Archaeology Wales ited

Menai Science Park, Gaerwen:

Archaeological Evaluation



By Ian Davies & Mark Houliston

Report No. 1273



Archaeology Wales Limited, Rhos Helyg, Cwm Belan, Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6QF Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371 E-mail: admin@arch-wales.co.uk

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Prepared For: Parc Gwyddoniaeth Menai, Menai Science Park

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Summary

In August 2014 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out a trenched evaluation on land at Cefn Du Farm, Gaerwen, Anglesey (centred on NGR 248870, 372120). The evaluation comprised the excavation of 47 distinct areas, predominantly 20m long trenches, 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, prior to the submission of a planning application for a proposed Science Park for the University of Bangor. The trenches were spread evenly across the site, although some were positioned to target possible archaeological features identified by a previous geophysical survey. The site is located in an area of known archaeological and historical importance.

Following the initial excavation of 40 trenches measuring 20m by 2m, GAPS recommended the excavation of seven additional trenches and pits, and the enlargement of four of the existing ones. Thirteen out of the 47 trenches and pits contained archaeological features.

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 a 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 even the external drip gullies of buildings.

The earlier of two ditches identified in the north-eastern field (Trench 4) tentatively also belongs to this group. However, it was replaced by 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.

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, located in the northeast (Trench 45), represent the only evidence other than the farmhouse for post-medieval occupation.

It is recommended that an archaeological 'strip, map and sample excavation' is carried out in those parts of the site that are threatened by the proposed development, where they lie in the centre of the southern field, the northern half of the north-eastern field, and in the smaller north-western field, as these represent the areas with most, all-be-it moderate, archaeological potential.

1. Introduction

In August 2014 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out a trenched evaluation on three fields at Cefn Du Farm, Gaerwen, Anglesey (centred on NGR 248870, 372120), hereafter 'the site'. The evaluation was undertaken in two phases, the initial excavation of forty, 20.0m long, trenches being followed by the excavation of seven further trenches and test pits, and the enlargement of four of the original ones. The work was undertaken on behalf of Menai Science Park, on the recommendation of the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS), prior to the submission of a planning application 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 (**Fig. 1**). 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.

The work followed a previous Desk-based Assessment and Site Visit (Amec 2013), a Geophysical Survey (Durham University 2013) (**Fig. 2**) and an Evaluation of the Assessment and Geophysical Survey (Amec 2013a).

The Desk-based Assessment and Site Visit (Amec 2013) did not identify any designated historic assets within the site boundary. However, it was noted that 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.

In addition to examining the results of these previous excavations, the Desk-based Assessment looked at the effect of the proposed development on historic assets located within pre-defined study areas. The majority of these comprised Grade II listed buildings located in the village of Gaerwen, the closest being an eighteenth century windmill located 120m from the site boundary.

The Desk-based Assessment concluded that the proposed development is unlikely to result in any substantial effect on the settings of any designated assets. However, the proximity of the two previous multi-period excavations to the north of the site, both of which uncovered evidence of at least regional significance, meant that the site was identified as having a high potential for the presence of archaeological remains. As a result, GAPS recommended that a geophysical survey of the site be undertaken.

The Geophysical Survey (Durham University 2013) (**Fig. 2**) identified a few features of potential archaeological interest, including a field boundary, pits and a pond, and a number of probable field drains, although the results were not indicative of extensive or significant archaeological remains. In was noted, however, that strong anomalies, which were probably caused by the underlying geology, dominated the results from the north-eastern part of the site, so archaeological features located in this area are likely to have been missed.

An evaluation of the results of the Assessment and Geophysical Survey (Amec 2013a) concluded that because the geological features are not judged to have significantly effected the survey results across the majority of the site, there is no indication of the presence of intense or complex archaeological remains within the site.

As a result of the Desk-based Assessment, Site Visit and Geophysical Survey, GAPS recommended the excavation of forty, 20.0m long, evaluation trenches across the site (**Fig. 3**). The locations of the trenches were agreed with AW beforehand, the objective being to investigate all the area associated with the proposed planning application. The aim was to provide relatively uniform coverage across the site, although care was taken to target the few potential features identified by the geophysical survey.

Both the evaluation trenching and the subsequent phases of post-excavation analysis and reporting have been undertaken to the requirements set out in a Written Scheme of Investigations (see Appendix 1). This was prepared by AW on behalf of Menai Science Park and subsequently approved by GAPS on behalf of Isle of Anglesey County Council / Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn.

The work was managed by Mark Houliston (MIfA) and supervised by Ian Davies. The AW Project Number is 2256 and the Site Code MSP/14/EV.

2. Site Description

2.1 Location, Topography and Geology

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).

2.2 Historical Background and Previous Archaeological Work (Fig 4.)

A brief historical assessment was carried out as part of the Desk-based Assessment (Amec 2013).

No previous archaeological investigations have taken place within the site; although to the immediate north a program of archaeological work was undertaken prior to the construction of the A55 (see fig. 4). An initial evaluation at Cefn Du (Cutler et al 2012) was undertaken by GAT in 1999 and identified a rubble spread indicative of prehistoric settlement. Trial trenching also revealed a corn drying kiln and some possible prehistoric features. Subsequently, because of the high potential of the site, the entire length of the corresponding road corridor was excavated (centred on NGR 249140, 372290).

Early Neolithic occupation consisted of circular pits containing charcoal-rich deposits and heat-shattered burnt stone. A single, well defined, post-hole was recorded in association with this group and three short gullies were identified nearby. Two of these were irregular in shape and one was arc-shaped. The latter was filled with charcoal and burnt stone, probably 'potboilers'. No datable artefacts were found, but the charcoal from one of the pits was radiocarbon dated to 4050-3790 BC (Cuttler et al 2012, 9).

Mid to late Neolithic evidence was represented by a group of twelve pits, six of which formed an arc 6m long. Three of these formed a cluster, while the others were located immediately to the south. Some of them had been truncated by later field boundaries. Abraded sherds dating to the mid to late Neolithic were recovered and one pit contained a large serrated piece of flint, probably late Neolithic in date. Radiocarbon dating of charcoal recovered from one of the pits gave a date of 3640-3360 BC. The group is thought to represent domestic activity. It was noteworthy that two types of pottery thought to be chronologically distinct were found together in three instances. (Cuttler et al 2012, 9)

Mid to late Iron Age to Romano-British activity at Cefn Du was represented by a farmstead comprising a 8.2m (internal) diameter round house and several ancillary structures that had been terraced into the hillside. Archaeomagnetic dating of a hearth within the house to AD 120-170 probably represents the final occupation period (Cuttler et al 2012, 18). The settlement included a small industrial workshop and a rectangular nine post structure, thought to be a granary.

Early medieval activity was represented by reuse of the roundhouse ruin and significant quantities of germinated barley, probably intended for malting, which produced a radiocarbon date of 390-720 AD. A stone surface and two associated structures were also located.

Medieval occupation was represented by a corn dryer. Its period of use was dated to AD 1000-1280 from radiocarbon analysis of wheat and barley grains found in an associated pit (Cutler, Davidson and Hughes 2012).

At Cefn-du farm a possible, pre-19th century, field system was identified. An assessment of estate maps undertaken by GAT and the National Library showed that the remains of the round house had become part of the north-western corner of a field named Cae Carrig on a map dating to 1756 (NLW Ms Map Vol. 53), while a later estate map dated c.1820-1840 shows the reorganisation of the field system, which was part of the Holland estate and remained mostly unchanged until the end of the 20th century, suggesting elements of the roundhouse were visible until the end of the 20th century.

Archaeological investigations in the wider study area have mainly focused on Capel Eithin scheduled monument (SAM: AN120), located approximately 500m to the north of the site (White 1981; White and Smith 1999). Significant discoveries from the Neolithic period

onwards included a Bronze Age cremation cemetery, a stone-built Roman structure, 6.5m square, set within an earlier enclosure, which may have had a ritual function, and the remains of an early medieval cemetery, one of the most extensively excavated in western Britain (Williams 2006, 150). The graves forming the cemetery seem to have focussed around a central structure built within a rectangular trench that had straight sides and a flat bottom. The structure was accessed from the east and had a clay floor. Despite the name of the site, no religious building, either associated with the burials or otherwise, has yet been found in the area. The excavators noted that an inscribed sixth or seventh-century (DEVORIGI) stone, now lost but recorded in a c. 1698 manuscript, may have originated from the early medieval cemetery at Capel Eithin (Williams 2006, 153).

