills were subsequently sealed by a 0.90m thick subsoil deposit that in turn was sealed by the topsoil. It was not possible within the scope of the initial evaluation trenching to identify the environmental factors behind the infilling of the moat, but a palaeoenvironmental sampling programme was completed for GAT by the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy. The sampling programme was completed using augering and core samples, with a view to completing a diagrammatic section of the lower moat fills and the basal profile, along with an interpretive consideration of the sediment based upon the field observations and the logs for each borehole. The sampling programme confirmed that the moat had an essentially flat basal profile, between 2.34 and 2.46m below ground level and that the moat would have been tidal if connected to the sea.

Based on the results from the 2010 mitigation and the 2015 evaluation, it was expected that the current works would be located away from the infilled portion of the castle moat. GAT undertook a controlled strip of the pipeline section across Castle Meadow from the 4th to 19th October 2018 (GAT report 1451). The controlled strip measured a maximum width of 20m and included the removal of topsoil and subsoil under archaeological direction as far as an agreed limit of excavation. The controlled strip did not include the car park or the eastern end of the scheme near the foreshore. The controlled strip identified various deposits, including the glacial horizon (the final limit of excavation) as well as alluvial deposits associated with localised waterborne activity as well as material dredged from the castle moat in the 1990s by Cadw and subsequently deposited within the Castle Meadow. A series of post-medieval linear features were identified along the northern edge of the controlled strip, adjacent to the allotments; the fill from one example produced fragments of late 19th century glazed earthenware and glass, as well as small fragments of animal bone. No direct evidence for medieval activity was identified within the confines of the controlled strip area. The controlled strip also identified disturbance from the easement for the 750mm pipe.

The eastern portion of the route, north of the Green, was not included within the controlled strip and it was determined that any groundworks would likely encounter activity associated

with the levelling, draining and consolidation of the salt marsh in the 19th century, prior to the construction of the pumping station, as well as a modern rising main.

An examination of the Ordnance Survey First Edition 25-inch to 1-mile County Series Map Sheets XV.13 (1889) and VII.1 (1889) show the area of the watching brief as open estate land associated with the Baron Hill Estate, with a line of trees to the immediate north of the Grade II listed Tunnel Lodge (5692/PRN 11,261); see Figure 02.

3 METHODOLOGY

An archaeological watching brief is defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (CIfA, 2014).

GAT undertook a watching brief which incorporated:

- The excavation of eight trial pits to determine the location and depth of Dwr Cymru Welsh Water (DCWW) rising main which is located to the immediate north of Mount Field and the make-up of the ground adjacent to the B5109;
- Investigative works and groundworks associated with a storage compound off Henllys Lane; and
- A topsoil strip of land between the B5109 and the coast, to the north of the existing easement, for the temporary storage of excavated subsoils.

The watching brief was conducted in March and June 2019.

All attendances were recorded using GAT watching brief pro-formas. Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D3000) camera set to maximum resolution in RAW format (3,872 × 2,592; 10.2 effective megapixels), with a photographic record maintained on site using GAT pro-formas and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. The archive was prepared in accordance with the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales *Guidelines for digital archives* (2015) and the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record *Historic Environment Record (HER) Guidelines for Archaeological Contractors* (Version 1.3; draft). The photographic images were archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop and archive numbering system G2598_001 to G2598_103 (cf. Appendix II).

4 RESULTS

Each individual context was given a unique identifying number. Context numbers within square brackets (e.g. [01]) represent cut features, such as the pits and ditches; context numbers within round brackets (e.g. (02)) represent layers, deposits and fills. These are listed in full in Appendix III.

1.1 Mount Field

A total of eight trial pits within the pipe easement located to the east of the B5109 and north of Mount Field were excavated by a JCB Backhoe Loader fitted with a toothless bucket. Two of the eight trial pits (Trenches A and B) positioned adjacent to the B5109 and to the west of the DCWW rising main were excavated to determine the composition of the ground. The remaining six trial pits (1-6) were excavated over the route of the DCWW rising main to determine the depth and type of the water pipe.

4.1.1 Trench A

The trench measured 3.8m long x 1.5m wide x 3.0m deep and was aligned north - south (Plate 01). The topsoil (03) consisted of mid-brown slightly sandy silt with a depth of 0.25m; beneath this was the subsoil (04) which was 0.25m deep and was loose mid-brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, gravel inclusions and some rooting. The natural (15) was fairly compact mid-brown clay with a yellow hue and infrequent sub-rounded stones. Below the level of 1.30m the ground conditions within the trench became very wet and the sides of the trench started to collapse. No archaeology was identified within the confinements of the trench.

4.1.2 Trench B

The trench measured 4.0m long x 1.5m wide x 4.5m deep and was aligned north - south (Plate 02). The topsoil (03) consisted of mid-brown slightly sandy silt with a depth of 0.20m; beneath this was the subsoil (04) which was 0.20m deep and was loose mid-brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, gravel inclusions and some rooting. The natural (15) was moderately compact mid-brown sandy clay with a yellow hue and infrequent sub-rounded stones. Again, the sides of the trench were very unstable and the bottom was very wet. No archaeology was identified within the confines of the trench.

4.1.3 Trial Pit 01

The pit measured 5.8m long x 2.7m wide x 1.5m deep and was aligned northwest - southeast (Plate 03). A live electricity cable was exposed at a depth of 0.7m. The rising main was observed at a depth of 1.1m.

The topsoil (03) consisted of mid-brown slightly sandy silt with a depth of 0.3m, below which there was a thin band (depth of 0.04m) of redeposited compact yellowy orange sandy clay (16) with gravel inclusions (15%). This sealed mid-brown silty clay (17) with some infrequent inclusions of river pebbles that had a depth of 0.13m. It in turn covered compact orange brown silty gravelly clay (18) which continued through to the depth of the trial pit. No archaeology was identified within the confines of the pit.

4.1.4 Trial Pit 02

The pit measured 2.3m long x 1.6m wide x 1.1m deep and was aligned northwest – southeast (Plate 04).The live electricity cable uncovered in trial pit 01 was also exposed in the trial pit 02 at a depth of 0.7m and the water main at 1.1m.

The topsoil (03) consisted of mid-brown slightly sandy silt with a depth of 0.3m, below which there was a thin band (depth of 0.04m) of redeposited compact yellowy orange sandy clay (16) with gravel inclusions (15%). This sealed mid-brown silty clay (17) with some infrequent inclusions of river pebbles that had a depth of 0.13m. It in turn covered compact orange brown silty gravelly clay (18) which continued through to the depth of the trial pit. No archaeology was identified within the confines of the pit.

4.1.5 Trial Pit 03

The pit measured 2.3m long x 1.6m wide x 1.1m deep and was aligned northwest – southeast (Plate 05). The live electricity cable uncovered in trial pits 01 and 02 was also exposed in the trial pit 03 at a depth of 0.7m and the water main at 1.1m.

The topsoil (03) consisted of mid-brown slightly sandy silt with a depth of 0.3m, below which there was a thin band (depth of 0.04m) of redeposited compact yellowy orange sandy clay (16) with gravel inclusions (15%). This sealed mid-brown silty clay (17) with some infrequent inclusions of river pebbles that had a depth of 0.13m. It in turn covered compact orange brown silty gravelly clay (18) which continued through to the depth of the trial pit. No archaeology was identified within the confines of the pit.

