

Archaeology Wales

Cefn Du Farm Gaerwen Anglesey

Phase 1, Third Stage: Archaeological Watching Brief Report



By
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Report No. 1495

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Archaeology Wales

Cefn Du Farm Gaerwen, Anglesey

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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Non-Technical Summary

In July 2016 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out an archaeological watching brief on land at Cefn Du Farm, Gaerwen, Anglesey (centred on NGR 248870, 372120). The excavation comprised an area of an access roundabout and was undertaken on behalf of Menai Science Park on the recommendation of the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) in their capacity as Archaeological Advisors to Isle of Anglesey County Council / Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn, to fulfil a condition of a planning application 33C304C/DA/ECON for a proposed Science Park for the University of Bangor.

The site is located within an area of low-density prehistoric and post-medieval settlement and agriculture.

No archaeological features were identified during the fieldwork. Despite the negative results of the archaeological investigation, from other archaeological works at the site there remains a moderate potential for features and deposits in this area, associated with prehistoric and post-medieval land use and settlement.

This watching brief was undertaken to the standards set in the ClfA's Standards and Guidance: for an archaeological watching brief (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and Scope of Work

In July 2016 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out an archaeological watching brief on land at Cefn Du Farm, Gaerwen, Anglesey (centred on NGR 248870, 372120). The excavation was located in the area of a proposed access roundabout and was undertaken on behalf of Menai Science Park, on the recommendation of the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS), to fulfil a condition of planning application 33C304C/DA/ECON for a proposed Science Park on behalf of the University of Bangor.

The site is located in the south of Anglesey, just off junction 7 of the A55 North Wales Expressway, in an area of known archaeological and historical importance (Figs. 1 & 2). The site consists of three enclosed fields used as pasture for cattle and sheep and a cluster of buildings comprising Cefn Du Farm. Both the farmstead and the associated field system are likely to date to the nineteenth century.

This stage of watching brief infestations represents the third stage of the Phase 1 program of archaeological work, which was designed to mitigate the impacts of the proposed scheme, following the grant of outline planning permission.

The work followed a previous Desk-based Assessment and Site Visit (Amec 2013), a Geophysical Survey (Durham University 2013), an Evaluation of the Assessment and Geophysical Survey (Amec 2013a), an Archaeological Evaluation (Davies and Houlston AW 2014) and two stages of Archaeological Excavation (Pitt and Shobbrook AW 2015, 2016).

The following report provides details of the results of the work undertaken. The projects was managed by Kate Pitt (ACIfA) and undertaken by Luke Yates. The AW Project Number is 2256 and the Site Code MSP/16/WB.

1.2 Geology and Topography

The three fields comprising the site are bounded by the A55 North Wales Expressway in the north, the A5152 in the east, the A5 Holyhead Road in the south, and by a track leading to Cefn Du farm in the west. The village of Gaerwen is located to the southwest of the site, predominantly on land located to the south of the A5.

The fields are largely used for the pasture of cattle and sheep. They are relatively flat, with some undulations that appear geological in nature. The land slopes gently downwards from north to south and there are a number of springs and areas of wet ground, particularly in the south, indicative of a high water table. Water runs along a large ditch located along the western side of the southernmost field and there are indications that this represents a western diversion of an earlier water course located approximately 15-25m to the east; the ditch may have been cut to take water to a mill located near the southwest corner of the site.

The underlying geology is bedrock of the Central Anglesey Shear Zone and Berw Shear Zone Mica Schist and Coedana Complex - Mafic Gneiss. The superficial deposits are largely unrecorded but in places the bedrock is overlain by Devensian Till (British Geological Survey 2013).

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

During August 2014, Archaeology Wales Ltd undertook an Archaeological Evaluation at the proposed development site (see Fig. 2).

The earliest feature recovered was a chert core of probable Neolithic date from topsoil deposits in Trench 18. Three struck lithics were recovered from topsoil in Trench 6 and one from Trench 2.

