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Cefn Du Farm **Gaerwen Anglesey**

Phase 1, Third Stage: Archaeological Watching Brief Report



By

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Report No. 1545

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Cefn Du Farm Gaerwen Anglesey

Phase 1, Third Stage: Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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Summary

From the 13th of October to the 14th of November 2016, and intermittently during February 2017, Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out an archaeological watching brief and an excavation on land at Menai Science Park, Cefn Du, Gaerwen, Anglesey (centred on NGR 248870, 372120). The work was undertaken on behalf of Willmott Dixon Construction Limited 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. The watching brief comprised the monitoring an area of c. 8,320 square meters during construction period groundworks. The excavation was focused on the investigation of specific areas/features and was recommended by GAPS following the discovery of potential archaeology during the watching brief.

The work represented a Third Stage of investigations located within the Phase 1 development zone and was designed to mitigate the impacts of the proposed scheme following the grant of outline planning permission. It followed previous First Stage and Second Stage investigations, which were undertaken for Menai Science Park in the Phase 1 & Phase 2 development zones (Pitt and Shobbrook 2015, 2016) (Figure 3).

This stage of investigation focused on the watching brief monitoring of all nonarchaeological excavation relating to the construction of a car park, a pond, an access road, gas main, a stock pile and several landscaping areas. Archaeological remains were revealed during the observations carried out along the access road and in the car park area. These were removed by archaeological excavation following a recommendation by GAPS, who made a site visit to inspect the discoveries.

The works revealed several field boundaries belonging to a field system that predates the existing boundary layout of Cefn Du farm, as well as a number of cut features of unknown date. The site is crossed by a grid of post-medieval drains, and it is clear that the area has been ploughed during the post-medieval period, a likely cause for the evident truncation of many of the features excavated.

The following report provides a detailed account of the results of the excavation and includes an assessment of the finds and environmental assemblages recovered.

1. Introduction

From the 13th of October to the 14th of November 2016, and intermittently during February 2017, Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out an archaeological watching brief and excavation on land at Menai Science Park, Cefn Du, Gaerwen, Anglesey (centred on NGR 248870, 372120) on behalf of Willmott Dixon Construction Limited on the recommendation of the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS).

The watching brief comprising the monitoring of works across an area of c. 8,320 square meters. The excavation was focused on the investigation of specific areas/features and was recommended by GAPS following the discovery of potential archaeology during the watching brief. A two week extension was agreed in order to undertake these works.

The archaeological work represented a Third Stage of investigations located within Phase 1 Development Zone and was designed to mitigate the impacts of the proposed scheme, following the grant of outline planning permission. This area corresponds to the footprint of a new building, a car parking area and a pond (see Figure 2).

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 Houliston 2014), and First Stage and Second Stage archaeological excavations (Pitt and Shobbrook 2015, 2016) (Figure 3).

The following report gives provides details of the results of the work undertaken, including an assessment of the finds and environmental assemblages recovered. The work was managed by Kate Pitt (ACIfA) and supervised by Dr Irene Garcia-Rovira, with William Rigby and Andrew Shobrook undertaking the watching brief monitoring. The AW Project Number is 2256 and the Site Code MSPW/16/EX.

1.1. Desk Based Assessment

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. 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 from the Neolithic to the early medieval times.

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 was 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.

1.2. <u>Geophysical Survey</u>

The Geophysical Survey (Durham University 2013) identified a few features of potential archaeological interest, including a field boundary, a number of pits and a pond, and a number of probable field drains, although the results were not indicative of extensive or significant archaeological remains. It 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 were not judged to have significantly affected the survey results across the majority of the site, there was no indication of the presence of intense or complex archaeological remains within the site.

1.3. Archaeological Evaluation

As a result of the Desk-based Assessment, Site Visit and Geophysical Survey, GAPS recommended the excavation of forty, 20m long, evaluation trenches across the site (Figure 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.

The Archaeological Evaluation was undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd during August 2014. Following the initial excavation, 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. 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. 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.

1.4. <u>Strip, map and sample excavation</u>

The results of the Archaeological Evaluation led GAPS to recommend an archaeological 'strip, map and sample excavation' to be carried out in the parts of the site that are threatened by the proposed development: 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 moderate archaeological potential.

In August 2015, Archaeology Wales undertook a program of archaeological excavation of an area of c.7000 square meters, 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.

2. Site description

2.1. Location, 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 (Figure 1).

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 2016).

2.2. <u>Historical Background</u>

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 at that time; although to the immediate north a program of archaeological work was undertaken prior to the construction of the A55. 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, due to 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, posthole 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 'pot-boilers'. 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 el al 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.l820-1840 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 et al 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 et al 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. Previous Archaeological Work

During August 2014, Archaeology Wales Ltd undertook an Archaeological Evaluation at the proposed development 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 et al 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 Houliston 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 Houliston 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 predate 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 several field boundaries belonging to a field system that predates the existing boundary layout of Cefn Du farm.

3. Aims and Objectives

The proposed archaeological work relates to the Phase 1 area of groundworks in the application area.