4.1.6 Trial Pit 04

The pit measured 2.3m long x 1.6m wide x 1.1m deep and was aligned northwest – southeast (Plate 06). The live electricity cable uncovered in trial pits 01, 02 and 03 was also exposed in the trial pit 04 at a depth of 0.7m and the water main at 1.1m.

The topsoil (03) consisted of mid-brown slightly sandy silt with a depth of 0.25m, below which there was a thin band (depth of 0.05m) of redeposited compact yellowy orange sandy clay (16) with gravel inclusions (15%). This sealed mid-brown silty clay (17) with some infrequent inclusions of river pebbles that had a depth of 0.15m. It in turn covered compact orange brown silty gravelly clay (18) which continued through to the depth of the trial pit. No archaeology was identified within the confines of the pit.

4.1.7 Trial Pit 05

The pit measured 2.6m long x 1.6m wide x 1.1m deep and was aligned northwest – southeast (Plate 07). The topsoil (03) consisted of mid-brown slightly sandy silt with a depth of 0.22m, below which there was a thin band (depth of 0.10m) of redeposited compact yellowy orange sandy clay (16) with gravel inclusions (15%). This sealed mid-brown silty clay (17) with some infrequent inclusions of river pebbles that had a depth of 0.23m. It in turn covered compact orange brown silty gravelly clay (18) with a depth of 0.17m, which sealed a thin (0.05m) layer of sand (19) at the base of the pit. The live electricity cable was exposed in the trial pit at a depth of 0.7m and the water main at 1.1m. No archaeology was identified within the confines of the pit.

4.1.8 Trial Pit 06

The pit measured 2.5m long x 1.7m wide x 1.1m deep and was aligned northwest – southeast (Plate 08). The topsoil (03) consisted of mid-brown slightly sandy silt with a depth of 0.22m, below which there was a thin band (depth of 0.10m) of redeposited compact yellowy orange sandy clay (16) with gravel inclusions (15%). This sealed mid-brown silty clay (17) with some infrequent inclusions of river pebbles that had a depth of 0.23m. It in turn covered compact orange brown silty gravelly clay (18) with a depth of 0.17m, which sealed a thin (0.05m) layer of sand (19) at the base of the pit. The live electricity cable was exposed in the trial pit at a depth of 0.7m and the water main at 1.1m. No archaeology was identified within the confines of the pit.

4.1.9 Linear Feature [01]

During the watching brief of the trial pits, a linear feature [01] (Plates 09 and 10) was identified within the pipe easement, extending west from the topsoil baulk which covered the DCWW rising main. The linear was aligned east – west with an exposed length of 5.0m, width of 0.97m and maximum depth of 0.11m. It had a gradual break of slope at the top with slightly concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the base which was also concave. The linear was filled by (02) loose mid-brown sandy silt with infrequent sub-angular stones which produced a sherd of Buckley ware and a clay pipe stem which suggests a post medieval date. The feature was initially interpreted as the remnants of a field boundary but such a feature does not appear on the historic Ordnance Survey maps (Figures 02 - 04). Given the 19th/20th century date of the artefacts recovered from the fill and near identical features ([05-13]) being uncovered during the topsoil strip of an additional stretch of this field (see section 4.3 below) it is more likely that [01] was a drain or plough furrow and this is why it is not denoted on 19th/20th century plans of the area.

4.2 Henllys Lane

An area at the south western end of the field on the eastern side of Henllys Lane and to the immediate north of Tunnel Lodge was set aside as a temporary compound. In advance of setting up the compound two trial trenches were excavated by a wheeled (‘rubber duck’) 360° excavator fitted with a flat toothless bucket in order to determine the location of a DCWW water main. In addition, a section of the estate boundary wall was removed and the ground level reduced, from Henllys Lane to the field, under archaeological supervision to allow for a ramp to access the temporary compound.

4.2.1 Trial Pits

Trial pit 1

Trial pit 1 was excavated approximately 1.0m east from the estate boundary wall and 7.0m south west of the post and wire fence which delineated the compound area. The trench measured 6.0m long x 1.5m wide x 1.2m at the deepest point and was aligned northwest – southeast (Plate 11). The topsoil (03) was dark brown slightly sandy silt with occasional sub-angular cobbles and had a depth of 0.16m. Beneath this was what appeared to be a mix of topsoil and midden material (20) with inclusions of pottery sherds (Buckley), clay pipe stems, broken glass, broken bricks, a few animal bones, frequent oyster shells and some cockle shells. This deposit measured approximately 0.7m deep at the northwest end of the trench and became shallower towards the middle of the trench. The subsoil (04) was grey brown

slightly clayey sandy silt with a depth of 0.3m; the natural (15) was compact mottled orange clay. The DCWW water main was not uncovered by the trial pit.

Trial Pit 2

Trial pit 2 was located 6.0m to the south west of trial pit 1and 1.0m from the estate boundary wall and measured 2.5m long x 1.5m wide x 0.9m deep. It was aligned northwest – southeast (Plate 12). The topsoil (03) was dark brown slightly sandy silt with occasional sub-angular cobbles and had a depth of 0.16m. Beneath this was what appeared to be a mix of topsoil and midden material (20) with inclusions of pottery sherds (Buckley), clay pipe stems, broken glass, broken bricks, a few animal bones, frequent oyster shells and some cockle shells; the midden material was concentrated at the north western terminal of the trial pit. The subsoil was grey brown slightly clayey sandy silt with a depth of 0.3m; the natural was compact mottled orange clay. The DCWW water main was not uncovered by the trial pit.

4.2.2 Access Ramp

The topsoil was removed from an area measuring approximately 6.0m x 7.0m in preparation for the excavation of an access ramp into the field from Henllys Road (Plates 13 and 14). The boundary wall was removed and the ground level was reduced to approximately 0.2m below the tarmac road level. The soil descriptions are as for Trial pits 1 and 2; below the topsoil (03) was a spread of post medieval dark organic midden material (20) which contained oyster shells, some cockle shells, clay pipe stems, sherds of Buckley pottery and broken glass. Approximately 0.5m of soil mixed with midden material was removed from the area next to the wall where the soil was deepest. This reduced towards the western side of the stripped area to the point where only topsoil was removed.

4.3 Topsoil Strip for Storage Bund – Mount Field

To facilitate the spoil generated by the pipe excavation work in the field adjacent to Mount Field, an additional area to the north of easement, measuring approximately 45m by 45m (Plate 15), was made available for the temporary storage of the spoil. In advance of the deposition of this spoil the temporary storage area was topsoil stripped and monitored as part of the archaeological watching brief. The topsoil (03) was dark blackish brown slightly clayey sandy silt with an orange hue, a depth of 0.2m and it was stripped by a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket.

The removal of the topsoil identified 11 linear features aligned east – west, regularly spaced 3.2m apart that were concentrated at the western side of the field. A representative sample of the linears were excavated, [05], [07], [09], [11] and [13]. The features had a width of between 0.7m to 1.3m and depth of 0.1m to 0.19m. The linears were uniform in section and plan, with the cut having a sharp break of slope at the top, slightly sloping sides that merged with an imperceptible break of slope at the base which was largely flat. The features had a uniform fill that consisted of a friable dark brownish black slightly clayey sandy silt mixed with occasional small cobble inclusions (Plates 16 and 17). Small quantities of clay pipe stems and sherds of glazed earthenware, most commonly Buckley ware, were retrieved from these fills.

The linears were agricultural in nature and may have been associated with a drainage system given the east – west alignment which correlates with the slope of the field or equally given their profile in section and relatively shallow depth and gently sloping sides may by the remnants of plough furrows.

