

Gorsaf Heddlu Caergybi, Caergybi, Ynys Môn Holyhead Police Station, Holyhead, Anglesey

Lliniaru Archeolegol (Lleingloddïad/Maplunio/Cofnodi)

Archaeological Mitigation (Strip/Map/Record)



Heneb

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Holyhead Police Station, Ynys Môn

Report on Archaeological Mitigation (Strip/Map/Record)

Project Code: G2825 / HD24-020

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CRYNODEB ANNHECHNEGOL

Comisiynwyd Heneb: Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeoleg Cymru gan Lawray Architects ar ran Heddlu Gogledd Cymru i gyflawni gwaith lliniaru archeolegol (Lleingloddiaid/Maplunio/Cofnodi) ym Mharc y Frenhines, Porth-y-Felin, Caergybi, Ynys Môn (SH 2456 8273). Cafodd y gwaith lliniaru ei wneud cyn adeiladu gorsaf heddlu newydd ac fe'i cwblhawyd rhwng Ionawr ac Ebrill 2024.

Datgelodd y cloddiaid sylfeini tai teras a godwyd yn hanner cyntaf y 19eg ganrif, sylfeini adeiladau allan o ddechrau'r 20fed ganrif a gweddillion becws o ganol y 20fed ganrif. Archwiliwyd ffosydd hefyd sy'n gysylltiedig â'r defnydd o system caeau agored o'r canol oesoedd a, phosib, caeau cynharach.

Yn ogystal â chrochenwaith o'r 17eg/18fed ganrif a dau ddarn o grochenwaith canoloesol, roedd y darganfyddiadau'n cynnwys microlith o'r Mesolithic Diweddar a phin o'r cyfnod Rhufeinig.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Heneb: The Trust for Welsh Archaeology was commissioned by Lawray Architects on behalf of North Wales Police to undertake archaeological mitigation (strip/map/record) at Queen's Park, Porth-y-Felin, Holyhead, Anglesey (NGR SH 2456 8273). The mitigation work was in advance of construction of a new police station and undertaken in January to April 2024.

The excavation revealed the foundations of terrace housing built in the first half of the 19th century, the foundations of early 20th century outbuildings and the remains of a mid-20th century bakery. Ditches were also investigated relating to the use of a medieval open field system and potentially earlier fields.

As well as some 17th/18th century pottery and two sherds of medieval pottery, finds included a Late Mesolithic microlith and a Roman period brooch.

HOLYHEAD POLICE STATION, HOLYHEAD, ANGLESEY

Archaeological Mitigation: Strip/Map/Record

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Holyhead Police Station, Holyhead, Anglesey

1. INTRODUCTION

Heneb: The Trust for Welsh Archaeology (previously Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT)) was commissioned by Lawray Architects on behalf of North Wales Police to undertake archaeological mitigation (strip/map/record) at Queen's Park, Porth-y-Felin, Holyhead, Anglesey, LL65 1PP (NGR SH 2456 8273) (Figure 01) in advance of construction of a new police station. The development is a single parcel of land, which comprised a cleared area with demolition rubble and measures c.0.83ha in size. The development includes the construction of a new police station and associated infrastructure. The mitigation work was undertaken in January to April 2024, in accordance with the following guidelines:

- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991).
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015).
- Standard for Archaeological Excavation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023).
- Universal Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023).
- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022).
- Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015).
- Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

- Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

The archaeological mitigation was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Appendix V). In line with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project and the Event Primary Record Number (EPRN) **46751** was assigned. Core Primary Record Numbers (PRNs) for significant features were obtained from the HER during the post-excavation phase, and these are used to identify the main groups of structures and significant artefacts. The work was monitored by Heneb Planning (formerly Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service).

Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives were to:

- establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified within the strip/map/record area and assess their implications for understanding local historical development, in conjunction with the known archaeological record, which includes Roman to post-medieval activity in the surrounding area and former terraced housing within the development boundary.
- to place the results in context.
- if no additional archaeological activity is identified, to establish why this may be the case.

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- *Client:* Lawray Architects on behalf of North Wales Police
- *Heneb Planning:* Tom Fildes and Jenny Emmett.
- *RG Hire Limited.*

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Holyhead

The port town of Caer Gybi/Holyhead is situated on the north-eastern side of Holy Island, which lies off the western coast of Anglesey (Figure 01). The town's Welsh name, Caergybi, derives from the Roman fort around which the town developed. The natural harbour was probably used in prehistoric times but was developed by the Romans. They built a fort on the tidal inlet in the late 3rd/early 4th century AD, to protect Anglesey from Irish raids. The walls of the fort (PRN 1762) are still standing and are Grade I listed (ID 5415), and the site is a scheduled monument (AN031). The fort was linked to a signal station on top of Holyhead Mountain, inside an Iron Age hillfort. Traditionally the Roman fort was occupied in the early medieval period by a monastery founded by St Cybi, and it certainly had a monastic community in the 13th century. The present St Cybi's Church (PRN 6915) was built between 1480 and 1520 on the site of a 12th century church in the middle of the fort. The church is a Grade I listed building (ID 5444).

Holyhead came to importance when it was the chosen port for ferries to Dublin, resulting in Thomas Telford building the London to Holyhead Road, opened in 1823, and in 1846-48 Holyhead was linked to London by railway. Throughout the 19th century the harbour was improved, including the construction of a breakwater to create the New Harbour. The harbour at Holyhead was important during both First and Second World Wars (Davidson and Evans 2018).

2.2 The History of Wynne Terrace

The development site lies to the west of the Inner Harbour and about 140m north-west of St Cybi's Church and the Roman fort (Figure 01). Much of this area was first developed in the early 19th century, as terrace housing, though most of the area to the north and west of the site is now dominated by modern housing built from the 1960s onwards. The existing police station is located to the immediate east of the development. Most of the development area was originally part of a street of terrace houses called Wynne Terrace.

The tithe map for Holyhead parish dated to 1841 shows this part of Holyhead had a small area of the medieval open field system surviving (Figure 02). The open field would have been divided into narrow strips or lands which would have been distributed between the tenant farmers, with each tenant farming lands scattered throughout the field. The field and individual lands would not have been fenced or enclosed but may have been defined by ditches. As the feudal system waned and land was sold or passed by the crown to private landowners,

holdings were consolidated and often enclosed, creating much of the field system existing today. However, in this small part of Holyhead the strips were maintained into the 19th century. They were owned by different landowners and the dashed lines between plots 37 to 41 show that these were not individually enclosed, though plots 42, 47 and 48 were enclosed. Plots 37, 41 and 48 were part of Newry Farm and owned by Lord Boston, plots 38 and 47 were part of Summerhill Farm and owned by Jane Jones, and plot 42 was part of Llwyprydd Farm and owned by Lord Stanley of Alderley. Plot 39 was also owned by Lord Stanley, but it appears to have belonged to a different farm. Plot 40 was owned by Eleanor Vickers. Two very small lands ran along the southern ends of these plots and despite their size these were also owned by different landowners; plot 36 (Tyddyn y feiler) was owned by Eleanor Vickers and plot 35 by Lord Stanley but used for Mrs Jones's shop. Immediately south of these and parallel to them was a land (plot 34) owned by Jesus College, Oxford. This shows the number and variety of landowners within this small area, not all of them large estates.

By 1851 this fragment of the medieval world was incorporated into modern Holyhead with the building of terrace housing over some of this area. Wynne Terrace and the neighbouring streets are included in the 1851 census, so they were built by that date. In evidence given to the Select Committee on Town Holdings a Mr Richard Hughes indicated that Harp Street, and presumably Wynne and Moreton Terraces, were built in 1851 on land leased from the estate of Mr Wynne. This was part of an expansion of cheap housing in 1849, 1850 and 1851 to accommodate workmen building the new breakwater (Caernarvon and Denbigh Herald 25th May 1888 p3). However, the sale of the leasehold on No. 9 Wynne Terrace specifies that the lease commenced on 13th March 1850 (Y Genedl Gymreig 19th July 1898 p4), which would fit better with the terrace being occupied in time for the census. The new building was restricted to the existing strips with plots 38 and 39 being used to build Wynne Street and Baker Street and plot 47 used to build Harp Street, with its side streets, Williams Terrace, Moretons Terrace and Wynne Terrace. The latter provided the route into Harp Street from Queen's Street (now part of Queen's Park). The remaining strip fields were unchanged from 1841, though now enclosed.

The 1851 census gives an indication of the type of people who were the first residents of the terrace. There were six miners (four of them lodgers), a stonemason, two railway labourers, a baker, and a carpenter. All lived with their families, except the lodgers and a widow who lived alone. One of the railway labourers could afford to keep a 15-year-old girl as a house servant. Most were from Anglesey, though only the babies were listed as being born in Holyhead, so all the adults were incomers to the town.

The 1888 Town Plan shows this area in great detail (Figure 03). Wynne Terrace ran north from Queen's Street, with a bend to the north-north-west then turned a right angle to run east-north-east to join Harp Street, which ran north-north-west with Williams Terrace and Moretons Terrace projecting perpendicularly from it. All the streets had small terrace houses with small backyards, but only the western side of Harp Street was built-up. On Wynne Terrace there were houses on each side of the road after the right-hand bend. To the south-east of the road there were four small houses and a larger house on the north-eastern end of the terrace. On the north-western side of the road were five houses with the White Lion Inn on the corner with Harp Street. At the other end of the terrace is a very narrow roofed structure, probably a covered access to the backyards. Immediately to the west part of the field had been enclosed to produce gardens behind Queen's Terrace, with several trees shown.

Even by 1898 the houses did not have their own water supplies and two taps (one of which did not work) supplied 32 houses in Harp Street and presumably Wynne Terrace as well (Caernarvon and Denbigh Herald 30th September 1898 p7). An inspector for the local health board found a pig living in one of the houses on Harp Street (North Wales Chronicle and Advertiser 5th October 1867 p4), suggesting less than hygienic conditions. However, there were shops and a Sunday School in Harp Street set up "to elevate the moral and religious character of the Harp Street neighbourhood" (North Wales Chronicle and Advertiser 28th January 1865 p13).

The White Lion Inn struggled to retain its licence as it was close to other pubs, and by 1898 it had lost its public licence and been turned into a social club, serving drinks only to members (Caernarvon and Denbigh Herald 2nd September 1898 p7). In 1903 a police sting caught them serving drinks to non-members and the club seems to have been closed down (Caernarvon and Denbigh Herald 28th August 1903 p8). The White Lion pub was also linked to a "shocking fatality", when Robert Owen Jones, the young son of the pub's landlady was kicked in the face by a horse and died (Caernarvon and Denbigh Herald 26th September 1890 p6).

The first and second edition OS County Series maps show little change from the 1888 map, but the third edition map of 1924 shows buildings in the field at the end of Moretons Terrace (Figure 04). These buildings were still in use during the Second World War and can be seen on aerial photographs of the time, which also show most of the fields around Harp Street being used as allotments to grow food during the war (Plate 1). Photographs as early as 1941 show that houses on Williams Terrace and the north-western side of Mortons Terrace had been demolished (Plate 2). These houses are shown on the 1938 6-inch map (Figure 05), so they may have been demolished during the War. A bomb landed on Boston Street, not far away, in

October 1940 (Daily Post website; History Points website), but the Harp Street area was not hit during the War, so the loss of these houses was not war damage. By 1948 the houses on the south-eastern side of Moretons Terrace had also been demolished, along with the whole of the Harp Street terraces, but the buildings in the field were still standing (Plate 03).

By 1948 the houses to the north-west of Maes yr Haf had been built and by 1960 those to the south-east of this road had also been built, filling in the fields around Harp Street. An aerial photograph from 1966 shows that Wynne Terrace had finally been demolished by that date (Plate 04). This also shows a building behind what is now 3, 5 and 7 Queen's Park, which is labelled as a bakery on the 1:2500 OS map published in 1969 (Figure 06). This map also shows Ysgol y Parc (originally Ysgol Gynradd y Parc), which was built in 1968 (NPRN 801052), north-east of the site of Wynne Terrace. The locations of Wynne Terrace and Harp Street were levelled and converted into a playing field for the school.

The bakery seems to have expanded by 1982 and was standing in 2002 but by 2009 it had been demolished. The current police station was built in the 1970s and the Newry Community Centre was built in the early 1980s and demolished in 2022. The school was closed in 2017 and demolished in 2021.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Excavation

The strip/map/record programme aimed to expose and characterise any archaeological activity identified with the development footprint. This involved the reduction of the ground level under archaeological control, with any resultant features mapped and recorded.

The ground level within the development was reduced by a 13-ton tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket as far as the glacial horizon or an archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first, involving the removal of considerable quantities of rubble. The stripping/ground reduction was done in stages to allow areas to be identified where spoil could be stored. The majority of the spoil was stored just outside the development area. Where *in situ* building remains were located these were recorded before being removed by machine to strip down to the glacial clay to identify any potential earlier archaeological features.

Any archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered, including 19th and 20th century building remains, were manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity.

Records were made using GAT pro-formas with detailed notations and photographically with an appropriate scale. Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution in RAW format to be converted to Tiff format during the archiving process. Sections were drawn by hand at a 1:10 scale. Where appropriate some plans were drawn by hand and located using a Trimble R8 GPS unit. Large, simple features were planned using the GPS unit, but complex stone, brick and concrete structures were planned in detail using photogrammetry. The photogrammetry photographs were processed using Agisoft Metashape to output orthomosaics (accurately scaled vertical images). Scaling and geolocation of the orthomosaics was achieved by including targets in the photographs that were surveyed in with the GPS unit and these were used to geolocate the data in Agisoft Metashape. The orthomosaics were printed out and annotated on site to collect interpretative information. The orthomosaics, hand drawn plans and GPS survey data were combined in the post-excavation phase to produce the final plans of the site.

3.2 Artefacts and Ecofacts

All archaeologically significant artefacts were retained for further examination and identification. Pottery dating from the 19th and 20th centuries was only retained from sealed contexts. Pottery and other artefacts found in the general rubble deposits were not retained.

Bulk soil samples were taken from significant features where there was evidence of charcoal present or to recover small artefacts such as flint debitage or metal-working debris if these were suspected. Samples were taken by Heneb staff using 10 litre sampling buckets. The value of the samples was assessed after the excavation, when the features could be better interpreted (see Appendix II). Bulk samples that were considered to be of low value were discarded. The remainder were processed using flotation and wet sieving, resulting in flots potentially containing charred plant remains. The residue from the processing was sorted to recover any artefacts.

The wet sieving was valuable in that it led to the recovery of a flint microlith, but most other finds were very small items, such as burnt bone fragments or glass sherds of minor significance. The contents of the flots were largely not charcoal but coal fragments and cinders. None appeared worth the analysis of charred plant remains, and none would provide a useful date for the features sampled, so no radiocarbon dates were obtained. It is proposed to discard the flots and not to retain them in the archive.

3.3 Archive

3.3.1 Working Project Archive

Following the completion of the fieldwork, a working project archive was created based on following task list;

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete
2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Excel* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas
3. Survey data: downloaded using a Computer Aided Design package
4. Sections: all cross referenced and complete
5. Plans: all cross referenced and complete
6. Artefacts: quantified and identified; register completed
7. Ecofacts: quantified and register completed
8. Context register: quantified and register completed

All relevant site archive data were added to a digital project register specific to this project, prepared in *Microsoft Excel*.

The site archive data was processed, final illustrations compiled, and the current report details and synthesises the results.

The Project Archive consists of:-

3.3.1.1 Digital Archive

486 excavation photographs – NEF files converted to TIFFs

7 finds photographs – NEF files converted to TIFFs

images for excavation photogrammetry – JPG files

4 files of photogrammetry target data – TXT files

6 orthomosaics – JPG files

5 World files associated with the orthomosaics – JGW files

1 photographic metadata spreadsheet – Excel file

1 digital project register spreadsheet – Excel file

1 site survey (combined survey data) – DWG file

1 technical document explaining survey – Word file

1 spreadsheet of drawing points and finds from survey – Excel file

22 scans of field drawings – PDF files

5 scans of paper registers – multi-page PDF files

1 scan of paper context sheets – multi-page PDF file

1 report – PDF file

3.3.1.2 Paper archive

198 context sheets

5 sheets context register

2 sheets drawing register

1 sheet drawing sheet register

1 sheet sample register

1 sheet artefacts register

25 sheets photographic register
16 sheets site drawings on Permatrace
7 sheets annotated printouts of orthomosaics

3.3.1.3 Finds and Samples

Finds

See Appendix II for full list of finds.

7 bags of burnt bone fragments
1 tooth (pig)
17 pieces of pottery or other ceramics
5 bags of coal fragments
6 copper alloy objects
3 pieces of flint (one unworked)
10 very small sherds of glass
1 lead object
8 small pieces of slag
2 plastic objects

Samples

See Appendix II for full list of samples.

12 Bulk soil samples in twenty 10ltr tubs (3 samples collected and then discarded as not worth processing).

3.3.2 *Data Management Plan*

The physical archive has been stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset has been stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific hyperlink. The final

archiving for digital, paper and artefactual material are as defined in the dissemination strategy below.

3.3.3 Selection Strategy

As defined in *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer, and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020b) section 3.3.1, a project specific selection strategy and data management plan should be prepared. In support of this, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA), have stated that it is “widely accepted that not all the records and materials collected or created during the course of an Archaeological Project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials constitute the Working Project Archive which will be subject to Selection, in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation.” The aim of selection is to ensure that all the elements retained from the Working Project Archive for inclusion in the Archaeological Archive are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support “future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities.” Selection should be “focused on selecting what is to be retained to support these future needs, rather than deciding what can be dispersed” and can be qualified by a selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, agreed by all parties (including Heneb Planning, client and/or landowner, and organisations with which the archive will be deposited), which will be applied to a Working Project Archive prior to its transfer into curatorial care as the Archaeological Archive.

The final Selection Strategy is included as Appendix IV. This has taken into account:

- The aims and objectives of the project.
- The brief and/or Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)).
- The Collecting Institution’s collection policy and/or deposition guidelines.
- Local and regional research frameworks.
- Relevant thematic or period specific research frameworks.
- The project’s Data Management Plan (DMP).
- Internal recording and reporting policies.
- Material-specific guidance documents.

3.4 Dissemination and archiving

On final approval, the following dissemination and archiving of the report and digital dataset will apply:

- A digital report to be provided to the client and Heneb Planning (draft report then final report).
- A digital report to be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 2).
- A digital report and digital archive dataset to be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments Wales in accordance with the *RCAHMMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*.
- The paper archive is to be deposited with Anglesey Archives, Llangefni
- Artefacts to be retained (see Selection Strategy) will be deposited with Oriel Môn, Llangefni as the most appropriate museum. No flots of charred plant remains will be deposited with the museum. The Accession Number is **27/2024**.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

The site was split into two areas by a public footpath, which was left open during the excavation and contained numerous services, meaning that this was not investigated. Area A, to the south of the footpath, contained the foundations of the Community Centre. The building of the Community Centre had removed most of the archaeological deposits from its footprint, though a small number of features were found below it. Remains of a bakery and earlier deposits and features survived south-west of the Community Centre.

North of the footpath in Area B the very base of the foundations of Wynne Terrace were found, buried under up to 0.9m of rubble from the demolition (Plate 05). The boundary wall to Wynne Terrace (wall 056) ran north-north-west to south-south-east across the western side of Area B and to the west of this a much greater depth of deposits survived with the foundations of outbuildings constructed within these. At the base of these deposits were several ditches, which relate to the cultivation of this area as fields and may have originated in the medieval period or earlier.

4.2 Area A

4.2.1 *Community Centre*

Figure 07

The Community Centre was built on concrete footings (094) cast into foundation trenches with a concrete raft laid over these. The areas between the foundations and under the raft were largely undisturbed.

Under the Community Centre two pits survived. One pit [095] was sub-rectangular, measuring 1.43m by 0.69m and 0.15m deep, with near vertical sides and a flat base. There was a thin layer of clayey silt (097) in the base of the pit, which contained Buckley ware pottery, while the main fill (096) was a black clayey silt containing small stones, pottery and some plastic. The latter showing that this was a late disturbance probably related to the construction of the Community Centre.

The other pit [104] was sub-circular, with steep sides and a flat base, measured 1.05m by 0.8m and was 0.25m deep (Plate 06). Its very dark brown fill (103) contained Buckley ware pottery, and it pre-dated the Community Centre, but it is not clear how it related to activity in the south-western part of Area A.

The Community Centre was demolished in 2022 and the whole of area A was covered in modern demolition rubble (001) from its demolition. There had also been garages along the north-western side of Area A. These had been demolished and their concrete bases and blocks forming part of their foundations were removed during the current works (Plate 07). The garages seem to have been built into a foundation trench cut through a dark garden soil (002/011) and filled with rubble. Along part of the south-eastern side of the foundation trench four large slate slabs (027) had been placed on edge against the side of the trench (Plate 08), presumably to help revet it. These slabs had holes cut in them and had clearly been reused from one of the buildings demolished on the site. Underneath the concrete floor of the garages was the very base of the foundation of a stone wall (020) built of the local schist with lime mortar bonding (Plate 09). The foundation survived for a length of 4.2m and was 0.4m wide. This was parallel to the long walls of the garages but belonged to an earlier building on the same alignment, almost all of which was removed when the garages were built. This wall was built on or cut into the general garden soil over this part of the site (002/011).

4.2.2 Bakery (PRN 112115)

Figure 08

In the south-western corner of the site were the foundations and floor layers of a building that local residents identified as a former bakery, recorded as Group 028 (Plate 10). No foundations of main structural walls were found but various floor surfaces and slight structures survived.

A rectangular tiled floor surface (019) measuring 4.35m by 1.92m was orientated north-east to south-west. It was tiled with red ceramic tiles set on a concrete base. On the same alignment, but 0.18m higher, at the south-west end of (019) was a rectangular pad of concrete (004) edged by bricks (003). To the west and parallel to floor (019) was the base of another structure. This was an area of densely packed stone (017), partly covered by a stony concrete and defined on the eastern side by a line of concrete kerb stones, the line of which was continued to the north by a low breeze-block wall or revetment (033). This was presumably the foundation for another floor. A short breeze-block wall (016) was built into the layer of stones. The wall was built in a cut [072] that cut into the garden soil below and the stones were built up against the foundation of the wall. The deposit of stones continued as (009/057) to the west of this wall. The ground was further levelled by a dump of red bricks (026). These were quite neatly placed but were not laid or mortared and seemed to be a more or less organised dump (Plate 11). A group of yellow fire-bricks (069) within 009/057 were deposited in a metal tray. The mixture of some brick in 009/057 shows that this and 026 were just different ways of levelling

the ground and were essentially the same deposit. This levelling deposit was covered by a layer of compacted ash and clinker (008/018) containing rubble, probably the base for a floor over this area. A crisp bag was found in this layer with a price of “6d”, dating it to before the conversion to decimal currency in 1971, which fits with the construction of the bakery in the 1960s. The southern side of the stone deposit 009/057 was defined by a concrete floor (012) marked on the northern side by slates set on edge as kerbing (013). A slate slab with holes drilled in it (010) was laid along the western edge of 009/057 as if providing a kerb on this side (Plate 12).

Between (019) and (017) was a narrow corridor, 0.8m wide, floored with concrete (030) and the same concrete was seen to the east of floor (019). Near the baulk on this side was the remains of a higher layer of concrete (029) over (030). Embedded in the upper concrete were the foundations of a structure built of cream, unfrogged bricks (007). Built on the lower concrete surface was a breeze block structure (006).

Set within (017) to the north-west of floor (019) was a small structure (031). This was aligned north-west to south-east but not quite perpendicular to floor 019. This structure, measuring 3.15m by 1.75m, had narrow concrete walls and was divided into two compartments. The north-eastern compartment had a red tiled floor (032) (Plate 13). The south-western compartment had a floor at a lower level, which was not reached in the excavation, but its walls were rendered internally. A concrete path (083) ran south-west from Structure (031). This was 0.6m wide and 2.3m long. Most of the path was covered in rubble but part may have extended under the stone layer (017). A nearly square brick structure (023) was set into (017).

What appeared to be the very degraded remains of a concrete surface (034) covered structure (032) and the area around, indicating use of the area after the demolition. A trench [025] for a drainage pipe was dug across the former location of the bakery to a manhole. This was presumably related to drainage from the Community Centre.

4.2.3 Pre-bakery deposits and features

Figure 07

The bakery was built on a dark deposit up to 1m thick in the southern corner of Area A. This layer, recorded as (002) and (011), was a loose, very dark brown clayey silt, containing large quantities of brick, stone, pot fragments, glass and charcoal, especially in its upper part. This appeared to be a gradual build-up of garden soil with 19th century demolition rubble and domestic refuse mixed into it.

Beneath this, along much of the southern side of Area A, was a layer of loose, dark orange-brown silty loam with occasional small stones (Plate 14). This layer (021) was up to 0.5m deep and appeared to be a relict ploughsoil surviving under the level of disturbance by the gardening and building activity. Under the ploughsoil, close to the south-eastern limit of the excavations was a mid-grey clayey silt (014) up to 0.2m thick. This layer contained occasional small stones and some dark flecks, initially thought to be charcoal. Deposit 014 was seen along a 9m length on the limits of the site with a width of 3.0m exposed within the site. It was interpreted on site as being the fill of a shallow ditch [015], but the north-western side of this supposed feature sloped down very gradually, and it is more likely to have been the natural slope of the ground beyond the area levelled for building the Community Centre (Figure 09). Deposit 014 is therefore interpreted as the lower part of the relict ploughsoil.

This layer (014) produced a variety of finds. Metal detecting of this layer recovered a blank coin or token (SF1), a lead tag (SF3) and part of a handle and rim of a stoneware jug (SF4), dating to the late-17th or early-18th century and coming from Germany. A bulk soil sample was taken and processed and within this, small sherds of post-medieval pottery and glass were found, as well as tiny fragments of burnt bone and slag. Most of what was thought to be charcoal proved to be fragments of coal and clinker, so it appears that post-medieval waste had been mixed into the ploughsoil even down to the lowest level. However, two significant finds were also recovered. There was a heavily corroded fragment of a Roman brooch (SF2) dating to the late first to early second century AD and from the wet sieving of the soil sample a flint microlith was recovered (SF16). This was a scalene triangle form dating to the Late Mesolithic. Both the Roman and the Mesolithic artefacts might have been present in the original ground surface mixed during later ploughing.

Cutting through the ploughsoil (021) and probably cutting the garden soil (002) was a stone culvert (099). This ran north-east to south-west along the south-eastern side of the site (Plate 15). The culvert itself was 0.8m wide and 0.5m deep and was constructed in a straight cut [098]. The sides of the culvert were built of stone blocks up to 0.35m long and these were covered by substantial capstones (Figure 10, Plate 16). There were no basal slabs. The culvert was entirely filled by a sandy silt (100) with frequent stones, so it had been blocked and had been long out of use. A stone-filled drain [106] also cut through the ploughsoil and probably ran into the culvert.

Cutting through the garden soil (002), but under the foundations of the bakery, was a ditch or pipe trench 1.10m wide [086]. No pipe survived in the trench, and it was filled with dark soil and domestic rubbish. Feature [086] partially cut away the southern end of another ditch [088], though this appeared to have pre-dated the garden soil. Ditch [088] about 0.4m wide, ran

south-west to north-east and was seen for a length of 7m. It was filled by a friable orange-brown silty sand (087) and survived to a depth of only 0.05m as it had been almost entirely truncated away by later activity. It contained no domestic debris or other late finds and its brown, inorganic fill suggests an early date.

Sealed directly under the bakery was a long rectangular trench [092], 0.47m wide, but only surviving to 0.10m deep (Plate 18). It ran north-west to south-east with the south-eastern end obscured under the baulk and 4.2m exposed in the trench. The cut had steep sides and a concave base and was filled with a very dark grey-brown loam containing stones, clinker and domestic waste, which was indistinguishable from layer (002). Feature [092] may have been the base of a wall trench from which the wall had been removed. The fact that the fill was much the same as layer (002) means that it was difficult to identify the level that it was cut from, and the wall might have been built in the trench cut through the lower part of (002), with more of (002) building up and filling the foundation trench after the wall had been removed.

4.2.4 Natural deposits

The natural boulder clay under Area A was a pale yellow-brown silty clay (022) (Plate 19). It probably sloped gradually downhill from north-west to south-east, with the survival of layer 014 indicating the actual slope.

4.3 Area B

4.3.1 Natural and overburden

The natural glacial clay under Area B (074) was a pale yellow-brown gritty clay with small and medium sized stones, that was mottled with iron oxide. The whole of this area was covered with rubble in a dark grey silt (059). This included stone, brick, lenses of mortar and degraded concrete, patches of ash and clinker, iron objects and pieces of ceramic sewer pipe. The rubble was up to 0.9m deep and resulted from the demolition of Wynne Terrace, levelled to create a level area that became the school playing fields. To turn the rubble into a playing field 0.2m of topsoil (058) had been deposited over the top.

4.3.2 Wynne Terrace (PRN 112116)

Figure 11

The foundation and some floor levels of Wynne Terrace survived under the demolition rubble (059). Machining through the rubble and dumped layers to find archaeological levels without disturbing them was difficult and relied on the considerable skills of the archaeologist watching the machine. However, in places, especially to the south of the road, even the foundations had been almost entirely removed and were very fragmentary. The road with its distinctive sharp bends was clearly visible.

The road (136) survived largely intact as a tarmac surface about 4.7m wide, though the tarmac was only 0.05m thick and eroded at the edges, where the kerb of concrete blocks (133) had not survived (Plate 20). The kerb (Plate 21) was originally present on both sides of the road, with a narrow pavement between the kerb and the houses seen as patches of tarmac (176) overlying a sand and gravel make-up layer (177). Later pipe trenches cut across the road. The road ran from south-east to north-west, then turned a right angle to run north-east and after 26m turned another right angle to run north-west again. This dog-leg can be easily identified on the historic maps.

Wynne Terrace lay to the north-west and south-east of the middle section of the road. To the south-east of the road the fragmentary remains of foundations (140) show the location of four terrace houses and one larger building (Plate 22). The foundations are of local schist bonded with mortar and sit in foundation trenches. Each terrace house measured internally about 3.2m by 4.4m.