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

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

The excavation was undertaken to:

- Establish the extent of the archaeological remains within the area of proposed development.
- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of archaeological remains present.
- Establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological features and deposits, sampling where necessary.
- Excavate and record all features such that they are thus preserved by record.

4. Methodology

The programme of archaeological mitigation was to comprise an archaeological watching brief, to be undertaken on a partial basis, generally taken as meaning 'as and when appropriate'. This flexibility reflected the fact that parts of the site have already been investigated, and that not all works may require monitoring.

The watching brief included:

Observation of all non-archaeological excavation and intrusive groundworks (including topsoil stripping) relating to the following aspects of the scheme:

- Temporary site compound and permanent car park area
- Pond
- New roads
- Footpaths
- Service trenches (including underground cabling for solar panels)

- Any part of the building footprint not previously subject to archaeological investigation

- Landscaping (where appropriate)

The watching brief work complied with the CIfA Standards and Guidance on Watching Briefs (2014). It was undertaken during all sub-surface groundworks that exposed potential archaeological deposits.

The watching brief was intended to ensure that any buried remains located within the development site were 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'.

Recording

Recording were 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 were maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs were taken using cameras with resolutions of 18 mega pixels or above.

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

5. Results

From the 13th of October to the 14th of November 2016 an archaeological watching brief and an excavation was conducted by Archaeology Wales Ltd. for Willmott Dixon Construction Limited, on behalf of The University of Bangor, on land at Cefn Du, Gaerwen, Anglesey, (centred on NGR 248870, 372120).

Topsoil strips took place across all the highlighted areas and subsoils were reduced to the natural substrate for the construction of an access road, a car parking area and a pond. Twelve features were exposed in the access road area, one of which had a further fourteen possible stakes holes cut into its base, five further possible features were in the car park area and two features in the pond area (see Figure 4). Resulting from the number of archaeological features revealed, a stage of excavation was defined within the car parking and access road areas (see Figure 4-7).

Subsoil and Topsoil

All topsoil and subsoil were removed using mechanical excavators with a toothless bucket under close supervision. The depth of the removed topsoil varied throughout the areas where the watching briefs were conducted, but was no deeper than 0.12m in any area. The topsoil consisted of a loose dark brown sandy clay loam and included occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones.

The subsoil was formed of moderately compacted grey silty clay, varying in depth across the watching brief areas between 0.38m and 0.18m. The topsoil and subsoil produced post-medieval ceramics, which included blue on white ware, Buckley ware and a possible fragment of a Hartley's pottery jam jar, as well as sherds of modern glass and several modern iron horseshoes.

Both the topsoil and subsoil was, in many places, heavily disturbed. The presence of plough marks on the surface of the underlying natural substrata (1003) as well on rock outcrops indicates that the field, in the past, had been subjected to intensive arable agriculture.

5.1 Access Road (Figure 6)

At the centre of the site, a large area of the above topsoil was stripped and was further reduced to the natural substrate for the construction of an access road and associated landscaping, covering approximately 1,267 square meters.

In this area, twelve archaeological features were encountered. These included two possible boundary linear ditches, four pit features, one posthole, a possible kiln/oven and an unusual feature which was cut by a further fourteen possible stake holes. The amount archaeological features encountered, which needed investigating in this area, led to an archaeological excavation.

Stratigraphic Account (Plates 1 to 28)

An oval pit [1006] was found at the SE area of the site. [1006] had almost straight sides, a concave base and measured 1m in length, 0.4m in width and 0.16m in depth. The feature was orientated N/S and was filled by (1007), a firm light grey sandy clay deposit with orange mottling. No finds were recovered from its fill. The character of (1007) led to suggests a rapid backfill.

[1028], located 3.5m NE from [1006], was found to have a similar fill. [1028] was a small circular cut with sharp sides leading to a concave base. [1028] measured 0.17m in depth, 0.20m in width and 0.34m in length and was orientated N/S. [1028] was filled by (1029), a deposit of firm light grey sandy clay. No finds were recovered from its fill.

[1020] was a circular pit with sharp sides leading to a concave base. It measured 0.13m in depth, 0.36m in width and 0.38m in length. [1020] was sealed by (1021), a light blue grey sandy clay deposit which included occasional small angular stones. No finds were recovered from its fill.

[1022] was an oval/linear pit feature located c. 1.7m NW from [1020]. The feature was aligned on a NE/SW axis and measured 0.7m in length, 0.4m in width and 0.08m in depth. [1022] had a single fill, (1023), which was composed of a light grey sandy clay with occasional medium sized angular stones. No finds were recovered from its fill.

A final possible pit feature was discovered 1.2m N from [1026]. [1024] was only partly revealed as was found at the limits of the excavation area. [1024] was defined as a linear cut measuring between 1.2m and 0.7m in width and 0.3m in depth. [1024] was sealed by two distinct deposits. (1025) represented the primary fill and was defined as a soft light orange sandy silt with occasional small angular stone inclusions. This fill was interpreted as the initial weathering of the cut. (1025) occupied the SW extreme of [1024] to an extent of 1.2m and 2m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.35m. The tertiary layer of [1024] was (1037), which could be a final deposit that sealed the feature, composed of a firm light blue grey sand silty clay, occupying the north-eastern extreme of [1024] sharing similar dimensions to (1025), being 1.2m in length and 2m wide, yet (1037) had a maximum depth of 0.15m.