It is apparent that below ground archaeological remains are highly likely to continue beyond the excavated areas at both Cefn Du and Capel Eithin. This has clear implications for the site, particularly its northern areas.

3. Aims and Objectives

The objective of the evaluation was primarily to identify archaeological remains at the site by the excavation of a series of strategically placed trail trenches (**Figs. 2 & 3**). The placement of the trenches was based on the results of the previous Desk-based Assessment and Geophysical Survey and on the need to achieve a uniform coverage across the site.

This report provides details of the results of this work and will be used to inform a mitigation strategy to limit the impact of development on the archaeological resource.

4. Methodology

A total of 40 evaluation trenches was excavated across the site during the initial phase of investigations, with the locations of each agreed with GAPS beforehand. All of these trenches were approximately 20m long and 1.8m wide.

The trenches were excavated using a tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket to either the top of the uppermost surviving archaeological horizon or to the top of the natural soil horizon, whichever was encountered first.

The methodology followed by the excavation team is set out in detail in the WSI (see Appendix II).

Subsequently, following a site monitoring visit by GAPS on behalf of Isle of Anglesey County Council / Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn by GAPS, seven further evaluation pits and trenches were excavated and several of the previous trenches were enlarged. The evaluation was conducted between the 15th and 24th September 2014.

Out of the 47 areas investigated, only thirteen (2, 4, 6, 18, 21, 34, 36, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46 and 47) identified possible archaeological features.

5. Results

In the following descriptions, all the trenches are 20m long and 1.8m wide unless stated otherwise.

Context numbers from fills and other deposits are in round brackets, while cuts numbers are in square brackets. Detailed trench figures (plans and sections) have only been included if they contained identifiable features.

5.1 Trench descriptions

Trench 1 (Plate 1)

Trench 1 was located in the northwest corner of the site. It was aligned NE/SW and was approximately 60cm deep. Topsoil was approximately 30cm deep and overlay a compacted sub-soil deposit of stony, bright greyish yellow, silty clay. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 2 (Fig. 5a & 5b, Plates 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7)

Trench 2 was located approximately 65m northeast of Cefn Du farmhouse and was aligned NNE/SSW. The first phase excavation of a 20.0m long trench was followed by the second phase addition of a 10.0m by 10.0m area located against the north-western side of the trench's north-eastern end.

Overall depth within the trench varied. At its southwest end the depth from the current ground surface to the base was approximately 1m. This was greater than in other trenches due to the presence of a thick overburden deposit (T2-015), which contained modern plastic materials and rubbish. In the north, the depth was closer to 50cm. Topsoil (T2-016) was approximately 20cm deep, and overlay a compacted natural deposit of stony, bright greyish yellow, silty clay at the southwest end. At the northeast end, the natural was a richer, mid orangey brown, colour and composed mainly of sandy silt.

No archaeology was revealed at the southwest end of the original trench. In the enlarged northern area, however, a, regularly sided ditch [T2-001], approximately 1.0m wide by 20cm deep, was revealed. It was aligned E/W and continued obliquely into both sides of the original trench section. A terminal end was probably located in the southwest, as no features were identified during the machine excavation of the enlarged area. However, the trench suffered from erosion resulting from very heavy rain, before hand-cleaning took place, so it is not certain that ephemeral traces of the feature did not survive initially within this area.

A single fill (T2-002), consisting of uniform, pale mid reddish brown, sandy clay silt, with occasional small stones, filled the ditch. On its northwest side were revealed five small and discreet post or stake holes (Group 018), which were between 10cm and 15cm in diameter. To the north of the ditch a small burnt feature [T2-003], approximately 50cm in diameter, containing mid-orangey brown, sandy-silt containing charcoal flecks (T2-004), was exposed. This was interpreted as a possible post-hole. A soil sample was taken from the feature and processed but no material was identified in the resulting flot or residue.

No finds in a secure context were recovered from the ditch or the small pit during excavation. The turn or terminal end located in the southwest indicates that the feature may represent part of an enclosure. It may be significant that the soil to the northwest of the ditch was a richer mid orangey brown, silty clay, and had a very slight luminescence to it; perhaps indicating a difference between contemporary internal and external deposits.

Trench 3 (Plate 8)

Trench 3 was located in the northwest corner of the site, approximately 40m to the southeast of Trench 1. It was aligned NE/SW and was approximately 40cm deep. Topsoil was approximately 25cm deep and overlay a compacted sub-soil deposit of stony, greyish yellow, silty clay. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 4 (Fig. 6 & 7, Plates 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 43 & 44)

Trench 4 was located approximately 60m to the NE of Cefn Du farmhouse and was aligned NE/SW. The first phase excavation of a 20.0m long trench was followed by the second phase addition of a 10.0m by 10.0m area located against the north-western side of the trench's north-eastern end.

The overall trench depth was 30cm and the soils within it differed markedly from those in Trench 2. Topsoil (T4-006) was approximately 20cm deep, and overlaid a uniform, bright greyish yellow, sandy clay silt (T4-007) & (T4-008), which contained charcoal and was approximately 10cm deep. This deposit overlaid a pale bright greyish yellow, occasionally stony, natural clay (T4-005).

Trench 4 contained a number of cut features. The first comprised a curvilinear ditch, approximately 15m long by 60cm wide and varying in depth between 5cm and 10cm [T4-001]. The main part of this ditch ran in a roughly N/S alignment, turning markedly to the SW at the southern end, with a more gradual turn to the NW as the ditch disappeared into the NW corner of the trench. The singular fill of this ditch was a uniform, mid reddish brown, clay silt, which contained a small amount of charcoal but very few stones (T4-002).

The second feature was another ditch, approximately 1m wide by 10cm deep, which clearly cut the curvilinear ditch 1.0m in from the northern end of the trench [T4-003]. This ditch was aligned E/W and ran beyond both sides of the trench. This ditch had been truncated, either by the machine excavation or by earlier intrusive activity such as ploughing. The singular fill was a uniform, mid reddish grey, clay silt (T4-004).

No dating evidence was found during the excavation of either ditch. In the centre of the ditch, there is a distinct break in the alignment. Both terminal ends seem to form a deliberate butt end terminus. This could be deceptive and the result of later intrusive truncation, but it may also be the location of the entrance to an enclosure, house or mound. At the southern end of the ditch, at the point where the ditch disappears into the east facing trench section is the possible remnant of a relic mound or occupation deposit (T4-007). This deposit was quite distinct and consisted of bright greyish yellow, sandy silt. In the south facing section of the north end of the trench, a soil very similar in character could be seen overlaying and sealing the fill of the curvilinear ditch (T4-008). This could be material that has eroded over and sealed the ditch through natural processes.

Seen from above, the second ditch feature [T4-003], running E/W and cutting the curvilinear ditch, had a very slight curve to it. This tentatively suggests a connection between the features.

During the second phase of investigative work, a 10m x10m box trench was excavated against Trench 4 to explore the possibility of further archaeology associated with ditch features [T4-001] and [T4-003]. A ditch segment similar to [T4-003] was revealed, on an alignment which showed that together the two formed a continuous curvilinear ditch on a NNW/SSE alignment. The dimensions of the latter ditch section were the same as the first, apart from depth, which was shallower at approximately 10cm, suggesting heavier truncation in this area, perhaps due to ploughing. No continuation of ditch [T4-001] was revealed within the box trench, suggesting that, if [T4-001] is circular in form, its continuation is located beyond the edge of the 10x10m trench extension. No dating evidence was recovered.

The exceptionally dry ground conditions made the identification and excavation of further features difficult, but two further post holes were revealed. Post hole [T4-011] was approximately 40cm in diameter and 15cm deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill composed of a very friable yellowish/grey sandy silt (T4-012). Post hole [T4-009] had a more irregular, deeper and sharper profile, and was approximately 30cm in diameter, with a depth of 25cm and a flat regular base. It contained a single fill of friable, mid yellowish brown, sandy silt material (T4-010). The northern edge of [T4-009] had a more stepped profile as opposed to the more vertical southern edge. The fills of both post holes were very similar to one another, which suggests that they were contemporary. No dating evidence was recovered from either feature.

Trench 5 (Plate 18)

Trench 5 was located approximately 80m to the southeast of Cefn Du Farm. It was aligned NW/SE and was approximately 50cm deep. Topsoil was 25cm deep and overlay a compacted sub-soil deposit of gravel rich, greyish yellow, silty sand. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 6 (Fig. 8, Plate 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 & 24)

Trench 6 was located approximately 100m to the SE of Cefn Du farmhouse and was aligned NE/SW.