The most important discoveries made are probably represented by the group of curved ditch segments, some of which had terminal ends, which were mainly clustered together in the central part of the southern field (Trench 18, Trench 21 and Trench 36). These could represent evidence for enclosures, burial mounds or possibly the external drip gullies of buildings.

The first of a sequence of two ditches identified in the north-eastern field (Trench 4) tentatively also belongs to this group. However, it was replaced with a slightly larger, linear structure, which has parallels with ditches identified in the north-west (Trench 2 & Trench 41) and in the west of the southern field (Trench 35). These are considered more likely to represent enclosure or field boundary ditches. It should be noted, however, that the north-western ditch is on a similar alignment to a post-medieval field boundary ditch found nearby during excavations in 1999 (Cutler, Davidson, and Hughes 2012).

Possible evidence for occupation during the Romano-British period is represented by a single sherd of pottery and an undated culvert. Two trackways, one which is still in use

and crosses the centre of the site (Trench 42), and one, now abandoned, which is located in the northeast (Trench 45), represent the only evidence other than the farmhouse for post-medieval occupation (Davies and Houlston 2014).

In August 2015, Archaeology Wales undertook a program of archaeological excavation of an area of c.7000 sq. m. The archaeological 'strip, map and sample excavation' was carried out in advance of first phase of the proposed development, targeting the centre of the southern field, as this area had the most, all-be-it moderate, archaeological potential, as revealed by the archaeological evaluation undertaken in August 2014 (Davies and Houlston 2014).

A cluster of archaeological features was revealed in the western area of the excavation, the most significant of which was interpreted as a corn-dryer, from its form and character. However, a study of the environmental samples recovered from the feature, in combination with dating provided by the lithics, tentatively suggests it may represent evidence for Neolithic nut-drying, a food preparation process that could pre-date or compliment cereal-drying. The surrounding features, some ephemeral and mainly with few finds, are likely to relate to a temporary camp or activity at the periphery of the main settlement focus. There is evidence that this area of activity may have been enclosed, and it could be part of a large enclosure extending to the west of the excavation area.

In the northern part of the site, a hearth was recovered that provided further evidence of prehistoric cooking activity. The initial results of the environmental processing provided evidence for residues of barley, apple and spelt grain from the feature, again food types characteristic of the Neolithic period.

In May 2016 Archaeology Wales undertook a second stage of works that comprised a program of strip, map and excavation covering an area of c.2000m² located within the Phase 1 Development Zone. This area is the footprint of a new building and car parking area. The strip, map and excavate revealed a number of field boundaries belonging to a field system that predates the existing boundary layout of Cefn Du farm.

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 Watching Brief

2.1.1 The aims of an archaeological watching brief, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2014) are:

- To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works;
- To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard;

- To establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site.

3 Methodology

3.1 Fieldwork

Excavation of the site strip (Fig 3) was undertaken using a mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision.

The excavation locations are shown on Figure 3. The strip was on average 0.75m deep.

The on-site work was undertaken by Luke Yates. The overall management of the project was undertaken by Kate Pitt (ACIfA). All areas were photographed using high resolution (16mp+) digital photography.

All on-site illustrations were undertaken on drafting film using recognised conventions and scales (1:10, 1:20, 1:50, as appropriate).

All works were undertaken in accordance with the CIfA's *Standards and Guidance: for an archaeological watching brief* (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure, as laid out in the Specification (Appendix III).

3.2 Finds

No archaeological finds were recovered during the course of the watching brief.

3.3 Palaeo-environmental Evidence

No deposits suitable for sampling were encountered during the fieldwork.

4 Results of the Watching Brief

4.1 Description (Figure 3; Plates 1-6)

Natural clay deposits were located at 0.45m below the current ground surface. Subsoil was a light brown silty clay up to 0.15m in depth, with a topsoil 0.3m in depth of a mid-brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions. The eastern site area adjacent to the road was seen to be truncated by the modern road construction and adjacent services.

No archaeological features were identified during the watching brief. In addition, no residual archaeological artefacts were retrieved from the topsoil or the made ground deposits.

