

Tŷ STANLEY, SGWÂR Y FARCHNAD, CAERGYBI /
STANLEY HOUSE, MARKET SQUARE, HOLYHEAD

BRIFF GWYLIO ARCHAEOLOEGOL/
WATCHING BRIEF



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Tŷ STANLEY, SGWÂR Y FARCHNAD, CAERGYBI / STANLEY HOUSE, MARKET SQUARE, HOLYHEAD

BRIFF GWYLIO ARCHAEOLOEGOL / WATCHING BRIEF

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Location shot of Stanley House and St Cybi's archway (G2636_001)

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Plate 5: Working shot showing exposed modern manhole/drain. - Shot from SSW ; scale: Not used. (archive reference: G2636_005).

Plate 6: Shot showing x2 exposed cables, manhole and modern ceramic drainage pipes x2.- Shot from SSW ; scale: Not used. (archive reference: G2636_006).

Plate 7: Working shot of trench extension western side of Stanley House boundary wall. - Shot from SSW ; scale: Not used. (archive reference: G2636_007).

Plate 8: Post-ex shot of 2x1m trench (Stanley House) showing exposed services.- Shot from SSW ; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2636_008).

Plate 9: Working shot of trench extension western side of Stanley House boundary wall. - Shot from NW; scale: Not used. (archive reference: G2636_009).

Plate 10: Shot of fully excavated trench extension western side of boundary wall showing mains water, electric and water services. - Shot from SSW; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2636_010).

Plate 11: Location shot of trench extension post excavation showing St Cybi's archway- Shot from SSW ; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2636_011).

Plate 12: Post-ex shot of trench extension showing exposed services with fault (sprayed red). - Shot from SSW ; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2636_012).

Plate 13: Location shot of trench extension post excavation towards high street - Shot from NNE ; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2636_014).

CRYNODEB ANNHECHNEGOL

Rhwng y 7fed a'r 8fed o Ionawr 2020 comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd (GAT) gan Scottish Power Energy Networks i ymgymryd â briff gwyllo archeolegol yn ystod atgyweiriad nam cebl trydanol ger Stanley House, Market Square, Caergybi. Roedd y gwaith atgyweirio yn golygu agor ffos 4x2m o fewn y slabiau palmant y tu allan i Stanley House ac yn agos at y wal Rufeinig sy'n ffinio ag eglwys Sant Cybi yng Nghaergybi.

Ni ddarganfuwyd unrhyw weithgaredd archeolegol yng nghyffiniau'r ffos, a nodweddiad gan ddyddodion sy'n gysylltiedig ag aflonyddwch modern a achoswyd gan wasanaethau modern a oedd yn cynnwys dŵr, draeniad a thrydan.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Between the 7th and 8th of January 2020 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by Scottish Power Energy Networks to undertake an archaeological watching brief during an electrical cable fault repair near Stanley House, Market Square, Holyhead. The repair work entailed opening a 4x2m trench within the paving slabs outside Stanley House and within close vicinity to the scheduled area of the Roman wall which bounds St Cybi's church in Holyhead.

No archaeological activity was found within the confines of the trench, which were characterised by deposits associated with modern disturbance caused by modern services which included water, drainage and electricity.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by Scottish Power Energy Networks to undertake an archaeological watching brief during an electrical cable fault repair near Stanley House, Market Square, Holyhead (NGR SH24708258; postcode: LL65 1UF; Figure 01). The repair work was completed on the 8th of January 2020 running for two days, commencing on the 7th of January. The repair work entailed opening a 4x2m trench within the paving slabs outside Stanley House and extending westwards adjacent to St Cybi's church archway to locate an electrical cable fault.

The Historic Environment Record enquiry reference number for the project was GATHER1204 and the Event Primary Reference Number was 45771.

The watching brief was monitored by the Gwynedd archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) and a written scheme of investigation was submitted by GAT and approved by GAPS prior to attending the watching brief (cf. [Appendix I](#)).