5 CONCLUSIONS

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by *Ynys Mon Council* and *Alun Griffiths Limited* to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for the Beaumaris Flood Alleviation Scheme, Ynys Môn. The watching brief incorporated three aspects of the scheme: the excavation of trial pits and a topsoil strip of land to the north of Mount Field and investigative works and groundworks associated with a storage compound off Henllys Lane.

The archaeological watching brief uncovered limited archaeological features [01] and ([05 – 13] in the field north of Mount Field and a deposit (20) off Henllys Lane. The linear features were agricultural in nature, with [01] and [05-13] most probably associated with drainage or ploughing. The deposit (20) is an accumulation of 19th/20th century waste material concentrated along the east face of the estate wall to the north of Tunnel Lodge, off Henllys Lane.

The archaeological watching brief uncovered limited evidence of archaeological activity, in part as:

- comparatively small areas of land were opened for the easement of the scheme;
- there was significant modern ground disturbance in the area to the immediate north of Mount Field house, associated with the DCWW rising main and more recent activity associated with the flood alleviation scheme; and
- the easement of the scheme is located within the grounds of Baron Hill estate, which is predominantly agricultural in nature and comparatively underdeveloped.

6 SOURCES CONSULTED

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7 Figure 01

FIGURE 01: Location Map of Flood Alleviation Scheme works. Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map Sheets SH67. Scale 1:4500 @ A4. © Crown Copyright.

FIGURE 01: Location Map of Flood Alleviation Scheme works. Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map Sheets SH67. Scale 1:4500 @ A4.

Figure 02

Reproduction of Ordnance Survey First Edition 25-inch to 1-mile County Series Map Sheets XV.13 (1889) and VII.1 (1889). Scale 1:3000@ A4.

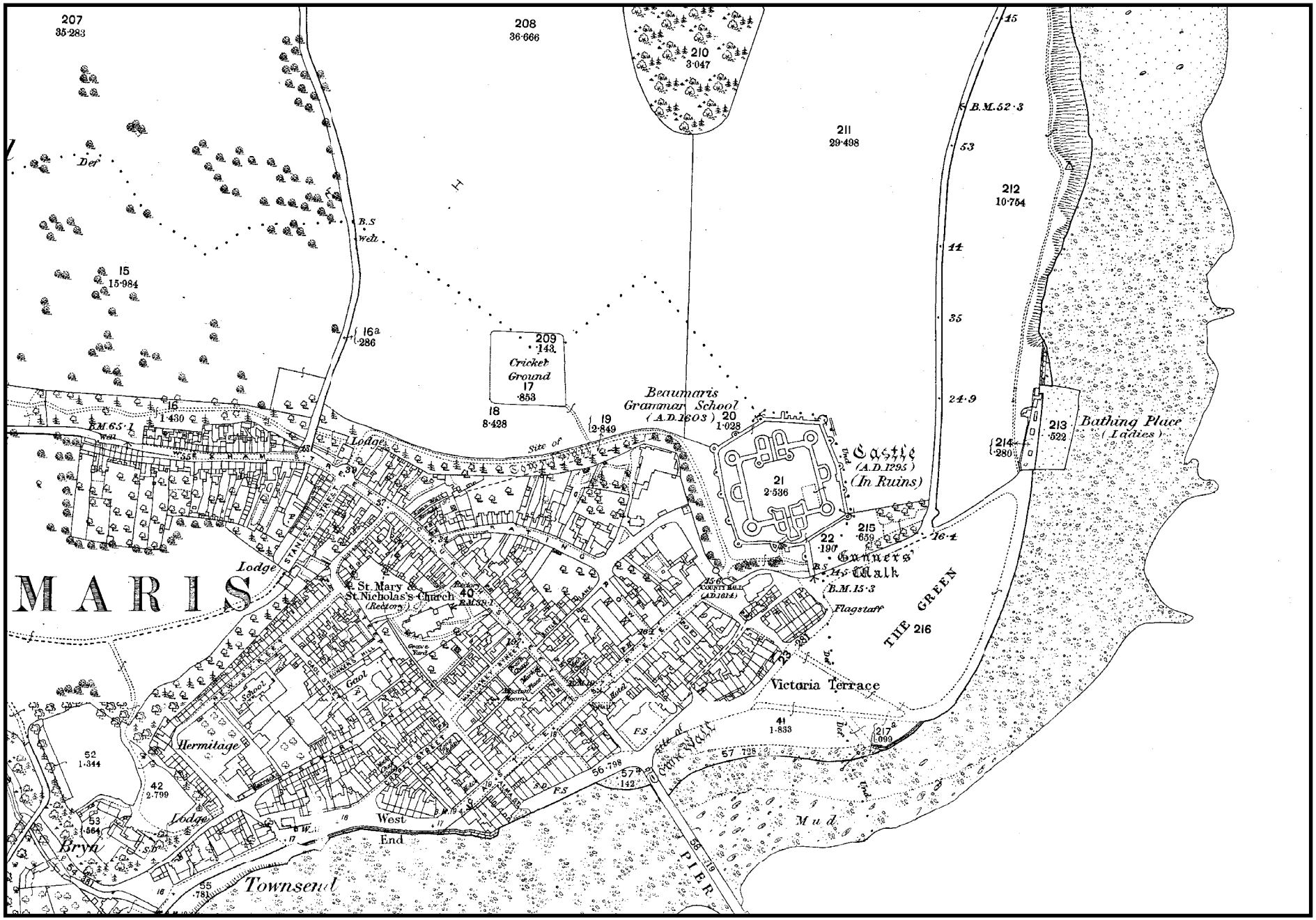

Figure 02 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25 inch map of Beaumaris of 1889, Anglesey Sheet XX.13.

9 Figure 03

Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25-inch to 1-mile County Series Map Sheets XX.13 (1900). Scale 1:3000@ A4.

Figure 03 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25 inch map of 1900 of Beaumaris, Anglesey Sheet XX.13.

10 Figure 04

Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Third Edition 25-inch to 1-mile County Series Map Sheets XX.13 (1919). Scale 1:3000@ A4.