5 Interpretation and Conclusion

5.1 Overall Interpretation

The upper soil sequence identified during the investigation comprised topsoil and subsoil. This overlay natural deposits of silty clay and outcrops of sandstone bedrock. The natural appeared to have been severely truncated within the eastern part of the site adjacent to the existing road and its associated services, and this would have destroyed any features or deposits that once existed in this area. No evidence for any anthropogenic activity was identified in any of the exposed or excavated deposits.

5.2 Conclusion

There is a moderate potential for prehistoric features or deposits at this location given the findings of the archaeological excavations at the site in general, however with the specific limited scope of works of this watching brief and truncation by the existing road and services no archaeology was encountered.

6.3 Storage and Curation

- 6.3.1 The project archive will be prepared in accordance with: Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (ClfA, 2014), the requirements of the National Monuments Record (Wales) and the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, MoRPHE (Historic England, 2006).

6 Bibliography and References

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Archaeology Wales Report No. 1480

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APPENDIX I: Figures

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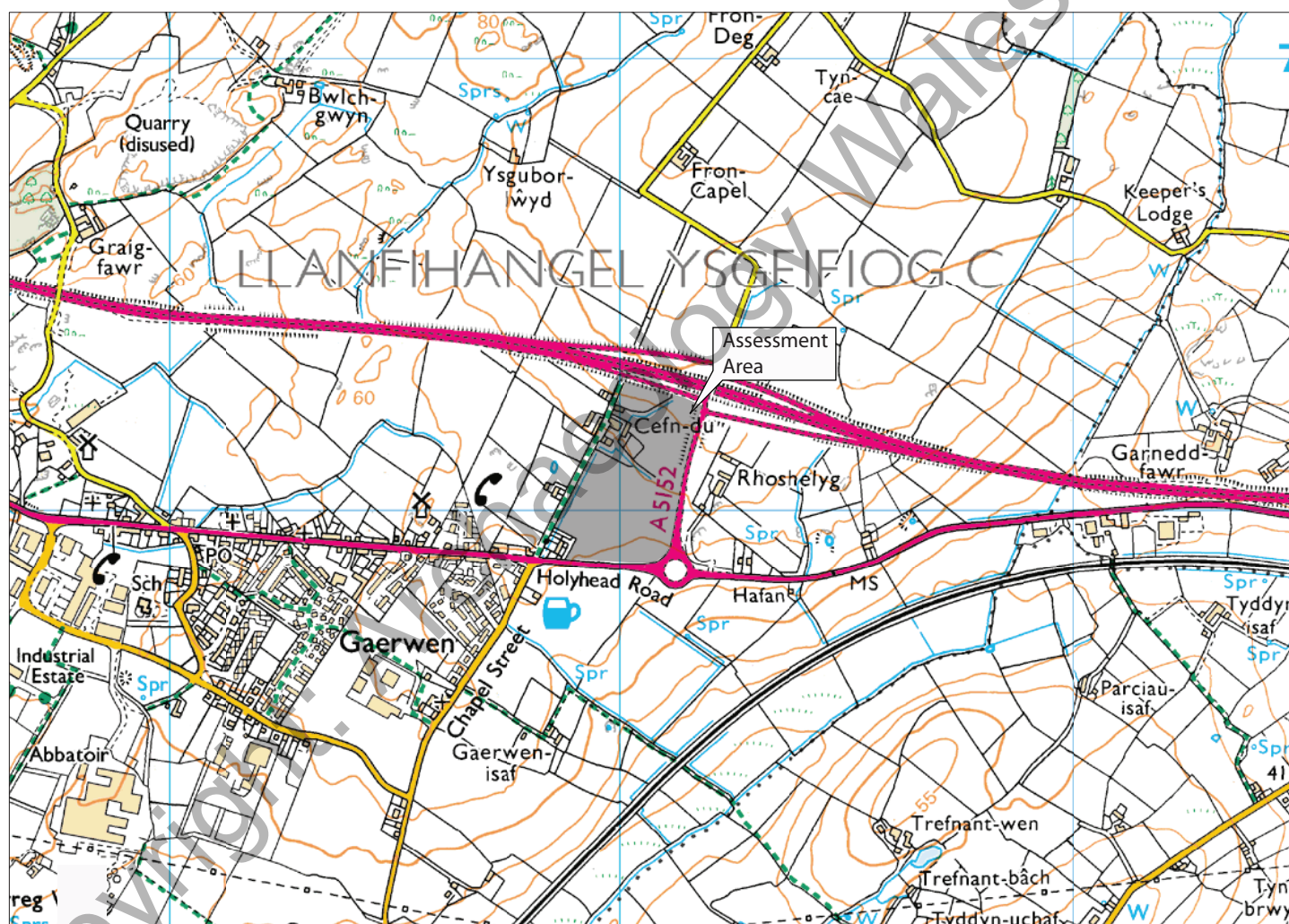
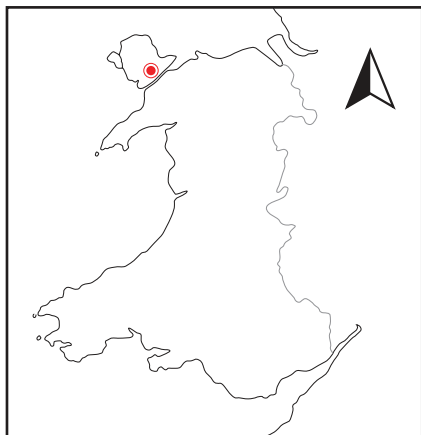