The trench was shallow with the topsoil (T6-001) varying in depth between 20 and 30cm. Below this was a mixed, gravelly, mid orangey brown, silty sand deposit (T6-002), which was virtually identical in character to the underlying natural subsoil (T6-010).

Trench 6 contained three archaeological features. Feature [T6-003] comprised of a small ovoid fire pit or burnt post hole 52cm long, 40cm wide by 8cm deep, orientated E/W. It was situated close to the northern end of the trench and contained two fills. Secondary fill (T6-004) was approximately 5cm deep and comprised of a mottled mid orangey brown, silty clay, with inclusions of orange burnt clay, charcoal and small stones. A soil sample was taken from this fill and processed, but no material was identified in the resulting flot or residue. Primary fill (T6-005) was approximately 2-3cm deep and comprised of mid greyish-brown silty sand with no inclusions.

Almost immediately to the east of [T6-003], and partially in the trench section, was feature [T6-006]. This was an irregular and uneven sub-rectangular post hole, 32cm long, on a N/S alignment. Its width could not be determined and it was10cm deep. The fill (T6-007) comprised of mid greyish brown, silty sand with inclusions of small, tightly packed stones.

The evidence suggests that the feature was cut to contain a narrow, angled post, with the stones added as packing.

At the opposite end of Trench 6 was revealed a large possible cooking or fire pit [T6-008], 60cm in diameter and 20cm deep and forming a slightly irregular ovoid with a flat, slightly uneven base. The singular fill (T6-009) comprised of very mixed and mottled dark orangey brown, charcoal rich, silty sand. A soil sample was taken from this fill and processed, but no material was identified in the resulting flot or residue. At the base of the pit, impressed into the natural (T6-010), was a very distinct layer of small and irregular heat affected angular stones varying between 3cm and 15cm in diameter.

Due to the distance between the features within Trench 6, it is impossible to say if pit [T6-008] had a direct structural relationship with features [T6-003] and [T6-006]. A small flint assemblage was recovered from the topsoil during the trench clean.

Trench 7 (Plate 25)

Trench 7 was located approximately 120m to the southeast of Cefn Du Farm. It was aligned NNW/SSE and was approximately 35cm deep. Topsoil was approximately 25cm deep and overlay a compacted sub-soil deposit of gravely, grey yellow, silty sand. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 8

Trench 8 was located in the NW corner of the southern field, south of Cefn Du Farm. It was aligned NW/SE and was approximately 35cm deep. Topsoil was approximately 25cm deep and overlay a compacted sub-soil deposit of gravel rich, greyish yellow, silty sandy clay. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 9

Trench 9 was located approximately 20m to the south of Trench 8. It was also aligned NW/SE and was approximately 30cm deep. Topsoil was approximately 30cm deep and overlay a compacted sub-soil deposit of gravel rich, greyish yellow, silty sand. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 10

Trench 10 was located approximately 45m to the south of Trench 9. It was aligned NW/SE and was approximately 35cm deep. Topsoil was approximately 25cm to 35cm deep and overlay a sub-soil deposit of gravely, yellow-brown, clay/sand. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 11

Trench 11 was located approximately 30m to the south of Trench 10, approximately half way between Cefn Du Farm and the southern end of the site. It was aligned NW/SE and was approximately 35cm deep. Topsoil was approximately 25cm deep and overlay a compacted sub-soil deposit of gravely, light grey-brown, clay/ sand. A deeper area of more silty material at the eastern end of the trench could indicate the location of a now disused stream. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 12 & 13

Trenches 12 and 13 were located to the south of Trench 11, nearer to the south-western limit of the site. Both were aligned NW/SE and were approximately 25cm to 35cm deep. Topsoil

was approximately 25cm deep and overlay a compacted sub-soil deposit of gravely, light yellow-brown, clayey sand and silt. A with Trench 11, a deeper area of more silty material in the eastern half of the trench could indicate the location of a now disused stream. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 14

Trench 14 was located approximately 100m to the southeast of Cefn Du Farm. It was aligned NW/SW and was approximately 35cm deep. Topsoil was approximately 25cm deep and overlay a compacted sub-soil deposit of gravel rich, greyish yellow, silty sand. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 15

Trench 15 was located to the southwest of Trench 14, approximately 110m to the southeast of Cefn Du Farm. It was aligned NW/SE and was approximately 35cm deep. Topsoil was approximately 25cm deep and overlay a compacted sub-soil deposit of gravel rich, greyish yellow, silty sand. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 16

Trench 16 was located to the southwest of Trench 15, approximately 140m south of Cefn Du Farm. It was aligned NE/SW and was approximately 45cm deep. Topsoil was approximately 25cm deep and overlay a compacted sub-soil deposit of gravel rich, greyish yellow, silty sand. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 17

Trench 17 was located southwest of Trench 14, approximately 140m southeast of Cefn Du Farm. It was aligned NW/SE and was approximately 35cm deep. Topsoil was approximately 25cm deep and overlay a compacted sub-soil deposit of gravel rich, greyish yellow, silty sand. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 18 (Fig. 9, Plate 26, 27, 28 & 29)

Trench 18 was located approximately 15m SE of Trench 16 and was aligned ESE/WNW.

The trench was relatively shallow, with a modern topsoil (T18-006) 20cm in depth, above an earlier plough soil approximately 10cm deep (T18-007). The two deposits were very similar in character. The sequence overlaid a natural deposit of light greyish yellow, silty clay (T18-008).

Trench 18 contained two archaeological features. Feature [T18-001] was a curvilinear ditch 1.40m wide by 32cm deep running obliquely across the east end of the trench in a NNW/SSE alignment. It comprised of two fills: the primary fill (T18-002) consisted of a mottled mid yellowish grey, silty clay, 15cm deep with small rounded stones varying between 5-8cm in diameter; the secondary fill (T18-005) consisted of a darker, mid yellowish grey, sandy silt 20cm deep with a low clay content.

A second feature [T18-003], a stone filled land drain, was 45cm wide and 42cm deep, with steep but regular sides and a flat, regular base. It had an unusual, sharply curving, profile to the SW across the trench floor. A single fill (T18-004) consisted of densely packed angular stones varying in size and form from 10cm to 30cm in diameter, in which was incorporated drainage silt.

A flint core (see Section 5.2) was recovered from the base of the topsoil, being redeposited from its *in situ* location, perhaps by ploughing.

Trench 19

Trench 19 was located approximately 20m to the east of Trench 12. It was aligned NW/SE and was approximately 35cm deep. Topsoil was approximately 25cm deep and overlay a compacted sub-soil deposit of gravel rich, greyish yellow, silty sand. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 20

Trench 20 was also located approximately 20m to the southeast of Trench 12, although it was south of Trench 19. It was aligned NW/SE and was approximately 40cm deep. Topsoil was approximately 25cm deep and overlay a compacted sub-soil deposit of gravelly, grey yellow, silty sand. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 21 (Fig. 10a & 10b, Plate 30, 32 & 33)

Trench 21 was located to the south of Trench 20, 215m SSW of Cefn Du farmhouse and was aligned SE/NW. The trench was later extended, with the addition of a perpendicular section at its north-western end. No features were identified in the extended area.

Topsoil (T21-001) varied in depth between 10cm and 15cm. The underlying plough soil (T21-002) varied between 15cm and 20cm and this overlaid the natural subsoil (T21-011).

Trench 21 contained four archaeological features: a large sub-circular pit [T21-003], a small ovoid hearth or burnt post hole [T21-005], a possible small post hole [T21-009] and an irregular curvilinear feature [T21-010].

The sub circular pit [T21-003] was 70cm in diameter and 60cm deep, with a U shaped profile and gently sloping sides to a largely flat base, although at least half of the feature continued into the south facing trench section. The singular fill (T21-004) comprised dark greyish brown, silty sand with frequent flecks of charcoal and occasional small angular stones between 5cm and 10cm in diameter. The lack of any evidence of intense or *in situ* heat such as burnt clay or heat affected natural suggests that this feature is a rubbish pit rather than, say, a cooking pit. A soil sample was taken from the fill and processed, but no material was identified in the resulting flot or residue.

The small sub ovoid feature [T21-005] was almost identical in character to feature [T21-003] in Trench 6, and was approximately 50cm long by 30cm wide and was aligned N/S and with a depth of 10cm. The singular fill (T21-006) comprised mixed, mid orangey brown, silty clay, with frequent inclusions of charcoal and burnt clay. The close proximity of this feature to pit [T21-003] strongly suggests a contemporary relationship and activity, possibly of a domestic nature.