To the north-west of the road more survived, including the remains of five small terrace houses and one larger building. This whole area was recorded as Group 137 (Plate 23). The foundations (114/191), about 0.68m wide, were of mortared schist in foundation trenches and where best preserved defined small rectangular houses measuring about 3.3m by 4.6m internally (Plate 24). Behind the fairly solidly built houses were slighter walls, defining the back yards, with the concrete floor and other details of one yard surviving. The yard wall foundations (122) were 0.3m wide, built of stone with lime mortar and generally very fragmentary (Plate 25). Inside the best-preserved yard was a concrete floor (149) with the north-western part defined by a line of stones set on edge. There were also the foundations of a square brick structure (123), measuring 1.20m by 1.12m externally (Plate 26). This was a shed for an outside toilet, and it had a small area of tiled floor and broken remains of a ceramic pipe. To the west of this stone and brick had been laid to create a rough floor. This was probably to seal the top of an infilled cesspit (see discussion below). A small patch of tiles (132), further south-

west, would have been inside the covered access or shed at the end of the terrace, so this must have had a tiled floor.

Along the northern part of the site were patches of flooring of various different kinds. Floor 125 was of concrete with a line of bricks running through it (also recorded as (172)), floor 126 was made of fine sandstone slabs, which were broken and reused from elsewhere (Plate 27) and floor 127 was rough and made of a range of reused materials including bricks, stone and slate (Plate 28). These were in the backyards of Moretons Terrace and the southern part of (127) was another outside toilet with some of the bricks of the base of the wall. It clearly had a rough floor including one piece of slate from a broken fire-surround.

The wall of the western house on Moretons Terrace was defined by stone (180) packed into a foundation trench [179] (Plates 29 and 30). Some of the stones were slabs laid flat, but others were set on edge and most at various angles, so it did not resemble the other foundations, and was initially thought to be some kind of drain. The tooth of a pig (SF13) was recovered from this feature.

The floor patches inside this wall were all internal floors, including Floor 128 of red quarry tiles and Floor 130, which had been tiled as imprints of the tiles could be seen in the surviving concrete. Context 129 was also hard, well-made concrete, forming the floor in the neighbouring house. No other wall foundations survived apart from a wall (198) seen in the northern baulk (Figure 12). This wall was built of large schist slabs with lime mortar bonding (Plate 31). It was built in a foundation trench [175] that seemed very wide, but this was due to it being caught at an angle by the excavation. The area between the wall foundations and the cut was filled by a rubble and silt deposit (174). A concrete floor (171) was associated with the wall, but floor 125 lay over the foundations of this wall, as if laid after the wall had been largely demolished. Many of the floors in this northern part of Area B were laid over a very dark organic brown clayey silt deposit (173) containing numerous small stones and some charcoal. This appeared to be a garden soil similar to layer (002) in Area A. There was also a similar deposit (060) in the western part of Area B (discussed below).

Under the level of the floors were three pits ([160], [163], and [165]) joined by a drain [197]. When found by machining away the floor layers the pits were seen as being up to 0.3m deep, but this was their depth cut into the natural clay; the pits could have been up to about 0.6m deep originally, cut into the garden soil (173). Pit [163] had some bricks surviving on one side suggesting that its upper part was brick lined. The pits were sub-rectangular in plan and the largest [160] measured 2.8m by 1.2m and was lined with stone slabs (Plate 32). The other pits were not lined but probably had brick linings higher up. A stone-lined drain (169), in cut [197], ran into pit [163] (Plate 33). The drain had two parallel channels with one wall in common. The

southern channel ran into pit [163] and the northern channel ran from pit [160] to pit [165]. The drain had been covered by capstones, as one of these survived. The orientation of three features on exactly the same alignment as the Wynne Terrace buildings shows that they were related to the buildings. The pits had very dark fills composed of ash, cinders, and domestic rubbish, but the drain was filled with a brown silty clay (170) suggestive of waterborne deposition. These seem to have been cess pits for earth closets, and the ash was probably deliberately dumped in the pits to control the smell. Pit [167] was in a similar position to the others, and though not joined by a drain, could have been a similar pit. It was only shallow, no more than 0.15m deep, but had probably been heavily truncated (Plate 34). Deposit 158, at the western end of the drain, though similar to the fills of the pits was only a thin (0.07m thick) patch, and probably not the base of a pit. Further north-east was a very thin patch of black ashy material (184), which may have been the very base of another pit. This was adjacent to a short section of walling (124), 1.1m long and 0.3m wide, which could have been lining for one of these pits.

4.3.3 Revetment Wall (056) and ploughsoil deposits

Figure 11

The ground level had been reduced and levelled for the construction of Wynne Terrace and the road, so these were essentially within a large terrace cut. This terracing [144] cut through an extensive deposit (075) up to 0.95m deep (Figure 13); also recorded as (113) where it extended under the outbuildings (Group 035). This deposit was a brown malleable clayey loam with occasional small stones and very occasional pieces of animal bone and clinker. It was a well-mixed ploughsoil, which had developed over a long period of time and had more recent rubbish mixed into it. Almost all the ploughsoil had been removed from the area of Wynne Terrace by cut [144], which was up to 1.2m deep at its western side. To revet the earth a wall was built (056) (Plates 35, 36 and 37). Where this ran along the side of the road it was 0.6m wide and built like a free-standing wall. In this part it was mortared, and the mortar was spread over the face of the wall almost like render (Figure 14, Plate 38). Part of this wall appears to have collapsed and been hurriedly rebuilt in a rather casual manner, without mortar. Further north the wall ran behind the houses of Wynne Terrace, and it was built as a true revetment with a single face and the stones held in place by the weight of soil built up in the cut behind the face (Figure 13). In this part the wall was about 0.5m wide and was not mortared. At one point the weight of the soil behind had caused the wall to bulge out and collapse, but this section was not repaired, so presumably this happened as the houses were being demolished.

The revetment wall originally continued across the whole width of the excavated area, and beyond, with part of the continuation visible as (121) just before the northern baulk (Figure 11). The wall was breached to build a substantial outbuilding (041). The foundation trench for this [061] cut through wall (056) and the stronger wall for the building replaced it.

A dark garden soil had built-up behind the revetment, sealing the cut [144]. This soil layer (060) was a very dark grey-brown loam with small stones, clinker, small rubble and domestic waste. It varied in depth from 0.1m immediately behind wall 056 to up to 0.5m deep in the south-western part of Area B (Figure 17). This seems to have resulted from the mixing and improving of the upper part of the ploughsoil 075 and the addition of compost due to the use of the area as gardens or allotments. Rubble and other material have become mixed into this layer. Layer 060 extended across the whole of the area west of wall 056, but in the northern part of this area a group of buildings were constructed (Group 035) the foundations of which cut through layer 060.

4.3.4 Outbuildings

Figure 15

To the west of Wynne Terrace and Moreton Terrace were several outbuildings, collectively recorded as Group 035. They included a well-built stone building with a flagged and cobbled floor, a pigsty and a building with a hearth and chimney.

Substantial walls (041, also recorded as (111)) 0.52m wide defined a rectangular building measuring 7.7m by 5.0 externally (Plate 40). The walls were built of local schist with mortar bonding. On the eastern side the wall foundations would have been exposed as it formed part of the revetment between the higher ground to the west and Wynne Terrace. On this side the wall was 0.8m high (Plate 41). On the other sides the walls were built in a foundation trench [061], which was only clearly seen on the southern side of (041). Here it was filled with several layers of backfill (045), including brown loamy deposits and a layer of yellow redeposited clay, with rubble in the top (Plate 42). Wall 056 had been broken through by the foundation trench, so the weaker revetment wall could be replaced by a wall substantial enough to support the building (Plate 43). The building wall on this side almost exactly filled the gap in the revetment.

There was a door in the western side of the building with a concrete threshold slab (044). This opened into a yard which originally had a concrete surface (055), though only very degraded patches survived. Part of the western wall was composed of a narrow brick wall (043) above foundation level. This may have blocked an original wider entrance, possibly a cart entrance.

Inside the building was divided up by a brick wall (045), the lowest layer only surviving, and the concrete base for what was probably a wooden partition.

The northern part of the building had a concrete floor but in the southern part a thin layer of concrete covered a floor of rectangular stone setts (107), of Penmaenmawr “granite”, with rough schists flags at either side (110) (Plate 44). The setts were laid on a layer of fine sand (109). A drainage channel (042) was laid into the northern part of the floor, which drained under the brick wall and into a ceramic drain that ran alongside the wall.

On the northern end of building 041 were the remains of another structure, though there was no access directly between them. This had a western wall (053) similar to 041 and on the same alignment. The eastern wall, which did not survive, may have been built on top of the revetment wall (recorded here as 121), but revetment 121 itself could not have supported a building. The floor of this building was concrete (051) with a sub-rectangular area of bricks set into it. This brick surface (052) may have been the base for a metal stove (Plate 45).

A gap between walls 053 and 041 gave access to an area floored by a large, nearly square sandstone slab, measuring 1.04m by 0.96m (Plate 46). This had very fragmentary traces of a wall around it. It is likely that the sandstone slab was a hearthstone set in the base of a chimney and that this was a hearth or possibly an oven.

A stone wall (049), 0.50m wide (Plate 47), ran from the south-western corner of 041 west-south-west into the baulk (wall 049 was also recorded as (112)). It was built in a foundation trench [062] cut through the dark garden soil (060), though this trench was very hard to see. This wall was not quite on the same alignment as the southern side of building 041 and there was a gap between the end of 049 and 041, as the foundation trench for 041 cut through wall 049. Wall 049 originally joined wall 056, but it seems still to have been an upstanding wall, even after being cut through, as it was reused as the northern side of a pigsty. The wall of the pigsty (036) was 0.43m wide and built of local schist, but with some pieces of brick included in its foundations, which were built in a foundation trench [063]. The inner face of the wall had been rendered and whitewashed. This building (Plate 48), which measured 5.75m by 3.00m externally, had a concrete floor (037), with a drain in the southern end. The northern end of the floor was 0.12m higher than the main floor. This end was divided off by a thin brick wall with a door in it. The eastern wall of the building was of brick. Most of this was lost except the foundations at the northern end, but part of this northern wall had collapsed to the east and survived lying flat (040). This showed that the interior of the northern end of the structure had been whitewashed. At the southern end of the building was a trough (038) constructed of half sections of a ceramic pipe set in a concrete support. A manhole (039) immediately south of the trough presumably gave access to the drains.

Abutting the southern end of building 041 was a slight stone wall, presumably for a lean-to. This wall (048) was only 0.28m wide and built of small schist stones bonded with mortar in a narrow foundation trench [064] (Plate 49). The eastern wall of this structure was a brick wall (047). Against the southern side of wall 048 were the remains of a very small brick structure (050), the foundations of which were set into a narrow foundation trench and consisted of broken pieces of brick, rather than whole bricks.

4.3.5 Early features (PRN 112117)

Figure 16

As described above an extensive deposit of ploughsoil (075) up to 0.95m deep covered the area west of revetment wall 056. After the buildings of Group 035 were recorded their remains were removed by machine and the ploughsoil was stripped in controlled spits until the glacial clay was exposed, revealing lower features cut into the clay. This exposed a series of linear features [071], [079], and [081], which ran west-south-west to east-north-east in the south-western corner of Area B. These were filled with a brown clayey loam almost identical to 075, so the relationship to this layer was difficult to determine. Along the base of the southern baulk was Feature [081], which was 0.10m deep. About 2.9m to the north was Feature [070] which was 0.6m wide and only 0.08m deep where it cut into the natural clay. About the same interval to the north of that was feature [079], which ran along the southern side of an earlier, larger ditch [077], cutting through its fill. Feature [079] was barely 0.1m deep where it cut the natural clay but in section could be seen to be 0.35m deep and 1.0m wide, with a rounded, U-shaped profile, showing that it was a small ditch or gully. As there was just enough difference in the fill to distinguish it from the ploughsoil it could be seen that ditch [079] cut the ploughsoil (Figure 17, Plate 50), and it is likely that the other shallow features also did so and were originally at least the same depth. A bulk soil sample taken from the fill of ditch [079] contained tiny fragments of burnt bone, sherds of glass and fragments of pottery (SF23-26). What had appeared to be charcoal in this deposit was actually mainly coal fragments and clinker, waste from Wynne Terrace and the other surrounding houses that had become mixed into the fill of this ditch.

Feature [116] was a rather more irregular linear feature further north on the same alignment, which survived to only 0.06m deep, but was probably also the base of a contemporary ditch. Traces of what may have been another of these parallel ditches [118] was seen in the north-western part of Area B, cutting an earlier ditch in the same way as ditch [079] cut ditch [077] (Figure 18, Plate 51). However, [118] was confused by animal burrowing and was not clearly

defined in section, making its interpretation uncertain. Feature [118] was visible in plan for about 2.6m and was about 0.54m wide and at least 0.15m deep. A late-17th or early-18th century pot sherd (SF09) was recovered from the fill (117).

Ditch [079] cut through and possibly replaced an earlier ditch on the same alignment. This ditch [077] was 1.8m wide and 0.5m deep with a broad V-shaped profile (Figure 17, Plate 50). The fill (076) of this ditch was an orange-brown sandy silt with occasional small stones, rather more orange in colour than (075, which appeared to over-lap the fill, making ditch [077] earlier than the main build-up of ploughsoil. A light brown-grey layer of gravelly clay (178) was recorded in the base of the ditch where erosion had occurred. The fill of ditch [077] contained much less waste than [079] with only a few tiny fragments of burnt bone recovered and very little coal, suggesting much less disturbance, but layer (078) did contain some pot sherds dating to the late-17th or early-18th century (SF26).

Also cutting the fill of ditch [077] and probably contemporary with ditch [079] was a ditch [155] (Figure 19) running north-north-west to south-south-east, perpendicular to [077] and [079] (Plate 52). Ditch [077] continued on the eastern side of ditch [155] for at least a further 2.2m, after which it was lost by being cut by pipe trenches and under the road; ditch [076] only survived to a maximum depth of 0.15m to the east of the revetment wall. Ditch [155] was 1.3m wide and 0.3m deep and had a rounded, U-shaped profile like ditch [079] (Figures 20 and 21, Plate 53). Ditch [155] ran for about 30m and met another perpendicular ditch. This ditch [120] was 1.35m wide and 0.45m deep, with a V-shaped profile (Figures 18 and 22, Plates 51 and 54). No finds were seen while excavating sondages across ditch [155], but wet sieving of a bulk soil sample produced a tiny, abraded sherd of medieval pottery (SF41). The difference in the fills of ditches [120] and [155] were not well-defined but the profile of [120] suggests that it was contemporary with ditch [077] and that ditch [155] cut through it. In section it could be seen that ditch [120] was sealed by the ploughsoil (075), so this must have been an early ditch.

Three postholes ([089], [090] and [093]) cut through the garden soil (060) but were only seen once (075) had been removed. Postholes [089] and [090] were square in plan and [093] was sub-circular. Near these and cutting into the fill of ditches [076] and [079] was the very base of a sub-rectangular pit [102], dug through the garden soil for the burial of a pet dog. All these features were probably 20th century in date and related to the use of the area as gardens. A sub-circular pit [082] measuring 1.08m by 0.98m and 0.09m deep was probably also the base of a pit cutting through the garden soil. This was filled with reddish brown clayey silt and had patches of dark charcoal-rich soil.

The ploughsoil (075) had been entirely removed when the land was levelled to build Wynne Terrace. The relationship of the few early features that survived under Wynne Terrace to this

deposit cannot, therefore, be determined. Beneath the western end of Wynne Terrace were three intercutting pits ([135], [142] and [148]) (Plate 55). The fills, which were a grey-brown silty clay containing small stones, pot sherds and ash, were too similar for it to be possible to determine the sequence in which the pits were cut. Pit [142] contained a small 18th century pot sherd (SF34). The material in the pits showed that domestic waste had been dumped into them. What appeared during the excavation to be charcoal in the fill was in fact coal fragments and cinders showing that the waste was of a late date. The largest pit [135] measured about 1.8m by 1.2m and was 0.65m deep. Pit [142] was 0.35m deep and pit [148] was only 0.18m deep, clipping the western side of pit [135] (Plate 56). Both [135] and [148] had fairly gradual sides curving into rounded bases, while pit [142] had steep sides and a fairly flat base (Figures 23 and 24). Pits [135] and [148] were both sealed under a layer of orange-brown silty clay (146), possibly a levelling layer. There was nothing to indicate the function of the pits.

Running immediately east of pit [135], and probably cut by that pit, was a ditch [153]. This was 1.04m wide and 0.34m deep with a broad V-shaped profile (Figure 25, Plate 57) and though it curved slightly was generally running north-north-west to south-south-east. The fill (152) of the ditch was a brown clayey silt with frequent small stones. The line of this ditch was not followed but it is probable that it was the continuation of a ditch [195] further north. Ditch [195] ran north-north-west to south-south-east on the northern edge of the site. It was 0.66m deep, with a V-shaped profile and was filled with a stony brown silty clay (196) (Figure 26, Plate 58).

Under the foundations of Wynne Terrace (114) was a shallow linear feature [151], running south-west to north-east (Figure 11, Plate 59). This was rather irregular, varying in width between 1.08m and about 0.4m. It survived for 9.50m and was up to 0.15m deep with fairly gradual sides and an undulating base (Figure 27). The fill (150) was a dark grey-brown silty clay with numerous stones. This feature produced a sherd of pottery dating to the late-17th to mid-18th century (SF10) and fragments of 18th or 19th century clay pipes, but also produced a sherd of medieval glazed sandy ware possibly dating to the 13th century (SF11). A bulk soil sample was taken and that contained tiny fragments of burnt bone (SF37), small pieces of clay pipe stem (SF38) and small glass sherds (SF39). Processing this sample demonstrated that what had appeared to be charcoal within this deposit was actually fragments of coal and clinker. The presence of coal and other domestic waste in this feature sealed under the floors of Wynne Terrace suggests that there was some access for material during the use of the terrace. It would seem possible that this feature may have been due to rat activity under the floors of the houses, resulting in material being introduced.

4.4 Finds

4.4.1 *Flint*

A flint microlith was recovered from layer (014), the lower part of the relict ploughsoil in Area A. This was recovered in wet sieving a bulk soil sample. This tiny tool measures 17mm by 3.5mm and 2mm thick (Figure 29). It is a very elongated triangular shape with steep retouch along all three sides. This is a microlith form known as a scalene triangle and it is typical of the Late Mesolithic period (7000 to 4000 BC). This artefact has been allocated PRN 122118 (find location about SH 24593.50 82714.40).

A piece of flint debitage (SF6) was recovered from Area B but was unstratified. This measured 27mm by 20mm by 10mm and was brown flint with some pebble cortex.

A tiny flint pebble (SF28), weighing only 0.7g, was found in the fill (084) of pit [082], but this was unworked and was a natural pebble that must have been present in the glacial deposits.

4.4.2 *Roman brooch*

Holyhead bow brooch

By Evan Chapman, Amgueddfa Cymru/National Museum Wales

SF2 (context 014)

Upper portion of a T-shaped brooch, with both arms also damaged, one almost entirely missing (Figure 29). What remains of the bow is rounded with a slightly humped head. The bow is decorated with two pairs of shallowly moulded horizontal lenticular bosses. The arms appear to have been oval or semi-circular in cross-section. The pin is missing but appears to have been hinged. Late first to early second century AD. Length 27mm [broken].

Although fragmentary it appears to be similar to brooches known from Llangristiolus, Anglesey (White 2018, WREX-F98C94) and Llanbedrgoch, Anglesey (Amgueddfa Cymru, unpublished). They appear to be crude, debased, versions of a brooch type found at Holt, Wrexham (Grimes 1930, 126-7 no.8), but otherwise with a south-west England distribution (Hattatt 1987, 110 no.921).

This artefact has been allocated PRN 122119 (find location SH 24590.59 82712.59).

4.4.3 Ceramic Material

By Jonathan Goodwin

The project generated a ceramic assemblage of sixteen items (114g total weight), comprising eleven vessel sherds and five tobacco pipe fragments, recovered from six contexts across excavation areas A and B (with the majority of contexts located in the latter area). A full catalogue of the ceramic finds is provided in Appendix II.

Thirteen of the sixteen sherds/ fragments weigh no more than 1g, and some exhibit marked abrasion and spalling of body and/ or glaze. Context (150) generated six sherds/ fragments, with four from (078) and two from (141); other contexts each produced a single sherd.

The assemblage largely comprises coarse wares typical of the late 17th to early 18th- centuries (c.1680-1720), with examples of slip-decorated earthenware, mottled ware, blackware, slip-coated ware, stoneware and coarse earthenware. The latter sherd, which was recovered from (078), is notable for a strip of clay applied to the underside of the handle to strengthen the join with the vessel body.



Coarse earthenware sherd from (078) with clay strip luted to underside of handle.

Finewares are represented by a single sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware from (141), which is later in date, belonging to the period c.1720-1780.

Clay tobacco pipes are represented by four small stem fragments and a single piece of bowl. Dating of such small fragments is difficult, but it is likely that they are 18th century or later.

Two vessel sherds of medieval date feature within the assemblage – one probably residual within (150), the other the sole ceramic fragment recovered from (154). Both are green-glazed, iron-rich sandy fabrics with quartz inclusions. The example from (154) potentially represents a somewhat finer version of the fabric from (150), although the abraded nature of the former

adds an element of uncertainty to this observation. The sherd from (150) and potentially that from (154) have affinities with material recorded by the author from Parc Cybi, Holyhead (Goodwin 2020), which was compared to mid-13th-century sandy wares produced from the fluvio-glacial clays of the Cheshire plain and north Clwyd (including wares from a kiln site at Rhuddlan) (Courtney & Jones 1988, 10).

The post-medieval material is likely to stem from a number of production centres, including Buckley, Stoke-on-Trent (notably the white salt-glazed stoneware) and even Bristol (potentially the cream/ pale-buff bodied slipwares from 078 and 117). The stoneware bottle/ jug from (014) is likely to be a Rhenish (Frechen?) import.

4.4.4 Other objects

While most unstratified objects or material found within the rubble was not collected some items of particular interest were retained (Figure 29). These include two decorative copper alloy (probably brass) furniture fittings (SF14 and 15). SF14 would fit into a recessed circular hole and has petal-like lobes around the edge. SF15 is a well-modelled flower decoration with a central hole for fitting. An army cap badge was also recovered (SF7). This is the badge of the Sherwood Foresters, an infantry regiment based in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. The badge consists of a Maltese Cross with a seated stag in the centre surrounded by oak leaves. The stag is flanked by the title 'Sherwood Foresters', and there is a title ribbon with 'NOTTS & DERBY' inscribed on it below (National Army Museum website). There would have been a crown on top of the cross, but this has broken off. Another military item is a toothbrush (SF8). This has an ivory-coloured handle made of early plastic and the worn-down remains of bristles. It is marked 'ADDIS-HERTFORD 1939' and has an arrow indicating that it was military issue.

4.4.5 Discussion of the artefacts

The two flint objects are not related to any of the features on site and were probably just residual in the ploughsoil long before there was any development on the site. The microlith does indicate Late Mesolithic activity in the general area and adds to the distribution of Mesolithic finds across Holy Island. Scattered microlithics of a similar date were found not far away at Parc Cybi, south of Holyhead (Kenney 2021, 10, 28).

The Roman brooch was also a residual find in the relict ploughsoil, found close to the handle of a late 17th- early 18th century stoneware jug and other post-medieval artefacts. It demonstrates Roman period activity nearby, which may seem unsurprising as the Roman fort

only lies about 150m away from the current site. However, the fort is dated to the 4th century AD and the brooch is late first to early second century AD, so the brooch indicates activity pre-dating the fort. These brooches are found on or near native roundhouse settlements and are not necessarily an indication of a Roman military presence. It could have been an accidental loss some distance from a settlement or may suggest that there was a fairly high-status roundhouse settlement in the area in the early Roman period. Considering the number of surviving roundhouse settlements of various Iron Age and Roman period dates on Holy Island a settlement near an important landing place would be expected.

Of the pottery collected and retained for study most dated to the late 17th to early 18th- centuries (c.1680-1720), before there was habitation on the site. Most of this material comes from the relict ploughsoil or from the fill of ditches, infilled by ploughsoil eroding into them. This is probably domestic rubbish from the houses shown on the tithe map immediately south of the site. Alternatively, as the pot sherds were probably with manure on the fields they could have come from a much wider area of Holyhead. The pottery can therefore not provide much information about activity in the immediate area, but the presence of an earthenware jug from the Rhineland in Germany shows the foreign imports that were reaching Holyhead.

The two fragments of medieval pottery are also probably from manuring the fields but do show the fields were in use in the 13th century and that there was settlement nearby.

5. INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

5.1 19th and 20th century

The 1888 Town Plan allows for detailed identification of many of the archaeological remains (Figure 28). The road (136) was clearly identifiable, though the tarmac surface and concrete kerbs suggests that only its later form was preserved, and it is not known what the surface was in the 19th century. Occasional stone kerbs were found in the rubble made from Penmaenmawr “granite” (actually a microdiorite), so these may have formed the original kerb. To the south-east of the road the slight remains of the foundations of the four small terrace houses and one larger building (140) were identified but any features in the backyards were mainly under the present footpath, if any survived.

Two of the five terrace houses north of the road were well-defined and there were traces of the foundations of the others (114), with the White Lion Inn marked by foundations (191). The

slighter walls (122) behind the houses were the walls of the backyards, and floor surfaces such as (149) show that some at least of these yards were concreted. The map shows pairs of small square structures in the yards, clearly outside toilets. The base of one of these was seen as feature (123), and they were built of brick. The base of another of these small brick buildings was recorded as the southern part of feature (127). This lies on the north-western side of the west-south-west to east-north-east yard wall (part of 122), so it belonged to one of the houses in Moretons Terrace. All the features north-west of the yard wall were part of Moretons Terrace and not Wynne Terrace. The map shows walls curving between the pairs of toilets, enclosing very small areas, which may have held cesspits. Pits [160], [163] and [165] are in exactly these locations and clearly the base of the cesspits, with drain (169) to take waste from the toilets into the pits. Pit [167] and deposit (184) are probably also remains of these. The pit adjacent to toilet (123) seems to have been backfilled with rubble and more rubble laid to form a rough surface as part of floor (149). As there was a broken ceramic pipe in feature 123 it appears that the toilets were converted to being flush toilets with ceramic sewer pipes to take the waste away, so the cesspits were no longer needed.

The wall of one Moretons Terrace house was seen as a foundation trench [179] rather roughly filled with stone (180) on which the wall was presumably built. The wall was also seen in the northern baulk of the excavation as wall (198). The ground floor of the house with the foundation trench [179] was mainly tiled, as tiles and concrete levelling for tiles was found.

One of the yard floors (125) was seen in section to be clearly continuing over the foundations of the house wall (198) after this had been reduced to foundation level. This suggests that this floor was laid in the late 1940s once the Moretons Terrace house had been demolished but Wynne Terrace was still occupied; with residents making use of the newly acquired space to extend the yard.

There was no occupation on the site of Wynne Terrace prior to the building of the terrace, so lower-level features containing domestic waste, especially quantities of coal, must have been related to the terrace's use. It is suggested that the irregular, shallow linear feature [151] running under the walls may have been the result of rat activity. The intercutting pits ([135], [142] and [148]) are harder to explain as they were located directly under the end house in the terrace. If they had been dug before or during the construction of Wynne Terrace, the waste from coal fires could not have been deposited in the fill. A possibility is that the construction of the whole terrace took some time with the houses south-east of the road perhaps constructed and inhabited before those north-west of the road. The early inhabitants might have used the area north of the road for waste disposal or for a source of clay for clay floors, or both.

The revetment wall (056/121) was built when the houses were built between 1841 and 1851, preventing the soil from the field collapsing onto the road or into the yards. Most of the area to the west of the wall was used as gardens, with wall (049) being the northern wall of the enclosed garden area. The garden soil (060) built up after the revetment had been built. Sometime between 1900 and 1924 outbuildings were constructed in the field and these formed the remains recorded as Group 035 (Figure 04). There were two substantial buildings, seen as (041) and the building with wall (053). These seem to have faced into the field to the west and were presumably agricultural and not used by the occupants of the terraced houses. The building (041) may have been a cart shed and then altered to house livestock. The building to the north had a hearth or oven and chimney but these were not necessarily for domestic use. An area of brick flooring (052) suggested there may also have been another free-standing stove within the building. The map shows a smaller shed to the north not included in the excavation. These buildings were standing and apparently in use until Wynne Terrace was demolished by 1966.

The 1924 map (Figure 04) shows the slighter structure with wall (048) within the garden area as a glasshouse, and this was presumably unrelated to the larger buildings. The pigsty (036) does not appear on the map, but local residents remember pigs being kept there. It is likely that this was built in the 1930s or 1940s.

5.2 Earlier features

Most of the earlier features found on the site are ditches relating to use of the area as agricultural fields. Ditch [155], running the length of the western side of Area B corresponds very closely to the eastern boundary of Plot 42 on the tithe map and was probably the ditch that was in use when the tithe map was drawn up in 1841. It was subsequently infilled when the area was used as gardens after the construction of Wynne Terrace prior to 1851. The series of small parallel ditches ([081], [079], [116], and [118]), which seem to be related to ditch [155], could have been drainage ditches within this plot, presumably when it was used for pasture. The plot would have been ploughed along its length, so they would not have been furrows for ridge and furrow ploughing. These ditches were cut from under the main build-up of garden soil (060), and cut through the ploughsoil (075), so they relate to the latest use of this plot as a field, probably as a pasture field.

The field must have been ploughed for centuries before these later ditches were dug, but no ditch was found that define the plot during this earlier period. Perhaps that was directly under the revetment wall (056) and had been lost. Ditches [077] and [120] were early on the

sequence and were sealed by the ploughsoil. These ditches ran perpendicularly across the plot and ditch [077] extended into the neighbouring plot. The tiny sherds of 17th or 18th century pottery that found their way into the base of ditch [077] probably got there through animal disturbance and may not in any way date the ditches. The orientation of these ditches perpendicular to the length of the plot suggested that they were part of the use of the plot, but they would have prevented the ploughing of this southern end, especially by an ox plough as used in the medieval period. It also seems unusual that an internal plot division would continue into the adjacent plot as ditch [077] does. It is therefore possible that these ditches belonged to a field layout which pre-dated the medieval open field system layout that survived to be recorded on the tithe map. Probably ditches [153] and [195] were part of the same field system, as they all have a similar V-shaped profile. It is likely that ditches [153] and [195] were part of the same ditch, though this was not proved by the excavation. This ditch could have run into ditch [077], but it is possible, though perhaps less likely, that ditch [077] turned north and continued as [153]. Though on a slightly different alignment ditch [088] in Area A could have been part of the same early field system. The disturbance caused by building Wynne Terrace makes it difficult to be sure about this potential early field system and whether it really pre-dates the medieval system or is an earlier medieval version. The location of ditches [079] and [118] running down the southern sides of ditches [077] and [120] suggests that the earlier ditches were visible at least as linear hollows in the ground surface when the later ditches were dug and that they influence the later layout. This suggests that ditches [077] and [120] were not pre-medieval as all traces of them would have been obliterated by the medieval ploughing.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The excavation has revealed the foundations of terrace housing built in the first half of the 19th century. It provides some detail about the use and layout of the houses. The foundations of early 20th century outbuildings were also investigated with indications of their functions, as well as the remains of a mid-20th century bakery. The excavations revealed details of these buildings that were not recorded before their demolition, which add understanding to the character of the area in those periods.