Fig. 1 Location map



Figure 2
Overall Site Location Plan



Figure 3 Phase 1a
Roundabout
watching brief
area outlined red

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APPENDIX II: Plates

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Plate 1. East facing section of site strip excavation



Plate 2. West facing section of site strip excavation, with services and road makeup



Plate 3. East facing section of site strip excavation



Plate 4. Site strip, view to north



Plate 5. Site strip, view to south



Plate 6. Site strip, view to north

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APPENDIX III: WSI

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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF
INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF**

AT

**Menai Science Park, Cefn Du, Gaerwen
Phase 1, Third stage**

Prepared for:

Menai Science Park
Ltd

Project No:
2256

25 May 2016

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Written Scheme of Investigation details the proposal for archaeological watching brief associated with the proposed development of the Menai Science Park, Gaerwen, Anglesey, NGR 248870,372120. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Menai Science Park, College Road, Bangor.

The work outlined below represents the **third stage** of **Phase 1** of a programme of archaeological work designed to mitigate the impacts of the proposed scheme, following the grant of outline planning permission.

This **third stage** will comprise a watching brief located within an area of the roundabout to the Phase 1 Development Zone.

1. Introduction (see the attached plan)

The proposed development is for a new Science Park to be developed by the University of Wales, Bangor, and the Welsh Government (Planning Reference: 33C304B/ECON) at Cefn Du, Gaerwen, Anglesey. The overall development plot consists of an area of agricultural land around Cefn Du farmstead totalling approximately 7.9 hectares, centred on NGR 248870 372120.

The development proposal comprises the construction of Science Park, which will be developed in several phases. The plans are currently in the outline planning stage. The initial stage (Phase 1a) will comprise the development of the central area, along with access tracks. This will be succeeded by two further phases (Phase 2 a-c and Phase 3 a-c), one to the south, and one to the north. Although the sequence and timescales for the aspects of the development have yet to be finalised, they will be subject to a Reserved Matters application. Two further small areas of development are yet to be phased (Xa and Xb).

This Written Scheme of Investigation follows a Brief for Archaeological Mitigation (Ref.D1791, 31st March 2016) made by Jenny Emmett, Development Control Archaeologist with the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS). They have been made in respect of GAPS's role as archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority. This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Menai Science Park. It provides information on the methodology which will be employed by AW during archaeological works at the site. These works are to comprise a watching brief in an area of the roundabout located within the Phase 1 Development Zone (Figs 1-3).