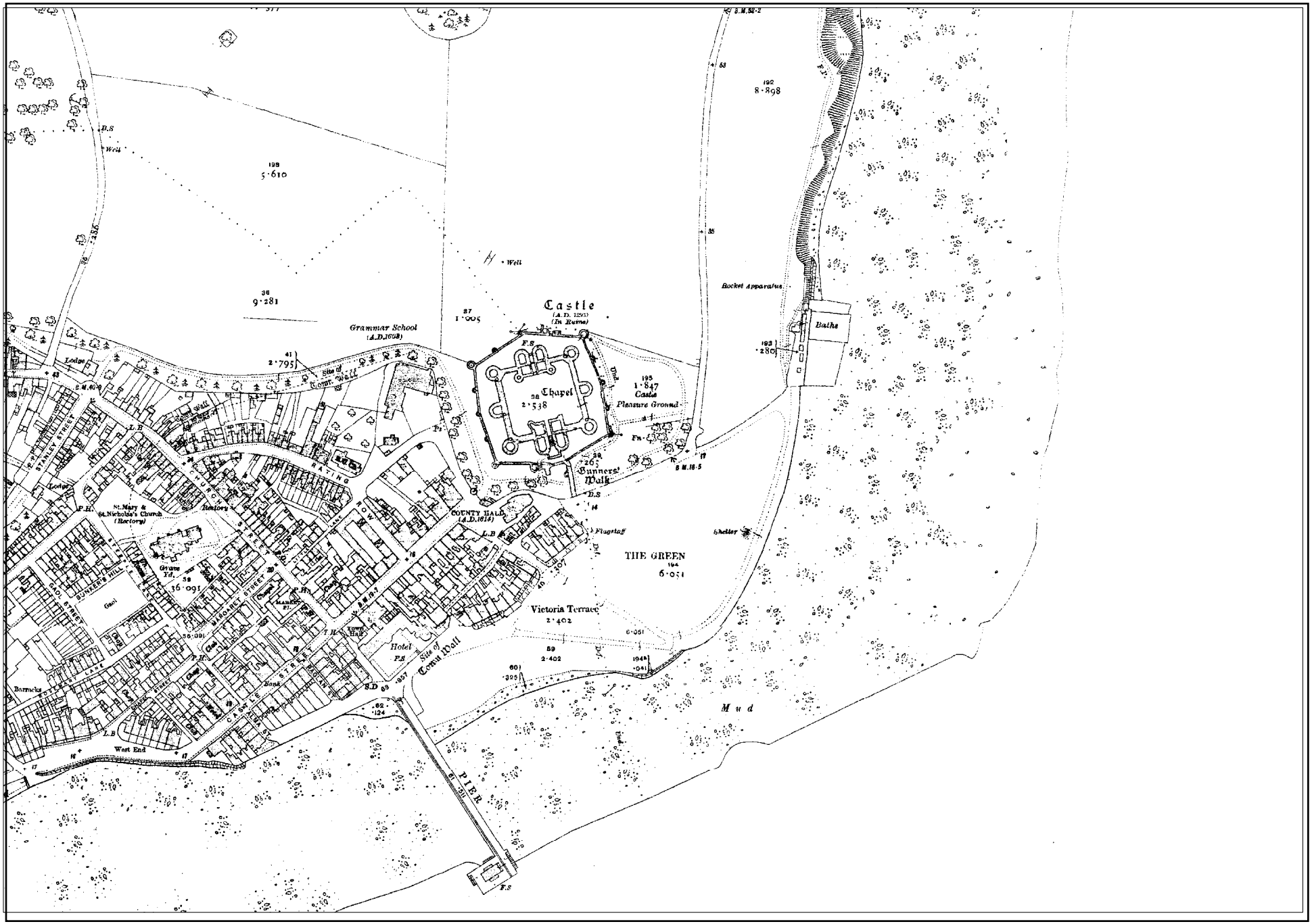

Fig.ure 04 Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 25 inch map of Beaumaris of 1919, Anglesey Sheet XX.13.

Plate 01: Trench A - west facing section; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2598_029).

Plate 02: Trench B- west facing section; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2598_034).

Plate 03: Test pit 01 with services fully exposed; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2598_008).

Plate 04: Test pit 02 with services fully exposed; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2598_011).

Plate 05: Test pit 03 - Southwest facing section; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2598_014).

Plate 06: Test pit 04 - Southeast facing section; scale: 2x1m (archive reference G2598_018).

Plate 07: Test pit 05 -Southeast facing section; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2598_021).

Plate 08: Test pit 06 -Southeast facing section; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2598_25).

Plate 09 : East facing section through ditch [01]; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2598_005).

Plate 10: Ditch [01]; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2598_004).

Plate 11: Trench 01 - view from the northwest; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2598_048).

Plate 12: Trench 02 - Southwest facing section; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2598_038).

Plate 13: South west facing section of reduced ground for ramp in temporary compound; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2598_066).

Plate 14: General view of temporary compound area after ground reduction and wall removal; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2598_072).

Plate 15: Mount Field - storage area topsoil stripped; no scale used (archive reference: G2598_086).

Plate 16: Mount Field - west facing section Linear 01; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2598_089).

Plate 17: Mount Field - east facing section Linear 02 ; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2598_103).

11 Appendix I

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

BEAUMARIS FLOOD ALLEVIATION SCHEME,

YNYS MÔN

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for

Alun Griffiths Ltd

June 2019

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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

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

BEAUMARIS FLOOD ALLEVIATION SCHEME, YNYS MÔN

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for *Alun Griffiths Limited,* June 2019

Historic Environment Record Enquiry No. GATHER1059 Event Primary Reference Number 45390

CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by *Alun Griffiths Limited* to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for the Beaumaris Flood Alleviation Scheme, Ynys Môn (NGR SH60737632). The archaeological mitigation will comprise a watching brief during groundworks for a section of the scheme located off Henllys Lane approximately at NGR SH 60337632. GAT recently completed a controlled strip of a pipeline section across Castle Meadow, approximately 300m to the east, as part of a preliminary stage for the scheme (GAT report 1451), which included the removal of topsoil and subsoil under archaeological direction until an agreed limit of excavation was reached. The controlled strip measured a maximum width of 20.0m and was undertaken from the 4th to 19th October 2018. The controlled strip did not include other aspects of the scheme, including the car park or the eastern end of the scheme near the foreshore (Figure 01).

Further to a site meeting held on Thursday 30th May 2019 with the principal contractor Alun Griffiths Ltd and the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) it was agreed that the archaeological watching brief would encompass the following activities:

- **Inspect and record the trial pits off Henllys Lane once excavated by the groundworks team of Alun Griffiths Ltd.; and**
- **Monitor the proposed excavation of a ramp from the edge of the existing carriageway into the field at the lodge to provide vehicular access to the temporary storage compound.**

It was determined that the remaining groundworks at Mount Field will not be monitored as part of the archaeological watching brief due to the level of disturbance from earlier stages of the scheme and the existence of the Dwr Cymru Welsh Water rising main.

The watching brief will be undertaken from **the week commencing 3rd June 2019** and will be completed in accordance with the following guidance:

1. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
2. *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);

3. *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017);
4. *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);
5. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015); and
6. *Guidelines for digital archives* (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015).

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

The project will be monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.

1.1 Fieldwork Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives of the archaeological mitigation are to:

- identify and record archaeological activity present on site prior to removal by groundworks. The groundworks area is near to a medieval scheduled monument (Beaumaris Castle) and the objective would be to establish the date and nature of archaeological remains within the mitigation area and assess their implications for understanding the historical development of the area, in conjunction with the known archaeological record; and
- if no archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.

1.2 Monitoring Arrangements

The archaeological mitigation will be monitored by the Gwynedd archaeological Planning Service (GAPS); the content of this WSI and all subsequent reporting by GAT must be approved by GAPS prior to final issue.

The GAPS Archaeologist will need to 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 further archaeological works (if required) as features of potential archaeological significance are encountered.

The curator contact details are: **01248 370926**.

1.3 Historic Environment Record

In line with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER will be contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018). The HER will be informed of the project start date, location including grid reference, estimated timescale for the work, and further relevant information associated with the project.

The GAT HER Enquiry Number for this project is GATHER1059 and the Event PRN is 45390. The GAT HER will also be responsible for sourcing the Primary Reference Numbers (PRN) for any new identified and recorded assets.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The flood alleviation scheme is located within in close proximity to Beaumaris Castle. The Castle represents a prime example of 13th century defensive engineering and as such is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (AN001), Grade I Listed Building and forms part of *The Castles and Town Walls of Edward I in Gwynedd* World Heritage Site. The town also lies within the boundary of the Isle of Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and the Penmon Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest (Ref: Penmon HLW (GW) 15 33).