The excavation has also revealed ditches relating to the previous field system and potentially to much earlier fields. The fields across the site originated in the medieval period and were used through to the 19th century. A suggestion that the earliest ditches were pre-medieval could not be confirmed and may be unlikely.

The discovery of a microlith demonstrated activity in the area in the Late Mesolithic period and a Roman period brooch suggested activity in the first or second centuries AD prior to the construction of the Roman fort.

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Map of the parish of Holyhead in the County of Anglesey, date 1841

8. FIGURES

Figure 01. Holyhead showing location of site, Roman Fort and St Cybi's Church

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Figure 27. North-east facing section of feature [151]

Figure 28. Part of 1888 Town Plan of Holyhead with archaeological features superimposed (scale 1:2000)

Figure 29. Selected finds from Holyhead Police Station

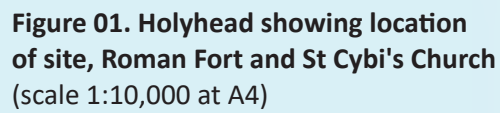




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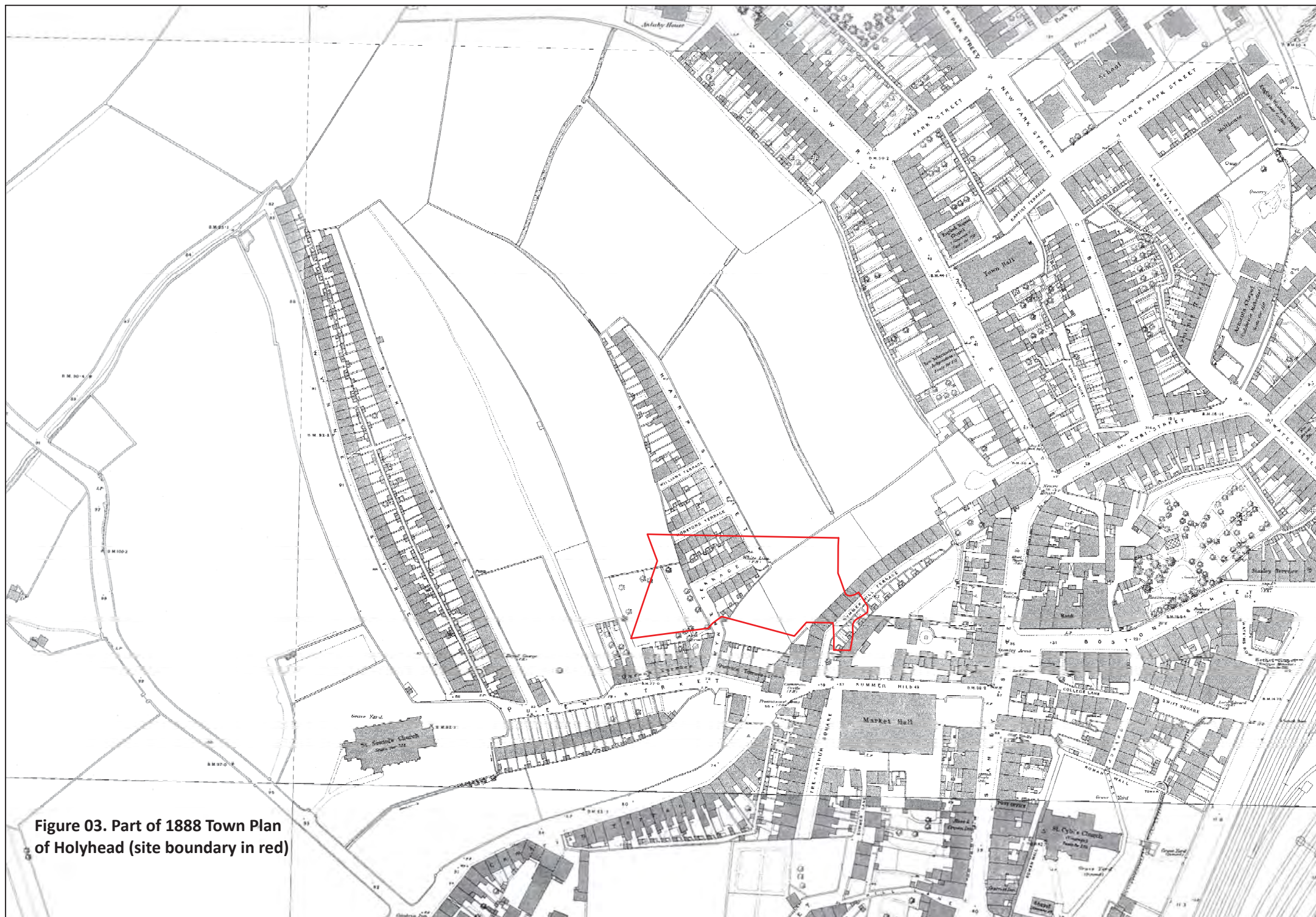


Figure 03. Part of 1888 Town Plan of Holyhead (site boundary in red)

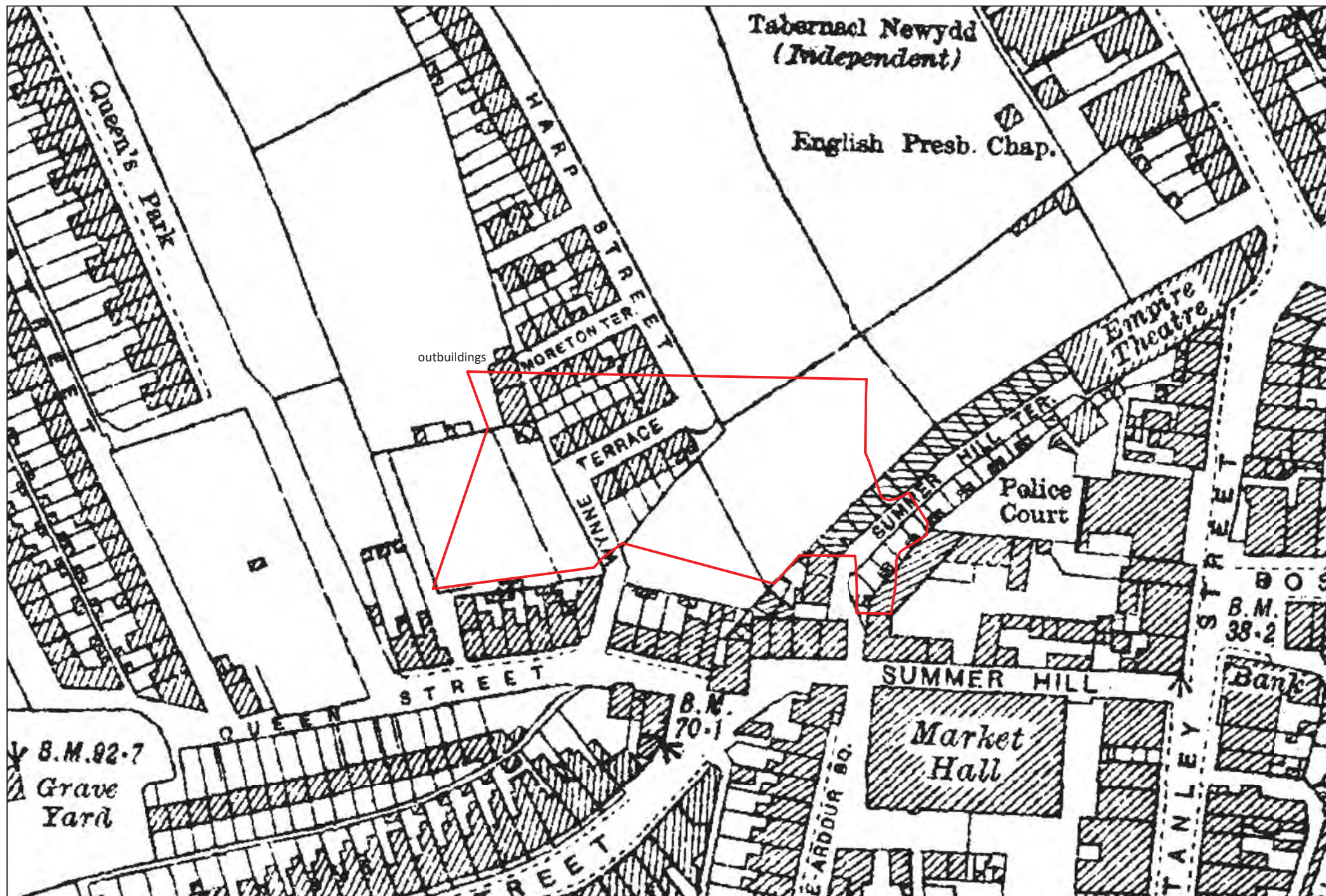


Figure 04. Part of third edition OS County Series 25 inch map (1924) (site boundary in red)

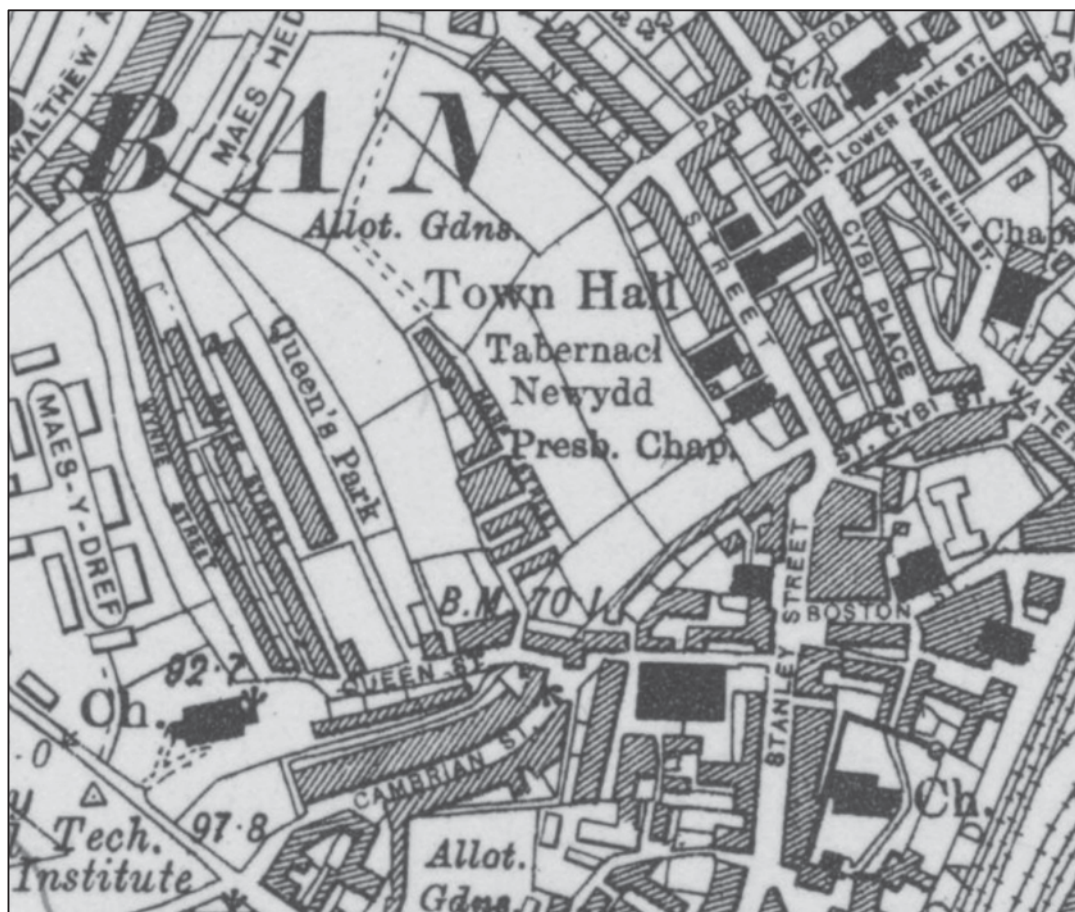


Figure 05. Part of OS 6-inch map sheet Anglesey X.NE and XI.NW (1938)

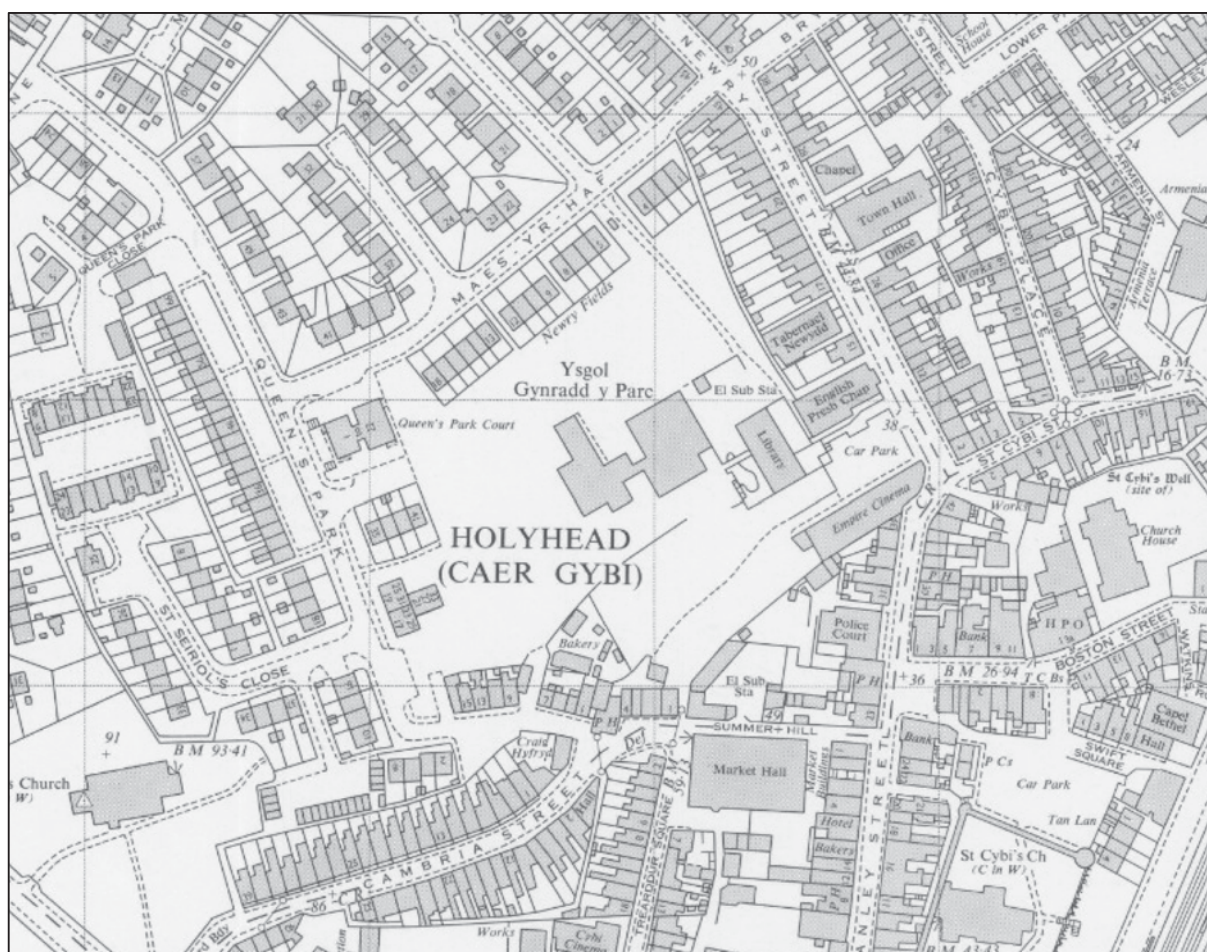


Figure 06. Part of OS 1:2500 map sheet SH2482-SH2582 showing school and bakery (1969)



Heneb

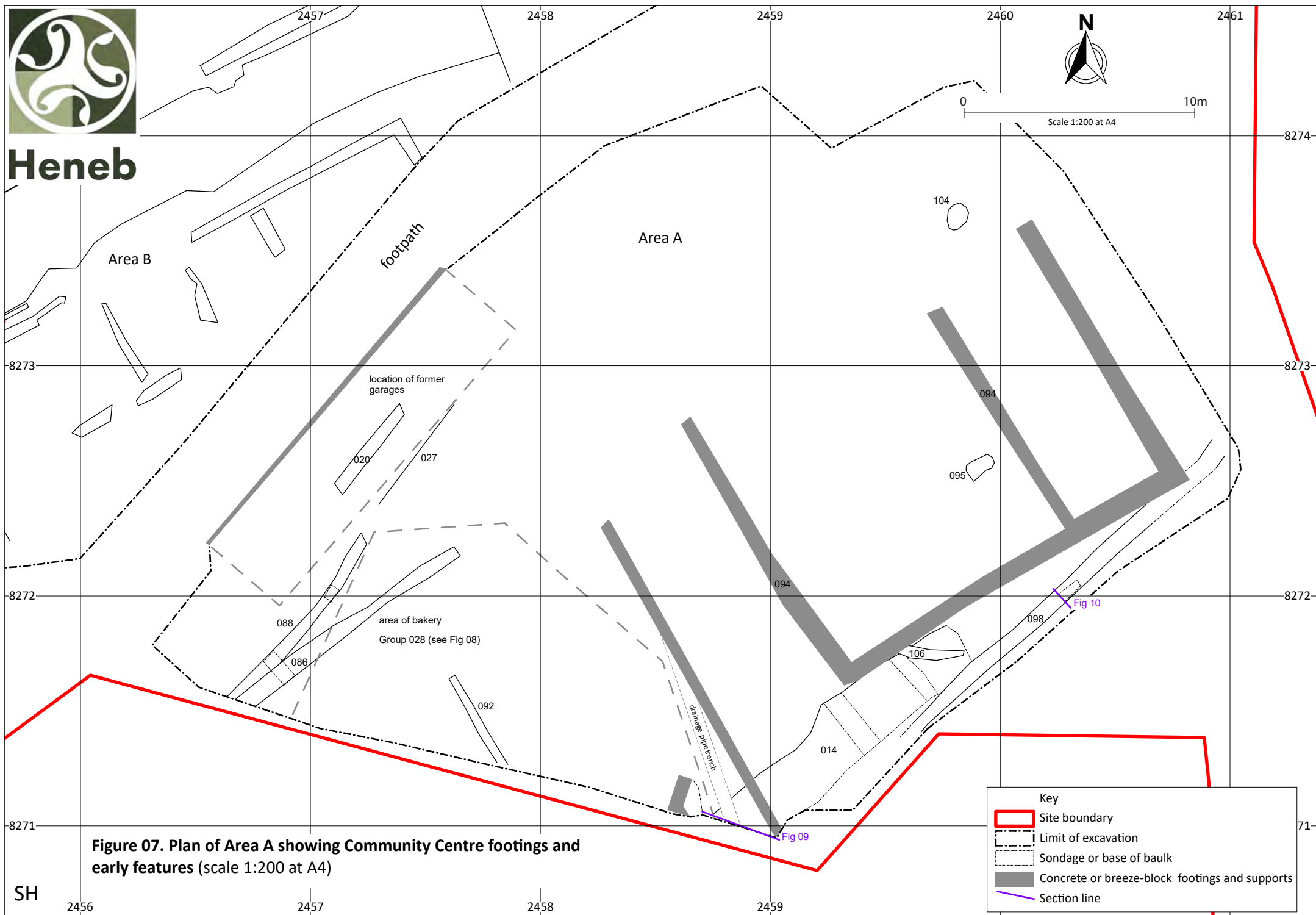
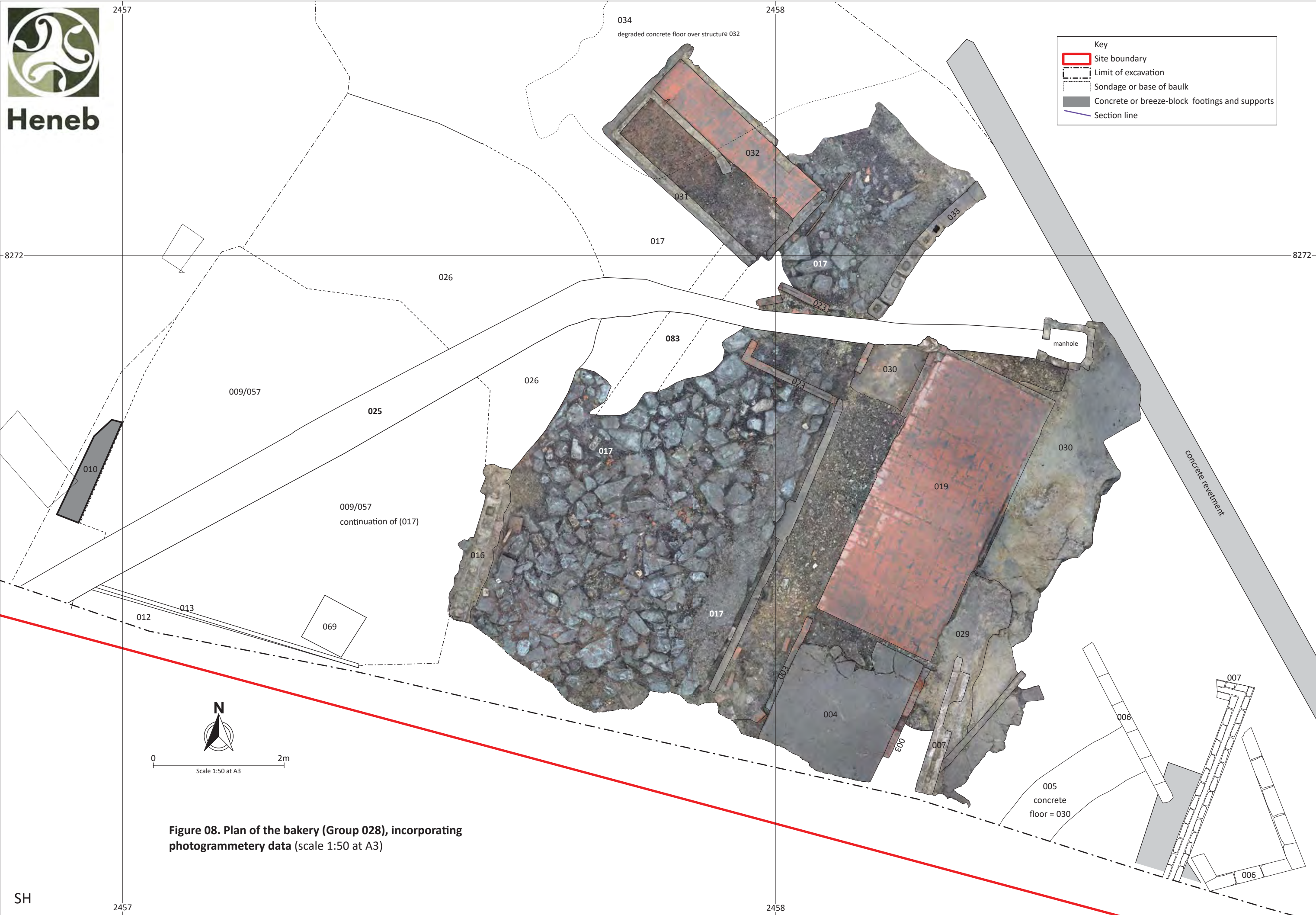


Figure 07. Plan of Area A showing Community Centre footings and early features (scale 1:200 at A4)



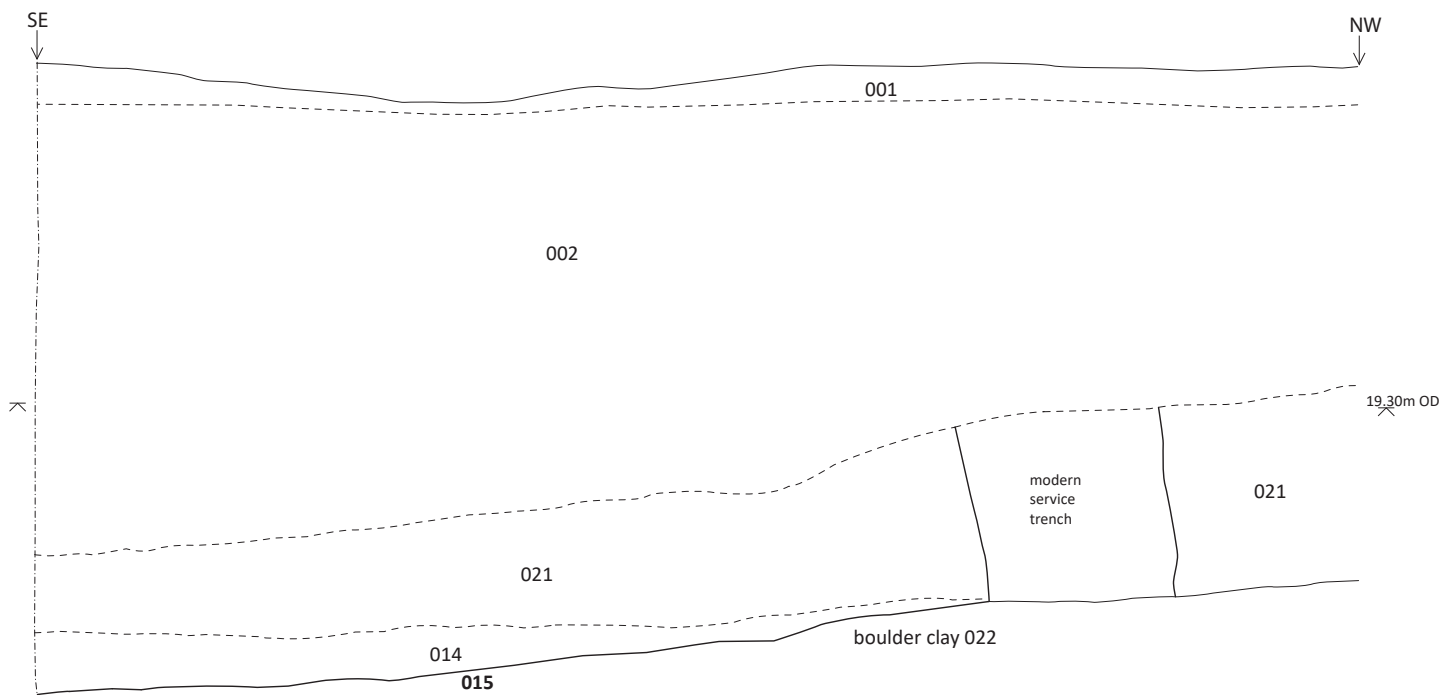


Figure 09. North-east facing section through the garden soil (002) and ploughsoil (021) in the southern corner of Area A (see Figure 07 for location)

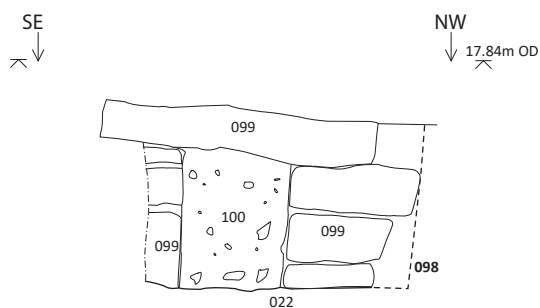
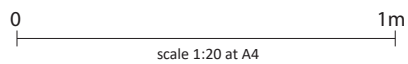


Figure 10. North-east facing section of culvert 099 (see Figure 07 for location)



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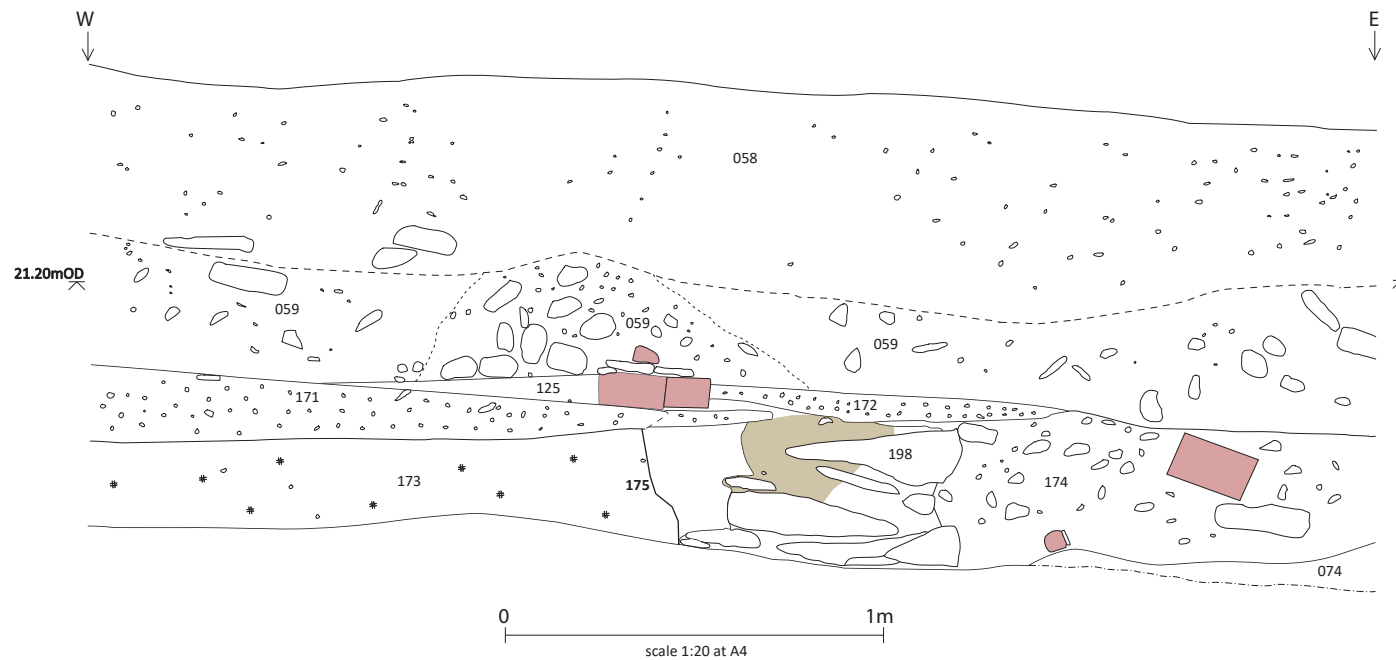