The watching brief was undertaken 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 Historical 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 and assess their implications for understanding the area, in conjunction with the known archaeological record, including the metalled surface identified within the local vicinity; and
- if no archaeological activity was identified, establish why this may be the case.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The electrical cable fault repair works were located within an area of known Roman and Medieval archaeology. Based on information within the Regional Historic Environment Record (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor LL57 2RT), the known assets within the local area include:

- Scheduled Ancient Monument AN031: Roman Wall for Caer Gybi Roman fort surrounding St Cybi's Churchyard (SH24708260), located to the immediate north (Figure 01); and
- Primary Reference Number (PRN) 1,763: St. Cybi's Church, Holyhead (SH24728262), located 32.0m to the north(Figure 01);

GAT completed an archaeological watching brief in 1995 at 9 Stanley Street, 55.0m to the northwest of the current watching brief (GAT Report 144). The watching brief at 9 Stanley Street included a 21m² rear extension to the property, which was located 10m west of Scheduled Ancient Monument AN031. Excavations on the north side of the Roman fort in 1952 had produced evidence of further walls surviving in the area beyond the main defensive wall and the 1995 watching brief monitored the groundworks for activity associated with the fort as well as later medieval activity associated with the church within the footprint of the fort. The extensions foundation footprint contained a lower deposit of glacial clay, sealed by garden soil; no evidence for activity before the 19th century was identified within the confines of the foundation. A watching brief in the churchyard of St. Cybi's in 1992, during the construction of a new footpath revealed similar results (GAT Report 041).

GAT completed an archaeological watching brief to the immediate south of the electrical cable fault repair works area during groundworks associated with a water drainage scheme and street improvement works along Market Street (GAT Report 1251). The monitoring work took place from the 9th of February to the 27th of March 2015. The scheme included the removal of the present road surface and shallow underlying deposits across the width of the road to a maximum depth of c.500mm. A 0.6m wide service trench for storm-water was also excavated to connect existing services, which was approximately 1m deep from the existing road surface. The current road surface was replaced by a tarmacadam surface, slightly lowered from the height of the existing road surface, within a paved pedestrian area on both

sides of the road. Evidence of a former metalled surface was identified c.60m south of the electrical cable fault repair works area, as well as during the removal of the lamp-post near St Cybi's Churchyard wall. The metalled surface was at a depth of up to 0.6m and comprised flat stones laid on top of the bedrock. They were interpreted as evidence of a former road surface.

3 METHODOLOGY

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 was formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and followed the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018). An HER Enquiry Form was completed and submitted at the start of the watching brief.

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).

An archaeological watching brief can divided into four categories:

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

For this scheme, the archaeological watching brief was undertaken on an **intensive** basis.

The principal contractor for the works was Scottish Power Energy Networks, with groundworks undertaken by O'Connor Utilities. The repair work was completed on the 8th January 2020.

The watching brief monitored the groundworks to the limit of excavation, defined as either an archaeological horizon, the limit of excavation or the glacial horizon, whichever was encountered first. A toothless bucket was used, where practical, and the archaeologist had provision to halt investigation works to investigate any archaeological deposits or features exposed. A daily attendance record was maintained using GAT pro-formas; photographic images were taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D3100) camera set to maximum resolution

(4608 x 3072 14.2 effective megapixels) in RAW format and converted to TIFF format for archiving using Adobe Photoshop. A photographic record was maintained using GAT pro-formas on site, and then digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. A total of 14 images were taken (archive numbering system G2636_001 to G2636_014; cf. [Appendix II](#)).

A full project archive has been prepared and the following dissemination applied during final archiving:

- A digital report has been provided to the client and GAPS;
- A paper report plus a digital report has been provided to the regional Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, along with an event summary, in accordance with *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- A digital report and archive data has been prepared for submission to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. Digital information includes the photographic archive and associated metadata.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

Situated directly at the front of Stanley House and Saint Cybi's church archway on Market street, Holyhead, a watching brief was conducted during excavation work associated with Scottish Power cable fault locating works (Plate 1 and 2).

A 2 x 1.5m trench was excavated directly outside the entrance to Stanley House to reveal the faulty cables located underneath a series of flagstones. After a negative diagnosis, the trench was extended westward by 2x2m to reveal a longer length of cable. This included following the cable under the small boundary wall at the front of Stanley House and under the paving slabs situated near to the archway entrance to St Cybi's Church. All excavation work was carried out using a 1.5 tonne mini excavator fitted with rubber tracks and toothless bucket provided by O'Conner Utilities under the supervision of an archaeologist along with Scottish Power engineers in attendance. The watching brief took place from the 7th until the 8th of January 2020.

4.2 Stanley House entrance trench

Situated between the entrance of Stanley house and the frontal boundary wall, a 2 x 1m trench was machine and hand dug to a depth of 0.4m. The trench was excavated after hand removal of the flagstones and concrete underlay (Plate 4 and 5).