GAT has previously prepared an archaeological assessment of the flood alleviation scheme (GAT Report 1149; October 2013) that was submitted to support planning application 12C444B/FR, and subsequently a Historic Impact Assessment (HIA) that was prepared to assess the impact of the scheme on the statutory and non-statutory designations for the Castle and the town (GAT Report 1200; August 2014). This was followed by an archaeological photographic record and an archaeological watching brief, prior to and during groundworks for the sea defence modifications between The Green (NGR SH60787615) and Gallows Point (NGR SH59777531) (GAT Report 1274; November 2015).

GAT undertook a programme of archaeological mitigation in 2010 during the construction of a new 750mm culvert and drainage system that ran from the junction of Henllys Lane/Wexham Street (NGR SH60307620), across the Castle Meadow and a local playground, and terminated at the Green (NGR SH60807610), covering a distance of 725m (GAT Report 869; September 2010). The section starting from Henllys Lane/Wexham Street across the Castle Meadow and to the local playground was completed as a controlled strip. Two gravel filled modern field drains were identified near the access to Henllys Lane/Wexham Street along with a spread of modern gravel leading towards the entrance way next to Tunnel Lodge (GAT Report 869: 10). Further along the route at NGR SH60477632, a set of linear drainage ditches were identified that included feature [003], a shallow 0.6m wide L-shaped straight sided ditch extant for 13m within the culvert route, followed by a second shallow linear ditch, 0.94m wide and extant for 3m, which terminated at feature [003]. No datable artefacts or ecofacts were recovered (*ibid*.). At NGR SH60677636, north of Beaumaris Castle, a modern field drain was identified to the west of an existing open culvert along with an area of heavily disturbed ground and building rubble containing post-medieval pottery and clay pipe stems (*ibid*.). Two stone built culverts were also identified: culvert A (only observed within the excavation for the pipe trench) was identified at 1.65m below ground level and orientated on a north-south alignment running towards the castle; it was constructed with a schist type stone with flat and square pieces for the sides

and for the capping, with smaller broken up pieces to line its base, and internal dimensions of 0.35m deep by 0.50m wide (*ibid*.); culvert B lay on a north-west south-east alignment and was interpreted as possibly associated with the visible open culvert. The construction of culvert B was similar to culvert A, though it was slightly wider, the internal dimensions being approximately 0.50m high by 0.50m wide (*ibid*.). Both culverts were still active and were interpreted as culverting for a stream previously marked on John Speed's 1610 map as well as drainage of the area into the moat (*ibid*.: 11). The eastern end of the Castle Meadow section included alluvial clays dredged from the castle moat by Cadw in the 1990's, which were deposited there (*ibid*.: 10). The excavations through the playground, which was located outside the Castle curtain walls, consisted of a 122m long and 3m wide trench on a north-south alignment. Below the topsoil was a soft grey/grey brown clay alluvium with no significant inclusions. The left hand side of a pig's jaw and two leg bones (considered to be from the same animal) were recovered from alluvium at a depth of 1m, with showed signs of butchery; no archaeological features where identified (*ibid*.). The results confirmed the trench in this area lay close to or along the line of the original moat for the castle, which is no longer visible at this point, with the deposits representing subsequent filling of the moat and the animal bone suggesting butchery rubbish dumped during the silting up of the moat. No glacial horizons were identified within the confines of the trench. The excavation on the Green consisted of a linear pipe trench approximately 3m wide, with a depth range of 2.5 to 3.0m for a distance of approximately 110m on a southeast to northwest alignment. The pipe trench was characterised by mixed sand and gravel deposits, with nineteenth and twentieth century pottery recovered from the upper layers. No archaeological features were identified and the glacial horizon was not reached. The deposits were interpreted as made ground created from imported material, consistent with the development of the former salt marsh which was levelled, drained and consolidated in the 19th century.

GAT subsequently completed an archaeological evaluation within the playground outside the castle walls (GAT 1276: December 2015). The evaluation trench was located across a proposed route for the Castle Meadow culvert to investigate the infilled moat on the east side of the castle, with the aim to identify the former moat location, profile and infill deposits, as well as any other archaeological activity that may be present. The aim of the evaluation was to inform the planning decision for the proposed culvert. The trench was located 3.10m west of the 750mm culvert completed in 2010, where GAT had identified silting deposits associated with the moat. The 2010 project did not identify the moat edge, but the edge was suggested as being 16.0m or less from the east curtain wall based on the results of auger sampling completed by the University of Louisiana in 2003, 29.0m to the north 2003 study. That study analysed the preserved microscopic, aquatic crustaceans (ostracods) within the

moat infill as environmental indicators and concluded that the bottom moat infill represented the initial wet moat, the middle portion the connection with nearby seawater, and the top layers the loss of the connection with the nearby Menai Strait. The GAT evaluation trench identified the moat and associated fills at 1.1m below the existing ground level, with the moat edge located 20.0m from the curtain wall of the castle. The base of the moat was not identified within the limit of excavation as it exceeded the safe excavation depth of 2.0m. Within the limit of excavation seven deposits were identified in the moat representing natural silting. The infills were subsequently sealed by a 0.90m thick subsoil deposit that in turn was sealed by the topsoil. It was not possible within the scope of the initial evaluation trenching to identify the environmental factors behind the infilling of the moat, but a palaeoenvironmental sampling programme was completed for GAT by the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy. The sampling programme was completed using augering and core samples, with a view to completing a diagrammatic section of the lower moat fills and the basal profile, along with an interpretive consideration of the sediment based upon the field observations and the logs for each borehole. The sampling programme confirmed that the moat had an essentially flat basal profile, between 2.34 and 2.46m below ground level and that the moat would have been tidal if connected to the sea.

Based on the results from the 2010 mitigation and the 2015 evaluation, it was expected that the current works would be located away from the infilled portion of the castle moat. GAT undertook a controlled strip of the pipeline section across Castle Meadow from the 4th to 19th October 2018 (GAT report forthcoming). The controlled strip measured a maximum width of 20m and included the removal of topsoil and subsoil under archaeological direction as far as an agreed limit of excavation. The controlled strip did not include the car park or the eastern end of the scheme near the foreshore. The controlled strip identified various deposits, including the glacial horizon (the final limit of excavation) as well as alluvial deposits associated with localised waterborne activity as well as material dredged from the castle moat in the 1990s by Cadw and subsequently deposited within the Castle Meadow. A series of post-medieval linear features were identified along the northern edge of the controlled strip, adjacent to the allotments; the fill from one example produced fragments of late 19th century glazed earthenware and glass, as well as small fragments of animal bone. No direct evidence for medieval activity was identified within the confines of the controlled strip area. The controlled strip also identified disturbance from the easement for the 750mm pipe.

The eastern portion of the route, north of the Green, was not included within the controlled strip and it was determined that any groundworks would likely encounter activity associated

with the levelling, draining and consolidation of the salt marsh in the 19th century, prior to the construction of the pumping station, as well as a modern rising main.

In March 2019, GAT were in attendance to monitor the excavation of a series of trial pits excavated along the length of the DCWW rising main, which is located to the immediate north of Mount Field, and to investigate the ground make-up adjacent to the road B5109. In addition, GAT investigated and recorded a probable post-medieval ditch identified within the 'stripped area'.