Figure 12. South facing section of northern baulk through wall 198 and related floor layers, showing depth of the overburden and the garden soil (173) below (see Figure 11 for location)

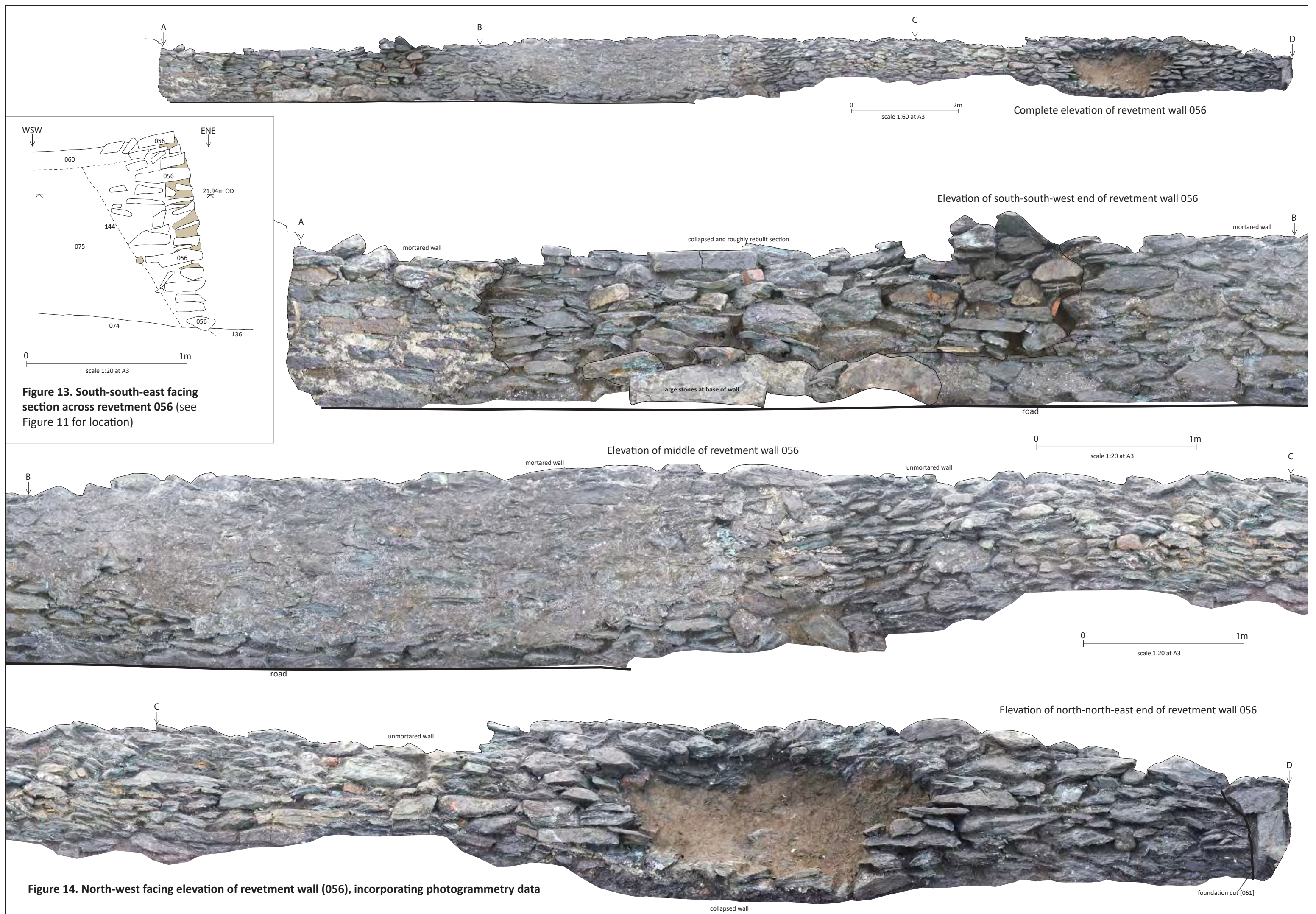


Figure 14. North-west facing elevation of revetment wall (056), incorporating photogrammetry data





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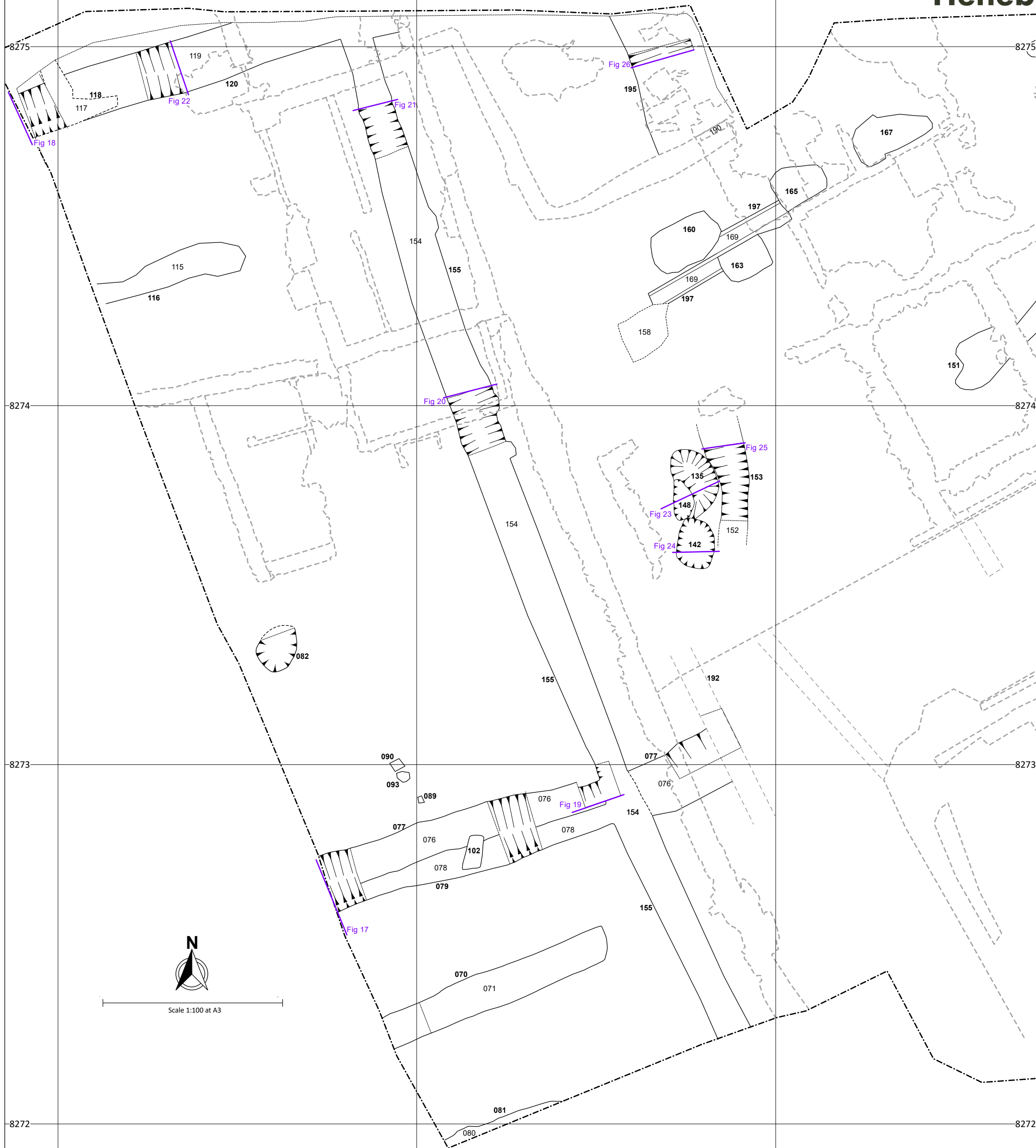


Figure 16. Plan of the lower features in Area B
(scale 1:100 at A3)

Key	
	Limit of excavation
	Sondage or base of baulk
	Section line
	Features above (see Fig 11)

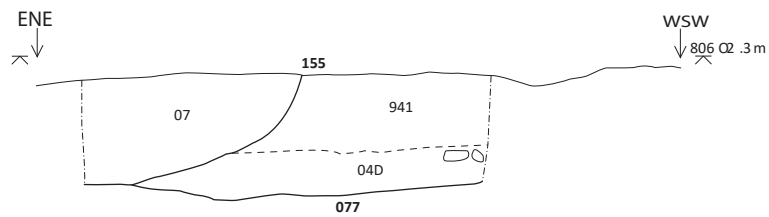


Figure 19. North-north-west facing section of ditch [155] cutting through ditch [077] (see.Figure.01.for.location)

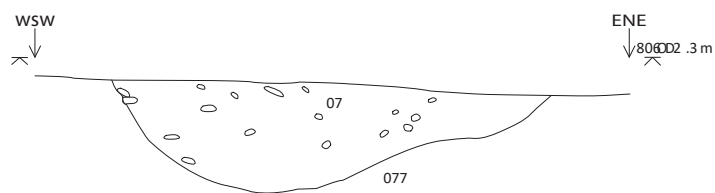


Figure 20. South-south-east facing section of ditch [155] (see.Figure.01.for.location)

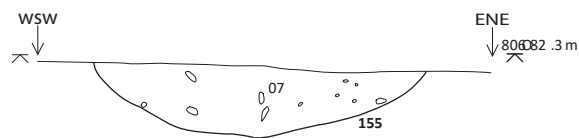


Figure 21. South-south-east facing section of ditch [155] (see.Figure.01.for.location)

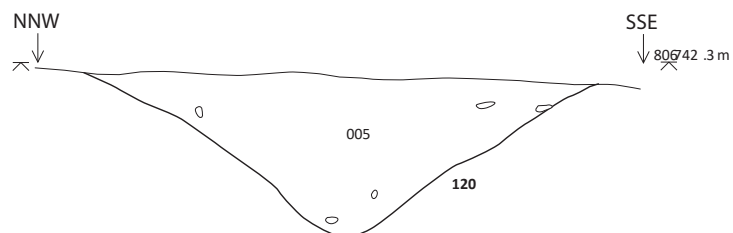


Figure 22. West-south-west facing section of ditch [120] (see.Figure.01.for.location)

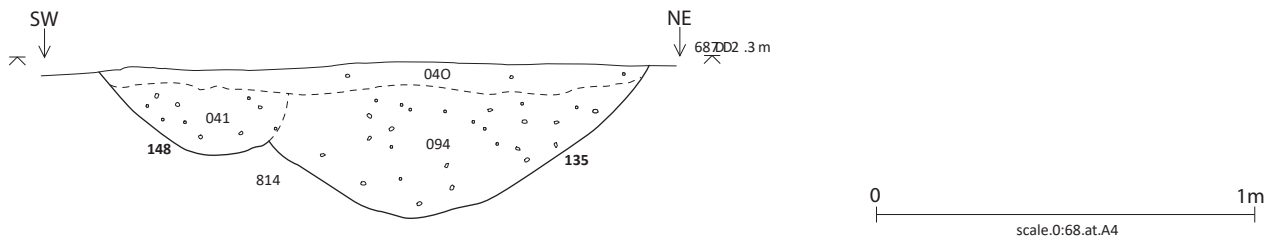


Figure 23. South-east facing section of pits [135] and [148]
(see.Figure.00.for.location)

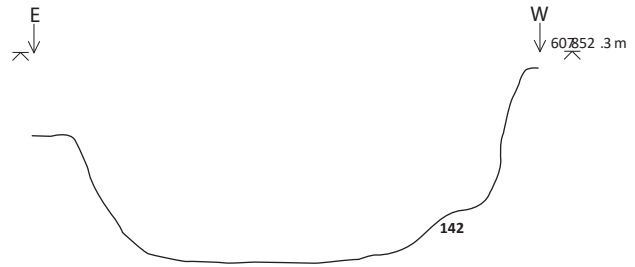


Figure 24. North facing profile of pit [142] (see.Figure.00.
for.location)

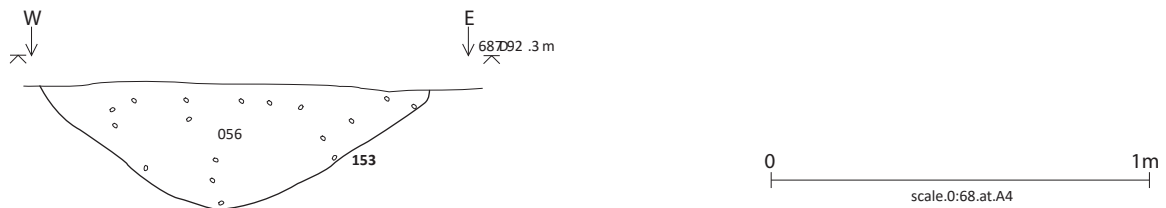


Figure 25. South facing section of ditch [153] (see.Figure.00.
for.location)

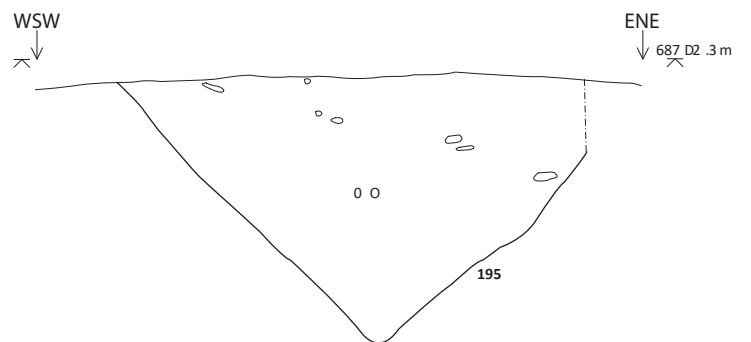


Figure 26. North-north-west facing section of ditch [195]
(see.Figure.00.for.location)

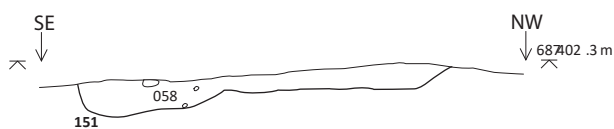
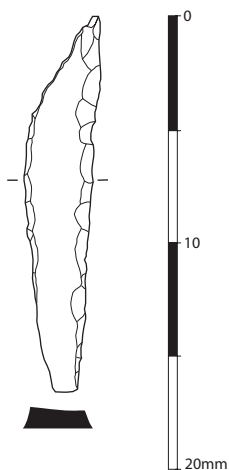


Figure 27. North-east facing section of feature [151] (see.
Figure.00.for.location)



Figure 28. Part of 1888 Town Plan of Holyhead with archaeological features superimposed (scale 1:2000)



SF16: flint microlith (drawn by George Smith (scale 3:1))



SF2: copper alloy brooch fragment (scale 2:1)



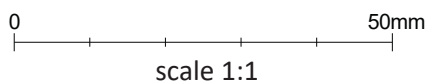
SF7: copper alloy cap badge



SF14: copper alloy fitting



SF15: copper alloy fitting



SF8: military issue toothbrush dating to 1939

Figure 29. Selected finds from Holyhead Police Station

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Plate 03. Harp Street and Wynne Terrace on 19th May 1948 with all of Moretons Terrace and Harp Street demolished (4841 RAF 540_39, frame 5123)

Plate 04. Wynne Terrace demolished by 3rd April 1966 (6614 OS66_016, frame 070)

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Plate 14. Section in southern corner of Area A through garden soil (002) and ploughsoil (021) with layer (014) in the base. View from north-east, scale 1m (archive reference: G2825_161)

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- Plate 32. Cesspit [160] half sectioned. View from south-west, scale 1m (archive reference: G2825_445)
- Plate 33. Cesspit [163] half sectioned with drain (169) running next to it and into it. View from south-west, scale 1m (archive reference: G2825_442)
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- Plate 50. East-north-east facing section of the baulk showing ditches [077] and [079] and overlying garden soil (060) (see Figure 17). View from east-north-east, scale 1m (archive reference: G2825_200)
- Plate 51. East-north-east facing section of baulk showing ditches [118] and [120] with ploughsoil (075) and garden soil (060). View from east-north-east, scale 1m (archive reference: G2825_386)
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- Plate 53. Ditch [155] showing section. View from north-north-west, scale 1m (archive reference: G2825_428)
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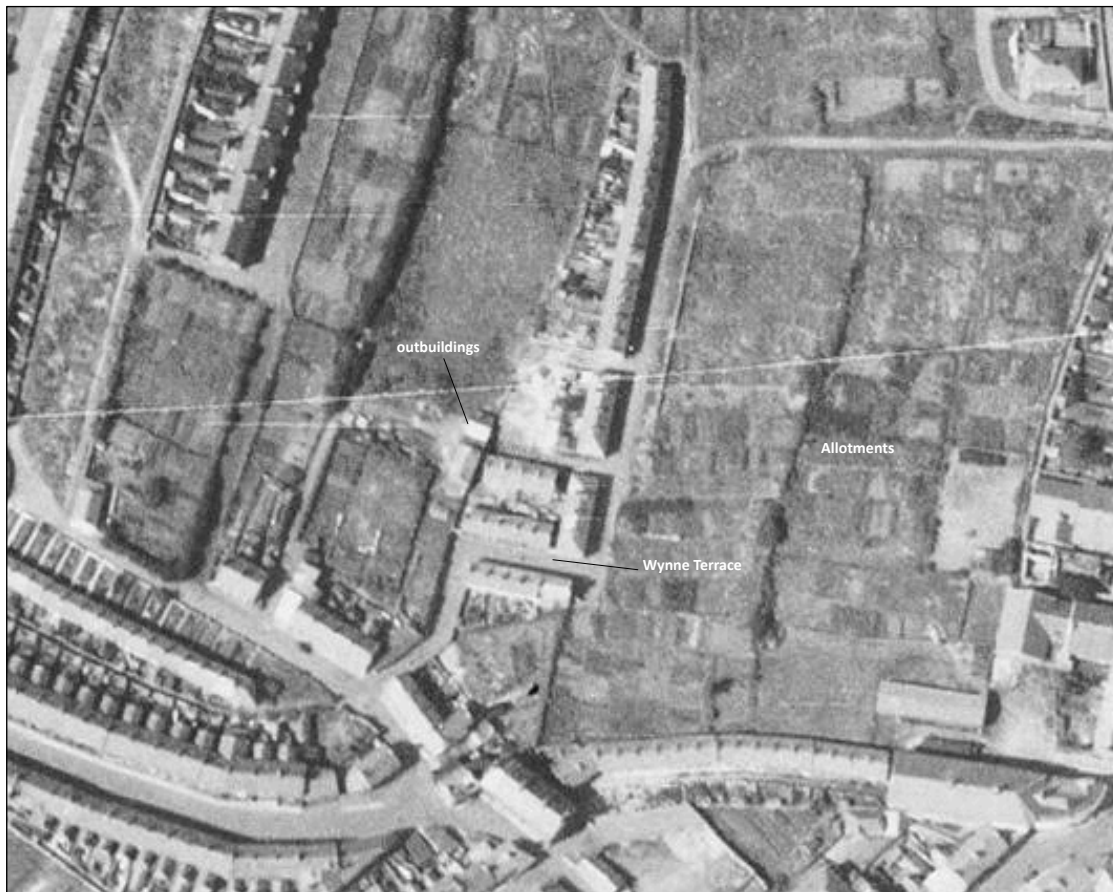


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Plate 16. Culvert (099), cut [098], with interior exposed. View from north-east; scale 1m (archive reference: G2825_256)

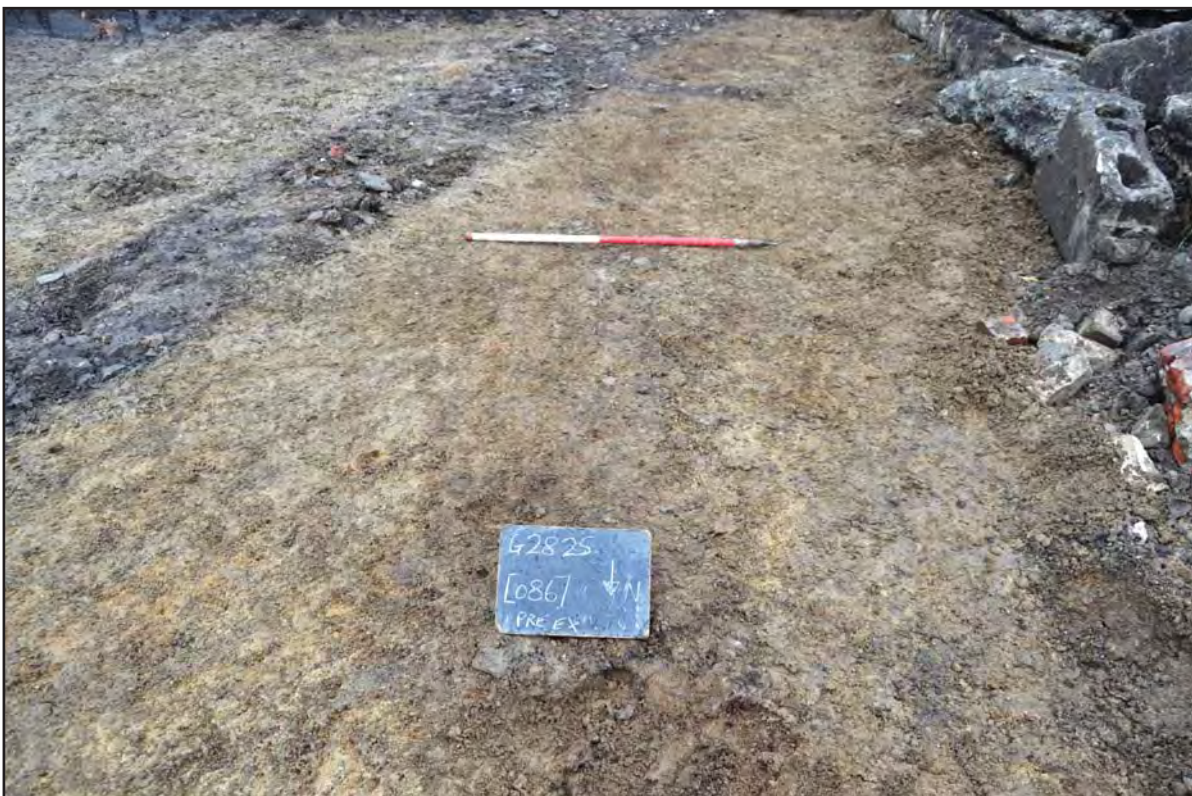


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Plate 31. South facing section of northern baulk showing wall 198 (see Figure 12). View from south-west, scale 1m (archive reference: G2825_440)



Plate 32. Cesspit [160] half sectioned. View from south-west, scale 1m (archive reference: G2825_445)



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Plate 36. Northern end of revetment wall (056) in plan. View from north-north-west, scale 1m (archive reference: G2825_147)



Plate 37. Southern end of revetment wall (056) in plan. View from south-south-east, scale 1m (archive reference: G2825_148)



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Plate 41. East-north-east face of wall (041). View from east-north-east, scale 1m (archive reference: G2825_284)



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Plate 43. Junction of walls (056) (left) and (041) (right). View from east-north-east, scale 1m (archive reference: G2825_314)





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Plate 45. Brick base (052), possibly for a stove. View from north-north-west, scale 1m (archive reference: G2825_143)

Plate 46. Hearth stone and chimney base (054). View from west-south-west, scale 1m (archive reference: G2825_145)





Plate 47. Wall (049) (left) running along the northern side of the pigsty. View from west-south-west, scales 1m (archive reference: G2825_119)



Plate 48. Pigsty with wall (036), floor (037) and trough (038). View from south-south-west, scales 1m (archive reference: G2825_115)



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Plate 50. East-north-east facing section of the baulk showing ditches [077] and [079] and overlying garden soil (060) (see Figure 17). View from east-north-east, scale 1m (archive reference: G2825_200)



Plate 51. East-north-east facing section of baulk showing ditches [118] and [120] with ploughsoil (075) and garden soil (060). View from east-north-east, scale 1m (archive reference: G2825_386)



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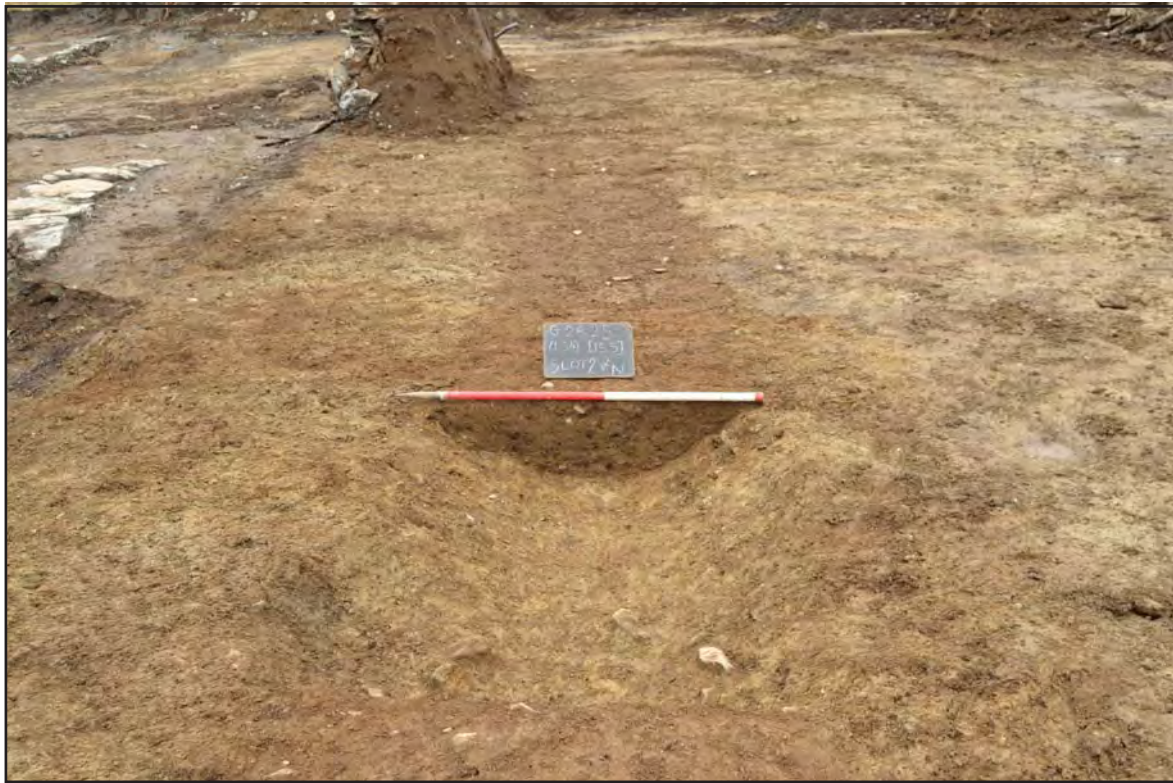


Plate 53. Ditch [155] showing section. View from north-north-west, scale 1m (archive reference: G2825_428)



Plate 54. Section across ditch [120]. View from west-south-west, scale 1m (archive reference: G2825_306)



Plate 55. Pits [135], [142] and [148] fully excavated with ditch [153] in the foreground. View from north-east, scale 1m (archive reference: G2825_378)



Plate 56. Section across pits [135] and [148]. View from south-east, scale 1m (archive reference: G2825_364)



Plate 57. Sondage dug through ditch [153] showing section, with pits [135] and [148] to the left. View from south-east, scale 1m (archive reference: G2825_376)



Plate 58. Sondage dug through ditch [195]. View from west, scales 1m (archive reference: G2825_485)



Plate 59. Linear feature [151] underneath Wynne Terrace. View from south-west, scale 1m (archive reference: G2825_366)

10. APPENDIX I

List of Contexts

Context No.	Area	Type	Group	Description	Period
001	A	Layer		Modern overburden/ rubble from demolishing Community Centre	21st century
002	A	Layer		Dark garden soil and dumped material	19th century
003	A	Structure	28	Brick edging to concrete floor 04	20th century
004	A	Structure	28	Concrete floor	20th century
005	A	Structure	28	Concrete floor	20th century
006	A	Structure	28	Breeze block structure	20th century
007	A	Structure	28	Brick wall	20th century
008	A	Layer		Layer of ash and cinders	20th century
009	A	Structure	28	Stone deposit/ floor foundation/levelling, same as 057	20th century
010	A	Structure	28	Slate slab with drilled holes	20th century
011	A	Layer		Dark garden soil and dumped material	19th century
012	A	Structure	28	Concrete floor	20th century
013	A	Structure	28	Slates on edge, kerb to floor (012)	20th century
014	A	Fill		Recorded as fill of [15], but probably relict ploughsoil	Medieval?
015	A	Cut		Recorded as a ditch cut, but probably just the natural slope of the ground	Glacial
016	A	Structure	28	Concrete wall between (17) and [57]	20th century
017	A	Structure	28	Stone deposit/ floor foundation/levelling	20th century
018	A	Layer		Layer of ash over (17), same as 008	20th century
019	A	Structure	28	Tile surface	20th century
020	A	Structure		Foundation of isolated stone wall	20th century
021	A	Deposit		Relict ploughsoil	Medieval?
022	A	Layer		Natural, glacial clay under Area A	Glacial
023	A	Structure	28	Brick and concrete structure	20th century
024	A	Fill		Fill of [25]	21st century
025	A	Cut		Pipe trench	21st century
026	A	Structure	28	Brick levelling deposit	20th century
027	A	Structure		Line of large slates placed vertically on edge	20th century
028	A	Group	28	Group number for bakery	20th century
029	A	Structure	28	Concrete E of floor (19)	20th century

Context No.	Area	Type	Group	Description	Period
030	A	Structure	28	Lower concrete surface around floor (19)	20th century
031	A	Structure	28	Concrete structure with floor [32]	20th century
032	A	Structure	28	Red tiled floor	20th century
033	A	Structure	28	Breeze block wall	20th century
034	A	Layer		Degraded concrete layer	21st century?
035	B	Group	35	Group number for pigsty and outbuildings in NW corner	20th century
036	B	Structure	35	Stone wall	20th century
037	B	Structure	35	Floor related to [36]	20th century
038	B	Structure	35	Pig trough	20th century
039	B	Structure	35	Manhole	20th century
040	B	Structure	35	Collapsed brick wall	20th century
041	B	Structure	35	Walls of substantial building	20th century
042	B	Structure	35	Drainage channel in floor	20th century
043	B	Structure	35	Brick wall	20th century
044	B	Structure	35	Threshold	20th century
045	B	Structure	35	Brick partition	20th century
046	B	Structure	35	Floor surface	20th century
047	B	Structure	35	Brick wall of glass house	20th century
048	B	Structure	35	Slight stone wall of glass house	20th century
049	B	Structure	35	Substantial stone wall, wall of garden	19th century
050	B	Structure	35	Small brick Structure	20th century
051	B	Structure	35	Concrete floor	20th century
052	B	Structure	35	Brick floor	20th century
053	B	Structure	35	Wall	20th century
054	B	Structure	35	Hearth stone/ chimney base	20th century
055	B	Layer	35	Degraded concrete surface	20th century
056	B	Structure		Large stone revetment wall	19th century
057	A	Layer	28	Stone deposit/ floor foundation/levelling, same as 009	20th century
058	B	Layer		Topsoil in area B	20th century
059	B	Layer		Rubble in area B	20th century
060	B	Layer		Dark garden soil	19 th /20th century
061	B	Cut	35	Foundation cut for wall [41]	20th century
062	B	Cut	35	Foundation cut for wall [49]	20th century
063	B	Cut	35	Foundation cut for wall [36]	20th century
064	B	Cut	35	Foundation cut for wall [48]	20th century
065	N/A	N/A		Voided	
066	A	Cut		Cut for recent feature seen in the baulk	21st century?
067	A	Fill		Fill of [66]	21st century?