All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, in particularly those for Excavation (2014). The work will be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards.

2 Site Description

The site comprises the proposed location of a new science park to be developed by the University of Wales, Bangor, in partnership with Welsh Government.

The site is located in the south of Anglesey, just off junction 7 of the A55 North Wales Expressway. The site consists of three enclosed fields used as pasture for cattle and sheep and a cluster of buildings comprising Cefn Du Farm.

The three fields comprising the site are bounded by the A55 in the north, the A5152 in the east, the A5 Holyhead Road in the south, and by a track leading to Cefn Du farm in the west. The village of Gaerwen is located to the southwest of the site, predominantly on land located to the south of the A5.

The fields are largely used for the pasture of cattle and sheep. They are relatively flat, with some undulations that appear geological in nature. The land slopes gently downwards from north to south and there are a number of springs and areas of wet ground, particularly in the south, indicative of a high water table. Water runs along a large ditch located along the western side of the southernmost field and there are indications that this represents a western diversion of an earlier water course located approximately 15-25m to the east.

The underlying geology is bedrock of the Central Anglesey Shear Zone and Berw Shear Zone Mica Schist and Coedana Complex - Mafic Gneiss. The superficial deposits are largely unrecorded but in places the bedrock is overlain by Devensian Till (British Geological Survey 2013).

The site has been subject to an archaeological desk-based assessment (AMEC 2013), geophysical survey (University of Durham 2013) and archaeological evaluation trenching (Archaeology Wales 2014).

Excavations immediately to the north of the site along the route of the A55 revealed important evidence dating from the early Neolithic to the medieval period, in particular a late Iron Age / Romano-British farmstead consisting of a round house and several ancillary structures including a small industrial workshop and a possible granary. Further to the north, and approximately 500m from the site boundary, excavations at Capel Eithin (SAM: AN120) produced important evidence of occupation during periods spanning the Neolithic to the early medieval.

The archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of a total of 47 trenches across the proposed development area (see Figure 1). Archaeological features and deposits were recorded within 13 of these trenches, largely in the north and northeast areas of the site, and widely dispersed in the southern area of the site. No definitive dating evidence was contained within secured contexts although potential prehistoric activity is suggested by the presence of a chert core and struck lithics recovered from topsoil deposits. Curved ditch segments revealed in some trenches may indicate the presence of enclosures, burial mounds or buildings. Possible enclosure or field boundary ditches were also identified that may have parallels in the previous investigations to the north of the site. Potential Romano-British activity was suggested by a single pottery sherd and an undated stone-lined culvert. A probable post-medieval trackway, associated with the current farmstead, was also recorded.

In August 2015, Archaeology Wales undertook a programme of archaeological excavation of an area of c.7000 sq. m, encompassing the areas of archaeological evidence identified in Trenches 21 and 36 (Archaeology Wales report 1409, November 2015). This confirmed evidence for settlement in the form of pits, a hearth and a possible cereal- or nut-dryer, as well as a possible enclosure ditch. The features were concentrated in the north and west of the excavation area. Assessment of samples has established a good potential for environmental analysis, with hazel nuts, barley, apple and spelt being identified, characteristic of a Neolithic date. This is supported by the limited artefactual evidence, comprising three poorly preserved prehistoric sherds and

a small number of lithics.

3 The proposed archaeological work

The proposed archaeological work relates to the area of groundworks on the roundabout in the application area, as outlined in red on Figure 3.

The aim of the work will be to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site. The work will include the following elements:

- A watching brief
- The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive

4 Method Statement for the Watching Brief

General

The watching brief work will comply with the CIfA Standards and Guidance on Watching Briefs (2014). It will be undertaken during all sub-surface groundworks that may expose potential archaeological deposits.

The watching brief is intended to ensure that any buried remains located within the development site are fully investigated and recorded if revealed as a consequence of site works.

As defined by the CIfA (2014) 'the Watching Brief will provide an opportunity for the archaeologists present to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard'.