An examination of the Ordnance Survey First Edition 25-inch to 1-mile County Series Map Sheets XV.13 (1889) and VII.1 (1889) show the area of the watching brief as open estate land associated with the Baron Hill Estate, with a line of trees to the immediate north of the Grade II listed Tunnel Lodge (5692/PRN 11,261), see Figure 02.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

An archaeological watching brief is defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (CIfA, 2014). **The watching brief will be undertaken from the week commencing 3rd June 2019.**

- The trial pits off Henllys Lane will be inspected and recorded once they have been excavated;
- The proposed excavation of a ramp from the edge of the existing carriageway into the field at the lodge to provide vehicular access to the temporary storage compound will be monitored and recorded;
- During the watching brief all attendances and any identified features will be recorded using GAT watching brief pro-formas (Appendix II);
- Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D40) camera set to maximum resolution (3008 × 2000 6.1 effective megapixels) in RAW format; a photographic record will be maintained on site using GAT pro-formas (Appendix I) and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; the archive numbering system will resume from G2598_035. When practical, a photographic ID board will be used during the watching brief inspection to record site code, image orientation and any relevant context numbers;
- Any subsurface features will be recorded photographically, with detailed notations and a measured survey (completed using a *Trimble* R8 GPS unit);
- Any archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered within the watching brief of the excavation area of the ramp will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity. The following excavation strategy will generally apply: 50% sample of each sub-circular feature, 10% sample of each linear feature (terminal ends and intersection points with other features will be prioritised). However, if discrete features are identified within the topsoil strip area or

translocation trench, these will be 100% excavated as will any exposed segments of linear features. Features such as burnt mounds, which comprise a spread of material rather than a cut feature, will be completed in quadrants (if fully extant within the mitigation area) or 100% excavated if present as a discrete spread. *In the event of the identification of extensive/complex remains (for example burials, structures or preserved wooden or organic artefacts), additional time, resourcing and costs may be required for GAT to complete an appropriate programme of works*;

- Any required plans or sections to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4 or A2 pro-forma permatrace;
- Should dateable artefacts, human remains and/or ecofacts be recovered, an **interim report** will be submitted summarising the results of the watching brief, along with an assessment of potential for analysis post-excavation project design (in line with the MAP2 process). *Additional time, resourcing and costs will be required to undertake any post-excavation programme of works.*

3.2 Human Remains

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

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

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

3.3 Ecofacts

Should any deposits deemed suitable for dating be identified, they will be taken from sealed contexts, with not less than 40 litres for bulk samples. 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* (English Heritage, 2011). Recourse will be made to relevant specialists for palaeoenvironmental analysis and dating. Any required specialists will be consulted during the watching brief to advise GAT on a sampling strategy. For any ecofact samples taken from human burials, this will be completed in accordance with an appointed osteologist's guidance.

3.4 Artefacts

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

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

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.

3.5 Fieldwork Archiving

Following the completion of the fieldwork, a programme of field work 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. Sections: all cross referenced and complete;
4. Survey data: downloaded using a Computer Aided Design package;
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.

4 REPORTING

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

1. Non-technical summary (Welsh and English)
2. Introduction
3. Aims and objectives
4. Background
5. Methodology
6. Results
7. Conclusions and further recommendations
8. List of sources consulted.
9. Appendix I – approved GAT project design
10. Appendix II – photographic metadata

Should dateable artefacts and ecofacts be recovered, an **interim report** will be submitted summarising the results, along with an assessment of potential for analysis written scheme of investigation (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.

Dependant on the outcome of the archaeological watching brief the *Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales* will be consulted to help to provide context and to help inform the archaeology identified within the site boundary.

5 DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. The archaeological watching brief outlined in this written scheme of investigation will be undertaken the week commencing 3rd June 2019. A draft report will be submitted within one month of fieldwork completion; a final report will be submitted to the Historic Environment within six months of submitting the draft report.

On completion, 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 within six months of project completion (final report only). If appropriate, digital information such as the project database, GIS table(s) and photographs, will also be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record at Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. All digital datasets submitted will conform to the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1);
- A digital report and archive (including photographic and drawn) data will be provided to the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments Wales (RCAHMW; final report only). This will be in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. Digital information will include the photographic archive and associated metadata;

6 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section with attendances on-site undertaken by a GAT Project Archaeologist(s). The Project Archaeologist will be responsible for the archaeological watching brief on site, including all field management duties, e.g., GAPS/client/consultant liaison, osteologist or palaeo-environmentalist liaison (if relevant). The Project Archaeologist will be responsible for completing all on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive itemised in para. 3.2. The 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 para. 5.

7 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. All GAT fieldwork is undertaken in accordance with the Trust's Health and Safety Manual, Policy and Handbook which were prepared by Ellis Whittam.

8 SOCIAL MEDIA

One of the key aims in the GAT mission statement is to improve the understanding, conservation and promotion of the historic environment in our area and inform and educate the wider public. To help achieve this, GAT maintains an active social media presence and seeks all opportunities to promote our projects and results. With permission, GAT would like the opportunity to promote our work on this scheme through our social media platforms. This could include social media postings during our attendance on site as well as any postings to highlight results. In all instances, approval will be sought from client prior to any postings.

9 INSURANCE

If the project continues past the expiry dates of the current policies the client will be sent the relevant details once these insurances have been renewed.

Public/Products 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/UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2019

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 24765101 CHC / UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2019

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 9446015

EXPIRY DATE 22/07/2019

10 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Brunning, R and Watson, J 2010, Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood (3rd edition).

2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.

3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.

4. Coastal Engineering UK Ltd, Drawing No. CES316/09/01T.

5. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2).

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

7. English Heritage, 2012, Waterlogged Organic Artefacts, Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation.

8. Evans, R. 2013. Proposed Flood Alleviation Scheme, Beaumaris: Archaeological Assessment Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 1149.

9. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, 2014, Historic Environment Record (HER) Guidelines for Archaeological Contractors (Version 1.3; draft).

10. Historic England, 2004, Human Bones from Archaeological Sites Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports.

11. Historic England, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE).

12. Jones, M and Davidson, A. Rev. 2010. Beaumaris Drainage Work, Beaumaris, Anglesey: Archaeological Mitigation. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 869.

13. Ordnance Survey First Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets XV.13 (1889) and VII.1 (1889).

14. Oriel Ynys Mon, 2012, Guidelines for the preparation and deposition of archaeological archives.

15. Parry, I. 2014. Proposed Flood Alleviation Scheme, Beaumaris: Heritage Impact Assessment Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 1200.

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

17. Smith, S.G., Davidson, J., Evans, R., Oattes, A.M.O., Owen, K., Parry, L.W. 2015. Proposed Flood Alleviation Scheme, Beaumaris: Area 3, Area 4 and Area 5: Archaeological Photographic Record and Archaeological Watching Brief. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 1274.

18. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, First aid for finds (3rd edition).

FIGURE 01

FIGURE 01: Location Map of Flood Alleviation Scheme works. Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map Sheets SH67. Scale 1:4500 @ A4. © Crown Copyright. All Right Reserved; licence number AI100020895.

FIGURE 01: Location Map of Flood Alleviation Scheme works. Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map Sheets SH67. Scale 1:4500 @ A4.

FIGURE 02

Reproduction of Ordnance Survey First Edition 25-inch to 1-mile County Series Map Sheets XV.13 (1889) and VII.1 (1889). Scale 1:3000@ A4.