Capped by the modern concrete, an old manhole was discovered with two modern ceramic pipes running into it along with two electricity cables at a depth of 0.4m. The manhole was constructed with modern red brick with a cast iron cap. One of the ceramic drainage pipes had been recently replaced and was brand new in appearance in comparison to the other (Plate 6). The new pipe ran from the manhole pot to Stanley House. Positioned directly above the drainage pipes, the two electricity cables were discovered. Both electricity cable and drainage services were set in a redeposited silty brown clay deposit. All deposits found within the trench were a result of re-deposition during services work associated with drainage and electrical services. No archaeology was discovered within the trench.

4.3 Stanley House trench extension (Adjacent St Cybi's archway)

The initial trench was extended westwards following the electricity cables underneath Stanley Houses frontal boundary wall and under the paving slabs on the opposite side and adjacent to St Cybi's archway (Plate 11). Combined, the length of the trench to expose the electricity cables doubled to 4 meters while the width went up from 1.5 to 2 meters on the western side. Within the trench, the electrical services were identified at a depth of 0.5m with the addition of a mains water pipe running to Stanley house (Plate 10). The ground had a similar makeup to the adjacent side, being made up of redeposited mid-brown silty clay which was a result of modern service disturbance. In addition to the clay, inclusions of slate waste were present which had been used as a bedding compound for the water services. No archaeology was discovered within the trench extension.

5 CONCLUSION

A watching brief was conducted for an electrical cable fault repair outside Stanley House and St Cybi Church archway, Holyhead. Initially, a pre-planned 2x1m trench was machine excavated directly outside Stanley House to identify the fault location within the electrical services. As the fault was not identified, the trench was extended by a further 2 metres following the cable on the western side of Stanley house's boundary wall and adjacent to St Cybi's archway.

Both the trenches on either side of Stanley Houses front boundary wall located the electrical services at a depth of 0.4-0.5m. The initial 2x1.5m trench was highly disturbed by modern services through-out. Evidence of recent disturbance was seen from a modern ceramic pipe present running into an old buried manhole along with an additional older drainage pipe. In addition, the trench extension on the western side contained much modern disturbance from services which included electrical and mains water all capped under modern concrete and paving slabs.

Given the proximity of the Scheduled Ancient Monument AN031: Roman wall of St Cybis church, the chances for archaeological presence were possible. However, no archaeology was observed within the trench and extension while locating the faulty cable. This was due to the ground disturbance caused by the modern services present within the trench. Although, giving that the area would have been disturbed while initially laying the services, the chances of discovering archaeology at a later date were quite slim.

6 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief
2. Davidson, A (1995). 9 Stanley Street, Holyhead, Watching Brief G1311. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 144
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4. English Heritage, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
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7. Owen, K and Oattes, A M 2015, Market Street, Holyhead - Drainage Scheme Archaeological Watching Brief. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 1251
8. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for Digital archives
9. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018, Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) (Version 1.1)
10. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, First aid for finds (3rd edition).