Considered together, features [T21-007] and [T21-010] comprised an ephemeral and irregular curvilinear gully located at western end of the trench. The gully was approximately 20cm wide and 20-30cm deep. The length was difficult to determine, but was estimated to be approximately 1.5m. The secondary fill [T21-007] consisted of mid greyish brown, silty sand, with some clay content, and flecks of charcoal and burnt clay. The primary fill (T21-009) consisted of uniform light grey, silty clay and was between 6cm and 8cm deep.

Trench 22 (Plate 34)

Trench 22 was located approximately 100m to the southeast of Cefn Du Farm. It was aligned NE/SW and was approximately 30cm deep. Topsoil was approximately 20cm to 25cm deep and overlay a compacted subsoil of grey brown, gravelly, silt/clay. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 23

Trench 23 was located approximately 120m to the southeast of Cefn Du Farm. It was aligned NW/SE and was approximately 30cm deep. Topsoil was approximately 20cm to 25cm deep and overlay a compacted subsoil of grey brown, gravelly, clay. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 24

Trench 24 was located approximately 120m to the south of Cefn Du Farm. It was aligned NE/SW and was approximately 30cm deep. Topsoil was approximately 20cm deep and overlay a 0 sub-soil deposit of gravely, greyish yellow, clay - silt. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 25

Trench 25 was located approximately 20m to the east of Trench 24. It was also aligned NE/SW and was approximately 20cm to 25cm deep. Topsoil was approximately 25cm deep and overlay a compacted subsoil deposit of gravel rich, grey brown, silty sand. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 26

Trench 26 was located approximately 25m to the south of Trench 23. It was aligned NW/SE and was approximately 25cm deep. Topsoil was approximately 25cm deep and overlay a compacted subsoil deposit of gravel rich, grey brown, silty sand. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 27

Trench 27 was located approximately 10m to 30m to the south of Trench 25. It was aligned NW/SE and was approximately 30cm deep. Topsoil was approximately 20cm deep and overlay a compacted subsoil of gravelly, light grey brown, silty sand. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 28

Trench 28 was located approximately 10m to 40m to the southwest of Trench 27. It was aligned NE/SW and was approximately 30cm deep. Topsoil was approximately 20cm deep and overlay a subsoil deposit of gravel rich, light grey brown, silty sand. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 29

Trench 29 was located approximately 10m to 40m to the southwest of Trench 28. It was aligned NW/SE and was approximately 35cm deep. Topsoil was approximately 25cm deep and overlay a compacted subsoil of gravel rich, light grey brown, silty sand. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 30

Trench 30 was located between Trenches 29, 33 and 21, in the southern half of the southern field. It was aligned NW/SE and was approximately 30cm deep. Topsoil was approximately 25cm deep and overlay a compacted subsoil deposit of gravelly, light grey brown, silty sand. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 31

Trench 31 was located in the southwest part of the southern field, next to Trench 32. It was aligned approximately W/E and was approximately 35cm deep. Topsoil was approximately 25cm deep and overlay a sub-soil deposit of gravely, grey brown, silty sand. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 32

Trench 32 was located in the southwest part of the southern field, next to Trench 312. It was aligned NW/SE and was approximately 35cm deep. Topsoil was approximately 25-30cm deep and overlay a sub-soil deposit of gravely, greyish brown, silty sand. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 33

Trench 33 was located approximately 20-30m to the east of Trenches 31 and 32. It was aligned NW/SE and was approximately 35cm deep. Topsoil was approximately 25-30cm deep and overlay a sub-soil deposit of gravely, greyish brown, silty sand. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 34 (Fig. 11, Plate 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42)

Trench 34 was located approximately 150m to the SE of Cefn Du farmhouse, and was orientated NE/SW.

It was approximately 30cm deep. The topsoil (T34-010) was 20cm in depth with the underlying plough soil (T34-012) approximately 10cm in depth. Below this was the natural subsoil.

Trench 34 contained four archaeological features, three of which were linear ditches [T34-001], [T34-003] and [T34-008], and one a neatly constructed stone culvert [T34-005]. The three ditches formed a T shaped intersection, with [T34-001] and [T34-008] appearing to form one ditch in a N/S alignment and [T34-003] running off to the west into the east facing trench section. Subsequent excavation of a dog leg section at the intersection of [T34-001] and [T34-003] demonstrated that the ditches were probably contemporary. The stone culvert [T34-005] appears to have been cut into ditch [T34-003] at a later date.

Ditch [T34-001] was a shallow linear ditch aligned N/S, 50cm wide by 20cm deep, and running obliquely from the NE end of the trench to the SW. The profile was U shaped, with a regular flat base and gently sloping sides. The singular fill (T34-002) was comprised of compact and uniform, mid yellowish brown, fine sandy silt, flecked with manganese, with occasional angular stones 6-20cm in diameter.

Ditch [T34-003] was a shallow linear ditch aligned E/W, with a very similar profile to [T34-001] on its northern edge and an identical fill (T34-004) to that of [T34-001]. However, the

southern edge of [T34-003] had been almost completely removed by the stone culvert [T34-005].

Ditch [T34-008] was almost identical in character to [T34-001] in both its form and the nature of its singular fill (T34-009). It is likely that ditch [T34-008] formed a continuation of ditch [T34-001] on the same N/S alignment, but this was not provable due to the insertion of the stone culvert [T34-005] through E/W ditch [T34-003].

Culvert [T34-005] was a narrow, but carefully constructed, stone culvert approximately 40cm wide by 35cm deep, running on an E/W alignment, and appeared to have been inserted into ditch [T34-003]. It comprised angular and irregular shaped, un-bonded, stones (T34-006) varying in size from 10cm to 30cm across. The sides of the culvert had been laid with stones positioned vertically on the inside of the construction cut [T34-005], with the capping stones laid flat on top of them to form a typical box profile. The singular fill (T34-007) consisted of uniform, dark reddish brown, clay silt, which contained a small amount of charcoal. No dating evidence was recovered, but the distinct construction and character of the culvert, in contrast to the simple stone backfilled land drain found in Trench 18, suggests that it could be Romano-British in origin. A soil sample was taken from this fill and processed, but no material was identified in the resulting flot or residue.

Trench 35

Trench 35 was located approximately 40m to the south of Trench 34. It was aligned NW/SE and was approximately 30cm deep. Topsoil was approximately 25cm deep and overlay a compacted subsoil deposit of gravel rich, light grey brown, clayey silt sand. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 36

Trench 36 was located approximately 200m to the south of Cefn Du farmhouse, and was orientated SE/NW.

Due to poor weather and subsequent flooding, difficulties were experienced in excavating and recording features identified during the initial excavation of the trench. A linear ditch running in a NW/SE alignment approximately 1.10m wide was revealed at the western end of the trench [T36-101]. The fill (T36-102) consisted of pale yellowish grey, sandy silt, with low clay content.

A small perpendicular extension was cut in a south-westerly direction from the northwest end of the trench during the first phase of the evaluation in an attempt to better understand the alignment of the ditch and its relationship with other possible features. Hand cleaning revealed further evidence of the ditch. It was approximately 30cm in diameter and had a pale yellowish grey fill. The feature was ephemeral and careful excavation was required to avoid loss of definition.

Erosion resulting from heavy rain occurred after the feature had been excavated. As this caused the virtual disappearance of the feature, it was not planned. Unfortunately, no photographs were taken.

Subsequently, during the second phase of the evaluation, a small area located on the inside of the junction of the two trenches was excavated. No features were identified in this area.

Trench 37

Trench 37 was located in the southeastern part of the southern field, approximately 40m east of Trench 33. It was aligned NE/SW and was approximately 30cm deep. Topsoil was approximately 25cm deep and overlay a subsoil deposit of gravel rich, light greyish brown, silt sand. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 38

Trench 38 was located in the southeastern part of the southern field, approximately 30m east of Trench 37. It was aligned NW/SE and was approximately 30cm deep. Topsoil was approximately 25cm deep and overlay a subsoil deposit of gravel rich, light grey brown, silt sand. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 39

Trench 39 was located in the southeastern part of the southern field, approximately 40m south of Trench 35. It was aligned NW/SE and was approximately 30cm deep. Topsoil was approximately 25cm deep and overlay a subsoil deposit of gravel rich, light grey brown, silt sand. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 40

Trench 40 was located in the southeastern part of the southern field, approximately 30m east of Trench 38. It was aligned NE/SW and was approximately 35cm deep. Topsoil was approximately 25-30cm deep and overlay a subsoil deposit of gravel rich, grey brown, silt sand clay. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 41 (Fig. 12, Plates 45 & 46)

Trench 41 was excavated during the second phase of the evaluation. It was cut primarily to ascertain if ditch [T41-001], revealed in Trench 2 to the south, continued on a northerly alignment.