Context No.	Area	Type	Group	Description	Period
068	A	Wood		Wood in NE edge of [66]	21st century?
069	A	Structure	28	Firebricks in tray, part of layer 026	20th century
070	B	Cut		Ditch	19th century?
071	B	Fill		Fill of [70]	19th century?
072	A	Cut	28	Cut for concrete wall [16]	20th century
073	A	Layer		Concrete blocks (garages)	20th century
074	B	Layer		Natural, glacial clay under Area B	Glacial
075	B	Layer		Relict ploughsoil below (60)	Medieval?
076	B	Fill		Fill of [77]	Medieval?
077	B	Cut		Ditch	Medieval?
078	B	Fill		Fill of [79]	19th century?
079	B	Cut		Ditch	19th century?
080	B	Fill		Fill of [81]	19th century?
081	B	Cut		Shallow ditch	19th century?
082	B	Cut		Pit	19th century?
083	A	Structure	28	Concrete path	20th century
084	B	Fill		Fill of [82]	19th century?
085	A	Fill		Fill of [86]	20th century
086	A	Cut		Service trench	20th century
087	A	Fill		Fill of [88]	pre-19th century?
088	A	Cut		Ditch	pre-19th century?
089	B	Cut		Post hole	20th century?
090	B	Cut and Fill		Post hole	20th century?
091	A	Fill		Fill of [92]	19th century?
092	A	Cut		Foundation trench?	19th century?
093	B	Cut		Post hole	20th century?
094	A	Structure		Community Centre footings	20th century
095	A	Cut		Rectangular pit	20th century
096	A	Fill		Fill of [95]	20th century
097	A	Fill		Fill of [95]	20th century
098	A	Cut		Cut for culvert	19th century?
099	A	Fill		Stones of culvert [98]	19th century?
100	A	Fill		Fill of culvert	19th century?
101	B	Fill		Animal burial	20th century
102	B	Cut		Cut for [101]	20th century
103	A	Fill		Fill of [104]	19th century?
104	A	Cut		Pit	19th century?
105	A	Fill		Fill of [106]	19th century?
106	A	Cut		Stone-filled drain	19th century?

Context No.	Area	Type	Group	Description	Period
107	B	Structure	35	Setts Below [046]	20th century
108	B	N/A		Voided	
109	B	Layer	35	Bedding sand under [107] setts	20th century
110	B	Layer	35	Concrete/Stone slab surface abutting [107]	20th century
111	B	Structure	35	Walls, same as 041	20th century
112	B	Structure	35	Wall, same as 049	20th century
113	B	Layer		Ploughsoil below outbuildings, same as 075	Medieval?
114	B	Structure	137	Row of building foundations on Wynne Terrace (north-west side)	19th century
115	B	Fill		Fill of [116]	19th century?
116	B	Cut		Linear feature/ ditch	19th century?
117	B	Fill		Fill of [118]	19th century?
118	B	Cut		Linear feature/ ditch	19th century?
119	B	Fill		Fill of [120]	Medieval?
120	B	Cut		Ditch	Medieval?
121	B	Structure		Revetment wall, continuation of 056	19th century
122	B	Structure	137	Walls	19th century
123	B	Structure	137	Brick structure/ toilet cubicle	19th century
124	B	Structure	137	Fragment of stone wall	19th century
125	B	Structure	137	Concrete floor	20th century
126	B	Structure	137	Floor	19th century
127	B	Structure	137	Floor	19th century
128	B	Structure	137	Tiled floor	19th century
129	B	Layer	137	Concrete surface	19th century
130	B	Layer	137	Floor	19th century
131	B	N/A		Not a feature, just a concentration of stone in the rubble	
132	B	Structure	137	Floor fragment	19th century
133	B	Structure		Kerb to road	20th century
134	B	Fill		Fill of [135]	19th century?
135	B	Cut		Possible quarry pit	19th century?
136	B	Layer		Road	20th century
137	B	Group	137	Wynne Terrace	19th century
138	B	N/A		Voided	
139	B	N/A		Voided	
140	B	Structure		Row of building foundations on Wynne Terrace (south-east side)	19th century
141	B	Fill		Fill of [142]	19th century?
142	B	Cut		Possible quarry pit	19th century?

Context No.	Area	Type	Group	Description	Period
143	B	Cut		Cut for [121]	19th century
144	B	Cut		Cut for [56]	19th century
145	B	Fill		Fill of cut [61]	20th century
146	B	Fill		Secondary fill of [135] and [148]	19th century?
147	B	Fill		Fill of [148]	19th century?
148	B	Cut		Possible quarry pit	19th century?
149	B	Structure	137	Floor inside [122]	20th century?
150	B	Fill		Fill of [151]	19th century?
151	B	Cut		Shallow linear feature	19th century?
152	B	Fill		Fill of [153]	Medieval?
153	B	Cut		Cut of ditch	Medieval?
154	B	Fill		Fill of [155]	19th century?
155	B	Cut		Cut of ditch	19th century?
156	B	Cut		Machine bucket scrape presumably from demolition	20th century
157	B	Fill		Fill of [156]	20th century
158	B	Layer		Patch of ash and rubbish	20th century
159	B	N/A		Voided	
160	B	Cut		Cut of pit/ cess pit	19th century
161	B	Fill		Fill of [160]	19th century
162	B	N/A		Voided	
163	B	Cut		Cut of pit/ cess pit	19th century
164	B	Fill		Fill of [163]	19th century
165	B	Cut		Cut of pit/ cess pit	19th century
166	B	Fill		Fill of [165]	19th century
167	B	Cut		Cut of pit (truncated)	19th century
168	B	Fill		Fill of [167]	19th century
169	B	Structure		Stone-lining of drain	19th century
170	B	Fill		Fill of drain [169]	19th century
171	B	Structure	137	Concrete floor same as 125	20th century?
172	B	Structure	137	Concrete floor same as 125	20th century?
173	B	Layer		Dark garden soil below parts of Wynne Terrace	19th century
174	B	Fill	137	Probable backfill of foundation cut [175]	19th century
175	B	Cut	137	Foundation cut for wall 198	19th century
176	B	Structure		Tarmac surface of footpath adjacent to [136]	20th century
177	B	Structure		Sub-base of footpath [176]	20th century
178	B	Fill		Basal fill of [077]	Medieval?
179	B	Cut		Cut for wall foundation	19th century
180	B	Structure		Stone of wall foundation [179]	19th century

Context No.	Area	Type	Group	Description	Period
181	B	Layer		Patch of ploughsoil left after machining over drain 187	
182	N/A	N/A		Voided	
183	B	N/A		Voided	
184	B	Layer		Patch of dark deposit, possible trace of toilet pit	19th century
185	B	N/A		Voided	
186	B	Layer		Patch of soil left after machining, not a feature	
187	B	Structure ?		Possible remains of stone drain	19th century?
188	B	N/A		Voided	
189	B	Fill		Remains of deposit within wall 180	19th century
190	B	Structure		Brick lining on line of wall 180	19th century
191	B	Structure	137	Wall of Wynne Terrace houses	19th century
192	B	Cut		Pipe trench	20th century
193	B	Fill		Fill of [192]	20th century
194	B	Layer		Base of road make-up	20th century
195	B	Cut		Cut of V-shaped profile ditch	Medieval?
196	B	Fill		Fill of [195]	Medieval?
197	B	Cut		Cut for drain 169	19th century
198	B	Structure	137	Wall foundation	19th century

11. APPENDIX II

Lists of Artefacts and Ecofacts

Artefacts

Find No.	Area	Context No.	Material	No. of items	Weight (g)	Description
1	A	014	Cu alloy	1	4	Coin/token. Blank, no milling on edges
2	A	014	Cu alloy	1	9	Roman brooch (broken)
3	A	014	Lead	1	1	Lead label/tag
4	A	014	Ceramic	1	96	Part of handle and rim of stoneware Rhenish bottle or jug (late 17th- early 18th century)
5	A	018	Plastic	1	1.3	Golden Wonder Crisp bag with price of 6d (i.e. pre-1971)
6	B	Unstratified	Flint	1	4	Piece of flint debitage with pebble cortex
7	B	Unstratified	Cu alloy	1	5.6	Sherwood Forester's cap badge
8	B	Unstratified	Plastic	1	12	Military issue toothbrush (Addis-Hertford 1939)
9	B	117	Ceramic	1	6	Slipware sherd (late 17th- early 18th century)
10	B	150	Ceramic	1	2	Mottled ware sherd from a bowl (late 17th- mid 18th century)
11	B	150	Ceramic	5	2	Glazed sandy ware sherd from a bowl (possibly mid-13th century) and fragments of pipe stem and bowl (18th-19th century)
12	B	150	Stone	1		Collected as possibly brick but actually stone.
13	B	180	Bone	1	1	Pig tooth: pre-molar
14	B	Unstratified	Cu alloy	1	4	Metal fitting
15	B	Unstratified	Cu alloy	1	8	Metal fitting
16	A	014	Flint	1	0.1	Flint microlith. Late Mesolithic scalene triangle.
17	A	014	Ceramic	1	1	Blackware sherd from wet sieving residue (late 17th- early 18th century)
18	A	014	Glass	1	0.6	Tiny glass sherd from wet sieving residue
19	A	014	Bone	8	0.5	Tiny fragments of burnt bone from wet sieving residue
20	A	014	Slag	4	1.1	Small pieces of slag from wet sieving residue
21	A	014	Coal		25	Pieces of coal from wet sieving residue

Find No.	Area	Context No.	Material	No. of items	Weight (g)	Description
22	B	076	Bone	2	0.1	2 very tiny fragments of burnt bone from wet sieving residue
23	B	078	Bone	16	0.1	Tiny fragments of burnt bone from wet sieving residue
24	B	078	Glass	2	0.1	Tiny glass sherds from wet sieving residue
25	B	078	Coal		16	Pieces of coal from wet sieving residue
26	B	078	Ceramic	4	4	2 tiny sherds of slipware and 1 sherd of slip-coated ware and 1 handle fragment of a coarse earthenware jug, from wet sieving residue. All late 17th-early 18th century.
27	B	084	Bone	7	0.2	Tiny fragments of burnt bone from wet sieving residue
28	B	084	Flint	1	0.7	Small flint pebble, no evidence of deliberate working
29	B	119	Slag	2	0.1	Small pieces of slag from wet sieving residue
30	B	134	Glass	3	1	1 small and 2 tiny glass sherds from wet sieving residue
31	B	134	Slag	2	0.1	Small pieces of slag from wet sieving residue
32	B	134	Bone	3	0.1	Tiny fragments of burnt bone from wet sieving residue
33	B	134	Coal		25	Pieces of coal from wet sieving residue
34	B	141	Ceramic	2	2	1 small fragment of a clay pipe stem and 1 sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware (c.1720-80)
35	B	141	Glass	2	0.7	2 small sherds of glass from wet sieving residue
36	B	141	Coal		22	Pieces of coal from wet sieving residue
37	B	150	Bone	7	0.2	Tiny fragments of burnt bone from wet sieving residue
38	B	150	Ceramic	4		Fragments of clay pipe stem from wet sieving residue
39	B	150	Glass	2	0.3	2 small sherds of glass from wet sieving residue
40	B	150	Coal		50	Pieces of coal from wet sieving residue
41	B	154	Ceramic	1	1	Highly abraded tiny sherd of green glazed pottery (possibly mid-13th century)

Catalogue of ceramic material by Jonathan Goodwin

Area	Context	Finds no	Ware /fabric description	App. surface dec	No. glzd	Vessel form/ description	Component parts								Tot. no. shds/ frgs	Wt. (g)	MNV	Date	Notes
							no. base	no. body	no. rim/edge	no. spout	no. handle	no. profile	no. stem	no. bowl					
A	014	04	STNW		1	bottle/ jug			1						1	96	1	IC17-eC18	Rhenish – Frechen?
		17	BW		1	hollow ware		1							1	1	1	IC17/-eC18	Fine red fabric; dark brown lead glaze over vessel interior and exterior.
B	078	26	SLW	trailed and combed dark slip on vessel exterior	1	hollow ware		1							1	1	1	IC17-eC18	Cream/ pale buff fabric; slip applied directly onto body prior to glazing.
			SLW	trailed dark slip on vessel interior	1	dish			1						1	1	1	IC17-eC18	Thrown vessel; pinkish-buff fabric with occasional darker red laminae. Dark slip trailed directly onto vessel interior prior to application of a clear lead glaze.
			CEW		1	jug/ handled jar					1				1	1	1	IC17-eC18	Dense red fabric with frequent dark rounded and sub-rounded quartzite inclusions and occasional white laminae. Iron-rich glaze over vessel interior; patchy

Area	Context	Finds no	Ware /fabric description	App. surface dec	No. glzd	Vessel form/ description	Component parts								Tot. no. shds/ frgs	Wt. (g)	MNV	Date	Notes
							no. base	no. body	no. rim/edge	no. spout	no. handle	no. profile	no. stem	no. bowl					
																			application on handle. Strip of clay luted to underside of handle over join with vessel body.
			SLCW		1	hollow ware?		1							1	1	1	IC17-mC18	Pale buff fabric, outer(?) surface spalled; red slip coat applied to surviving surface prior to glazing.
	117	09	SLW	trailed and combed dark slip on vessel interior.	1	press-moulded dish			1						1	6	1	IC17-eC18	Dense pale buff fabric; no obvious slip coat on vessel interior - dark slip trailed directly onto body prior to glazing.
	141	34	WSGSW		1	hollow ware		1							1	1	1	c.1720-80	
			WPC			tobacco pipe							1		1	1		mC18-C19	
	150	10	MW		1	bowl/ porringer			1						1	2	1	IC17-mC18	
		11 11	WPC			tobacco pipe							3	1	4	1		mC18-C19	
			GSW		1	bowl?	1								1	1	2	mC13?	Hard iron-rich sandy fabric with common small rounded and medium-large sub-angular/ angular quartz inclusions. Orange fabric, reduced to pale

Area	Context	Finds no	Ware /fabric description	App. surface dec	No. glzd	Vessel form/ description	Component parts								Tot. no. shds/ frgs	Wt. (g)	MNV	Date	Notes
							no. base	no. body	no. rim/edge	no. spout	no. handle	no. profile	no. stem	no. bowl					
																			grey below olive green glaze on vessel interior.
	154	41	GSW		1	Unknown									1	1	1	mC13?	Small, abraded sherd of soft iron-rich sandy fabric. Rare small-medium sub-rounded quartz inclusions. Orange in colour; traces of pale green glaze on upper(?) surface. Potentially a finer version of (150) <11>.
															16	114	4		

Key:

Medieval wares: **GSW** = Glazed sandy ware.

Post-medieval wares: **BW** = Blackware; **SLW** = Slipware; **MW** = Mottled ware; **SLCW** = Slip-coated ware; **CEW** = Coarse earthenware; **WSGSW** = White salt-glazed stoneware; **STNW** = stoneware; **WPC** = white pipe clay.

Ecofacts

Bulk Soil samples and assessment for processing

Sample No.	Context No.	Context Type	No. of tubs	Nature of deposit	Value of analysis of sample	Recommendation	Date Processed
1	14	Fill of [15]	4	Fill of shallow feature [15] interpreted as a ditch but possibly just the ground sloping down at the edge of the site. Moderate charcoal flecks noted. Roman brooch recovered but also post-med pottery.	Some charcoal likely to be recovered. Charcoal likely to have been introduced from ploughsoil and to be unrelated to the use of the 'ditch'. Dating charcoal would not give a date for the 'ditch', which seems unlikely to be a ditch anyway.	Discard suggested but Tom Fildes would like this processed.	10/09/2024
2	76	Fill of [77]	2	Fill of a ditch [77], which is probably an earlier field boundary. No charcoal noted in fill.	Unlikely that charcoal will be recovered as none is noted on the context sheet. Dating this ditch would be highly desirable but occasional fragments of charcoal eroded in from the ploughsoil will not provide a date for the ditch.	Discard suggested but Tom Fildes would like this processed.	10/09/2024
3	78	Fill of [79]	2	Fill of ditch [79] that appears to cut the ploughsoil but runs parallel to ditch [77]. Frequent charcoal is noted.	This sample is likely to have charcoal in but there is no association between the charcoal and the use or cutting of the ditch. Some of the charcoal may have come from the charcoal rich garden soil above. Dating the charcoal will not give a date for the ditch.	Discard suggested but Tom Fildes would like this processed.	10/09/2024
4	75	Fill of [89]	1	Fill of posthole [89], square in plan and therefore probably late. Only very base of posthole remains so cut from high up, also supporting late date.	Fill of late, insignificant feature. Not worth processing.	Discard recommended. Agreed by Tom Fildes.	Discarded
5	84	Fill of [82]	2	Fill of shallow hollow [82]. Some dark soil within the fill but not much evidence that this is the result of burning as suggested on the	Probably natural hollow of minor significance. Probably no charcoal in sample. Not worth processing.	Discard recommended. Agreed by Tom Fildes.	10/09/2024

Sample No.	Context No.	Context Type	No. of tubs	Nature of deposit	Value of analysis of sample	Recommendation	Date Processed
				context sheet. No charcoal mentioned.			
6	101	Animal Burial, cut [102]	1	Sample from post-medieval, probably modern, animal burial. Some bones present in the sample.	Late feature. No reason to study the sample.	Discard recommended. Agreed by Tom Fildes.	Discarded
7	119	Fill of [120]	2	Fill of ditch [120], which is probably an earlier field boundary. No charcoal mentioned.	Charcoal unlikely to be recovered. Any charcoal likely to have been introduced from ploughsoil and to be unrelated to the use of the ditch. Dating charcoal would not give a date for the ditch.	Discard suggested but Tom Fildes would like this processed.	10/09/2024
8	134	Fill of [135]	1	Fill of probable quarry pit [135]. Contained considerable quantities of charcoal. Finds include 18th century pottery, glass and pipe bowl.	Pottery etc will provide a better date for this feature than radiocarbon dating. The sample should contain charcoal and analysis of this could show species used but it is not known where this charcoal came from so interpretive value is limited.	Discard suggested but Tom Fildes would like this processed.	10/09/2024
9	141	Fill of [142]	1	Fill of probable quarry pit [135]. Contained considerable quantities of charcoal. Finds include 18th century pottery.	Pottery etc will provide a better date for this feature than radiocarbon dating. The sample should contain charcoal and analysis of this could show species used but it is not known where this charcoal came from so interpretive value is limited.	Discard suggested but Tom Fildes would like this processed.	10/09/2024
10	117	Fill of [118]	1	Fill of feature [118] initially recorded as a ditch but more probably animal disturbance. Contained post-med pot sherd. Charcoal mentioned in fill but not large amounts.	Probably just animal disturbance and not worth analysing.	Discard recommended. Agreed by Tom Fildes.	Discarded
11	150	Fill of [151]	1	Fill of linear feature [151] underlying Wynne Terrace. Contains significant quantities of	Pottery etc will provide a better date for this feature than radiocarbon dating. The sample should contain charcoal and analysis	Discard suggested but Tom Fildes would like this processed.	10/09/2024

Sample No.	Context No.	Context Type	No. of tubs	Nature of deposit	Value of analysis of sample	Recommendation	Date Processed
				charcoal but also post-med pot and brick.	of this could show species used but interpretive value is limited.		
12	119	Fill of [120]	2	Fill of ditch [120], which is probably an earlier field boundary. No charcoal mentioned.	Charcoal unlikely to be recovered. Any charcoal likely to have been introduced from ploughsoil and to be unrelated to the use of the ditch. Dating charcoal would not give a date for the ditch.	Discard suggested but Tom Fildes would like this processed.	10/09/2024
13 (slot1)	154	Fill of [155]	2	Fill of ditch [154], which is probably an earlier field boundary. Only occasional charcoal flecks mentioned.	Charcoal unlikely to be recovered. Any charcoal likely to have been introduced from ploughsoil and to be unrelated to the use of the ditch. Dating charcoal would not give a date for the ditch.	Discard suggested but Tom Fildes would like this processed.	10/09/2024
14 (slot2)	154	Fill of [155]	2	Fill of ditch [154], which is probably an earlier field boundary. Only occasional charcoal flecks mentioned.	Charcoal unlikely to be recovered. Any charcoal likely to have been introduced from ploughsoil and to be unrelated to the use of the ditch. Dating charcoal would not give a date for the ditch.	Discard suggested but Tom Fildes would like this processed.	10/09/2024
15	196	Fill of [195]	3	Fill of ditch [195], which is possibly an earlier field boundary. No charcoal mentioned.	Charcoal unlikely to be recovered. Any charcoal likely to have been introduced from ploughsoil and to be unrelated to the use of the ditch. Dating charcoal would not give a date for the ditch.	Discard suggested but Tom Fildes would like this processed.	10/09/2024

Residue Log

Sample No.	Context No.	Charcoal	Bone	Shell	Flint	Pottery	Glass	Slag	Other (s)	Comments	Flot Weight (g)
1	14		X	X	X	X	X	X	Twig, coal, small metal fragments	Mostly coal and cinders, very little, if any charcoal	164 g
2	76		X					X?	Coal, conglomerate stone	Mostly coal and cinders, very little, if any charcoal	34 g
3	78		X			X	X		Coal	Mostly coal and cinders, very little charcoal	91 g
4	75									Discarded	
5	84	X	X		X	X	X		Coal	Mostly coal and cinders, very little charcoal	89 g
6	101									Discarded	
7	119					X		X	Coal	Mostly coal and cinders, very little, if any charcoal	23 g
8	134		X				X	X	Lots of coal	Mostly coal and cinders, very little, if any charcoal	50 g
9	141					X	X		Lots of coal	Mostly coal and cinders, very little, if any charcoal	84 g
10	117									Discarded	
11	150		X		X	X	X	X	Lots of coal	Mostly coal and cinders, very little, if any charcoal	97 g
12	119/154	X				X				Very little charcoal, most of flot is sediment and recent organic material	24 g
13 (slot1)	154									Mislabeled, got mixed in with sample 12	
14 (slot2)	154	X								Very little charcoal, most of flot is sediment and recent organic material	28 g

Sample No.	Context No.	Charcoal	Bone	Shell	Flint	Pottery	Glass	Slag	Other (s)	Comments	Flot Weight (g)
15	197	X						X?		Very little charcoal, most of flot is sediment.	19 g

12. APPENDIX III

Photographic Metadata

Photo Record Number	Site Sub-Division	Description	Context Number (S)	View From	Scale (S)	Taken by	Date
G2825_001	Area A	Pre-ex Shot	N/A	NE	not used	Anne Marie Oates	29/01/2024
G2825_002	Area A	Pre-ex Shot	N/A	NE	not used	Anne Marie Oates	29/01/2024
G2825_003	Area A	Pre-ex Shot	N/A	NW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	29/01/2024
G2825_004	Area A	Pre-ex Shot	N/A	SE	not used	Anne Marie Oates	29/01/2024
G2825_005	Area A	Community centre area facing section of sondage through demolition material	N/A	SW	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	29/01/2024
G2825_006	Area A	Length of sondage-Natural at the base	N/A	SSE	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	29/01/2024
G2825_007	Area A	Working shot during controlled strip	N/A	SE	1x1m	Anne Marie Oates	30/01/2024
G2825_008	Area A	Mid-ex shot of SW corner during controlled strip	N/A	SW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	30/01/2024
G2825_009	Area A	Working shot during controlled strip in SW corner	N/A	SE	not used	Anne Marie Oates	30/01/2024
G2825_010	Area A	Working shot during controlled strip in SW corner	N/A	S	1x1m	Anne Marie Oates	30/01/2024
G2825_011	Area A	View of remnant brick wall [03] and concrete slab [04]	03, 04	WNW	1x1m	Anne Marie Oates	30/01/2024
G2825_012	Area A	View of remnant brick wall [03] and concrete slab [04]	03, 04	WNW	1x1m	Anne Marie Oates	30/01/2024
G2825_013	Area A	Location shot	03, 04	WNW	1x1m	Anne Marie Oates	30/01/2024
G2825_014	Area A	Concrete slab	05	WNW	1x1m	Anne Marie Oates	30/01/2024
G2825_015	Area A	Brick wall and breeze block walls	06, 07	WNW	1x1m	Anne Marie Oates	30/01/2024
G2825_016	Area A	Brick wall and breeze block walls	N/A	WNW	1x1m	Anne Marie Oates	30/01/2024
G2825_017	Area A	Stripped area to SW of community centre	N/A	NW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	01/02/2024
G2825_018	Area A	Modern red tile floor exposed during soil strip in SW area	N/A	NE	not used	Anne Marie Oates	01/02/2024
G2825_019	Area A	Section 2 through linear ditch	014, 015	NE	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	01/02/2024

Photo Record Number	Site Sub-Division	Description	Context Number (S)	View From	Scale (S)	Taken by	Date
G2825_020	Area A	Section 2 through linear ditch	014, 015	NE	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	01/02/2024
G2825_021	Area A	View of area beneath demolition rubble in SW corner of community centre	N/A	SE	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	02/02/2024
G2825_022	Area A	View of area beneath demolition rubble in SW corner of community centre with ditch [015] in fore ground	015, 014	SW	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	02/02/2024
G2825_023	Area A	Ditch in SW corner of community centre	015, 014	NE	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	02/02/2024
G2825_024	Area A	Working shot showing ditch and edge of demolition rubble	015, 014	N/A	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	02/02/2024
G2825_025	Area A	View of community centre area with ditch	015, 014	NW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	02/02/2024
G2825_026	Area A	View of community centre area with ditch and stripped area	015, 014	WNW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	02/02/2024
G2825_027	Area A	Working shot of stony area	N/A	SW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	02/02/2024
G2825_028	Area A	Tile floor	19	S	2x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	02/02/2024
G2825_029	Area A	Tile floor	19	S	2x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	02/02/2024
G2825_030	Area A	View of remnant of wall [020]	020	SE	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	05/02/2024
G2825_031	Area A	View of remnant of wall [020]	020	SE	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	05/02/2024
G2825_032	Area A	View of remnant of wall [020]	020	SW	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	05/02/2024
G2825_033	Area A	View of remnant of wall [020]	020	SE	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	05/02/2024
G2825_034	Area A	View of remnant of wall [020]	020	NE	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	05/02/2024
G2825_035	Area A	View of stony layer, rubble/yard foundation	017	NE	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	05/02/2024
G2825_036	Area A	View of stony layer, rubble/yard foundation	017	NE	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	05/02/2024
G2825_037	Area A	Closer view of stony layer, rubble/yard foundation	017	NE	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	05/02/2024
G2825_038	Area A	Location shot, concrete pad [04] in foreground	017, 04	SE	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	05/02/2024
G2825_039	Area A	Brick wall foundation (023)	023, 017	NE	1x1m	Anne Marie Oates	05/02/2024
G2825_040	Area A	Location shot (023) with (017) in background	023, 017	NE	1x1m	Anne Marie Oates	05/02/2024
G2825_041	Area A	Bricks [026]	026	NW	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	07/02/2024
G2825_042	Area A	Bricks [026]	026	NW	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	07/02/2024

Photo Record Number	Site Sub-Division	Description	Context Number (S)	View From	Scale (S)	Taken by	Date
G2825_043	Area A	Slates [027]	027	NW	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	07/02/2024
G2825_044	Area A	Slates [027]	027	NW	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	07/02/2024
G2825_045	Area A	Slate [010] and dark soil (013)	010, 011	NW	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	07/02/2024
G2825_046	Area A	Slate [010] and dark soil (013)	010, 011	NW	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	07/02/2024
G2825_047	Area A	Concrete floor [012] and vertical slate [013]	012, 013	N	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	07/02/2024
G2825_048	Area A	Concrete floor [012] and vertical slate [013]	012, 013	N	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	07/02/2024
G2825_049	Area A	Ditch [025]	024, 025	SW	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	07/02/2024
G2825_050	Area A	Ditch [025]	024, 025	SW	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	07/02/2024
G2825_051	Area A	Wall or wall foundation (actually part of stone deposit 009/057)	09	SE	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	07/02/2024
G2825_052	Area A	Wall or wall foundation (actually part of stone deposit 009/057)	09	SE	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	07/02/2024
G2825_053	Area A	Stone deposit	017	SE	2x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	07/02/2024
G2825_054	Area A	Stone deposit	017	SE	2x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	07/02/2024
G2825_055	Area A	Ash deposit	08	SE	2x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	07/02/2024
G2825_056	Area A	Ash deposit	08	SE	2x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	07/02/2024
G2825_057	Area A	Topsoiled area at NE end of field	N/A	SW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	13/02/2024
G2825_058	Area A	Topsoiled area at N end of field	N/A	S	not used	Anne Marie Oates	13/02/2024
G2825_059	Area A	View to NE end of field	N/A	SW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	13/02/2024
G2825_060	Area A	View to NW corner	N/A	S	not used	Anne Marie Oates	13/02/2024
G2825_061	Area A	Stripped area mid-ex to east of buildings and wall	N/A	S	not used	Anne Marie Oates	13/02/2024
G2825_062	Area A	Stripped area at NW corner, floors/surfaces	N/A	S	not used	Anne Marie Oates	13/02/2024
G2825_063	Area A	Stripped area at NW corner, floors/surfaces	N/A	SE	not used	Anne Marie Oates	13/02/2024
G2825_064	Area A	View to NE corner machine and dumper in shot	N/A	NW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	13/02/2024
G2825_065	Area A	General view of bakery group (028)	028	NW	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	14/02/2024
G2825_066	Area A	General view of bakery group (028)	028	NW	2x1m	Jane Kenney	14/02/2024