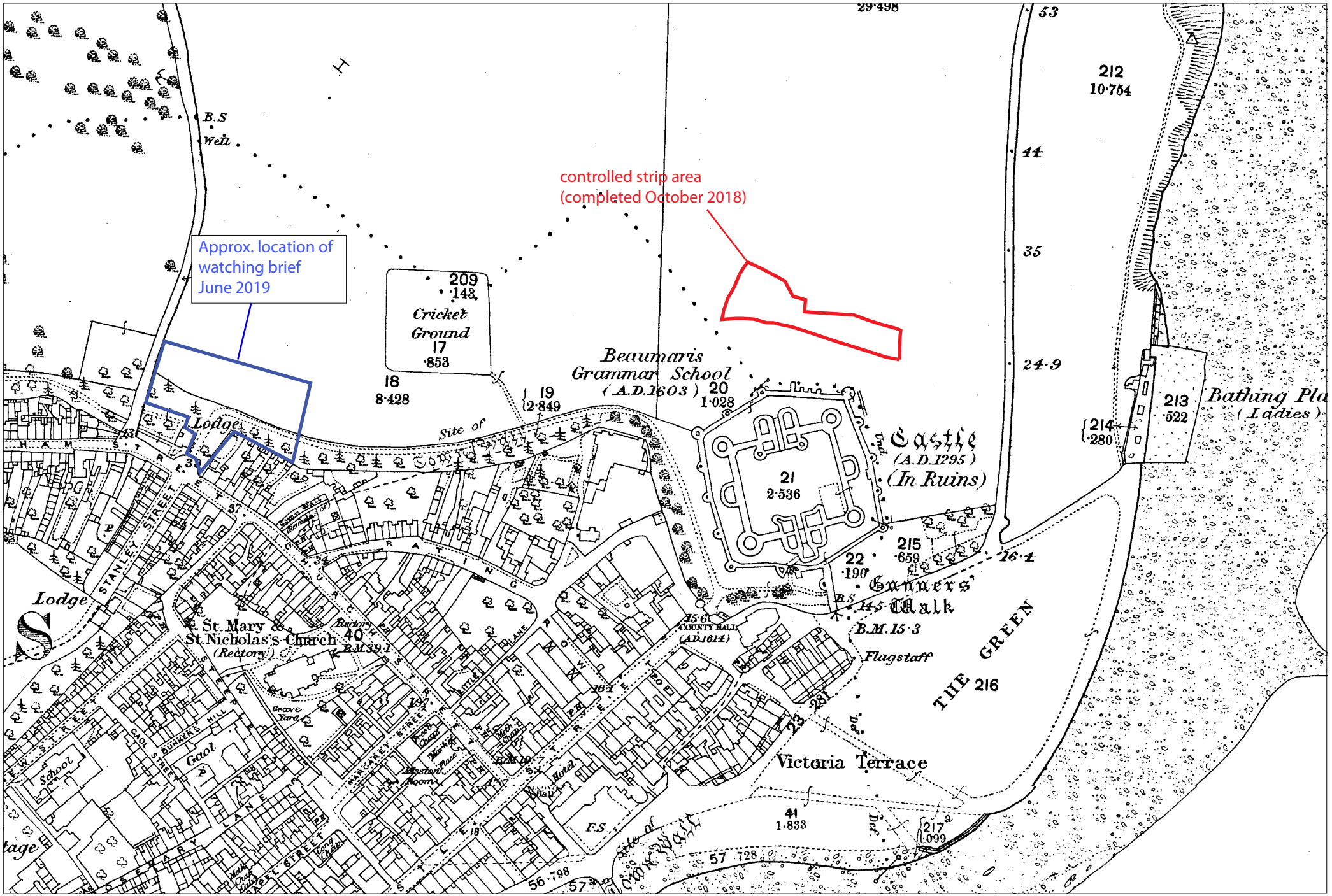

Figure 02: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey First Edition 25-inch to 1-mile County Series Map Sheets XV.13 (1889) and VII.1 (1889). Scale 1:3000@ A4.

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata pro-forma

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Digital Photographic Record

Include main context numbers for each shot, drawing numbers for sections and any other relevant numbers for cross referencing.
Delete any unwanted photos **immediately** from the camera. Regularly upload photographs to computer.

Project Name:			Project Number:				
Photo No.	**Trench**	**Description**	**Contexts**	**Scales**	**View From**	**Initials**	**Date**

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Watching Brief pro-forma

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST		
WATCHING BRIEF DAY RECORD		*Date*
Project name	*Project number*	*Compiler*
Location		
Description		
Times of travelling and on-site		
Drawn record details		
Photographic record details		

12 Appendix II

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	COPYRIGHT	PLATES
G2598_001	Shot of current ground conditions after topsoil strip adjacent to road	S	2x1m	MSL	11.03.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_002	Shot of current ground conditions after topsoil strip adjacent to road	SW	2x1m	MSL	11.03.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_003	Working shot of machinery of Test Pit 1 (water main)	S	not used	MSL	28.03.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_004	Pre-ex shot of linear [01]	E	2x1m	MSL	28.03.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2598_005	East facing section of [01]	E	2x1m	MSL	28.03.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	09
G2598_006	Shot of electric and water services in Test Pit 1	NNE	not used	MSL	28.03.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_007	Plan shot of post-medieval ditch [01]	S	2x1m	MSL	28.03.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_008	Shot of Test Pit 1 with services fully exposed	NW	2x1m	MSL	28.03.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	03
G2598_009	Working shot of Test Pit 2	NW	not used	MSL	28.03.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	COPYRIGHT	PLATES
G2598_010	Working shot of Test Pit 3	SE	not used	MSL	28.03.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_011	Shot of Test Pit 2 with services fully exposed	NW	2x1m	MSL	28.03.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	04
G2598_012	Section shot of topsoil and made ground and services in Test Pit 1	SW	1x1m	MSL	28.03.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_013	Shot of Test Pit 2 showing topsoil and made ground build up	SW	1x1m	MSL	28.03.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_014	Shot of Test Pit 3 showing topsoil and made ground build up	SW	1x1m	MSL	28.03.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	05
G2598_015	Shot of Test Pit 4 showing topsoil and made ground build up	SW	1x1m	MSL	28.03.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_016	Shot of Test Pit 4 showing topsoil and made ground build up	SW	1x1m	MSL	28.03.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_017	Shot of Test Pit 4 section showing topsoil and made ground build up	SW	1x1m	MSL	28.03.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_018	Shot of Test Pit 4 with services fully exposed	SE	2x1m	MSL	28.03.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	06