If such a find is made, representatives of GAPS and the Developer will be informed and a site meeting organised as appropriate. If, as a result of the meeting, GAPS recommend that further work is undertaken, for example the excavation of specific areas or features, AW will prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation for the work and an estimate of all associated costs.

Recording

Recording will be carried out using Archaeology Wales recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc), using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.

Written, drawn and photographic records of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 18 mega pixels or above.

Plans and sections will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required, and these will be related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

Monitoring

GAPS will be contacted prior to the commencement of ground works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

GAPS will be provided with notice of the start date no less than 5 working days prior to the

commencement of the work.

Any changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation that the contractor may wish to make after approval will be communicated to GAPS.

Representatives of GAPS (or, if appropriate GAPS) will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the watching brief. GAPS will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during post-excavation.

Artefacts

Archaeological artifacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be cleaned and labelled using an accession number which will be obtained from Llangefni Museum. A single number sequence will be allocated to all finds. The artifacts will be stored appropriately until they are deposited with the museum.

All artefacts recovered during the project will be retained and be related to the contexts from which they were derived. All typologically distinct and closely datable finds will be recorded three-dimensionally.

Any finds which are considered to be in need of immediate conservation will be referred to a UKIC qualified conservator (Phil Parkes of Cardiff Conservation Services).

A catalogue by context of all artefactual material found, quantified by number, weight, or both, and containing sketches of significant artefacts will be compiled.

Pottery will be analysed to the standards outlined in "Guidelines for the Preparation of Pottery Archives" as prepared by the Study Group for Roman Pottery in consultation with the IFA. All other material will be analysed following the advice given in the Institute of Field Archaeologists: Guidelines for Finds Work.

The requirements for the conservation of artefacts will be unpredictable until after the completion of the fieldwork. AW will ensure that at least minimum acceptable standards are achieved (the UK Institute of Conservation's Guidelines for the Treatment of Finds from Archaeological Site should be used as guidance).

Environmental, palaeoenvironmental and technological samples

Samples will be taken where necessary when significant deposits are located. These will be retained for processing. The level of post-excavation processing will be dependent on the results of the watching brief and following discussion with an environmental specialist and GAPS.

Any features containing deposits of environmental, palaeoenvironmental or technological significance will be sampled. If required, the project manager will arrange, through a suitably qualified expert, the assessment of the environmental and/or palaeoenvironmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits. The assessment of potential should consider the guidelines set out in the English Heritage publication 'Environmental Archaeology' August 2011.

The requirements for the conservation of samples will be unpredictable until after the completion of the fieldwork. The archaeological contractor will ensure, however, that at least minimum acceptable standards are achieved (the UK Institute of Conservation's Guidelines for the Treatment of Finds from Archaeological Site should be used as guidance).

Human remains

Human remains will be left in situ, covered and protected when discovered. No further investigation will be permitted and GAPS and the local Coroner will be informed immediately. After discussion, it may be appropriate to take bone samples for C14 dating. If removal is essential it can only take place under the appropriate Ministry of Justice and Environmental Health regulations.

Specialists

In the event of certain finds/features etc. being discovered, the site archaeologist may have to seek specialist opinion for assistance. Such specialists will be accessed either internally within AW itself or from an external source. A list of external specialists is given in the table below.

Type	Name	Tel No.
Flint	Amelia Pannett	02920 899509
Animal bone	Jen Kitch	07739 093712
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Rachael Hall	01305 259751
Clay pipe	Hilary Major	01376 329316
Glass	Andy Richmond	01234 888800
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst	01759 368483
Metalwork	Kevin Leahy	01652 658261
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson	Bradford University
IA/Roman pottery	Jane Timby	01453 882851
Post Roman pottery	Mr Stephen Clarke	
Charcoal (wood ID)	John Carrot	01388 772167
Waterlogged wood	Nigel Nayling	University of Wales (Lampeter)
Molluscs and pollen	Dr James Rackham	01992 552256
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers	01443 233466

Treasure

If items that may be subject to the Law of Treasure Trove are recovered, the appropriate authorities will be notified, in accordance with The Treasure Act 1996, Code of Practice (2nd revision), England and Wales issues by the Department for Culture Media and Sport.