Photo Record Number	Site Sub-Division	Description	Context Number (S)	View From	Scale (S)	Taken by	Date
G2825_067	Area A	Structure 031 with floor 032	031, 032	NW	2x1m	Jane Kenney	14/02/2024
G2825_068	Area A	Structure 031 with floor 032	031, 032	SW	2x1m	Jane Kenney	14/02/2024
G2825_069	Area A	Structure 031 with floor 032	031, 032	NE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	14/02/2024
G2825_070	Area A	Structure 031 with floor 032	031, 032	N	1x1m	Jane Kenney	14/02/2024
G2825_071	Area A	General view of part of group 028	028	W	1x1m	Jane Kenney	14/02/2024
G2825_072	Area A	Eastern part of group 028	03, 04, 019, 029, 030	W	2x1m	Jane Kenney	14/02/2024
G2825_073	Area A	Eastern part of group 028	03, 04, 019, 029, 030	SE	2x1m	Jane Kenney	14/02/2024
G2825_074	Area A	Eastern part of group 028	03, 04, 019, 029, 030	SW	2x1m	Jane Kenney	14/02/2024
G2825_075	Area A	Floor 019 and concrete pad 04	03, 04, 019	SW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	14/02/2024
G2825_076	Area A	Wall 029 and concrete 030	029, 030	SW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	14/02/2024
G2825_077	Area A	Wall 029 and concrete 030	029, 030	NE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	14/02/2024
G2825_078	Area A	Concrete surfaces 030	029, 030	SW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	14/02/2024
G2825_079	Area A	Manhole at end of pipe trench [025]	024, 025	NE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	14/02/2024
G2825_080	Area A	Brick structure 023	023, 017	SW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	14/02/2024
G2825_081	Area A	Brick structure 023	023, 017	NW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	14/02/2024
G2825_082	Area A	Breeze block wall/revetment	033, 017	SE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	14/02/2024
G2825_083	Area A	Breeze block wall/revetment	033	N	1x1m	Jane Kenney	14/02/2024
G2825_084	Area A	Breeze block wall/revetment	033, 017	SW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	14/02/2024
G2825_085	Area A	Wall 016	016	SW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	14/02/2024
G2825_086	Area A	Wall 016 and yard foundation 017	016, 017	SW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	14/02/2024
G2825_087	Area A	Wall 016	016, 017	NE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	14/02/2024

Photo Record Number	Site Sub-Division	Description	Context Number (S)	View From	Scale (S)	Taken by	Date
G2825_088	Area A	Brick deposit 026	026	NW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	14/02/2024
G2825_089	Area A	Brick deposit 026	N/A	NW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	14/02/2024
G2825_090	Area B	General view of stripped area	N/A	S	not used	Anne Marie Oates	15/02/2024
G2825_091	Area B	General view of stripped area	N/A	S	not used	Anne Marie Oates	15/02/2024
G2825_092	Area B	General shot of buildings at NW end of site	N/A	E	not used	Anne Marie Oates	15/02/2024
G2825_093	Area B	General shot of buildings at NW end of site	N/A	S	not used	Anne Marie Oates	15/02/2024
G2825_094	Area B	General view spoil showing demolition material	N/A	S	not used	Anne Marie Oates	15/02/2024
G2825_095	Area B	General shot of stripped area	N/A	S	not used	Anne Marie Oates	15/02/2024
G2825_096	Area B	General shot of road surface after demolition material removed	N/A	WSW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	15/02/2024
G2825_097	Area B	Mid-ex working shot-Cinder pits in area B to south of buildings at W end of site	N/A	NW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	15/02/2024
G2825_098	Area B	Disused manhole at E end of area B location shot for manhole at E end of area B	N/A	N/A	not used	Anne Marie Oates	16/02/2024
G2825_099	Area B	Location shot for manhole at E end of area B	N/A	N/A	not used	Anne Marie Oates	16/02/2024
G2825_100	Area B	Interior of manhole filled with earth	N/A	N/A	not used	Anne Marie Oates	16/02/2024
G2825_101	Area B	Large pot from excavated demolition material	N/A	N/A	not used	Anne Marie Oates	16/02/2024
G2825_102	Area B	Location shot-General view of buildings at NW of area B	N/A	SE	not used	Anne Marie Oates	16/02/2024
G2825_103	Area B	General shot of stripped area at W end of area B	N/A	NW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	16/02/2024
G2825_104	Area B	General shot of possible linears at S edge of area B - West end	N/A	N	not used	Anne Marie Oates	16/02/2024
G2825_105	Area B	General view of possible linears - Closer view	N/A	N	not used	Anne Marie Oates	16/02/2024
G2825_106	Area B	General view of walls and floors of buildings at NW end of area B	N/A	S	not used	Anne Marie Oates	16/02/2024
G2825_107	Area B	Shot of spoil showing demolition material	N/A	N/A	not used	Anne Marie Oates	16/02/2024
G2825_108	Area A	Concrete path? Below rubble between stony area (017)	030	SW	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	21/02/2024
G2825_109	Area A	Location shot for concrete path and concrete slab to NE (below drain)	030, 017	SW	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	21/02/2024

Photo Record Number	Site Sub-Division	Description	Context Number (S)	View From	Scale (S)	Taken by	Date
G2825_110	Area A	Working shot of stripped area to the NW of ditch	N/A	SW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	21/02/2024
G2825_111	Area B	Building group 035	051, 052, 041, 046, 045	NNW	2x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_112	Area B	Building group 035	041, 046	ENE	2x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_113	Area B	Building group 035	041, 046	SSE	2x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_114	Area B	Building group 035	041, 046	SE	2x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_115	Area B	Building group 035	036, 037, 038, 049	SSW	2x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_116	Area B	Pigsty	036, 037, 038, 049	WSW	2x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_117	Area B	Pig trough and manhole	038, 039	WSW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_118	Area B	Pigsty	036, 037, 038	NNW	2x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_119	Area B	N end of pigsty	036, 037, 040, 049	WSW	2x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_120	Area B	Collapsed brick wall	040	WSW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_121	Area B	Collapsed brick wall	040	WSW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_122	Area B	Small structure with wall 048	041, 048	WSW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_123	Area B	Small structure with wall 048	041, 047, 048, 056	SSE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_124	Area B	Walls 047 and 056	047, 048, 041, 056	SSE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_125	Area B	Walls 047 and 056	047, 048, 041, 056	SSE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_126	Area B	Junction of walls 041, 047 and 056	041, 047, 056	WSW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_127	Area B	Small brick structure 050	048, 050	SSE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_128	Area B	Small brick structure 050	048, 050	SSE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024

Photo Record Number	Site Sub-Division	Description	Context Number (S)	View From	Scale (S)	Taken by	Date
G2825_129	Area B	SW corner of structure with wall 041	041,046	WSW	2x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_130	Area B	SW corner of structure with wall 041	041,046	WSW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_131	Area B	SW corner of structure with wall 041	041,046	SSE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_132	Area B	SW corner of structure with wall 041	041,046	SSE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_133	Area B	Floor 046 with sets and flags under plaster	046	SSE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_134	Area B	Floor 046 with sets and flags under plaster	046	SSE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_135	Area B	Threshold 044	041, 044, 046	ENE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_136	Area B	Threshold 044	041, 044, 046	ENE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_137	Area B	Threshold 044	041, 044, 046	SSE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_138	Area B	Drain 042	042, 043, 046, 045	ENE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_139	Area B	Drain 042	042, 043, 046, 045	ENE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_140	Area B	Brick partition 045	045, 046, 041	NNW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_141	Area B	NE corner of building with wall 041	041, 045, 046	NNW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_142	Area B	Brick floor 052 in concrete floor 051	041, 051, 052	NNW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_143	Area B	Brick floor 052 in concrete floor 051	041, 051, 052	NNW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_144	Area B	Fireplace 054 and wall 053	053, 054, 051	NNW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_145	Area B	Fireplace 054 and wall 053	053, 054, 051	WSW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_146	Area B	Patches of degraded concrete 055	055	NW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024

Photo Record Number	Site Sub-Division	Description	Context Number (S)	View From	Scale (S)	Taken by	Date
G2825_147	Area B	Wall 056	056, 047, 041	NNW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_148	Area B	Wall 056	056, 047, 041	SSE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_149	Area B	N end of wall 056	056	ENE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_150	Area B	N end of wall 056 with collapse	056	ENE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_151	Area B	Wall 056 with collapse	056	NE	2x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_152	Area B	Wall 056 with collapse	056	SE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_153	Area B	Wall 056	056	ENE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_154	Area B	Wall 056	056	ENE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_155	Area B	Wall 056	056	NE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_156	Area B	Wall 056 and road surface	056	SE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_157	Area B	Wall 056 and road surface	056	NE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_158	Area B	S end of wall 056	056	ENE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_159	Area B	S end of wall 056	056	SE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	22/02/2024
G2825_160	Area A	Section 03	014, 015	NE	2x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	22/02/2024
G2825_161	Area A	Section 03	014, 015	NE	2x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	22/02/2024
G2825_162	Area A	NW facing section	017, 011, 021, 022	NW	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	23/02/2024
G2825_163	Area A	NW facing section	017, 011, 021, 022	N	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	23/02/2024
G2825_164	Area A	NW facing section	017, 011, 021, 022	W	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	23/02/2024
G2825_165	Area A	NW facing section through small feature cut into (17) stony layer	066, 067, 017, 011, 021, 022	NW	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	23/02/2024
G2825_166	Area A	NW facing section through small feature cut into (17) stony layer-closer view	066, 067, 017, 011, 021, 022	NW	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	23/02/2024

Photo Record Number	Site Sub-Division	Description	Context Number (S)	View From	Scale (S)	Taken by	Date
G2825_167	Area A	NW facing section through small feature cut into (17) stony layer-closer view	066, 067, 017, 011, 021, 022	NW	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	23/02/2024
G2825_168	Area A	Stony layer with bricks layer (26)	057, 026	SW	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	23/02/2024
G2825_169	Area A	Stony layer and view of slot to SE	057, 011, 021, 022	SE	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	23/02/2024
G2825_170	Area A	View of stony layer (057) and slate slab (010)	057, 010	WSW	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	23/02/2024
G2825_171	Area A	Fire bricks at SE end of stony layer	069, 057	NE	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	23/02/2024
G2825_172	Area A	Fire bricks at SE end of stony layer	069, 057	NE	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	23/02/2024
G2825_173	Area A	Brick layer at NE end of stony layer	026	SE	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	23/02/2024
G2825_174	Area A	Brick layer at NE end of stony layer	026	SE	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	23/02/2024
G2825_175	Area A	Named fire brick "best grade Stourbridge"	069	N/A	not used	Anne Marie Oates	23/02/2024
G2825_176	Area A	Brick surface (two bricks deep in places) and stony layer	057, 026	SE	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	23/02/2024
G2825_177	Area A	Slot through stony layer (57)	057, 026, 011	SE	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	23/02/2024
G2825_178	Area A	View of brick layer, stony layer and slot through (57)	026, 057, 022, 011	NE	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	23/02/2024
G2825_179	Area A	Brick layer in NW facing section at SW edge of stony layer (57)	057, 026	NE	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	23/02/2024
G2825_180	Area A	Crate tiles embedded in (57)	057	NW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	23/02/2024
G2825_181	Area A	View of stony layer, brick surface and slate slab	057	N/A	not used	Anne Marie Oates	23/02/2024
G2825_182	Area A	Modern drainpipe aligned NE/SW in stony layer	057	SW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	23/02/2024
G2825_183	Area A	N facing section of concrete wall (16) to W of (17)	016	N	1x1m	Anne Marie Oates	26/02/2024
G2825_184	Area A	NE facing section through slot in stony layer (57) and brick layer (26)	057, 026, 011, 021	NE	1x1m	Anne Marie Oates	26/02/2024
G2825_185	Area B	View of possible ditch [70], (71)	070, 071	E	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	26/02/2024
G2825_186	Area B	View of ditch and bank	070, 071	E	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	26/02/2024

Photo Record Number	Site Sub-Division	Description	Context Number (S)	View From	Scale (S)	Taken by	Date
G2825_187	Area B	Ditches [77] and [79] against section (baulk)	077, 079, 076, 078	NE	2x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	26/02/2024
G2825_188	Area B	Ditches [77] and [79] against section (baulk)	077, 079, 076, 078	NE	2x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	26/02/2024
G2825_189	Area B	View of section [81] against baulk	081, 158, 160, 075, 076, 080	N	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	26/02/2024
G2825_190	Area B	W facing section through [81]	081, 158, 160, 075, 076, 080	W	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	26/02/2024
G2825_191	Area A	Firebricks at S end of area A	069	W	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	26/02/2024
G2825_192	Area A	Firebricks at S end of area A	069	W	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	26/02/2024
G2825_193	Area A	Firebricks at S end of area A without id board	069	W	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	26/02/2024
G2825_194	Area B	Pre-ex shot of [82]	082	NE	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	27/02/2024
G2825_195	Area B	Pre-ex shot of [82]	082	SE	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	27/02/2024
G2825_196	Area B	Pre-ex shot of [82]	082	SE	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	27/02/2024
G2825_197	Area B	Mid-ex shot of [82]	082, 074	NE	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	27/02/2024
G2825_198	Area B	Concrete path to south of pipe and tiled floor	083	NE	1x1m	Anne Marie Oates	27/02/2024
G2825_199	Area B	Concrete path with pipe in foreground	083	SE	1x1m	Anne Marie Oates	27/02/2024
G2825_200	Area B	Ditches [79] and [77] section 5	076, 077, 078, 079	ENE	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	27/02/2024
G2825_201	Area B	Ditches [79] and [77] section 5	076, 077, 078, 079	ENE	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	27/02/2024
G2825_202	Area B	Ditches [79] and [77] section 6	076, 077, 078, 079	ENE	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	27/02/2024
G2825_203	Area B	Ditches [79] and [77] section 6	076, 077, 078, 079	ENE	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	27/02/2024
G2825_204	Area B	Pit feature [82] Post-ex showing baulk	082, 074, 075, 060, 058	SE	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	27/02/2024

Photo Record Number	Site Sub-Division	Description	Context Number (S)	View From	Scale (S)	Taken by	Date
G2825_205	Area B	Close up view of pit feature [82]	082, 074, 075	SE	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	27/02/2024
G2825_206	Area B	Pre-ex view of post hole [89]	089, 074	NE	1x0.30	Stuart Murphy	28/02/2024
G2825_207	Area B	Mid-ex photo of [89]	089, 074	E	1x0.30	Stuart Murphy	28/02/2024
G2825_208	Area B	Post-ex photo of [89]	089, 074	E	1x0.30	Stuart Murphy	28/02/2024
G2825_209	Area B	Pre-ex photo of feature [90]	090, 074	NE	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	28/02/2024
G2825_210	Area B	Mid-ex photo of [90] showing wooden stake and brick lining	090, 074	NE	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	28/02/2024
G2825_211	Area B	Mid-ex photo of [90] showing wooden stake and brick lining	090, 074	NW	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	28/02/2024
G2825_212	Area B	Close up view of [90] showing brick and stone lining and wooden stake	090, 074	NE	not used	Stuart Murphy	28/02/2024
G2825_213	Area A	West end of area A after stripping	N/A	S	not used	Mike Tunnicliffe	28/02/2024
G2825_214	Area A	West end of area A after stripping	N/A	N	not used	Mike Tunnicliffe	28/02/2024
G2825_215	Area A	Pre-ex of linear [88] (number wrong on board)	087, 088	S	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	28/02/2024
G2825_216	Area A	Pre-ex of linear [88] (number wrong on board)	087, 088	S	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	28/02/2024
G2825_217	Area A	Pre-ex of linear [86] (number wrong on board)	085, 086	S	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	28/02/2024
G2825_218	Area A	Pre-ex of linear [86] (number wrong on board)	085, 086	S	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	28/02/2024
G2825_219	Area A	Pre-ex photo of trench [92]	092, 091, 074	NNW	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	28/02/2024
G2825_220	Area B	Post-ex photo of [90]	090, 074	NNW	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	28/02/2024
G2825_221	Area B	Post-ex photo of [90]	090, 074	NNW	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	28/02/2024
G2825_222	Area B	Section through ditch [88]	087, 088	NE	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	29/02/2024
G2825_223	Area B	Section through ditch [88]	087, 088	NE	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	29/02/2024
G2825_224	Area B	Section through ditches [86] and [88]	085, 086, 087, 088	NE	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	29/02/2024
G2825_225	Area A	Section through ditches [86] and [88]	085, 086, 087, 088	NE	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	29/02/2024

Photo Record Number	Site Sub-Division	Description	Context Number (S)	View From	Scale (S)	Taken by	Date
G2825_226	Area A	Section through [92]	092, 091, 074	NW	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	29/02/2024
G2825_227	Area A	EW end of stripping, community centre area	N/A	SW	1x1m	Anne Marie Oates	29/02/2024
G2825_228	Area A	View of stripped area SW end of community centre	N/A	NW	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	29/02/2024
G2825_229	Area A	View of pit feature [95]	095, 096, 097, 074	NE	2x1m	Stuart Murphy	01/03/2024
G2825_230	Area A	Close up view of section through [95]	095, 096, 097, 074	NE	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	01/03/2024
G2825_231	Area A	Post-ex view of [95]	095, 074	NE	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	01/03/2024
G2825_232	Area A	View of stone culvert capping	099	W	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	01/03/2024
G2825_233	Area A	View of stone culvert capping	099	W	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	01/03/2024
G2825_234	Area A	View of stone culvert capping	099	W	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	01/03/2024
G2825_235	Area A	View of stone culvert capping	099	W	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	01/03/2024
G2825_236	Area A	View of stone culvert capping	099	NE	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	01/03/2024
G2825_237	Area A	View of stone culvert capping	099	NE	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	01/03/2024
G2825_238	Area A	View of stone culvert capping	099	SW	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	01/03/2024
G2825_239	Area A	View of stone culvert capping	099	SW	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	01/03/2024
G2825_240	Area A	View of stone culvert capping	099	SSW	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	01/03/2024
G2825_241	Area A	View of stone culvert capping	099	SSW	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	01/03/2024
G2825_242	Area A	Stripped area down to natural - area A	074	SW	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	01/03/2024
G2825_243	Area A	View of stripped area at eastern side of community centre	N/A	N	not used	Anne Marie Oates	05/03/2024
G2825_244	Area A	View of culverts and ditch with concrete footings and spoil heap	098, 099, 015	NW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	05/03/2024
G2825_245	Area A	View of stripped area at E end of community centre and baulk	N/A	SW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	05/03/2024
G2825_246	Area A	Culvert at S edge of stripped area A	098, 099	SE	not used	Anne Marie Oates	05/03/2024

Photo Record Number	Site Sub-Division	Description	Context Number (S)	View From	Scale (S)	Taken by	Date
G2825_247	Area A	View of culvert, land drain and ditch	098, 099, 015	NE	not used	Anne Marie Oates	05/03/2024
G2825_248	Area A	View of culvert and land drain	098, 099, 015	SW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	05/03/2024
G2825_249	Area A	View of culvert and concrete pads/footings	098, 099	SW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	05/03/2024
G2825_250	Area B	Animal burial (101)	101, 102	SW	not used	Mike Tunnicliffe	05/03/2024
G2825_251	Area B	Animal burial (101)	101, 102	NW	not used	Mike Tunnicliffe	05/03/2024
G2825_252	Area A	General shot showing N end of community centre	N/A	SE	not used	Stuart Murphy	05/03/2024
G2825_253	Area A	Pre-ex shot of pit [104]	104, 103, 074	SE	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	05/03/2024
G2825_254	Area A	Mid-ex shot showing section through pit [104]	104, 103, 074	NE	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	05/03/2024
G2825_255	Area A	Close up of section through pit [104]	104, 103, 074	SE	1x2	Stuart Murphy	05/03/2024
G2825_256	Area A	View through culvert [99]	100, 099	NE	1x3	Mike Tunnicliffe	05/03/2024
G2825_257	Area A	View through culvert [99]	100, 099	NE	1x4	Mike Tunnicliffe	05/03/2024
G2825_258	Area A	Post-ex shot of pit [104]	104, 074	SE	1x5	Stuart Murphy	05/03/2024
G2825_259	Area B	View of road	N/A	W	not used	Anne Marie Oates	06/03/2024
G2825_260	Area A	Section of ditch [15] and land drain [106]	014, 015, 105, 106	NW	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	06/03/2024
G2825_261	Area A	Section of ditch [15] and land drain [106]	014, 015, 105, 106	NW	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	06/03/2024
G2825_262	Area B	View of road (Wynne Terrace)	N/A	NNW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	06/03/2024
G2825_263	Area B	View of road (Wynne Terrace)	N/A	SSW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	06/03/2024
G2825_264	Area B	View of road (Wynne Terrace)	N/A	NNE	not used	Anne Marie Oates	06/03/2024
G2825_265	Area B	General shot	N/A	N/A	not used	Anne Marie Oates	06/03/2024
G2825_266	Area B	View of road (Harp Street)	N/A	N/A	not used	Anne Marie Oates	06/03/2024
G2825_267	Area B	Stripped area	N/A	N/A	not used	Anne Marie Oates	06/03/2024

Photo Record Number	Site Sub-Division	Description	Context Number (S)	View From	Scale (S)	Taken by	Date
G2825_268	Area B	General Shot	N/A	N/A	not used	Anne Marie Oates	06/03/2024
G2825_269	Area B	Mid-ex shot after concrete removed showing cinder and ash	N/A	SE	1x1m	Anne Marie Oates	07/03/2024
G2825_270	Area B	Sett paving	107	SE	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	07/03/2024
G2825_271	Area B	Sett paving	107	SE	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	07/03/2024
G2825_272	Area B	Schist stone to SW of sett paving	N/A	NE	1x1m	Anne Marie Oates	07/03/2024
G2825_273	Area B	Schist stone to SW of sett paving	N/A	NE	1x1m	Anne Marie Oates	07/03/2024
G2825_274	Area B	Sett paving and schist stone	107	NE	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	07/03/2024
G2825_275	Area B	Sett paving and schist stone	107	SSW	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	07/03/2024
G2825_276	Area A	View of stripped area to W of wall [56]	056	SSW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	08/03/2024
G2825_277	Area A	View of stripped area to W of wall [56]	056	SSW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	08/03/2024
G2825_278	Area A	View of stripped area to SW of long wall [56] showing possible feature	056	SSW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	08/03/2024
G2825_279	Area A	View of foundation walls to NNW of road (Wynne Terrace)	N/A	SW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	08/03/2024
G2825_280	Area A	View of foundation walls to NNW of road (Wynne Terrace)	N/A	SSEW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	08/03/2024
G2825_281	Area A	View of foundation walls of Wynne Terrace	N/A	SSW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	08/03/2024
G2825_282	Area A	View of foundation walls of Wynne Terrace	N/A	SW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	08/03/2024
G2825_283	Area A	View of enclosure wall	111	ENE	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	18/03/2024
G2825_284	Area A	View of enclosure wall	111	ENE	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	18/03/2024
G2825_285	Area A	View of enclosure wall	111	SSE	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	18/03/2024
G2825_286	Area A	View of enclosure wall [111] aligned ENE	111	SSW	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	18/03/2024
G2825_287	Area A	View of enclosure wall [111] aligned ENE	111	SSW	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	18/03/2024
G2825_288	Area B	Linear feature	115, 116	NE	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	18/03/2024
G2825_289	Area B	Linear feature	115,116	NE	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	18/03/2024
G2825_290	Area B	Linear feature section 28	115,116	NE	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	18/03/2024

Photo Record Number	Site Sub-Division	Description	Context Number (S)	View From	Scale (S)	Taken by	Date
G2825_291	Area B	Linear feature section 28	115,116	NE	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	18/03/2024
G2825_292	Area B	Linear feature section 28	115,116	NE	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	18/03/2024
G2825_293	Area B	Working shot - area to SW of tarmac road	N/A	SSW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	19/03/2024
G2825_294	Area B	Working shot - area to SW of tarmac road (Wynne Terrace)	N/A	WNW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	19/03/2024
G2825_295	Area B	Working shot - area to SW of tarmac road (Wynne Terrace)	N/A	WNW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	19/03/2024
G2825_296	Area B	View of area to SW of tarmac road (Wynne Terrace)	N/A	ESE	not used	Anne Marie Oates	19/03/2024
G2825_297	Area B	Pre-ex shot of linear features (117), [118], (119), [120]	117, 118, 119, 120	E	2x1m	Stuart Murphy	19/03/2024
G2825_298	Area B	Pre-ex shot of linear features (117), [118], (119), [120]	117, 118, 119, 120	SES	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	19/03/2024
G2825_299	Area B	Pre-ex shot of linear features (117), [118], (119), [120]	117, 118, 119, 120	SW	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	19/03/2024
G2825_300	Area B	Pre-ex of pit? Feature	134, 135	SE	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	19/03/2024
G2825_301	Area B	Pre-ex of pit? Feature	134, 135	SE	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	19/03/2024
G2825_302	Area B	Pre-ex shot of linear [139] and linear [77],[79] intersecting	139, 077, 079	NW	1x1m	Anne Marie Oates	19/03/2024
G2825_303	Area B	Foundation cut for wall [111] seen in section	061, 111/41	W	1x1m	Jane Kenney	19/03/2024
G2825_304	Area B	Foundation cut for wall [111] seen in section	061, 111/41	W	1x1m	Jane Kenney	19/03/2024
G2825_305	Area B	Mid-ex shot showing section through linear feature [120]	119, 120, 074	W	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	19/03/2024
G2825_306	Area B	Mid-ex shot showing section through linear feature [120]	119, 120, 075	W	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	19/03/2024
G2825_307	Area B	Mid-ex shot showing section through linear feature [120]	119, 120, 076	SE	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	19/03/2024
G2825_308	Area B	View of Wynne Terrace footings at NE end on SE side of road	140	SW	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	20/03/2024

Photo Record Number	Site Sub-Division	Description	Context Number (S)	View From	Scale (S)	Taken by	Date
G2825_309	Area B	View of Wynne Terrace footings at NE end on SE side of road	140	NW	1x1m	Anne Marie Oates	20/03/2024
G2825_310	Area B	View of Wynne Terrace footings at NE end on SE side of road	140	NW	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	20/03/2024
G2825_311	Area B	N end of E face of wall [111] with junction with revetment 121	111, 121	ENE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_312	Area B	E face of wall [111]	111, 056	N	2x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_313	Area B	E face of wall [111] with revetment 56	111, 056	N	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_314	Area B	Junction between wall [111] and revetment 56	111, 056	ENE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_315	Area B	N face of foundation of wall [111]	111	NE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_316	Area B	N face of foundation of wall [111] with revetment 121	111, 121	SW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_317	Area B	Back of revetment 121 with deposit 113 removed (visible in section)	121, 113	WSW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_318	Area B	Revetment 121 and corner of wall [111]	121, 111	SSE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_319	Area B	Section through revetment 56 showing cut through deposit	056	SSE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_320	Area B	Section through revetment 56 showing cut through deposit	056	SSE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_321	Area B	Section through revetment 56 showing cut through deposit	056	SSE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_322	Area B	E facing section of linear feature [118]	118, 117, 119	E	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	20/03/2024
G2825_323	Area B	N facing section of linear feature [118]	118, 117, 119	N	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	20/03/2024
G2825_324	Area B	Group 137 building remains	114, 137	NNW	2x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_325	Area B	Group 137 building remains	114, 137	NNW	2x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_326	Area B	Group 137 building remains	114, 137	NE	2x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_327	Area B	Building foundations, Wynne Terrace	114	SW	2x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_328	Area B	Building foundations, Wynne Terrace	114	SSW	2x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024

Photo Record Number	Site Sub-Division	Description	Context Number (S)	View From	Scale (S)	Taken by	Date
G2825_329	Area B	Building foundations, Wynne Terrace	114	SW	2x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_330	Area B	Building foundations, Wynne Terrace	114	NE	2x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_331	Area B	NE room in building foundations 114	114	SE	2x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_332	Area B	Kitchens etc behind Wynne Terrace, small walls 122 and floor	122, 123, 149	SW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_333	Area B	Kitchens etc behind Wynne Terrace, small walls 122 and floor	122, 123, 149	SW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_334	Area B	Brick structure in floor 123	123	SSE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_335	Area B	Brick structure in floor 123	123	SSE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_336	Area B	Brick structure in floor 123	123	NNW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_337	Area B	Pieces of fireplace surround in rubble on floor 149	149	SE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_338	Area B	Wall 122 with possible wall 124 next to it	122, 124	NNW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_339	Area B	Wall 122 with possible wall 124 next to it	122, 124	SSE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_340	Area B	Wall 122 with possible wall 124 next to it	122, 124	NE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_341	Area B	Wall 122 with possible wall 124 next to it	122, 124	SE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_342	Area B	Floor with brick partition 125	125	NE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_343	Area B	Floor with brick partition 125	125	NE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_344	Area B	Floor with brick partition 125	125	SW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_345	Area B	Floor surface 126	126	SSE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_346	Area B	Floor surface 126	126	SSE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_347	Area B	Floor surface 126	126	NNW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_348	Area B	Brick floor 127	127	SSE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_349	Area B	Brick floor 127	127	SSE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_350	Area B	Brick floor 127 with tiles 128	127, 128	NNW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_351	Area B	Reused fireplace surround in floor 127	127	NNW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_352	Area B	Floor tiles 128	128	SSE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024