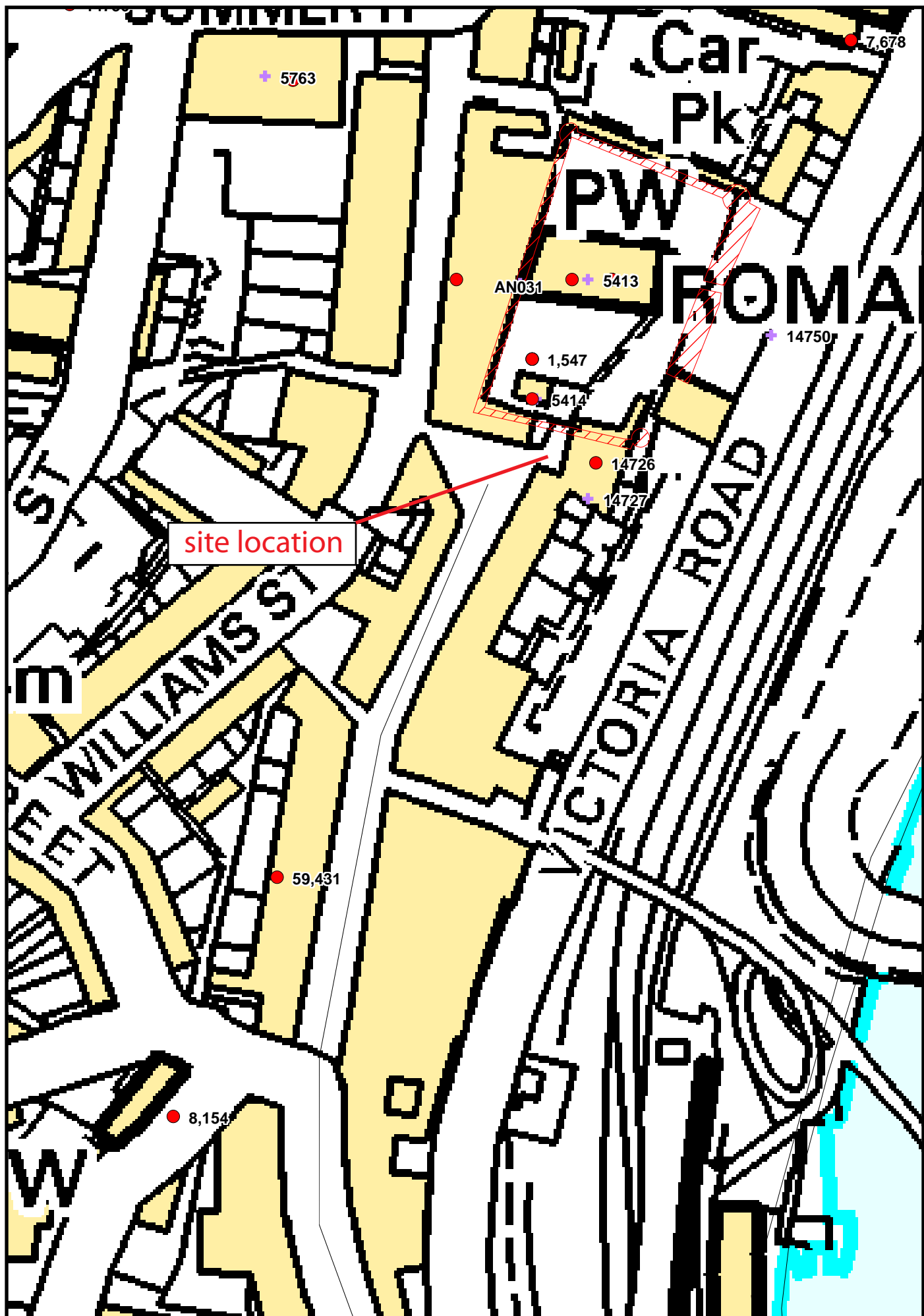


Figure 01: Scheme location map, based on Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10000 map sheet SH28SW.
 Scale 1:1250@A4 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License Number AI100020895