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	COPYRIGHT	PLATES
G2598_019	Shot of Test Pit 5	SW	not used	MSL	28.03.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_020	Shot of Test Pit 5 section showing topsoil and made ground build up	SE	1x1m	MSL	28.03.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_021	Shot of Test Pit 5 section showing topsoil and made ground build up	SE	1x1m	MSL	28.03.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	07
G2598_022	Shot of Test Pit 5 showing services fully exposed	SE	2x1m	MSL	28.03.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_023	Shot of Test Pit 6	NW	not used	MSL	28.03.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_024	Shot of Test Pit 6	SE	1x1m	MSL	28.03.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_025	Shot of Test Pit 6	SE	1x1m	MSL	28.03.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	08
G2598_026	Shot of Test Pit 6 showing services fully exposed	SE	2x1m	MSL	28.03.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_027	Working shot of subsoil removal of Test Trench A	N	not used	MSL	28.03.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	COPYRIGHT	PLATES
G2598_028	Working shot of subsoil removal of Test Trench A	N	1x1m	MSL	28.03.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_029	Section shot of Test Trench A	W	2x1m	MSL	28.03.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	01
G2598_030	Shot of Test Trench A to full depth of 3m	W	1x1m	MSL	28.03.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_031	Shot of Test Trench A to full depth of 3m	W	1x1m	MSL	28.03.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_032	Working shot of Test Trench B	S	not used	MSL	28.03.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_033	Working shot of Test Trench B	S	not used	MSL	28.03.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_034	Section shot of Test Trench B	W	1x1m	MSL	28.03.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	02
G2598_035	Pre-x shot of SW end of field	SW	not used	AMO	03.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_036	Location shot view to E	W	not used	AMO	03.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	COPYRIGHT	PLATES
G2598_037	Trench 1 SE facing section	NE	1x1m	AMO	03.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_038	Trench 2 SW facing section	SW	1x1m	AMO	03.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	12
G2598_039	Location shot Trench 2	SW	1x1m	AMO	03.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_040	Location shot Trench 1	NE	1x1m	AMO	03.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_041	Trench 2 View of length of trench	SE	1x1m	AMO	03.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_042	Trench 2 NE facing section	NE	1x1m	AMO	03.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_043	View of wall to be broken through	W	not used	AMO	03.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_044	View of wall to be broken through	SW	not used	AMO	03.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_045	Trench 1 NE facing section	NE	1x1m	AMO	03.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	COPYRIGHT	PLATES
G2598_046	Trench 1 NE facing section showing rubbish at NW end	NE	1x1m	AMO	03.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_047	Trench 1 view along length of trench	SE	1x1m	AMO	03.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_048	Length of trench	NW	1x1m	AMO	03.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	11
G2598_049	Trench 1 location shot view to castle (E)	NW	not used	AMO	03.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_050	Trench 1 location shot view to SW (corner of field)	NE	not used	AMO	03.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_051	Working shot topsoil strip of ramp area	SW	not used	AMO	03.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_052	Working shot topsoil strip of ramp area	SW	not used	AMO	03.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_053	Working shot topsoil strip of ramp area	SE	not used	AMO	03.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_054	Working shot topsoil strip of ramp area	NE	not used	AMO	03.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	COPYRIGHT	PLATES
G2598_055	Boundary wall before break through	SW	1x1m	AMO	05.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_056	Working shot ramp area	SW	not used	AMO	05.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_057	Working shot ground reduction of ramp area	NE	not used	AMO	05.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_058	Working shot ground reduction of ramp area	NE	not used	AMO	05.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_059	Ramp area NE facing section with ground partially reduced	NE	1x1m	AMO	05.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_060	Ramp area NE facing section with ground partially reduced	NE	1x1m	AMO	05.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_061	Ramp area NE facing section with ground partially reduced	NE	1x1m	AMO	05.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_062	Ramp area NE facing section with ground partially reduced	NE	1x1m	AMO	05.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_063	Close up view of brick and stone boundary wall	NE	1x1m	AMO	05.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	COPYRIGHT	PLATES
G2598_064	SW face of broken wall	SW	1x1m	AMO	05.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_065	Shot of wall after breakthrough	SW	1x1m	AMO	05.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_066	SW facing section of ramp area	SW	1x1m	AMO	05.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	13
G2598_067	Brick and stone wall and SW facing section of reduced ground in ramp area	W	1x1m	AMO	05.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_068	Base of brick and stone wall beside the road	SW	1x1m	AMO	05.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_069	Base of brick and stone wall at NE end of break through	SW	1x1m	AMO	05.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_070	Base of brick and stone wall SW end of break through	SE	1x1m	AMO	05.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_071	NE facing section of brick and stone walls	NW	1x1m	AMO	05.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_072	General shot of ramp area in satellite compound	E	not used	AMO	05.06.2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	14

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	COPYRIGHT	PLATES
G2598_073	General shot before topsoil strip	S	not used	AMO	12.06.19	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_074	Location shot view to SE	NW	not used	AMO	12.06.19	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_075	View to west before topsoil strip	E	not used	AMO	12.06.19	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_076	Working shot west side of field topsoil removed	S	not used	AMO	12.06.19	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_077	Working shot west side of field topsoil removed	S	not used	AMO	12.06.19	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_078	View to west topsoil stripped	E	not used	AMO	12.06.19	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_079	SW corner of field showing depth of topsoil removed	N	1X1M	AMO	12.06.19	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_080	Linear [05] Slot 1	W	1x1m	AMO	12.06.19	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_081	SW corner of field showing depth of topsoil removed	S	1x1m	AMO	12.06.19	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	COPYRIGHT	PLATES
G2598_082	Topsoil stripped view of the field	N	not used	AMO	12.06.19	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_083	View to west topsoil removed	E	not used	AMO	12.06.19	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_084	View to west topsoil removed	E	not used	AMO	13.06.19	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_085	East end of field showing topsoil bund	N	not used	AMO	13.06.19	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_086	Topsoil removed	NE	not used	AMO	13.06.19	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	15
G2598_087	Linear [05]	W	1x1m	AMO	13.06.19	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_088	View to north topsoiled area	S	1x1m	AMO	13.06.19	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_089	W facing section through linear 1 slot 1	W	1x1m	AMO	13.06.19	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	16
G2598_090	E facing section through linear 1 slot 1	E	1x1m	AMO	13.06.19	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	COPYRIGHT	PLATES
G2598_091	Linear 1 slot 2 E facing section (board shows wrong numbers)	E	1x1m	AMO	13.06.19	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_092	Linear 1 slot 2 W facing section (board shows wrong numbers)	W	1x1m	AMO	13.06.19	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_093	View to slot 2 at W end of field	E	1x1m	AMO	13.06.19	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_094	View to slot 1 at E end of linear 1	W	1x1m	AMO	13.06.19	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_095	Linear 1 slot 2 W facing section (board shows wrong numbers)	W	1x1m	AMO	14.06.19	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_096	Linear 1 slot 2 W facing section (board shows wrong numbers)	E	1x1m	AMO	14.06.19	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_097	Linear 1 slot 2 E facing section	E	1x1m	AMO	14.06.19	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_098	Linear 1 slot 2 E facing section and depth of topsoil removed	E	1x1m	AMO	14.06.19	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_099	Linear 1 slot 2 E facing section	W	1x1m	AMO	14.06.19	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	COPYRIGHT	PLATES
G2598_100	W facing section through Linear North of linear 1	W	1x1m	AMO	14.06.19	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_101	Linear 2 E facing section	E	1x1m	AMO	14.06.19	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_102	Linear 2 E facing section	E	1x1m	AMO	14.06.19	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2598_103	Linear 2 E facing section	E	1x1m	AMO	14.06.19	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	17

13 Appendix III

Reproduction of Context Register

Context No.	Type	Description	Initials	Date
01	Cut	Cut of linear feature	MSL	28/03/19
02	Fill	Fill of [01]	MS	28/03/19
03	Layer	Topsoil	MS	28/03/19
04	Layer	Subsoil	AMO	03/06/19
05	Cut	Cut of linear	AMO	12/06/19
06	Fill	Fill of linear	AMO	13/06/19
07	Cut	Cut of linear	AMO	14/06/19
08	Fill	Fill of linear	AMO	14/06/19
09	Cut	Cut of linear	AMO	14/06/19
10	Fill	Fill of linear	AMO	14/06/19
11	Cut	Cut of linear	AMO	14/06/19
12	Fill	Fill of linear	AMO	14/06/19
13	Cut	Cut of linear	AMO	14/06/19
14	Fill	Fill of linear	AMO	14/06/19
15	Layer	Natural	AMO	14/06/19
16	Layer	Redeposited yellow/orange clay	AMO	14/06/19
17	Layer	Mid brown silty clay	AMO	14/06/19
18	Layer	Orange brown silty gravelly clay	AMO	14/06/19
19	Layer	Thin layer of sand	AMO	14/06/19
20	Deposit	Waste material	AMO	14/06/19

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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