Photo Record Number	Site Sub-Division	Description	Context Number (S)	View From	Scale (S)	Taken by	Date
G2825_353	Area B	Floor tiles 128	128	SSE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_354	Area B	Concrete floor 129	129	S	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_355	Area B	Concrete floor 129	129	SE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_356	Area B	Concrete floor 129	129	E	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_357	Area B	Floor 130	130	SSE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_358	Area B	Floor 130	130	SSE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_359	Area B	Wall fragment 131	131	SW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_360	Area B	Wall fragment 131	131	SW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_361	Area B	Floor tiles 132	132	SSE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_362	Area B	Floor tiles 132	132	SSE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	20/03/2024
G2825_363	Area B	Section through 2 pits	147, 148, 134, 135	SE	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	20/03/2024
G2825_364	Area B	Section through 2 pits	147, 148, 134, 135	SE	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	20/03/2024
G2825_365	Area B	Pre-ex photo showing linear feature [151]	151, 150, 074	SE	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	20/03/2024
G2825_366	Area B	Pre-ex photo showing linear feature [151]	151, 150, 074	SW	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	20/03/2024
G2825_367	Area B	Kerb to road with part of road surface	133, 136	WSW	2x1m	Jane Kenney	21/03/2024
G2825_368	Area B	Kerb to road with part of road surface	133, 136	WSW	2x1m	Jane Kenney	21/03/2024
G2825_369	Area B	Kerb to road with part of road surface	133, 136	WSW	2x1m	Jane Kenney	21/03/2024
G2825_370	Area B	Kerb to road with part of road surface	133, 136	E	2x1m	Jane Kenney	21/03/2024
G2825_371	Area B	Photo of section through linear feature [151]	151, 150, 074	NE	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	21/03/2024
G2825_372	Area B	Top-down view of feature [150]	151, 150, 074	NE	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	21/03/2024
G2825_373	Area B	Quarry pit	142	NE	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	21/03/2024
G2825_374	Area B	Quarry pit	142	NE	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	21/03/2024

Photo Record Number	Site Sub-Division	Description	Context Number (S)	View From	Scale (S)	Taken by	Date
G2825_375	Area B	Linear ditch	153	SE	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	21/03/2024
G2825_376	Area B	Linear ditch	153	SE	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	21/03/2024
G2825_377	Area B	Quarry pits	135, 148	NE	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	21/03/2024
G2825_378	Area B	Quarry pits	135, 148	NE	1x1m	Mike Tunnicliffe	21/03/2024
G2825_379	Area B	Ditch [155]	154, 155	SSE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	21/03/2024
G2825_380	Area B	Ditch [155]	154, 155	SSE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	21/03/2024
G2825_381	Area B	Ditch [155]	154, 155	SSE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	21/03/2024
G2825_382	Area B	Ditch [155]	154, 155	NNW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	21/03/2024
G2825_383	Area B	Junction of ditches [120] and [155]	119, 120, 154, 155	ENE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	21/03/2024
G2825_384	Area B	Junction of ditches [120] and [155]	119, 120, 154, 155	ENE	1x1m	Jane Kenney	21/03/2024
G2825_385	Area B	Ditch [120] with ditch [155] in background	119, 120, 154, 155	WSW	1x1m	Jane Kenney	21/03/2024
G2825_386	Area B	Photo of linear feature [120] in the Baulk	120, 119, 118, 117	NE	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	21/03/2024
G2825_387	Area B	Photo of linear feature [120] in the Baulk	120, 119, 118, 117	NE	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	21/03/2024
G2825_388	Area B	Photo of linear feature [120] in the Baulk	120, 119, 118, 117	NE	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	21/03/2024
G2825_389	Area B	View of western end of area B showing linear [155] and stub of wall [56]	155, 056	NNW	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	22/03/2024
G2825_390	Area B	View of western end of area B showing remains of Wynne Terrace	N/A	NNW	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	22/03/2024
G2825_391	Area B	View of western end of area B showing remains of Wynne Terrace	N/A	NNW	4x1	Anne Marie Oates	22/03/2024
G2825_392	Area B	View of western end of area B showing remains of Wynne Terrace	N/A	NNW	4x1	Anne Marie Oates	22/03/2024
G2825_393	Area B	View of Wynne Terrace	N/A	N	4x1	Anne Marie Oates	22/03/2024

Photo Record Number	Site Sub-Division	Description	Context Number (S)	View From	Scale (S)	Taken by	Date
G2825_394	Area B	View of Wynne Terrace	N/A	NE	4x1	Anne Marie Oates	22/03/2024
G2825_395	Area B	View of Wynne Terrace	N/A	NNE	4x1	Anne Marie Oates	22/03/2024
G2825_396	Area B	Western end of area B - closer view of stub of wall [56] and linear	155, 056	NNW	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	22/03/2024
G2825_397	Area B	View of western end of Wynne Terrace	N/A	NW	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	22/03/2024
G2825_398	Area B	View of Wynne Terrace	N/A	NW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	22/03/2024
G2825_399	Area B	View of Wynne Terrace from footpath	N/A	SE	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	22/03/2024
G2825_400	Area B	View of Wynne Terrace from footpath	N/A	SE	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	22/03/2024
G2825_401	Area B	View of Wynne Terrace at W end	N/A	SSE	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	22/03/2024
G2825_402	Area B	W end of Wynne Terrace and road (aligned N/S and E/W	N/A	SSE	4x1	Anne Marie Oates	22/03/2024
G2825_403	Area B	Southern side of Wynne Terrace	N/A	SW	4x1	Anne Marie Oates	22/03/2024
G2825_404	Area B	View of Wynne Terrace, stub of wall [56] and linear [77] and [155]	056, 077, 155	WSW	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	22/03/2024
G2825_405	Area B	View of Wynne Terrace, stub of wall [56] and linear [77] and [155]	056, 077, 155	WNW	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	22/03/2024
G2825_406	Area B	View from W showing road and house footings (Wynne Terrace)	056, 155	WSW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	22/03/2024
G2825_407	Area B	View from W showing road and house footings (Wynne Terrace)	056, 155	W	not used	Anne Marie Oates	22/03/2024
G2825_408	Area B	View from E along Wynne Terrace	N/A	ESE	not used	Anne Marie Oates	22/03/2024
G2825_409	Area B	View of footings on S side of Wynne Terrace	N/A	ESE	not used	Anne Marie Oates	22/03/2024
G2825_410	Area B	View of Wynne Terrace	N/A	SE	not used	Anne Marie Oates	22/03/2024
G2825_411	Area B	View of Harp Street road surface	N/A	SSE	not used	Anne Marie Oates	22/03/2024
G2825_412	Area B	View of Wynne Terrace/Harp Street Junction at E end of area B	N/A	SE	not used	Anne Marie Oates	22/03/2024
G2825_413	Area B	SW facing section through road surface (Harp Street)	N/A	SW	1x1m	Anne Marie Oates	22/03/2024
G2825_414	Area B	Stripped area at E end of Wynne Terrace	N/A	SW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	22/03/2024

Photo Record Number	Site Sub-Division	Description	Context Number (S)	View From	Scale (S)	Taken by	Date
G2825_415	Area B	Working shot of terrace housing south side of Wynne Terrace	N/A	SW	not used	Stuart Murphy	22/03/2024
G2825_416	Area B	Working shot of back wall of terrace housing S side of Wynne Terrace	N/A	SW	not used	Stuart Murphy	22/03/2024
G2825_417	Area B	Working shot showing Inside of house S side of Wynne terrace	N/A	S	2x1m	Stuart Murphy	22/03/2024
G2825_418	Area B	Working shot showing housing s side of Wynne Terrace	N/A	NE	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	22/03/2024
G2825_419	Area B	Working shot showing curbing outside of terrace housing S side of Wynne Terrace	N/A	N	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	22/03/2024
G2825_420	Area B	Working shot showing wall at eastern end of houses S side of Wynne Terrace	N/A	NE	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	22/03/2024
G2825_421	Area B	Working shot showing wall at eastern end of houses S side of Wynne Terrace	N/A	NW	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	22/03/2024
G2825_422	Area B	Working shot showing wall at eastern end of houses S side of Wynne Terrace	N/A	NE	not used	Stuart Murphy	22/03/2024
G2825_423	Area B	Working shot of road (Wynne Terrace)	N/A	NE	not used	Stuart Murphy	22/03/2024
G2825_424	Area B	Working shot showing stripped area below road (Wynne Terrace)	N/A	ENE	not used	Anne Marie Oates	25/03/2024
G2825_425	Area B	Working shot showing stripped area below road (Wynne Terrace)	N/A	WSW	not used	Anne Marie Oates	25/03/2024
G2825_426	Area B	SSE facing section through [155] slot 1	154, 155	SSE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	25/03/2024
G2825_427	Area B	NNW facing section through [155] slot 1	154, 155	NNW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	25/03/2024
G2825_428	Area B	NNW facing section through [155] slot 2	154, 155	NNW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	25/03/2024
G2825_429	Area B	SSE facing section through [155] slot 2	154, 155	SSE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	25/03/2024
G2825_430	Area B	Pre-ex shot of pits [156], [158]	156, 157, 158, 159	NNW	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	25/03/2024
G2825_431	Area B	Pre-ex shot of pits [156], [158]	156, 157, 158, 159	NNW	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	25/03/2024

Photo Record Number	Site Sub-Division	Description	Context Number (S)	View From	Scale (S)	Taken by	Date
G2825_432	Area B	Pre-ex shot of [160] with [158] and [163] in the background and drain	160, 161, 162, 158, 169, 163	NNW	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	25/03/2024
G2825_433	Area B	Pre-ex shot of [160]	160, 161, 162	NNW	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	25/03/2024
G2825_434	Area B	Pre-ex shot of [163] with stone lined drain [169] in foreground	164, 163	NNW	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	25/03/2024
G2825_435	Area B	Pre-ex shot of [165]	165, 166	NNW	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	25/03/2024
G2825_436	Area B	Pre-ex shot of truncated pit [167]	167, 168	NNW	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	25/03/2024
G2825_437	Area B	Shot of stone lined drain with truncated pit [167] in foreground	169, 170, 167, 168, 165, 163, 160	NE	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	25/03/2024
G2825_438	Area B	Shot of stone lined drain [169] with adjacent pits	169, 170, 165, 164, 163, 160, 158, 156	NE	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	25/03/2024
G2825_439	Area B	Mid-ex shot of pit [163]	163, 164	NNW	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	25/03/2024
G2825_440	Area B	Shot of S facing section in northern baulk, showing floor levels	058, 059, 171, 172, 173, 174, 198	SW	2x1m	Robert Evans	26/03/2024
G2825_441	Area B	Shot of S facing section in northern baulk, showing floor levels without board	058, 059, 171, 172, 173, 174, 198	SW	2x1m	Robert Evans	26/03/2024
G2825_442	Area B	Post-ex shot of slot through pit [163] and wall [169]	163, 169, 170, 164	SW	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	26/03/2024
G2825_443	Area B	Pre-ex of intersection of ditches	077, 155, 154	S	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	26/03/2024

Photo Record Number	Site Sub-Division	Description	Context Number (S)	View From	Scale (S)	Taken by	Date
G2825_444	Area B	Pre-ex of intersection of ditches	077, 155, 154	S	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	26/03/2024
G2825_445	Area B	Post-ex shot of section through pit [160]	160, 161, 169	SW	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	26/03/2024
G2825_446	Area B	W facing section through [77] and [155]	077, 155, 154	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	26/03/2024
G2825_447	Area B	Slot 4 Through ditches [77] and [155]	077, 155, 154	W	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	26/03/2024
G2825_448	Area B	NNW facing section through [77] and [155]	077, 155, 154	NNW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	26/03/2024
G2825_449	Area B	Slot 4 Through ditches [77] and [155]	077, 155, 154	NNW	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	26/03/2024
G2825_450	Area B	Post-ex shot of spread [158] and pre-ex shot of pit [156]	159, 158, 156	NW	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	26/03/2024
G2825_451	Area B	Post-ex shot of [158] (digger scoop)	156	N	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	26/03/2024
G2825_452	Area B	Representative view of remains footpath, Wynne Terrace	176, 177	SSE	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	26/03/2024
G2825_453	Area B	Close up view of remains of tarmac and sub-base with footpath	176, 177	SSE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	26/03/2024
G2825_454	Area B	SW facing section through [165]	165, 166	SW	1x1m	Robert Evans	27/03/2024
G2825_455	Area B	General view of pits and drains, area behind Wynne Terrace	160, 161, 163, 164, 165, 166	NW	2x1m	Robert Evans	27/03/2024
G2825_456	Area B	General view of drain and pits behind the former Wynne Terrace (e.g. pits?)	160, 161, 163, 164, 165, 166	SW	2x1m	Robert Evans	27/03/2024
G2825_457	Area B	Pre-ex shot of stone filled land drain	179, 180	SSE	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	27/03/2024
G2825_458	Area B	Pre-ex shot of stone filled land drain	179, 180	SSE	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	27/03/2024
G2825_459	Area B	Close up of land drain	179, 180	SSE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	27/03/2024
G2825_460	Area B	Pre-ex of feature (181)	181	E	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	02/04/2024

Photo Record Number	Site Sub-Division	Description	Context Number (S)	View From	Scale (S)	Taken by	Date
G2825_461	Area B	Location pre-ex of (181)	181	E	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	02/04/2024
G2825_462	Area B	Pre-ex of feature (182) with (181) in the background	181, 182	ESE	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	02/04/2024
G2825_463	Area B	Post-ex of pit [167] with truncated pit adjacent	167, 168	WSW	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	02/04/2024
G2825_464	Area B	East facing section through (181) and drain [187]	181, 187	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	02/04/2024
G2825_465	Area B	View of drain [187] with layer (181)	181, 187	ESE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	02/04/2024
G2825_466	Area B	Pre-ex shot of small pit [185]	186, 185	SW	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	02/04/2024
G2825_467	Area B	Pre-ex shot of pit [183] with back wall in background	184, 183	SW	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	02/04/2024
G2825_468	Area B	Post-ex shot of half section of spread 183	184, 183	SW	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	02/04/2024
G2825_469	Area B	Post-ex shot of spread 185	186, 185	SW	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	02/04/2024
G2825_470	Area B	Pre-ex shot of deposit (189) against back wall [169]	189, 190, 169	SSE	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	02/04/2024
G2825_471	Area B	Post-ex shot of spread (189) next to [183]	189, 190, 169	SSE	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	02/04/2024
G2825_472	Area B	Mid-ex of stone backfill within ditch [77]	194, 077	NE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	02/04/2024
G2825_473	Area B	Post-ex of drain [186]	186, 180, 179	SE	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	02/04/2024
G2825_474	Area B	Post-ex shot of brick wall [190]	190	SE	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	02/04/2024
G2825_475	Area B	Shot showing features [180], [190], [179], [169]	180, 190, 179, 169	SE	2x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	02/04/2024
G2825_476	Area B	Section through ditch [77] and pipe trench [192]	077, 076, 195, 193, 194, 192	NNW	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	02/04/2024
G2825_477	Area B	Close up of NNW section through [77] and [192]	077, 076, 195, 193, 194, 192	NNW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	02/04/2024
G2825_478	Area B	Location of section through [77] and [192]	077, 076, 195, 193, 194, 192	NNW	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	02/04/2024
G2825_479	Area B	View of wall foundations of NNE side of Wynne Terrace	191	SE	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	03/04/2024

Photo Record Number	Site Sub-Division	Description	Context Number (S)	View From	Scale (S)	Taken by	Date
G2825_480	Area B	View of wall foundations of NNE side of Wynne Terrace	191	SE	2x1m	Anne Marie Oates	03/04/2024
G2825_481	Area B	View of footings in NNE baulk	191	SSE	1x1m	Anne Marie Oates	03/04/2024
G2825_482	Area B	View of wall footings in NNE baulk-closer view	191	SSE	1x1m	Anne Marie Oates	03/04/2024
G2825_483	Area B	Pre-ex of ditch [195]	195, 196	W	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	03/04/2024
G2825_484	Area B	Pre-ex of ditch [195]	195, 196	W	1x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	03/04/2024
G2825_485	Area B	Post-ex of V-shaped ditch [195]	195, 196	W	2x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	03/04/2024
G2825_486	Area B	Post-ex of V-shaped ditch [195]	195, 196	SSE	2x1m	Jessie Baumgardner	03/04/2024

13. APPENDIX IV

Selection Strategy

G2825_Holyhead_Police_Station

28/11/2024 v2.0

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	John Roberts john.roberts@heneb.co.uk	
Archaeological Archive Manager	John Roberts john.roberts@heneb.co.uk	
Organisation	Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	GAT Historic Environment Record	22/01/2024
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Oriel Môn, Rhosmeirch, Llangefni, LL77 7TQ	21/11/2024
	Anglesey Archives, Industrial Estate Road, Bryn Cefni Industrial Estate, Llangefni, LL77 7JA	21/11/2024
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Heneb Planning Services	
Landowner / Developer	North Wales Police	
Other		

Resources

Resources required

Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.

No unusual resources required outside of Heneb normal operating equipment and personnel.

Context

Describe below the context of this Selection Strategy. You should refer to:

- The aims and objectives of the project;
- Local Authority guidance (including the brief);
- Research Frameworks;
- The repository collection development policy and/or deposition policy;
- Material-specific guidance documents.

Note: This section may be copied from your Project Design/WSI to ensure all Stakeholders receive this context information.

Heneb: The Trust for Welsh Archaeology (previously Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT)) was commissioned by Lawray Architects on behalf of North Wales Police to undertake archaeological mitigation (strip/map/record) at Queen's Park, Porth-y-Felin, Holyhead, Anglesey, LL65 1PP (NGR SH 2456 8273) in advance of construction of a new police station. The development is a single parcel of land comprising of a cleared area with demolition rubble and measures c.0.83ha in size. The development includes the construction of a new police station and associated infrastructure. The mitigation work was undertaken in January to April 2024.

Source: Heneb Report 1798. Holyhead Police Station, Ynys Môn: Report on Archaeological Mitigation (Strip/Map/Record). Prepared for North Wales Police. December 2024. Project HD24-020 (G2825).

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Digital Data Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Collections Curator).

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology
Sean Derby – Historic Environment Record, Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology
Jenny Emmett - Planning Archaeologist, Heneb Planning
RCAHWW

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

Selection of digital data elements should be considered in your project's DMP. For the purpose of the Selection Strategy, you can either copy the selection section of your DMP below, or attach it as an appendix to this document. Please indicate here if the DMP is attached.

All digital data will be collected, stored and selected in lines with the Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Data Management Plan located on Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology's servers.

The selection strategy in your DMP should:

- 1.1 Define what digital data will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have digital data that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 1.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (i.e. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 1.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 1.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

The digital archive will include all digital versions of site records and data collection, both born digital and scans of paper records. All specialist data and the WSI are included in the report.

The digital archive consists of:-

- 486 excavation photographs – NEF files converted to TIFFs
- 7 finds photographs – NEF files converted to TIFFs
- images for excavation photogrammetry – JPG files
- 4 files of photogrammetry target data – TXT files
- 6 orthomosaics – JPG files
- 5 World files associated with the orthomosaics – JGW files
- 1 photographic metadata spreadsheet – Excel file
- 1 digital project register spreadsheet – Excel file
- 1 site survey (combined survey data) – DWG file
- 1 technical document explaining survey – Word file
- 1 spreadsheet of drawing points and finds from survey – Excel file
- 22 scans of field drawings – PDF files
- 5 scans of paper registers – multi-page PDF files
- 1 scan of paper context sheets – multi-page PDF file
- 1 report – PDF file

De-Selected Digital Data

The procedure for dealing with De-selected digital data and what specialist advice informed this process should be recorded in your DMP. Please copy this information here or attach your DMP as an appendix to this document.

Files used to create illustrations and other draft versions of the report or report elements will not be included in the digital archive. Emails, other correspondence and financial information will be retained by Heneb and not included in the digital archive.

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Documents Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology
Sean Derby – Historic Environment Record, Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology
Jenny Emmett - Planning Archaeologist, Heneb Planning
Amanda Sweet – Anglesey Archives

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for the Documents elements of the archaeological archive. To do this you must:

- 2.1 Define which documents will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have documents that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 2.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 2.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 2.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

All the paper site records and registers and hand-drawn plans on drawing film will be archived. The paper archive consists of:-

198 context sheets
5 sheets context register
2 sheets drawing register
1 sheet drawing sheet register
1 sheet sample register
1 sheet artefacts register
25 sheets photographic register
16 sheets site drawings on Permatrace
7 sheets annotated printouts of orthomosaics

De-Selected Documents

Describe the procedure for dealing with De-selected material and what specialist advice has informed this procedure.

No correspondence, financial information, and health and safety material will be included in the paper archive. No duplicates or copies of material available elsewhere (e.g. unannotated maps, copies of other reports or publications) will be included. Deselected material will either be retained by Heneb in local archiving or will be disposed of through recycling.

3 – Materials

Note: This step should be completed for each material component of the archaeological archive. Copy this table for the various materials as required, providing the 'Material Type' and a section identifier (eg. '3.1') for each.

Material type

Artefacts

Section 3.

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Materials Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology
Jenny Emmett - Planning Archaeologist, Heneb Planning
Ian Jones - Curatorial Officer at Oriel Môn

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for each material type and or object type. To do this you must:

- 3.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this will be done, and why.
- 3.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 3.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
- 3.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

The Materials Selection Template may be useful in structuring this section.

All archaeologically significant artefacts were retained for further examination and identification. Pottery dating from the 19th and 20th centuries was only retained from sealed contexts. Pottery found in the general rubble deposits was not retained. Material to be archived:-

Find No.	Context No.	Material	No. of items	Weight (g)	Description
1	014	Cu alloy	1	4	Coin/token. Blank, no milling on edges
2	014	Cu alloy	1	9	Roman brooch (broken)
3	014	Lead	1	1	Lead label/tag
4	014	Ceramic	1	96	Part of handle and rim of stoneware Rhenish bottle or jug (late 17th- early 18th century)
6	Unstratified	Flint	1	4	Piece of flint debitage with pebble cortex
7	Unstratified	Cu alloy	1	5.6	Sherwood foresters cap badge
8	Unstratified	Plastic	1	12	Military issue toothbrush (Addis-Hertford 1939)
9	117	Ceramic	1	6	Slipware sherd (late 17th- early 18th century)

10	150	Ceramic	1	2	Mottled ware sherd from a bowl (late 17th-mid 18th century)
11	150	Ceramic	5	2	Glazed sandy ware sherd from a bowl (possibly mid-13th century) and fragments of pipe stem and bowl (18th-19th century)
13	180	Bone	1	1	Pig tooth: pre-molar
14	Unstratified	Cu alloy	1	4	Metal fitting
15	Unstratified	Cu alloy	1	8	Metal fitting
16	014	Flint	1	0.1	Flint microlith. Late Mesolithic scalene triangle.
17	014	Ceramic	1	1	Blackware sherd from wet sieving residue (late 17th- early 18th century)
19	014	Bone	8	0.5	Tiny fragments of burnt bone from wet sieving residue
22	076	Bone	2	0.1	2 very tiny fragments of burnt bone from wet sieving residue
23	078	Bone	16	0.1	Tiny fragments of burnt bone from wet sieving residue
26	078	Ceramic	4	4	2 tiny sherds of slipware and 1 sherd of slip-coated ware and 1 handle fragment of a coarse earthenware jug, from wet sieving residue. All late 17th- early 18th century.
27	084	Bone	7	0.2	Tiny fragments of burnt bone from wet sieving residue
28	084	Flint	1	0.7	Small flint pebble, no evidence of deliberate working
32	134	Bone	3	0.1	Tiny fragments of burnt bone from wet sieving residue
37	150	Bone	7	0.2	Tiny fragments of burnt bone from wet sieving residue
41	154	Ceramic	1	1	Highly abraded tiny sherd of green glazed pottery (possibly mid-13th century)

Uncollected Material

If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that will be applied. To do this you must:

- Detail how you will characterise, quantify and record all uncollected material on site.
- Explain how you will dispose of, or re-distribute, uncollected material.

Quantities of demolition rubble and material from inside the demolished buildings were present on site and only items considered archaeologically significant were collected. Uncollected items were left on site.

De-Selected Material

Describe what you will do with the de-selected material. All processed material should have been adequately recorded before de-selection.

After the material had been inspected and recorded and where necessary sent to specialists, material of very low archaeological value was deselected. This material will be discarded.

De-selected material

Find No.	Context No.	Material	No. of items	Weight (g)	Description
5	018	Plastic	1	1.3	Golden Wonder Crisp bag, price 6d (i.e. Pre-1971)
12	150	Stone	1		Collected as possibly brick but actually stone.
18	014	Glass	1	0.6	Tiny glass sherd from wet sieving residue
20	014	Slag	4	1.1	Small pieces of slag from wet sieving residue
21	014	Coal		25	Pieces of coal from wet sieving residue
24	078	Glass	2	0.1	Tiny glass sherds from wet sieving residue
25	078	Coal		16	Pieces of coal from wet sieving residue
29	119	Slag	2	0.1	Small pieces of slag from wet sieving residue
30	134	Glass	3	1	1 small and 2 tiny glass sherds from wet sieving residue
31	134	Slag	2	0.1	Small pieces of slag from wet sieving residue
33	134	Coal		25	Pieces of coal from wet sieving residue
34	141	Ceramic	2		1 small frag. of clay pipe stem and 1 white glazed sherd
35	141	Glass	2	0.7	2 small sherds of glass from wet sieving residue
36	141	Coal		22	Pieces of coal from wet sieving residue
38	150	Ceramic	4		Fragments of clay pipe stem from wet sieving residue
39	150	Glass	2	0.3	2 small sherds of glass from wet sieving residue
40	150	Coal		50	Pieces of coal from wet sieving residue

Material type

Ecofacts

Section 3.

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Materials Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology
 Jenny Emmett - Planning Archaeologist, Heneb Planning
 Ian Jones - Curatorial Officer at Oriel Ynys Môn

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for each material type and or object type. To do this you must:

- 4.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this will be done, and why.
- 4.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 4.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
- 4.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

The Materials Selection Template may be useful in structuring this section.

Bulk soil samples were taken from significant features where there was evidence of charcoal present or to recover small artefacts such as flint debitage or metal-working debris if these were suspected. The value of the samples was assessed after the excavation, when the features could be better interpreted. Bulk samples that were considered to be of low value were discarded. The remainder were processed using flotation and wet sieving. The residue from the processing was sorted to recover any artefacts.

The contents of the flots were largely not charcoal but coal fragments and cinders. None appeared worth charred plant remains analysis, and none would provide a useful date for the features sampled, so no radiocarbon dates were obtained. It is proposed to discard the flots and not to retain them in the archive.

Uncollected Material

If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that will be applied. To do this you must:

- Detail how you will characterise, quantify and record all uncollected material on site.
- Explain how you will dispose of, or re-distribute, uncollected material.

Only features considered on site to have potential for charred plant remains were sampled. Samples were not collected from many features considered not to have potential.

De-Selected Material

Describe what you will do with the de-selected material. All processed material should have been adequately recorded before de-selection.

The contents of the flots were inspected and found to consist largely of coal fragments and cinders. None appeared worth charred plant remains analysis, and none would provide a useful date for the features sampled, so no radiocarbon dates were obtained. The flots are deselected and will be discarded.

De-selected material

Sample No.	Context No.	Context Type	No. of tubs	Processed
1	14	Fill of [15]	4	Processed
2	76	Fill of [77]	2	Processed
3	78	Fill of [79]	2	Processed
4	75	Fill of [89]	1	Discarded before processing
5	84	Fill of [82]	2	Processed
6	101	Animal Burial, cut [102]	1	Discarded before processing
7	119	Fill of [120]	2	Processed
8	134	Fill of [135]	1	Processed
9	141	Fill of [142]	1	Processed
10	117	Fill of [118]	1	Discarded before processing
11	150	Fill of [151]	1	Processed
12	119	Fill of [120]	2	Processed
13	154	Fill of [155]	2	Processed
14	154	Fill of [155]	2	Processed
15	196	Fill of [195]	3	Processed

14. APPENDIX V

Written Scheme of Investigation

HOLYHEAD POLICE STATION, YNYS MÔN (G2825)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION STRIP/MAP/RECORD

**Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number
46751**

Prepared for North Wales Police

January 2024



**Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust**

INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Contracts Section (GAT) has been commissioned by Lawray Architects on behalf of North Wales Police to undertake archaeological mitigation (strip/map/record) at Queen's Park, Porth-y-Felin, Holyhead, Isle of Anglesey, LL65 1PP (NGR SH2455782715; (cf. [Figure 01](#)) in advance of construction of a new police station. The development is a single parcel of land comprising of a cleared area with demolition rubble and measures c.0.83ha in size. The development includes the construction of a new police station and associated infrastructure (cf. [Figure 02](#)). The mitigation will be undertaken in late January/early February 2024, in accordance with the following guidelines:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022);
- Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015);
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015);
- Standard for Archaeological Excavation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023).
- Universal Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023).
- Standard And Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020); and
- Standard And Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

The proposed development area is currently made ground surround by a low fence line. The foundations of the former Newry Community Centre are located at the eastern end of the site, and there is a bund of demolition material at the northern edge of the site.

GAT 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.

Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives are to:

- establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified within the strip/map/record area and assess their implications for understanding local historical development, in conjunction with the known archaeological record, which includes Roman to post-medieval activity in the surrounding area and former terraced housing within the development boundary;
- to place the results in context, reference shall be made to *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Version 03, Final Refresh Document* (March 2017); and
- if no additional archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.

Monitoring Arrangements

The Archaeological strip/map/record will be monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS). The content of this written scheme of investigation (WSI) and all subsequent reporting by GAT must be approved by GAPS prior to final issue. The GAPS Planning Archaeologist will be kept informed of the project timetable and of the subsequent progress and findings. This will allow time to arrange monitoring visits and attend site meetings (if required) and enable discussion about the need or otherwise for further works (if required) as features of potential archaeological significance are encountered.

- Tom Fildes | tom.fildes@heneb.co.uk | 07920264232

Historic Environment Record

In line with the GAT 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, 2022). In line with this guidance, all submitted reporting will need to include the equivalent of a non-technical summary in Welsh and English at the front of the report combined with short bilingual summaries of the principal Historic Assets recorded during the event. These requirements are mandatory. The GAT HER enquiry number is GATHER1996 and the event primary reference number is 46751.