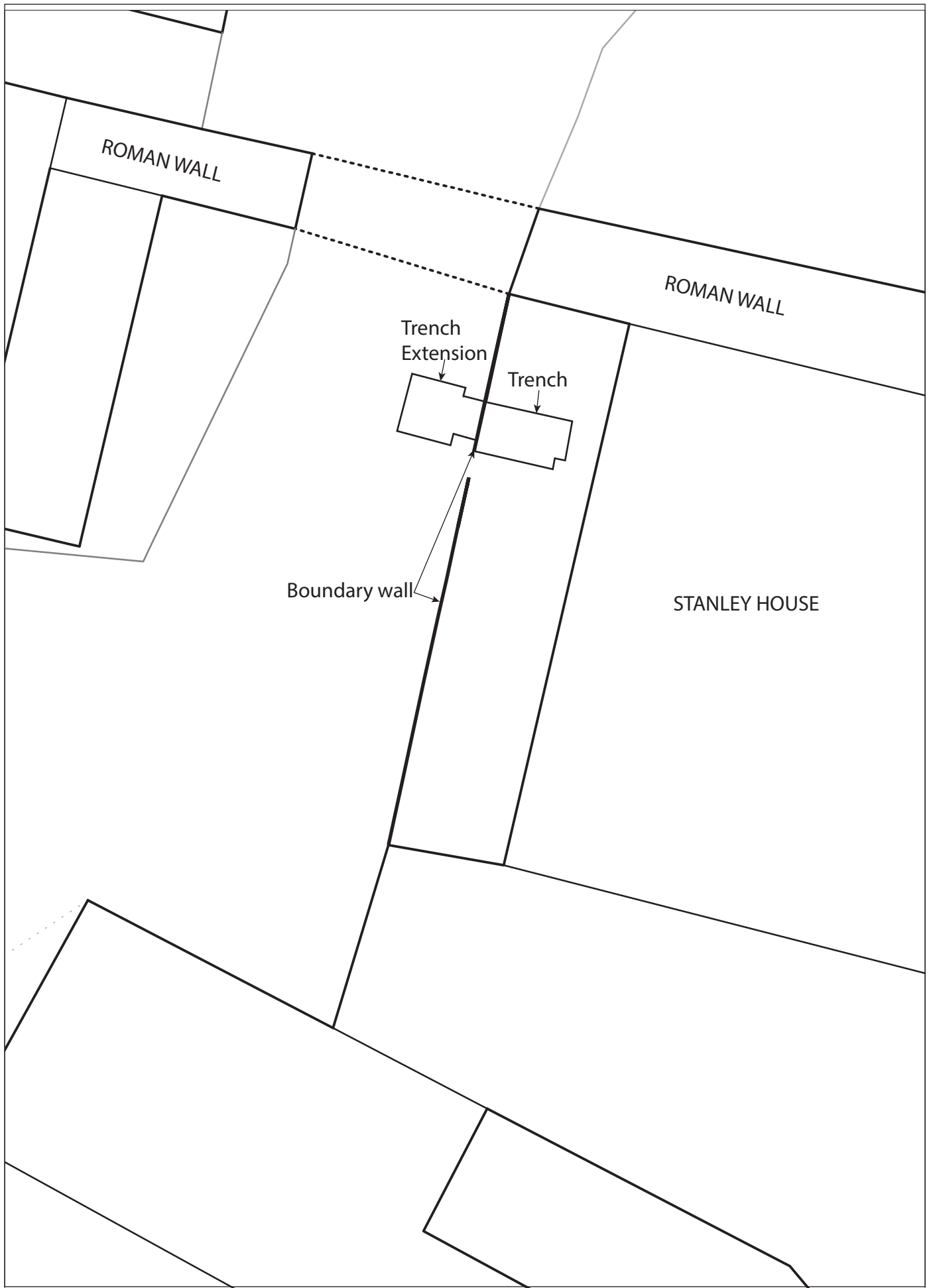


Figure 02: Indicative location plan showing service trenches. Scale 1:100@A4



Plate 1: Location shot showing pre-excavation area, Stanley House and St Cybi's archway. - Shot from SSW; scale: Not used. (archive reference: G22636_001).



Plate 2: Location shot showing pre-excavation area from high street. - Shot from W ; scale: Not used. (archive reference: G2636_002).



Plate 11: Location shot of trench extension post excavation showing St Cybi's archway- Shot from SSW ; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2636_011).



Plate 12: Post-ex shot of trench extension showing exposed services with fault (sprayed red). - Shot from SSW ; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2636_012).



Plate 13: Location shot of trench extension post excavation towards high street - Shot from NNE ; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2636_014).



Plate 3: Pre-ex shot of 2x1m trench. - Shot from SSW ; scale: Not used. (archive reference: G2636_003).



Plate 4: Working shot showing hand removal of flagstones and layer of modern concrete. - Shot from W ; scale: Not used. (archive reference: G2636_004).



Plate 5: Working shot showing exposed modern manhole/drain. - Shot from SSW ; scale: Not used.
(archive reference: G2636_005).



Plate 6: Shot showing x2 exposed cables, manhole and modern ceramic drainage pipes x2.- Shot from SSW
; scale: Not used. (archive reference: G2636_006).



Plate 7: Working shot of trench extension western side of Stanley house boundary wall. - Shot from SSW ; scale: Not used. (archive reference: G2636_007).



Plate 8: Post-ex shot of 2x1m trench (Stanley House) showing exposed services.- Shot from SSW ; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2636_008).



Plate 9: Working shot of trench extension western side of stanley house boundary wall. - Shot from NW; scale: Not used. (archive reference: G2636_009).



Plate 10: Shot of fully excavated trench extension western side of boundary wall showing mains water, electric and water services. - Shot from SSW; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2636_010).