The trench was located approximately 100m to the north of Cefn Du farmhouse, and was orientated E/W. It was 10m long with an overall depth of approximately 40cm. The topsoil (T41-003) was approximately 20cm deep, the lower plough soil (T41-004) was approximately 10cm deep and the subsoil consisted of light yellowish grey sandy silt. The eastern half of the trench primarily comprised bedrock.

The trench contained only one archaeological feature, a linear ditch [T41-001] approximately 1m wide and 15cm deep. The ditch sides had a gently sloping profile with a flat base cut into the natural bedrock. The singular fill (T41-002) comprised of mid reddish brown, sandy silt, with low clay content, and with no charcoal inclusions or datable finds.

It is likely, though by no means certain, that the ditch [T41-001] in Trench 41 is the same as ditch [T41-001] in Trench 2. The ditch continues on a northerly alignment and is therefore most likely a field boundary ditch.

Trench 42 and 43 (Plates 47, 48 & 49)

Trenches 42 and 43 were excavated during the second phase of the evaluation. They were located approximately 75m to the SW of Cefn Du farmhouse.

Each trench was a 1m square, hand dug, sondage placed to examine the nature of the trackway that ran through Cefn Du farmyard on an ESE/WNW alignment. The trackway was approximately 5m wide and at least 160m long, although aerial photography evidence suggests that it may have continued along surviving hedge lines further to the WNW and ESE.

Trench 42 was excavated directly onto, and through, the cobbled surface of the trackway. Initial turf clearance over the cobbled surface revealed an irregular mix of well compacted round and angular cobbles 5-15cm in diameter. Removal of these revealed them to be sitting directly on the natural, light greyish yellow, subsoil, with no evidence of any earlier surfaces or construction deposits beneath. No dating evidence was recovered, but the nature of the cobbling and the lack of any further road surfaces or construction deposits beneath suggests a post-medieval origin for the trackway.

Trench 43 was located approximately 3m to the south of Trench 42. The objective was to ascertain whether or not any evidence for roadside ditching existed, or any further road surfacing off the current alignment of the trackway. The trench was cut to a depth of approximately 20cm and consisted of modern plough soil overlaying light yellowish grey stony natural subsoil. Two sherds of black, tin glazed, 'Buckley Ware', one sherd of blue and white transfer ware, a copper alloy button and coal fragments were recovered from the topsoil. No other archaeological features were revealed within the trench.

Trench 44

Trench 44 was excavated during the second phase of the evaluation. It was located approximately 80m to the southeast of Cefn Du Farm. It was aligned NW/SE and was approximately 30cm deep. Topsoil was approximately 25cm deep and overlay a compacted subsoil deposit of gravelly, greyish brown, silty sand. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 45 (Fig. 12, Plates 50, 51, 52, 53, 54 & 55)

Trench 45 was excavated during the second phase of the evaluation. It was located approximately 160m NE of Cefn Du farmhouse in the north-eastern part of the main north-eastern field and was aligned E/W.

Overall trench depth was 40cm deep. Topsoil (T45-001) was approximately 20-25cm deep, while the light yellowish brown sandy silt lower plough soil (T45-002) was of a similar depth. The natural subsoil deposit consisted of light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional mixed angular and rounded stones varying in size up to 20cm in diameter.

Trench 45 contained four archaeological features, which comprised a shallow circular pit [T45-004] with a singular fill (T45-005), a possible roadside ditch [T45-006] with a singular fill (T45-007), a metalled road surface (T45-008) and a possible wheel rut (T45-009). All of the features clustered at the eastern end of the trench, with no further features revealed elsewhere. However, one fragment of possible Roman-British pottery (see Section 5.2 below) was found at the west end of the trench within lower plough soil (T45-002).

The most noticeable feature was the metalled surface (T45-008). Measuring approximately 2.0m in width, aligned N/S and with a gentle but perceptible camber, it consisted of a layer of mixed angular and rounded stones varying in size from 10cm to 25cm in diameter. Some of these stones appeared dislodged and irregularly placed, which may be attributable to plough

damage. Above this layer survived the patchy remnant of a metalling layer of small pebbles which averaged approximately 2-3cm in diameter each. To the NW of the metalled surface, close to the south facing section edge, was a large rounded linear stone set on edge and approximately 20cm long, which may be a remnant of a kerb line that has been largely destroyed by later ploughing. The metalled surface appeared to sit within a shallow 'hollow way' on a downward slope, which tentatively suggests the original track-way pre-dated the metalled surface.

To the east of the metalled surface ran, what appeared to be, a shallow roadside ditch [T45-006]. Aligned as the metalled surface (T45-008) N/S, its width was approximately 50cm and depth 20cm. The ditch profile was rather irregular, with a gently sloping east facing side, but a much sharper sloping face in the west. The ditch base appeared slightly concave but regular. Two sub linear rounded stones were revealed at the northeast end of the ditch during excavation. These stones may be the remains of a stone capped culvert or lined open drain at the base of the ditch, but may also be natural stones set coincidently together in the subsoil. No evidence of a ditch was revealed on the western side of the surface.

The single ditch fill (T45-007) comprised mid yellowish grey, sandy silt, interspersed with small amounts of silty clay, which may be interpreted as a sign of long term exposure to the elements and water logging of the ditch base. Fill (T45-007) was sealed by lower plough soil deposit (T45-002), and contained no datable finds or charcoal.

To the immediate east of ditch, a flat-based cut, possibly a wheel rut [T45-009] was revealed. It was 30cm wide and up to 20cm deep, and had near-vertical sides as well as a flat base.

A singular fill (T45-010) comprised of mid yellowish grey, sandy silt, which contained no dating evidence or charcoal.

It was not possible to be certain if this feature was part of the roadside ditch [T45-006], possibly a re-cut, or another associated ditch, or was part of metalled surface (T45-008). Its location suggests a wheel rut, in that it sits between the metalled surface (T45-008) and the ditch [T45-009]. The overall condition of the metalled surface (T45-008) was good, with no obvious potholes for example.

To the immediate east of ditch [T45-006] was revealed a shallow, circular feature of unknown function [T45-004]. The feature measured 86cm in diameter by 8cm deep, with shallow sides and a flat base cut into the natural subsoil (T45-003). It appeared heavily truncated, possibly by later ploughing. The fill (T45-005) comprised mid yellowish brown, silty clay with very occasional small stones, but no charcoal or datable finds.

Trench 46 (Fig. 13, Plates 57 & 58)

Trench 46 was excavated during the second phase of the evaluation. It was located approximately 140m NE of Cefn Du farmhouse in the north-eastern part of the main north-eastern field and was aligned NE/SW. The trench depth was 50cm, with the topsoil 40cm deep and the underlying, mid orangey brown, soil 10cm deep. The natural subsoil consisted of mid yellowish brown, silty clay.

Trench 46 contained two archaeological features, in the form of small circular post holes or pits, located centrally within the trench.

Feature [T46-002] comprised a circular and shallow post hole or pit 44cm in diameter and 14cm deep. The sides were regular, gently sloping and the base was flat. The singular fill (T46-001) consisted of dark greyish brown, clay silt, with very occasional charcoal flecks. No datable finds were recovered.

Feature [T46-004] comprised of a more substantial post hole approximately 50cm in diameter and 20cm deep. The overall profile was regular with gradually sloping sides forming a bowl. However, at the base there appeared a stake hole, 12cm in diameter by 9cm deep and leaning very slightly to the north. The overall profile of this feature was similar to [T46-006] in Trench 6. However, as in Trench 6, only a part of this feature was revealed as the remainder disappeared into the trench section.

The singular fill (T46-003) comprised dark greyish brown, clay silt. No dating evidence was recovered.

Trench 47 (Fig. 14, Plates 59 & 60)

Trench 47 was excavated during the second phase of the evaluation. It was located approximately 130m E of Cefn Du farmhouse in the north-eastern part of the main north-eastern field and was aligned NE/SW.

The northern end of the trench was approximately 45cm deep, increasing to approximately 75cm deep at the southern end. The modern topsoil (T47-001) was approximately 15cm-20cm deep throughout. The lower plough soil (T47-002) varied from 30cm at the northern end to 60cm at the southern end. Below this was the natural subsoil, which comprised mottled yellowish grey, sandy clay (T47-003).