5 Method statement for the production of an illustrated Watching Brief Report and the deposition of the site archive

Report preparation

The watching brief report will contain the following:

- A fully representative description of the information gained from the watching brief above, even if this is largely negative.
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- At least one plan showing the site's location in respect to the local topography, as well as the position of all excavated areas.
- Suitably selected plans and sections of significant archaeological features. All plans and sections should be related to Ordnance Datum.
- Written descriptions of all features and deposits excavated and their considered interpretation.
- A summary report on the artefactual and ecofactual assemblage and an assessment of its potential for further study, prepared by suitably qualified individuals or specialists.
- A statement of the local and regional context of the archaeological remains identified.
- An impact assessment, with mitigation proposals, of the proposed development on the archaeological resource can be considered and presented for consideration. This could include the mapped archaeological potential of the site in relation to the proposed development.

Copies of the report will be sent to representatives of the Developer, GAPS and for inclusion in the HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required.

A summary report of the work will be submitted for publication to a national journal (eg Archaeology in Wales) no later than one year after the completion of the work.

The site archive

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and be deposited with Llangefni Museum on completion of site analysis and report production. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in EH MORPHE 2006. Arrangements will be made with the museum before work starts. Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, the report and the archive will be deposited not later than six months after completion of the work.

Other significant digital data generated by the survey (ie AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, etc) will be presented as part of the report on a CD/DVD. The format of this presented data will be agreed with the GAPS HER officer in advance of its preparation.

6 Resources and timetable

Standards

The field work will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice and in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (CIfA 2014).

Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. Overall management of the project will be undertaken by Kate Pitt ACIfA.

Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

Timetable of archaeological works

The work will be undertaken at the convenience of the client. No start date has yet been agreed, although works are expected to commence imminently.

Insurance

Archaeology Wales Limited (AW) holds Insurance through Towergate insurance services.

Health and safety

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the *Health & Safety at Work Act*, 1974, and the Health and Safety Policy Statement of AW.

AW will produce a detailed Risk Assessment for approval by the client before any work is undertaken.