APPENDIX I

**Gwynedd Archaeological Trust written scheme of investigation, January
2020**

STANLEY HOUSE, MARKET SQUARE, HOLYHEAD
(G2636)




WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for Scottish Power Energy Networks

January 2020



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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Originated by	Document Author	JOHN ROBERTS		06/01/20
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	STUART REILLY		06/01/20
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	JOHN ROBERTS		06/01/20

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STANLEY HOUSE, MARKET SQUARE, HOLYHEAD (G2636)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for Scottish Power Energy Networks, January 2020

Historic Environment Record Enquiry Number GATHER1204 / Event Primary Reference Number 45771

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1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by Scottish Power Energy Networks to prepare a written scheme of investigation for an archaeological watching brief during an electrical cable fault repair near Stanley House, Market Square, Holyhead (NGR SH24708258; postcode: LL65 1UF; Figure 01). The repair works will include an excavation c. 2m long x 1m wide x 0.6m deep within the paving slabs either right outside Stanley House or in the slabs in front of the nearby archway. The repair work is scheduled during w/c 06/01/2020 with an expected duration of one day.

The watching brief 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);
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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 and assess their implications for understanding the area, in conjunction with the known archaeological record, including the metalled surface identified within the local vicinity; and
- if no archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.

1.2 Monitoring Arrangements

The watching brief 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 has been 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 HER Enquiry Number for this project is GATHER1204 and the Event Primary Reference Number is 45771. The HER will also be responsible for supplying the Primary Reference Numbers (PRN) for any new identified and recorded assets.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

The electrical cable fault repair works are located within an area of known Roman and Medieval archaeology. Based on information within the Regional Historic Environment Record, (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor LL57 2RT), the known assets within the local area include:

- Scheduled Ancient Monument AN031: Roman Wall for Caer Gybi Roman fort surrounding St Cybi's Churchyard (SH24708260), located to the immediate north (Figure 01); and
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road surface. The current road surface was replaced by a tarmacadam surface, slightly lowered from the height of the existing road surface, within a paved pedestrian area on both sides of the road. Evidence of a former metalled surface was identified c.60m south of the electrical cable fault repair works area, as well as during the removal of the lamp-post near St Cybi's Churchyard wall. The metalled surface was at a depth of up to 0.6m and comprised flat stones laid on top of the bedrock. They were interpreted as evidence of a former road surface.

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).

An archaeological watching brief can be divided into four categories:

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

GAPS have requested that the archaeological watching brief is undertaken on an **intensive** basis.

The principal contractor for the works will be Scottish Power Energy Networks, with groundworks undertaken by O'Connor Utilities, with attendance scheduled from w/c 06/01/2020; duration of works is expected to be one day.

The watching brief will monitor the groundworks to the limit of excavation, defined as either an archaeological horizon, the limit of excavation or the glacial horizon, whichever is encountered first. It is recommended that a toothless bucket is used, where practical, and that the archaeologist must be allowed to halt investigation works to investigate any archaeological deposits or features exposed.

- 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 start from G2636_001. 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.

- During the watching brief all attendances and any identified features will be recorded using GAT watching brief pro-formas ([Appendix II](#));
- Any subsurface features will be recorded photographically, with detailed notations and a measured survey (completed using a *Trimble* R8 GPS unit);
- The repair works area is expected to measure c. 2m long x 1m wide x 0.60m deep. Any archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity. The following excavation strategy will generally apply: 50% sample of each sub-circular feature, 10% sample of each linear feature (terminal ends and intersection points with other features will be prioritised). However, if discrete features are identified 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 groundworks 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, A3 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 (AOC Archaeology | telephone: 0208 843 7380) for advice on a palaeoenvironmental assessment and analysis 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.

Any waterlogged artefacts (e.g. wood or leather) that are to be recovered for post-excavation assessment and analysis will be processed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011) and specifically in accordance with Brunning and Watson (2010) for waterlogged wood and Historic England (2012) for waterlogged leather. In such cases an external specialist will be contacted to agree an appropriate sampling and recovery strategy via Lucy Whittingham | Project Manager (post-excavation) | AOC Archaeology | telephone: 0208 843 7380 | email: lucy.whittingham@aocarchaeology.com.

All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case Oriel Ynys Môn, Rhosmeirch, Llangefni LL77 7TQ), where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff.

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

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

no objection. If the coroner receives an objection, the find will be retained until the dispute has been settled.