Trench 47 contained two archaeological features. Feature [T47-004] comprised a large subcircular or oval pit, which was cut into the natural subsoil. It was approximately 1.0m in diameter by 28cm deep. The southern pit edge was sharply sloping, whereas the northern pit slope had a more gentle and gradual profile. The base was largely flat and regular.

The singular fill (T47-005) consisted of a loose mid brownish grey, sandy silt, containing a small amount of charcoal flecks and with 70% stone content. The stones were angular and ranged in size from 5cm to 50cm. Some of the stones showed signs of having been burnt.

The second feature [T47-006] consisted of a U shaped gulley, which could only be seen in the east facing trench section and not in plan. This gully was regular in profile, 10cm deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It is possible that the gully was constructed so that material flowing along it would have emptied into pit [T47-004]. However, it was not possible to be certain that the two features were contemporary.

The singular fill (T47-007) comprised charcoal rich, loose dark greyish brown, sandy silt, with very occasional small stones up to 10cm in diameter. No datable finds were recovered.

The origin and purpose of both of these features was unknown. One possible interpretation is that pit [T47-004] was located at the terminus of the gully [T47-006] as part of a field drainage system. However, this would not necessarily explain the presence of the rich charcoal fill (T47-007) within [T47-006].

5.2 Finds

A total of 21 items were recovered during the two phases of the evaluation. This comprised: 12 sherds of pottery, 3 glass fragments, 5 pieces of flint or chert, and 2 fragments of clay pipe (see Appendix 1).

Pottery

All of the pottery assemblage came from unstratified contexts. It consisted of: 1 sherd of 19th Century glazed earthenware (Trench 2), 4 sherds of 19th Century Buckley Ware (3 from Trench 6 and 1 from Trench 7), 6 sherds of Industrially Produced Developed White Ware dating from 1720 to the 20th Century (5 from Trench 7 and 1 from Trench 21), and 1 sherd of possible Romano-British pottery (Trench 45).

The possible Romano-British pottery sherd was examined by Rob Perrin who noted that it was heavily abraded with quite a few larger inclusions showing on one surface. The presence of large inclusions on one surface tentatively suggests that it could be part of a Roman mortarium (Perrin, Pers comm).

Glass

The three glass fragments were probably from vessels dating to the 19th or 20th centuries.

Struck Lithics

Dr Amelia Pannett

The assemblage comprises five struck lithics recovered from three trenches. All were unstratified.

Trench 2

A single struck pebble of fine grained grey quartzite was recovered from the trench. The cortex is characteristic of a beach pebble, with damage resulting from water rolling and impacts with other pebbles. The pebble has been struck to remove one end, although it is not possible to determine whether it has been deliberately knapped or struck by a plough or other machinery.

The lithic is undiagnostic and possibly natural.

Trench 6

Three struck lithics were recovered from Trench 6:

1. One burnt pebble with fractures caused by the heating of the flint. The pebble measures 37.4mm in length, 28.7mm broad and 12.1mm thick. One small flake has been struck from the pebble, this was removed after the pebble had been heated and was struck from the cortical edge. The lithic is undiagnostic.

2. One irregular flake struck from a core of light brown flint with a chalky cortex. The flake measures 13.2mm in length, 25.6mm broad and 7mm thick. The flake was struck from a cortical edge and has a stepped termination, possibly caused by flaws within the flint. The piece has not been retouched and is undiagnostic.

3. One irregular flake struck from a core of dark brown flint with a chalky cortex. The flake measures 28.2mm in length, 15.1mm broad and 2.8mm thick. The proximal end of the flake has been truncated, deliberately removed by a strike to the RHS lateral edge. The piece

has abrupt retouch along both the LHS later edge and the termination, worked from the ventral surface. The retouched edges result in a roughly triangular shape to the flake. The distal end of the flake forms a point which is rounded through wear and appears to have been used as a piercing tool. The flake is diagnostic of early Neolithic technologies.

Trench 18

A single chert core was recovered from Trench 18. The chert is black with minimal banding and has two faces retaining a water-rolled, smooth surface demonstrating that it originated as a beach or river pebble. The core measures 79.9mm in length, 59.2mm broad and 37.4mm thick. Large, irregular flakes have been struck from both ends of the core, with further smaller, blade-like pieces struck from the main platform at the proximal end of the core. The proximal platform was formed by a single strike across the width of the pebble, while at the distal end the single removal was struck from a cortical surface. The core is probably Neolithic is date.

Conclusion

The five struck lithics recovered from the site are all unstratified and cannot be assigned to any dateable features. They derive from the 'background noise' spread of lithics that is likely to be found across the landscape in this part of Anglesey, a landscape rich in prehistoric sites, including Neolithic chambered tombs, other monuments and settlement activity. The lithics appear to be locally derived, both from beach and river sources. The one flake with secondary working has been used as a piercing tool, but could also have functioned as a simple cutting tool. The remainder of the pieces have not been retouched and can be classed as debitage. The piece from Trench 2 is likely to be natural, the strike the result of modern intervention.

Clay pipe

The two clay pipe fragments were stem pieces. One was marked: Jones, Liverpool. This maker was in production in Liverpool from 1810-1860 (Higgins, 1987).

Finds Summary

The most significant items recovered were the single sherd of possible Romano British pottery and the small assemblage of struck lithics, all of which were recovered from unstratified contexts. The development area is located within a landscape containing sites dating from the early Neolithic to the post-medieval, including important remains from the mid-late Neolithic, Bronze Age/Iron Age, Roman British, and early medieval periods. In this context, residual, plough-soil, items such as those recovered during the evaluation are not unexpected.

5.3 Environmental samples

The site sampling policy followed that set out in the approved Specification. Samples were taken of all significant, non-contaminated, deposits. Samples were not taken from trenches where there was clear evidence of contamination resulting from bioturbation, i.e. where root action or other post-depositional processes had allowed modern and earlier material to penetrate into a context.

In all cases the aim was to obtain material suitable for dating such as carbon, and for improving the interpretation of the associated feature by recovering items such as charred bone, flint fragments and pottery sherds.

Trench	Sample	Context	Soil	Sample	%	Flot/	Weight	Weight	Material
	number	number	volume	weight	proc-	residue	of	of	identified
					essed	mesh	Flot	residue	
6	003	T6-009	3.5 L	4.5 KG	17%	1mm	None	700 g	
6	001	T6-004	5 L	6 KG	50%	1mm	12 g	1575	Carbon
2	004	T2-004	4.5 L	5 KG	100%	1mm	9 g	638	Carbon
21	005	T21-	6 L	7 KG	11%	1mm	18 g	1348	Carbon
		004							
34	008	T34-	6 L	7 KG	33%	1mm	None	371	2
		007							

Samples of between 3.5 and 6 litres (L) were taken from five contexts as follows:

The unprocessed samples, flots and residues have all been retained.

Carbon was retrieved from three contexts in three separate trenches: T2, T6 & T21. Unstratified flints were recovered from T6, all-be-it at some distance from the sampled context. Finds were not recovered from either of the other two. None of the three features containing carbon was well enough understood for C14 dating to be considered useful or worthwhile. However, the carbon has been retained in case further work near T2, T6 or T21 allows a better of understanding of the nature of these features to be formed.

5.4 Summary of the Results

A total of 47 evaluation trenches were cut across the development area.

Features were identified in 13 of the trenches. The evidence can be summarised as follows:

Trenches 2 & 41

A ditch with a sharp turn or terminal end in the southwest and post-holes along its north-western side. A possible post pit and a soil deposit with a different composition were also identified on the same side of the ditch. The ditch may represent part of an enclosure. A struck lithic was recovered from topsoil in the same area.

Trench 4

Two curvilinear intercutting ditches and two post pits. A break in the earlier of the ditches was defined by two terminal ends. The later ditch was wider and had a less pronounced curve. Either phase could represent the remains of curvilinear enclosure or a burial mound. The earlier, smaller, ditch could also have been the drip gully from around a building, with the gap representing the location of the entranceway.

Trench 6 A possible cooking or fire pit, which had a layer of small heat affected stones at its base, and two post pits. Three struck lithics were recovered from the topsoil.

Trench 18 Parts of a curvilinear ditch and what appeared to be a sharply curving land drain. A chert core was recovered from the base of the topsoil deposit.