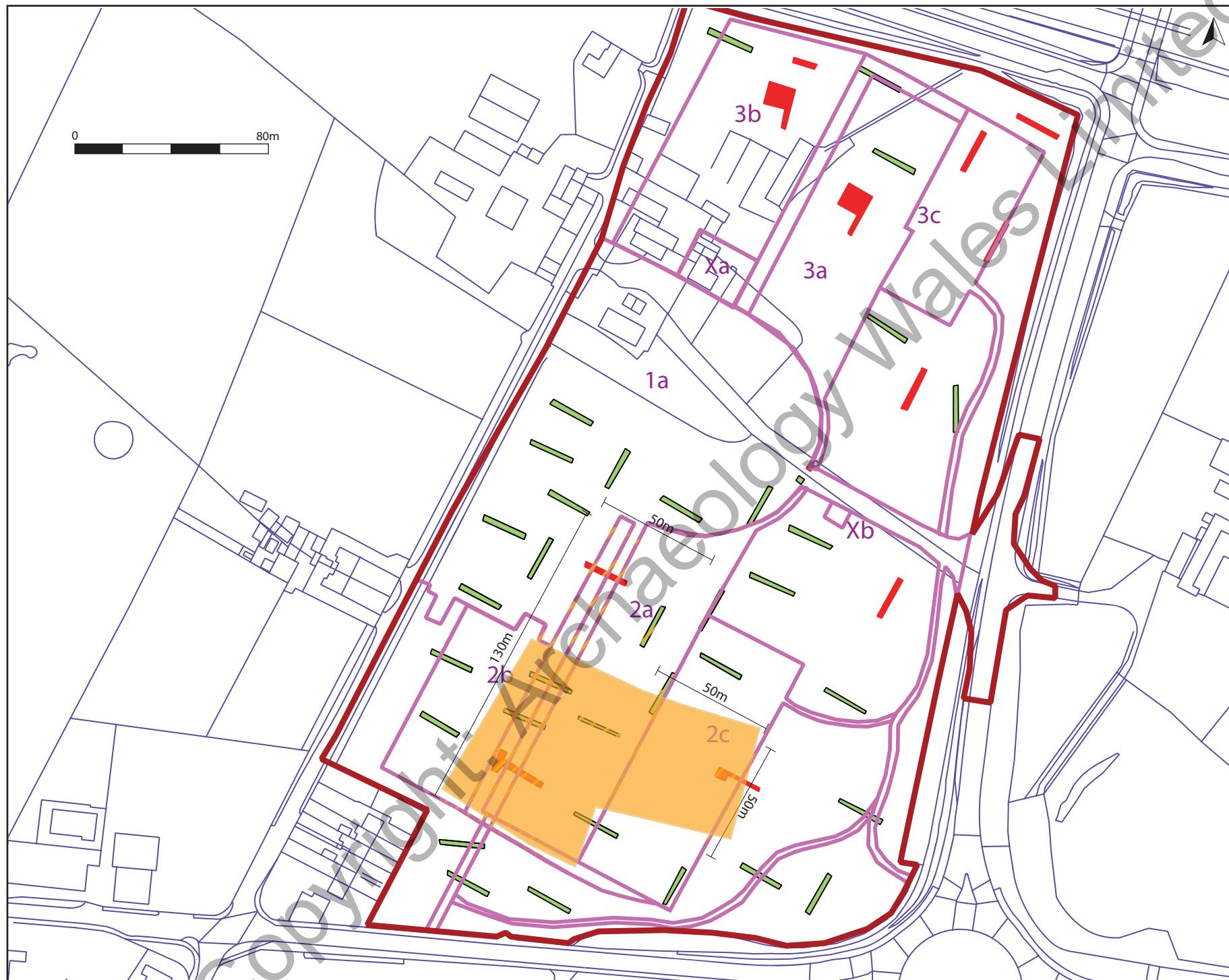
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Durham University 2013 J7, A55, Gaerwen, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey Archaeological Services, Durham University report no. 3194

Pitt, K and Shobbrook, A, 2015 Excavation at Cefn Du Farm, Gaerwen, Anglesey, Archaeology Wales Report No. 1409



- Site Boundary
- Phased development
- Area of strip map & sample 2015
- Evaluation trench containing archaeological features
- Evaluation trench containing no features

Figure 1.
Site Location Plan

PHASE 1			
1a	5,000sqm	3 stories	151 parking spaces
TOTAL	5,000sqm		151 parking spaces
SUB-TOTAL	5,000sqm		151 parking spaces

PHASE 2			
2a	4,000sqm	3 stories	98 parking spaces
2b	2,776sqm	2 stories	42 parking spaces
2c	1,093sqm	2 stories	61 parking spaces
TOTAL	7869sqm		201 parking spaces
SUB-TOTAL	12,869sqm		352 parking spaces

PHASE 3			
3a	4,000sqm	3 stories	76 parking spaces
3b	4,000sqm	3 stories	96 parking spaces
3c	1,640sqm	3 stories	42 parking spaces
Xa	194sqm*	2 stories	0 parking spaces
TOTAL	9,834sqm		214 parking spaces
TOTAL(ALL)	22,703sqm		566 parking spaces



Figure 2
Plan of Phase 1a



Figure 3
Plan of Phase 1a
Roundabout

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APPENDIX IV: Archive Cover Sheet

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ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Land at Cefn Du Farm, Gaerwen, Anglesey

Site Name:	Menai Science Park
Site Code:	MSP/16/WB
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR 248870, 372120
Site Type:	Green Field
Project Type:	Watching brief
Project Manager:	Kate Pitt
Project Dates:	July 2016
Categories Present:	Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	Gwynedd Museum
Number of Finds Boxes:	NA
Location of Finds:	NA
Museum Reference:	NA
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

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