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

3.5 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 is expected to commence in January 2020. 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 digital report will be provided to the client 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 required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- A digital report and archive (including photographic and drawn) data will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments, Wales (final report only), 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. The Project Archaeologist will be responsible for the, including.

The Project Archaeologist will be responsible for the following:

- All archaeological watching brief duties on site;
- Client/contractor liaison;
- GAPS liaison, with regular updates;
- specialist liaison (if relevant);
- completing all on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive itemised in [para. 3.2](#);
- sourcing Primary Reference Numbers (PRN) from the GAT HER for any new features identified;
- completing an event summary and creating or updating PRN data, dependent on results; and
- for submitting a draft final report (or interim report) for project manager review and approval, to 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. All work will be undertaken in accordance with the client and site contractors Health and Safety requirements.

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

9.1 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 21/06/2020

9.2 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 21/06/2020

9.3 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 22/07/2020

10 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief
2. Davidson, A (1995). 9 Stanley Street, Holyhead, Watching Brief G1311. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 144
3. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects
4. English Heritage, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
5. Gruffydd, A (1992). Investigations at Holyhead, St. Cybi Environmental Improvement Scheme. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 041
6. Oriel Ynys Môn – *Guidelines for the preparation and deposition of archaeological archive* (2012).
7. Owen, K and Oattes, A M 2015, Market Street, Holyhead - Drainage Scheme Archaeological Watching Brief. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 1251
8. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for Digital archives
9. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018, Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) (Version 1.1)
10. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, First aid for finds (3rd edition).

FIGURE 01

Scheme location map, based on Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10000 map sheet SH28SW. Scale 1:1250@A4 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License Number AI100020895.

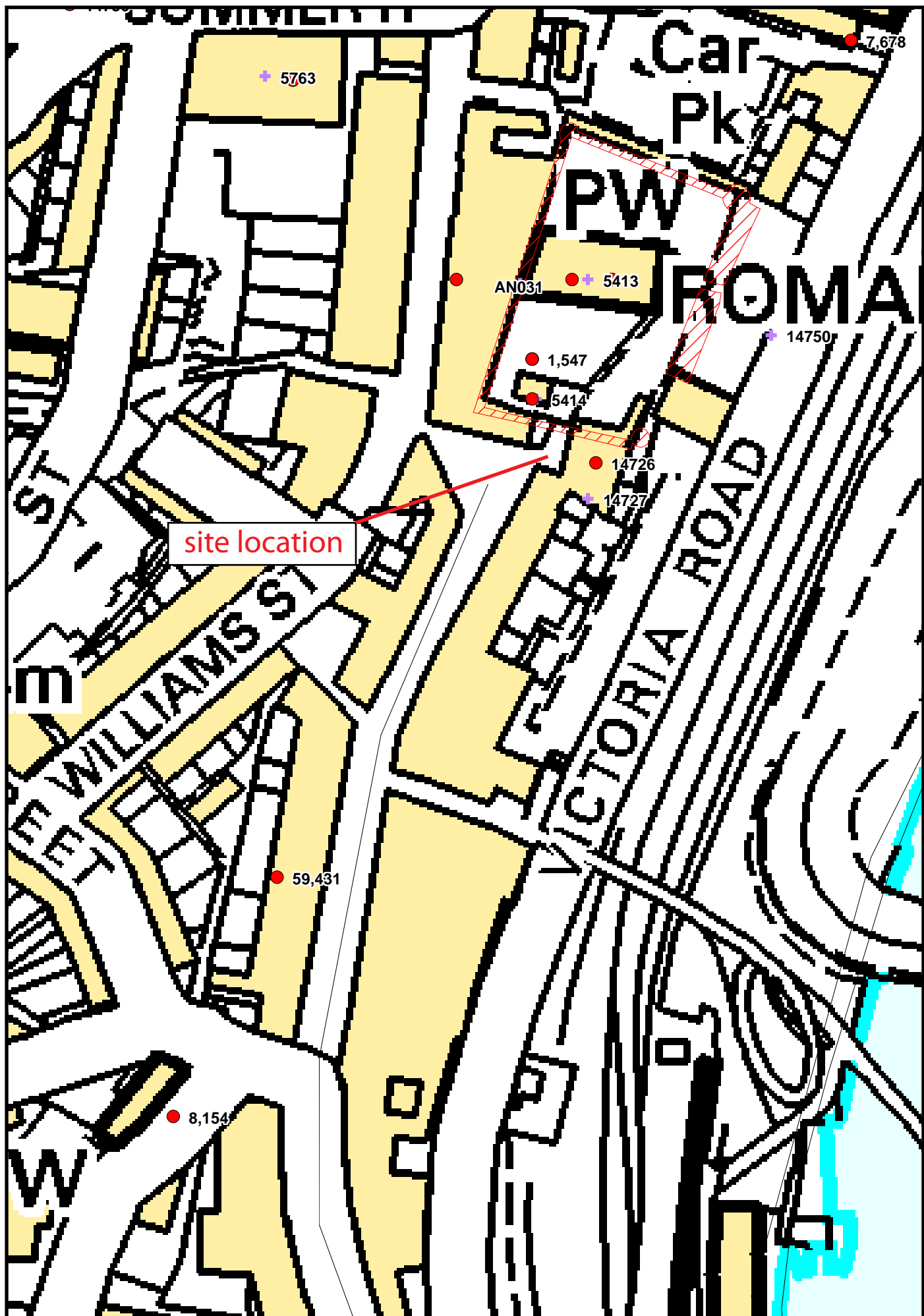
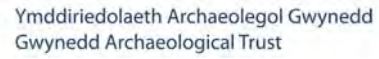