The GAT HER will also be responsible for supplying Primary Reference Numbers (PRN) for new assets identified and recorded.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The port town of Caer Gybi/Holyhead is situated on the north-western side of Holy Island (cf. [Figure 01](#)). The town's Welsh name, Caergybi, derives from the Roman fortification around which the town developed. In the town centre is St Cybi's Church (PRN 6915) founded c.550 AD and a Grade I listed building (ID 5444), stands within the site of the scheduled monument (AN031) Caer Gybi Roman fort (PRN 1762), the walls of which is Grade I listed (ID 5415). The area surrounding the proposed development incorporates post-medieval settlement, characterised by housing and urban infrastructure. The existing police station is located to the immediate east of the development (cf. [Figure 01](#)).

As evidenced on the 1st to 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch to 1-mile County Series maps (Sheet XI.2, published 1889 and 1900 respectively; cf. Figures [03](#) and [04](#)) the development area was formerly part of Wynne Terrace, Harp Street and Summer Hill Terrace all of which are no longer extant. These properties were characterised by a dense arrangement of houses, gardens and roads. There were also open areas at the eastern and western ends of the development area. On the 2nd edition the area to the east of the development known as police court is present but it is not on the 1st edition published eleven years earlier suggesting the original police station was built some point during the 1890s.

Newry Community Centre was located at the eastern limit of the project boundary. It was demolished in 2022 but the foundations of the building remain in-situ.

METHODOLOGY

Introduction

The strip/map/record programme aims to expose and characterise any archaeological activity identified with the c.0.83ha development footprint, as defined in (cf. [Figure 01](#)). This will involve the reduction of the ground level under archaeological control, with any resultant features mapped and recorded. The ground reduction will be undertaken by machinery and operators supplied by the *RG Hire Ltd*; the fieldwork is scheduled for January/February 2024.

The proposed development area is currently made ground surround by a low fence line; the foundations of the former Newry Community Centre are present on site, beneath made ground.

as well as stockpile of demolition material formed into a bund. Historic mapping also suggests there maybe foundation level remains of former terraced housing within the centre of the development area.

The following methodology will apply:

- The development area will be scanned with a cable avoidance tool in consultation to the modern services plan ([Figure 05](#)).
- A trial pit will be machine excavated at a suitable location within the footing of the former community centre. This is to establish the ground make-up and level of disturbance as requested by GAPS. The trial pit will be recorded and backfilled.
- The ground level within the development will reduced by a 13 ton tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket as far as the glacial horizon or an archaeological horizon, whichever is encountered first;
- All attendances, subsurface activity, photographs, and contexts records will be recorded using GAT pro-formas (cf. [Appendix I](#) and [II](#)). The records will include topsoil and subsoil depths, as well as the composition of the glacial horizon. All encountered subsurface features will be recorded on GAT pro-formas with detailed notations and will be recorded photographically with an appropriate scale, located via GPS and a measured survey completed, either hand drawn or using a Trimble R8 GPS unit.
- Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution in RAW format; the photographic record will be 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 **G2825_001**. A photographic ID board will be used during the strip/map/record to record site code, image orientation and any relevant context numbers.
- 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 more discrete features are identified, these will be 100% excavated;
- 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, a post-excavation assessment will be prepared as the initial fieldwork report (MAP2 Phase 3), leading to an Updated Project Design (UPD) for analysis and final reporting (MAP2 Phase 4). Alternatively, depending on quantity and extent of the artefacts and ecofacts, a post-excavation statement will be prepared, followed by MAP2 Phase 4. Additional time, resourcing and costs will be required to undertake any post-excavation programme of works.

Human Remains

If any human remains are identified that cannot be preserved in situ, any excavation 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).

Ecofacts

Should any archaeological features and/or sealed deposits be identified that are deemed suitable for assessment and analysis, bulk ecofact samples will be taken by the GAT Project Archaeologist team using 10 litre sampling buckets. The deposits will be assessed and analysed for plant species and charcoal, with the results used to inform agrarian practices and wood fuel use, as well as possibly dating. Initial assessment would be completed by the GAT Project Archaeologist team using wet sieving, with the subsequent species identification assessment completed by an ecofact specialist (Jackeline Robertson | AOC Archaeology | telephone: 0208 843 7380). Any deposits deemed suitable for dating will be submitted to a laboratory specialising in radiocarbon dating (e.g., SUERC).

Any ecofact assessment/analysis will require additional resourcing and cost.

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. Any artefacts recovered 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).

Any artefact assessment/analysis will require additional resourcing and cost.

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 (via client) 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. Artefacts will be transferred to the Oriol Ynys Môn in accordance with their guidelines.

Working Project Archive

Following the completion of the fieldwork, a working project archive will be created based on following task list;

9. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;
10. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;
11. Survey data: downloaded using a Computer Aided Design package;
12. Sections (if relevant): all cross referenced and complete;
13. Plans (if relevant): all cross referenced and complete;
14. Artefacts (if relevant): quantified and identified; register completed;
15. Ecofacts (if relevant): quantified and register completed;

16. Context register (if relevant): quantified and register completed.

All relevant site archive data will be added to a digital project register specific to this project, which will be prepared in *Microsoft Excel*.

The site archive data will then be processed, final illustrations will be compiled and a report will be produced which will detail and synthesise the results.

Data Management Plan

The physical archive will be stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset will be stored on a dedicated GAT server, with the location confirmed in the GAT project database via a specific hyperlink. External datasets for the HER and RCAHMW are as defined in the dissemination strategy below. De-selected digital data will be confirmed in a supplementary Selection Strategy document appended to the final report.

A draft report will be submitted within one month of fieldwork completion and a final report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record within six months of project completion. The report will include the following:

1. Non-technical summary (Welsh and English)
2. Introduction
3. Background
4. Methodology
5. Results
6. Conclusion
7. List of sources consulted.
8. Figures – to include:
 - a. Site location plan;
 - b. Scaled plan(s) (if relevant);
 - c. Scaled section(s) (if relevant);
9. Plates – to include selected photographic archive images illustrating the following:
 - a. Site location;

- b. Ground conditions and general stratigraphy;
 - c. Detail of investigated features, including plan and section images;
10. Appendix I – approved GAT written scheme of investigation;
 11. Appendix II – photographic metadata;
 12. Appendix III – context register;
 13. Appendix IV – drawing register (if relevant);
 14. Appendix V – artefact register (if relevant);
 15. Appendix VI – ecofact register (if relevant);
 16. Appendix VII – GAT selection strategy – final version.

On final approval, the following dissemination and archiving of the report and digital dataset will apply:

- A digital report(s) will be provided to the client and GAPS (draft report then final report);
- A digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this will be submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset will be submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 2); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset will be prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and will include:
 - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
 - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
 - Project Information form (Excel);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
 - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and

- File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

Selection Strategy

As defined in *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020) section 3.3.1, a project specific selection strategy and data management plan should be prepared. In support of this, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA), have stated that it is “widely accepted that not all the records and materials collected or created during the course of an Archaeological Project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials constitute the Working Project Archive which will be subject to Selection, in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation”. The aim of selection is to ensure that all the elements retained from the Working Project Archive for inclusion in the Archaeological Archive are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support “future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities”. Selection should be “focused on selecting what is to be retained to support these future needs, rather than deciding what can be dispersed” and can be qualified by a selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, agreed by all parties (including GAPS, client and/or landowner), which will be applied to a Working Project Archive prior to its transfer into curatorial care as the Archaeological Archive.

The selection strategy is summarised in [Appendix III](#) and will be finalised in the mitigation report; the strategy will take into account:

- The aims and objectives of the project.
- The brief and/or Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)).
- The Collecting Institution’s collection policy and/or deposition guidelines.
- Regional & relevant thematic or period specific research frameworks.
- The projects Data Management Plan (DMP).
- Internal recording and reporting policies.
- Material-specific guidance documents.

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). There will be 2No project archaeologists in attendance, who will be responsible for following:

- All archaeological mitigation duties on site;
- Client/sub-contractor liaison;
- GAPS liaison, with regular updates;
- specialist liaison (if relevant);
- completing all on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive itemised above, including the digital project register;
- 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 report for project manager review and approval, to then be submitted as per the arrangements defined above.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

A site-specific risk assessment will be prepared by GAT and 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 *WorkNest*. All work will be undertaken in accordance with the client and site contractors' Health and Safety requirements.

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.

INSURANCE

Public/Products Liability

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 any one event in respect of Public Liability INSURER Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

Policy Type Public Liability

Policy Number 000375 Expiry Date 22/08/2024

Employers Liability

Limit Of Indemnity- £10,000,000 Any One Occurrence. Insurer Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

Policy Type Public Liability

Policy Number 000375 Expiry Date 22/08/2024

Professional Indemnity

Limit Of Indemnity- £5,000,000 In Respect Of Each And Every Claim Insurer AXA Insurance UK Plc

Policy Type

Professional Indemnity Policy Number Tg0275

Expiry Date 22/08/2024

SOURCES CONSULTED

1. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects.
2. English Heritage, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE). Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) (Version 2).
3. The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, 1937, An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Anglesey
4. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015 Guidelines for digital archives.
5. Standard for Archaeological Field Excavation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023).
6. Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023).
7. Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).
8. Standard And Guidance for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023).

FIGURE 01

Location Plan Showing Development Area (outlined red). Scale 1:2500@A4. © Crown copyright and database rights 2023 OS 100020577. Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2023.

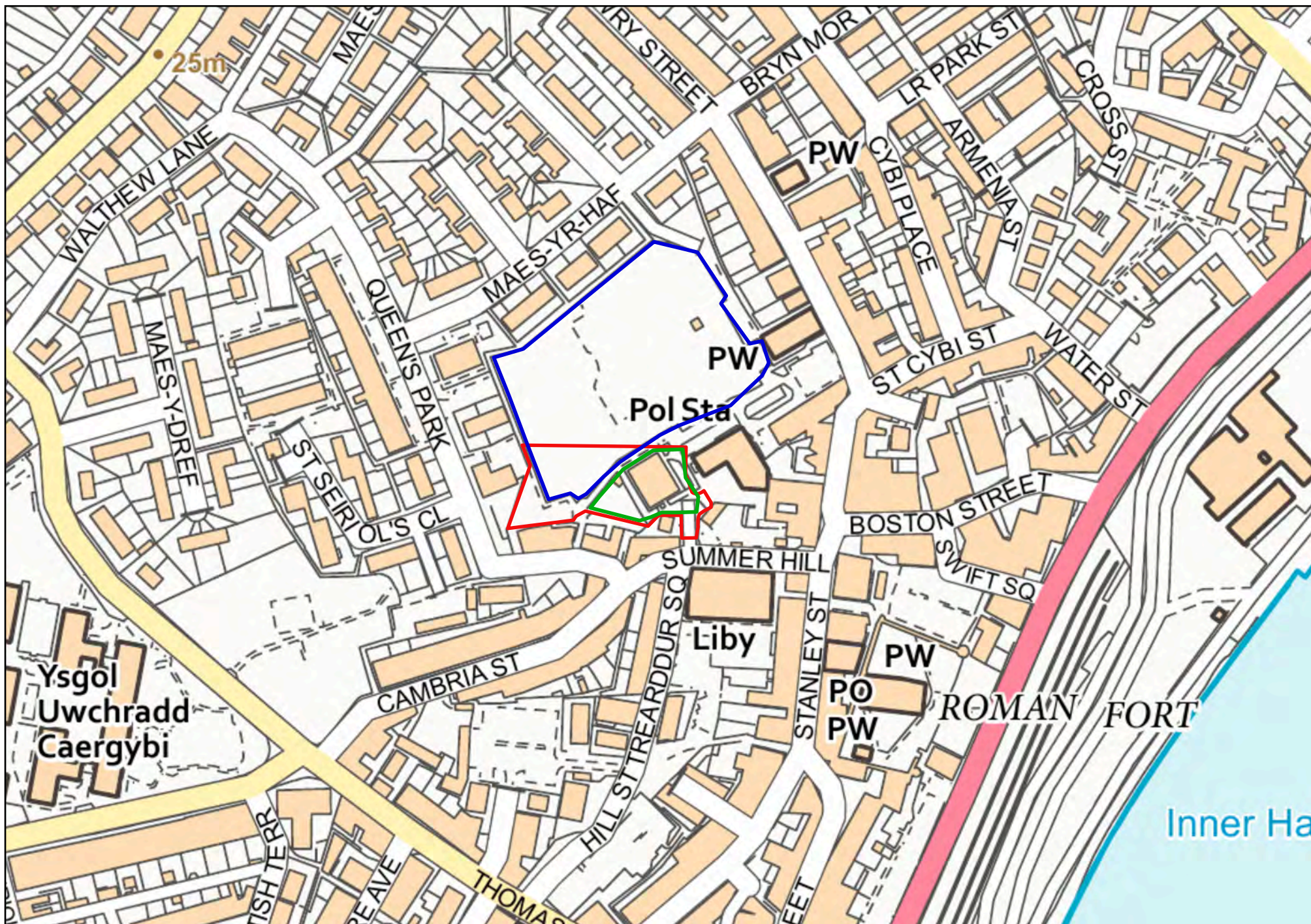


FIGURE 01 Location Plan Showing Development Area (outlined red). Scale 1:2500@A4.

© Crown copyright and database rights 2023 OS 100020577. Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2023.

FIGURE 02

Reproduction of Lawray architects Drawing No. A-069003, with the site location and proposed layout highlighted red; Scale 1:500 @ A3.

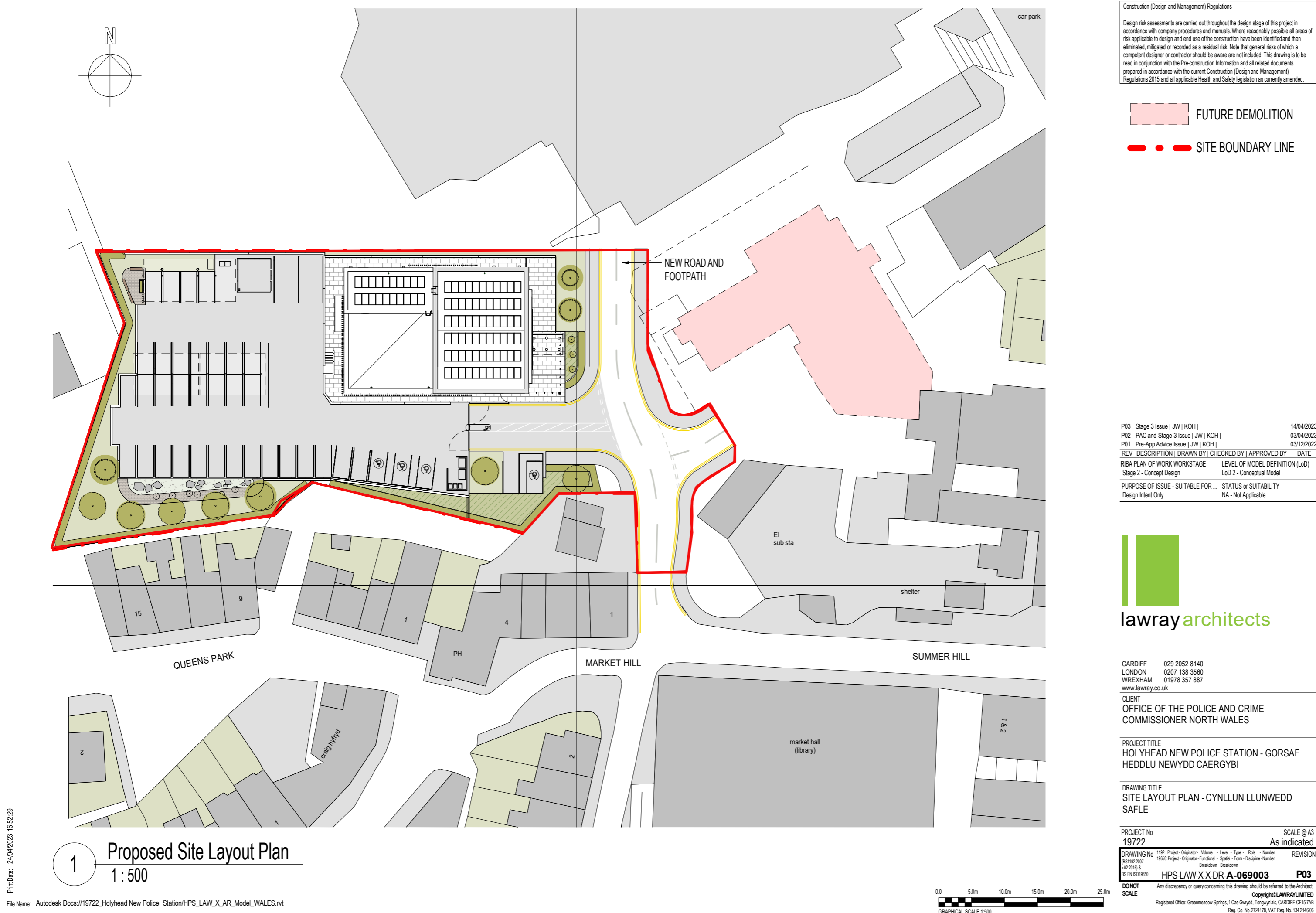


FIGURE 02: Reproduction of Lawray architects Drawing No. A-069003, with the site location and proposed layout highlighted red; Scale 1:500 @ A3.

FIGURE 03

Reproduction of 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch to 1-mile County Series Map Anglesey Sheet XI.2, published 1889. The development area is outlined red. Scale 1:2500 @A4.

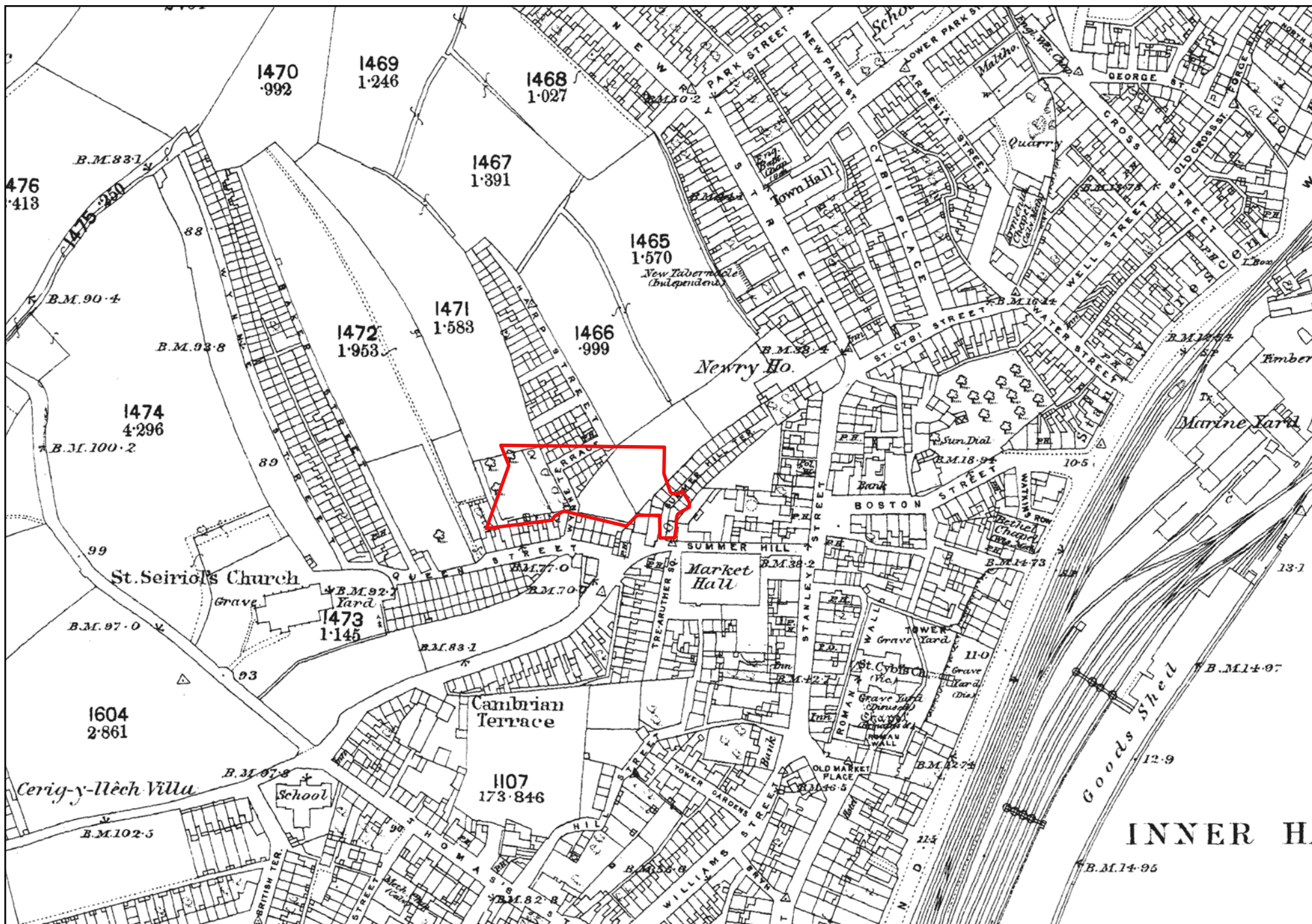


FIGURE 03: Reproduction of 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch to 1-mile County Series Map Anglesey Sheet XI.2, published 1889. The development area is outlined red. Scale 1:2500 @A4.

FIGURE 04

Reproduction of 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch to 1-mile County Series Map Anglesey Sheet XI.2, published 1900. The development area is outlined red. Scale 1:2500 @A4.

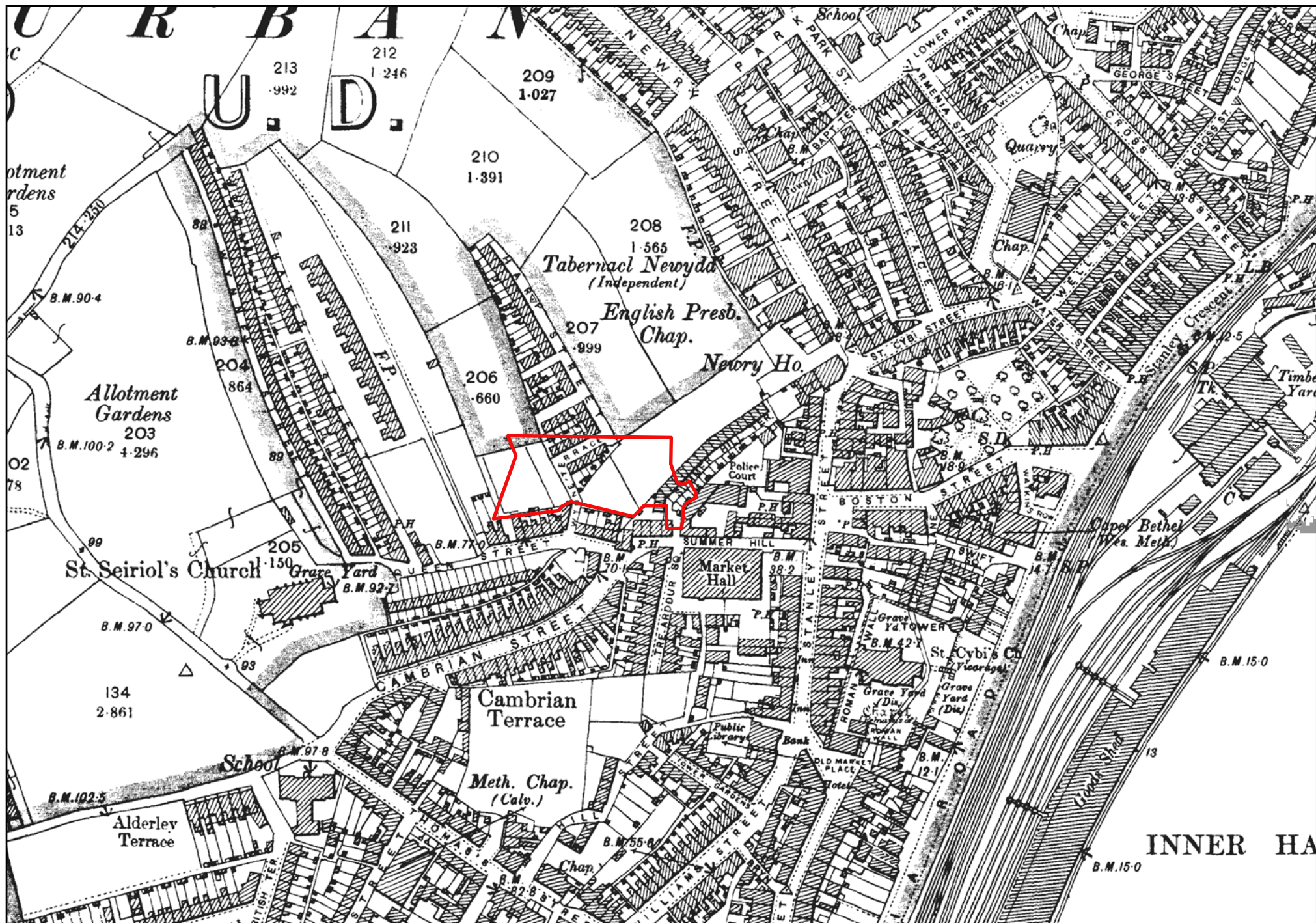


FIGURE 04: Reproduction of 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch to 1-mile County Series Map Anglesey Sheet XI.2, published 1900. The development area is outlined red. Scale 1:2500 @A4.

Figure 05

Reproduction of B488-03 Holyhead Police Station GPR Utility Survey Services.

Utility Survey Disclaimer:
We have endeavored to locate as many buried services as possible using the Best Available Technology (BAT) and applying the Best available Techniques as defined under guidance from the The Survey Association (TSA) and the British Standard PAS128 for Utility Surveys.

However, the user of this drawing should be aware that the results found using Best Available Technology are subject to errors and tolerances resulting from geophysical properties of the subsurface (which can be a significant limitation/inhibitor to the survey), out of the control of the operator, being surveyed/scanned. In addition survey findings are interpreted on site in real-time and thus are subject to interpretative and subjective variations. This information is given without warranty, the accuracy thereof cannot be guaranteed.

The accuracy of the findings indicated within this drawing, cannot be guaranteed or indemnified, and should only be used as a guide as defined by the Health & Safety Executives (HSE) guideline - HSG47.

Lines on this drawing indicating the presence of buried services may actually be indicating the presence of closely bundled cables or pipelines, therefore the user of this drawing should not assume that a single line is indicative of the number of services within the area. In addition services below detected utilities may be masked from detection by the shadow cast from shallower depth services.

Metal pipes, communication cables and earth bonds can 'present' electromagnetic fields similar to that of high voltage and low voltage cables under load, if alternating electromagnetic fields are in close proximity from other power cables or sub-stations etc.

The designation of the services (i.e. is the detected service a water pipe or as pipe?) is open to interpretation and is based upon a number of references such as visible surface features (water stop valves, or gas meter) and utility provider records (indicating whether high voltage or low voltage). The best technology deployed is limited in its ability to define the exact type of service. The user of this drawing should prove, by means of safe-excavation, the type of service if critical to the design.

Equipment Deployed:
IDS Dual Frequency Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) with on-site operator interpretation.

Radiodetection RD8000 & T10 Electromagnetic Generator and Precision Cable Locator.

Quality Level of Utility Survey Outputs:

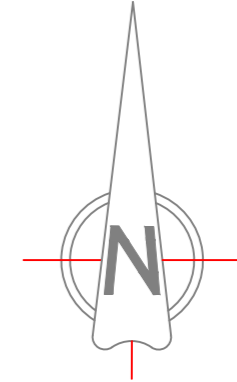
The drawing has been derived from the amalgamation of several data sets: utility service provider buried asset plans, visual confirmation by way of lifting manholes, and measuring depth, type and location of services, electromagnetic detection, and GPR scans.

All the data sets have been allocated a 'weighting' based upon the likely accuracy and confidence. The final amalgamation is performed by polynomial rubber sheet distortion of service provider assets plans for a 'best fit' to resemble on-site survey data findings as close as possible.

The accuracy of the horizontal location of each utility is defined by Table 1 'Quality level of survey outputs PAS128(normative)' for QL-B2P = +/-0.25m or +/-40% of detected depth whichever is greater.

The accuracy of the vertical location of each utility as defined by Table 1 'Quality level of survey outputs PAS128(normative)' for QL-B2P = +/-40% of detected depth.

Care should be taken by designers when utilising the findings within this drawing, and should confirm depths by visual confirmation/verification using vacuum excavation or slit trench technology if a higher degree of accuracy is required to meet the design brief specification.



Station	Easting	Northing	Level
2	224612.063	382731.170	17.243
3	224612.940	382731.601	17.521
4	224602.707	382731.510	17.896
5	224595.027	382711.962	21.476
6	224539.765	382718.086	22.908
	224594.437	382710.928	21.392

BURIED ASSETS DETECTED ON SITE:

LINE TYPE	SERVICE DESCRIPTION
BT	TELECOMMUNICATIONS (BT)
CATV	TELECOMMUNICATIONS (CATV)
TELE	TELECOMMUNICATIONS (OTHER)
G	GAS
TCSU	TRAFFIC CONTROL SENSOR UNIT
SL	STREET LIGHTING
LV	LOW VOLTAGE
HV	HIGH VOLTAGE
W	WATER
FWD	FOUL WATER DRAINAGE
SWD	SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE
FWRM	FOUL WATER RISING MAIN
CS	COMBINED SEWER
OF	OIL/FUEL
UGPR	UNKNOWN UTILITY (GPR)
UEML	UNKNOWN UTILITY (RADIO)

EDT END OF TRACE AIR ASSUMED ROUTE

OSA OUTSIDE SURVEY AREA

UTL UNABLE TO LIFT MANHOLE COVER (FOLLOWED BY REASON)

Survey Notes:

Coordinates and Levels related to Ordnance Survey Datum - GPS OSGB36 NG

Revision	Date	Description
01	06.12.22	TOPO UPDATED - DEMOLITION OF CLUBHOUSE
02	09.03.23	TOPO UPDATED -
03	04.04.23	UTILITY GPR SURVEY ADDED TO TOPO



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Neston
Cheshire
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Client

Lawray Architects

Project

Holyhead Police Station
Site Utility GPR Survey - 3d

Scale	Surveyed By	Date
1:250	TB	28.03.23
Drawing No.	Checked By	Date
B488-03	CW	04.04.23
	Drawn By	Date
	TB	04.04.23



Heneb