- Trench 21 A large sub-circular pit, a small ovoid hearth or burnt post hole, a possible post hole and the terminal end of possible curvilinear feature.
- Trench 34 Three ditches forming a rough 'T' shaped intersection and part of a carefully constructed stone culvert. The culvert was later than the ditches and constructed in way that tentatively suggests it may have been Romano-British.
- Trench 36 The remains of a shallow, linear ditch.
- Trench 41 A continuation of the ditch identified in Trench 2; possibly part of an enclosure.
- Trench 42 Part of a cobbled trackway; probably post-medieval.
- Trench 43 Soil at the edge of the Trench 42 trackway.
- Trench 45 Part of a metalled trackway, parts of an associated road-side ditch and a possible wheel-rut, and a shallow circular pit.
- Trench 46 Two post holes. A sherd of possible Romano-British pottery was found nearby (Trench 45)
- Trench 47 A large U-shaped gulley and an oval pit; possibly contemporary drainage features.

Only unstratified finds were recovered and none of the samples taken produced artefactual or ecofactual remains. Some carbon suitable for C14 dating was retrieved.

Neolithic / prehistoric

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.

A cooking or fire pit was identified in Trench 6, which, tentatively, could be associated with the lithic assemblage.

Possibly prehistoric

Lengths of shallow curving ditches, some with terminal ends, were identified in Trench 4 (first phase), Trench 18, Trench 21 and Trench 36. These are potentially the most important discoveries made and could represent evidence for enclosures, burial mounds or the external drip gullies of houses or other structures.

Lengths of linear ditches were identified in Trench 2 & Trench 41 (probably the same ditch), Trench 4 (second phase), and Trench 35 (T shaped). In general, these were slightly larger than the curvilinear ditches. They are considered more likely to represent enclosure or field boundary ditches.

The remains of a U-shaped gulley large and an oval pit, possibly contemporary drainage features, were found in Trench 47, and a pit and post-holes in Trench 21.

Possibly Romano British

A carefully constructed stone culvert cut into one of the linear ditches identified in Trench 35. The culvert was later than the ditches and constructed in a way that suggests it was of Romano-British origin.

A sherd of possible Romano-British pottery was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 45.

Possibly post-medieval

Part of a NE-SW aligned metalled track-way, an associated road-side ditch and a possible wheel-rut were exposed in Trench 45.

The cobbled surface of the existing track leading SE from Cefn Du Farm was exposed in Trench 42.

6. Discussion and Conclusions

Despite the absence of datable features, evidence was recovered during the evaluation to suggest that prehistoric, Romano-British and post-medieval occupation occurred within the development area. This is in keeping with the extensive evidence for these and other periods recovered from the Cefn Du (Cutler et al 2012) and Capel Eithin (White 1981; White and Smith 1999) excavations further to the north (**Fig. 4**). However, the density of features recovered was significantly less than from either of these earlier excavations, while evidence of some important periods, in particular the early medieval, was seemingly absent all together.

In general, the results of the evaluation support the view obtained by the geophysical survey that relatively few archaeological features survive across the development area. However, it should be noted that the features were generally ephemeral and difficult to identify, so more may survive than was apparent. Furthermore, it is clear from the evaluation that although the number of features is probably relatively low, they have the potential to include finds and deposits of more than local significance.

The evaluation also demonstrates that archaeology survives in arears that could not be adequately surveyed because of problems caused by the underlying geology, most notable the north-eastern part of the site.

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 even 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 of 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 R., Davidson A., and Hughes G. 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.

It is recommended that an archaeological 'strip, map & sample excavation' is carried out prior to the start of the development, in the centre of the southern field, in the northern half of the north-eastern field, and in the smaller north-western field, as these represent the areas with most, archaeological potential (**Fig. 15**). Depending on the results of the 'strip, map and sample' excavation, watching Brief monitoring may be necessary in other parts of the site.

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Fig. 3 Trench Location Plan

Initial 40 trenches (red) with 7 additional trenches, pit and excavation areas (yellow)







9 m to end of trench 🧃 13m B No archaeology Job Title: Menai Science Park, Gaerwen Drawing Title: Plan & Sections Trench 21 Date: September 2014 Drawn By: ILB Scale: 1:10 & 1:40 @ A3 Fig: 10 ARCHAEOLOGY WALES Revealing the past, informing the future













Fig 15. Trench Location Plan, showing proposed development and suggested mitigation areas Initial 40 trenches (red) with 7 additional trenches, pit and excavation areas (yellow)



Plate 2. Trench 2, ditch [001] post ex looking SW.



Plate 3. Trench 2, ditch [001] post ex, looking NE.



Plate 4. Trench 2, pit or post hole [003] post ex. Looking SW.



Plate 5. Trench 2, pre ex, looking N.



Plate 6. Trench 2, pre ex, looking S.



Plate 7. Trench 2, SE facing Trench Section.



Plate 8. Trench 3, looking E.



Plate 10. Trench 4, pre ex, looking S.



Plate 11. Trench 4, Dog Leg Section [001] [003] post ex.



Plate 12. Trench 4, E Facing Section. Looking SW.



Plate 13. Trench 4, ditch [001] post ex, looking NE.

Plate 14. Trench 4, ditch [001] post ex, looking SW.



Plate 15. Trench 4, ditch [001] close up. Looking NE.



Plate 17. Trench 4. South Facing Section. Slot 7 with possible Burial Mound Soil (008).

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Plate 18. Trench 5, looking WN W.



Plate 20. Trench 6, pre ex post hole [003]

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Plate 21. Trench 6, pre ex, looking NNE.



Plate 22. Trench 6, small post hole [006] post ex.



Plate 24. Trench 6, post hole post ex. [003]



Plate 25. Trench 7, looking NNW



Plate 26. Trench 18, ditch [001] post ex looking NW.



Plate 28. Trench 18, ditch [001], N facing section of ditch.



Plate 29. Trench 18. Land drain [003], south facing section.



Plate 30. Trench 21, pit [003] post ex.



Plate 32. Trench 21, pre ex, looking WNW.

Plate 31. Trench 21, pre ex, looking ESE.



Plate 34. Trench 22, looking N.



Plate 36. Trench 34, SSE section, looking NNW



Plate 37. Trench 34. Culvert [005] and ditch [003] post ex.



Plate 38. Trench 34. Culvert [005] post ex.



Plate 39. Trench 34, ditch [001] post ex, looking SW.



Plate 40. Trench 34, Dog Leg section, post ex.



Plate 42. Trench 34, Intermediate shot of ditch [003] and culvert [005].



Plate 43. Trench 4, Ditch [003] Post Ex. Looking NNW.



Plate 44. Trench 4, Post Holes [005] and [007]. Looking E.



Plate 45. Trench 41, Ditch [001] Post Ex. Looking N.



Plate 46. Trench 41, Ditch [001] Pre Ex. Looking S.



Plate 48. Trench 42, Pre Ex. Looking E.



Post Ex. Looking E.

Plate 50. Trench 45, Ditch [006] and Wheel Rut (009). Looking N.



Plate 51. Trench 45, Metalled Surface (008) looking E.



Plate 52. Trench 45, Metalled Surface (008) looking S.



Plate 53. Trench 45, Metalled Surface (008). Looking W.



Plate 54. Trench 45, Pit [004] Pre Ex. Looking S.


Plate 55. Trench 45, Pit [004]. Post Ex.Looking S.



Plate 56. Trench 46 Pre Ex, looking NNE



Plate 57. Trench 46, Post Hole [002], Looking E.



Plate 58. Trench 46, Post Hole [004]. Looking E.

Plate 59. Trench 47 Pre Ex, looking NNE.



Plate 60. Trench 47, Circular Pit [004] with gulley [006] in Section Looking W.