Figure 01: Scheme location map, based on Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10000 map sheet SH28SW. Scale 1:1250@A4 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License Number AI100020895

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata pro-forma



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.

[illegible]

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		

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata pro-forma

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	NGR*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE S	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
G2636_001	G2636_SPEN	watching brief	SH24708258	Location shot showing pre-excavation area, Stanley House and St Cybi's archway.	SSW	NOT USED	M.S.Lynes	07/01/20	GAT	01
G2636_002	G2636_SPEN	watching brief	SH24708258	Location shot showing pre-excavation area from high street.	W	NOT USED	M.S.Lynes	07/01/20	GAT	02
G2636_003	G2636_SPEN	watching brief	SH24708258	Pre-ex shot of 2x1m trench.	SSW	NOT USED	M.S.Lynes	07/01/20	GAT	03
G2636_004	G2636_SPEN	watching brief	SH24708258	Working shot showing hand removal of flagstones and layer of modern concrete.	W	NOT USED	M.S.Lynes	07/01/20	GAT	04
G2636_005	G2636_SPEN	watching brief	SH24708258	Working shot showing exposed modern manhole/drain.	SSW	NOT USED	M.S.Lynes	07/01/20	GAT	05
G2636_006	G2636_SPEN	watching brief	SH24708258	Shot showing x2 exposed cables, manhole and modern ceramic drainage pipes x2.	SSW	NOT USED	M.S.Lynes	07/01/20	GAT	06
G2636_007	G2636_SPEN	watching brief	SH24708258	Working shot of trench extension western side of Stanley house boundary wall.	SSW	NOT USED	M.S.Lynes	07/01/20	GAT	07
G2636_008	G2636_SPEN	watching brief	SH24708258	Post-ex shot of 2x1m trench (Stanley House) showing exposed services.	SSW	1X1m	M.S.Lynes	07/01/20	GAT	08

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	NGR*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE S	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
G2636_009	G2636_SPEN	watching brief	SH24708258	Working shot of trench extension western side of stanley house boundary wall.	NW	NOT USED	M.S.Lynes	07/01/20	GAT	09
G2636_010	G2636_SPEN	watching brief	SH24708258	Shot of fully excavated trench extension western side of boundary wall showing mains water, electric and water services.	SSW	1X1m	M.S.Lynes	08/01/20	GAT	10
G2636_011	G2636_SPEN	watching brief	SH24708258	Location shot of trench extension post excavation showing St Cybi's archway	SSW	1X1m	M.S.Lynes	08/01/20	GAT	11
G2636_012	G2636_SPEN	watching brief	SH24708258	Post-ex shot of trench extension showing exposed services with fault (sprayed red).	NNE	1X1m	M.S.Lynes	08/01/20	GAT	12
G2636_013	G2636_SPEN	watching brief	SH24708258	Post-ex shot of trench extension showing exposed services with fault (sprayed red).	NNE	1X1m	M.S.Lynes	08/01/20	GAT	
G2636_014	G2636_SPEN	watching brief	SH24708258	Location shot of trench extension post excavation towards high street	NNE	1X1m	M.S.Lynes	08/01/20	GAT	13



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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