Archaeology APPENDIX I: FINDS CATALOGUE

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Finds catalogue

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Site code: 2256 - MSP/14/EV

Number	Context	Description	Amount	Weight in grams	Kept/Disc.
Pottery					
Trench 2	U/S	Post-medieval glazed earthenware, 19th Century	1	41	Kept
Trench 6	U/S	Buckley Ware, 19th Century	3	72	Kept
Trench 7	U/S	Industrially Produced Developed White Ware,		•.•C	Kept
		1720 - 20th Century	5	36	Kept
		Buckley Ware, 19th Century	1	4	Kept
Trench 21	U/S	Industrially Produced Developed White Ware,	1	1	Kept
		1720 - 20th Century		5	Kept
Trench 45	U/S	Roman - RB	1	27	Kept
Glass					
Trench 6	U/S	Vessel, 19th - 20th Century	3	28	Kept
Lithics					
Trench 2	U/S	Flint	1	9	Kept
Trench 6	U/S	Flint	3	11	Kept
Trench 18	U/S	Chirt	1	172	Kept
Clay Pipe		\bigcirc			
Trench 22	U/S	Stem, 1 marked: Jones, Liverpool, 1810-1860	2	6	Kept
Total finds:					
Pottery	12				
Glass	3				
Stone	4				
Clay Pipe	2				
Total:	21				
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APPENDIX II:

WRITTEN SCHEME OF di GAT, Achaeolo Sophilotti. Archaeolo **INVESTIGATIONS**

Archaeology Wales

Written Scheme of Investigations

for an Archaeological Evaluation at

Menai Science Park, Gaerwen

Prepared for: Menai Science Park College Road, Bangor Gwynedd LL5 72DG

Project No: 2256

10 July 2014

Archaeology Wales Limited Rhos Helyg, CwmBelan, Llanidloes, Powys, SY18 6QF Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371 Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Written Scheme of Investigations (WSI) details the proposal for the excavation of 40 evaluation trenches at the proposed site of the Menai Science Park, Gaerwen, Anglesey. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Limited for Menai Science Park, College Road, Bangor.

1. Introduction

The proposed development is of a new science park to be developed by the University of Wales, Bangor, and the Welsh Government (Planning Reference: pre-application) at Gaerwen, Anglesey. The current development plot (henceforth: the site) comprises the eastern part of the larger development area and consists of agricultural land totalling 7.9 hectares, centred on NGR 249034, 372077.

A previously undertaken desk based assessment (AMEC, 2013) and geophysical survey (Durham University, 2013) of the large development area highlighted the potential for archaeological remains from the Neolithic to the post-medieval period on the site. In preparation for the submission of a Planning Application, Archaeology Wales Ltd will undertake a two phase field evaluation on the site.

This Written Scheme of Investigations (WSI) follows recommendations made by Jenny Emmett of the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service in a Brief supplied to Menai Science Park, College Road, Bangor (GAPS; Brief number D1791). It has been prepared by Chris E Smith (MIfA), Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of Menai Science park. It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during the excavation of 40, 20.0m long x 2.0m wide, evaluation trenches across the site.

All work will conform to 'Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation' (IfA 2011) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards. Archaeology Wales is a Registered Archaeological Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists.

2 Site description

The site was one of three areas considered as the potential location of a new science park to be developed by University of Wales, Bangor, in partnership with Welsh Government. As part of the site selection process, an archaeological assessment and geophysical survey were undertaken

The archaeological assessment (AMEC, July 2013) concluded that the site has a high potential for archaeological remains for each period, from Neolithic through to post-medieval. Principally, this was drawn from the excavated Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Cefn-Du, immediately north of the site, and the multi-period remains at Capel Eithin (scheduled monument An120, approx. 275m to the north of the site).

The geophysical survey (Archaeological Services Durham University, July 2013) identified no anomalies suggestive of extensive features (such as an enclosure,

settlement or field system). However, the results are inconclusive as to the potential for less distinctive and discrete features, such as typically characterise earlier prehistoric archaeology in the region.

In view of the size of the proposed development site and the known archaeological resource in the locality, it is probable that archaeological deposits exist at the site which have not been identified by the work to date.

3 Site specific objectives

This specification is for the second phase of a staged programme of archaeological works, to be undertaken prior to planning consent, in accordance with guidelines set out in Planning Policy Wales 2011 and Welsh Office Circular 60/96.

The objectives of the archaeological programme are to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits at the site; to assess the extent and significance of the archaeological resource of the site; to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on surviving remains; and to inform future decision making and potential mitigation strategies.

The work will include an assessment of the regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

The work will result in a fully illustrated report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

4 Method Statement for Evaluation

The field evaluation will comprise the excavation and recording of 40 (forty) 20.0m x 2.0m evaluation trenches. It does not cover the area located to the west of Cefn-Du Farm.

Preliminary work

The archaeological project manager in charge of the work will satisfy him/herself that all constraints to ground works have been identified, including the siting of live services, Tree Preservation Orders and public footpaths.

Evaluation

Forty evaluation trenches, measuring 20.0m by 2.0m, will be located across the assessment area targeting both features identified on the 2013 geophysical survey and areas deemed to be 'blank'. An agreed trench layout is included as Figure 1.

All trenches will initially be excavated to the top of the archaeological horizon by machine under close archaeological supervision. All mechanical excavation will be undertaken using a toothless bucket. All areas will be hand cleaned using hoes and/or pointing trowels to prove the presence, or absence, of archaeological features and to determine their significance. In each area the excavation of the minimum number of archaeological features will be undertaken, to elucidate the character, distribution, extent and importance of the archaeological remains. This will include 50% of all linear

features, 50% by half sectioning of all pit and posthole features under 1m in diameter and 50% of all larger pit features by excavation of opposing quadrants.

In each area sufficient excavation will be undertaken to ensure that the natural horizons are reached and proven. If safety reasons preclude manual excavation to natural, hand augering may be used to try to assess the total depth of stratification within each area. The depth of the excavation will conform to current safety requirements. If excavation is required below 1.2m the options of using shoring or stepped trenching will be discussed with GAPS.

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

Recording will be carried out using Archaeology Wales recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc), using a continuous number sequence for all contexts in accordance with the AW technical manual – Procedures for Excavation and Site Recording 2011.

Written, drawn and photographic records of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Photographs will be taken in digital *RAW format, using a 14MP camera. These will be converted to Tiff format for archiving. Should significant remains be identified that require excavation, photographs will also be taken in black and white and colour slide (35mm film).

All features identified will be tied in to the OS survey grid and fixed to local topographical boundaries and related to the developer's site plan. The location of all features will also be recorded using a Topcon GTS725 total station.

<u>Monitoring</u>

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, a projected timetable and a copy of the Health and Safety Risk Assessment 5 working days prior to the commencement of the work.

Any changes to the specification that the contractor may wish to make after approval will be communicated to GAPS for approval on behalf of the Planning Authority.

If it is felt necessary to expand on the excavation area – i.e add further trenches or expand existing ones, this will be undertaken after discussion with GAPS and the client.

Representatives of GAPS will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the field evaluation. GAPS will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during post-excavation.

Artefacts

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

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

The evaluation will carefully consider any artefactual or economic information and provide an assessment of the viability, for further study, of such information. It will be particularly important to provide an indication of the relative significance of such material for any subsequent decision-making process regarding mitigation strategies.

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. 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).

All finds of gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and GAPS, the client and the local coroner informed, within the guidelines of the Treasure Act 1996.

Environmental and technological samples

Samples will be taken where necessary when significant deposits are located. Minimum sample size will be 10 litres (where possible). Where the minimum sample size is not achievable, then 100% of the deposit will be sampled.

Samples will be retained for processing. The level of post-excavation processing will be dependent on the results of the field evaluation and following discussion with an environmental specialist and GAPS.

Any features containing deposits of environmental or technological significance will be sampled. If required, the project manager should arrange, through a suitably qualified expert the assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits. The assessment of potential should consider the guidelines set out in the English Heritage publication 'Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology' March 2002.

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 should normally be permitted and GAPS and the local Coroner must 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.

5. Method statement for the production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive

Report preparation

The report will contain the following:

• A fully representative description of the information gained from the evaluation, even if there should be negative evidence.

• 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.

• Plans indicating all 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.

Copies of the report will be sent to the client, 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 (e.g. *Archaeology in Wales*) no later than one year after the completion of the post-excavation work.

The site archive

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and be deposited within an appropriate local museum on completion of site analysis and report production. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in MoRPHE (English Heritage, 2006).

Arrangements will be made with the local 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 the completion of the work.

Other significant digital data generated by the survey (i.e. 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 curator in advance of its preparation.

6. Resources and timetable

Standards

All stages of the project will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice. All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the IfA.

All work will be undertaken in accordance with the AW technical manual – Procedures for Excavation and Site Recording 2011.

<u>Staff</u>

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. Overall management of the project will be undertaken by Mark Houliston.

The site will be supervised by Ian Davies. Site assistants will be Peter Aherne and Chris Lane.

Equipment

The project will use existing Archaeology Wales equipment.

Timetable of archaeological works

The work is provisionally scheduled to start on Monday 21st July and is expected to last a minimum of two weeks.

The site report will follow within three months of completion of the fieldwork.

Insurance

Archaeology Wales is an affiliated member of the CBA, and holds Insurance through the CBA insurance service.

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 Archaeology Wales.

AW will produce a detailed Risk Assessment before any work is undertaken.

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