A 'horseshoe shaped' feature was found c. 4m SE from [1024] cutting through the natural substrate. [1016] measured 5m in length, 3m in width and c. 0.5m maximum depth. [1016] had sharp sides on the inner cut and gradual to steep sides on the outer edge and an irregular to flat base. During pre-excavation, [1016] was thought to be composed of two distinct features, however, after its excavation, it was concluded that the feature was defined by a single cut, although the possibility of the northern area cutting the southern area of the feature cannot be altogether discarded. [1016] was sealed by two distinct deposits: (1017) and (1038). Its primary fill – (1038) was composed of friable mid yellow sandy silts mixed with a matrix of grey clay (20%) and small irregular stones (20%) that spanned the full extent of the feature at a depth of between 0.2m and 0.02m. the uppermost deposit, (1017), was defined as a firm midgrey brown sandy clay with black mottle which included occasional charcoal flecks. (1017) has a depth of 0.2m/0.5m.

[1016] was cut by fourteen possible stake holes: [1042], [1044], [1046], [1048], [1050], [1052], [1054, [1056], [1058], [1060], [1062], [1064], [1066], and [1068]. All these features were sealed by (1017) and are described as follows:

[1042] was a circular cut located in the NW quadrant of [1016] measuring $0.13m \times 0.1m$ with sharp sides, which descended to a concave base at a depth of 0.05m.

[1044] was a circular cut located in the NW quadrant of [1016] measuring $0.1m \times 0.07m$ with sharp vertical sides that culminate at a concave base at 0.09m in depth.

[1046] was a circular cut located in the NW quadrant of [1016] measuring $0.1m \times 0.1m$ with sharp vertical sides that terminated at a concave base at a depth of 0.1m.

[1048] was a circular cut in located in the NE quadrant of [1016] measuring 0.09m x 0.09m with sharp vertical sides that descended to a concave base at 0.07m.

[1050] was an oval cut located in the SE quadrant of [1016] measuring 0.12m x 0.13m with sharp vertical sides that terminated at a concave base at a depth of 0.09m.

[1052] was a circular cut located in the SE quadrant of [1016] measuring 0.1m x 0.16m with sharp vertical sides and a concave base at a depth of 0.08m.

[1054] was an oval cut located in the SE quadrant of [1016] measuring 0.2m x 0.14m with sharp vertical sides, which led to a concave base at a depth of 0.2m.

[1056] was a circular cut located in the SE quadrant of [1016] measuring 0.16m x 0.09m with sharp vertical sides and a concave base encountered at 0.1m.

[1058] was circular cut located in the SE quadrant of [1016] measuring 0.1m x 0.1m with sharp vertical sides, the depth of the concave base was 0.12m.

[1060] was a circular cut located in the SW quadrant of [1016] measuring 0.1m x 0.1m with sharp vertical sides and concave base at a depth of 0.07m.

[1062] was an oval cut located in the SW quadrant of [1016] measuring 0.3m x 0.13m with sharp vertical sides that terminated at a concave base at a depth of 0.1m.

[1064] was a circular cut located in the SW quadrant of [1016] measuring 0.28m x 0.24m with sharp vertical sides that terminated at a concave base at a depth of 0.2m.

[1066] was a circular cut located in the SW quadrant of [1016] measuring 0.1m x 0.1m with sharp vertical sides that terminated at a concave base at a depth of 0.07m.

[1068] was an oval cut located in the SW quadrant of [1016] measuring $0.3m \times 0.2m$ with sharp vertical sides that terminated at a concave base at a depth of 0.1m. (1069) was the fill and was the same as (1043).

No finds were recovered during either the excavation of [1016] or its associated stake holes.

In the western half of the Access Road area, a possible kiln or oven feature was found. [1031] was linear in plan with gradual sides and a concave base. It was 2.1m in length, c. 0.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.3m. [1031] was sealed by three distinct layers: (1032), (1033) and (1034). The primary fill (1032) was defined as a firm light yellow sandy clay, spanning the full extent of the feature at a maximum depth of 0.2m. This primary layer was very clean and given its similarities to the natural and clay characteristics may represent redeposited natural which provided a liner for the function of the feature. The secondary fill was (1033), a layer of charcoal mixed with a matrix of sandy silts. This deposit contained a number of unburned cobbles and had a maximum depth of 0.2m. The uppermost deposit, (1034) was composed of a firm light yellow clayey silt mixed with charcoal spanning 0.2m in depth. This layer may represent a final sealing of the feature, decommissioning of the feature or maybe (1033) on the surface of the feature with a higher concentration of clay silts.

The Access Road area also evidenced a number of possible boundary linear features. One such feature, [1014], stretched over the eastern area of the Access Road. A total of 48m were exposed in watching brief conditions. However, it was evidenced that the [1014] continues on a NW direction beyond the limits of the excavation area. Five slots were defined and excavated to investigate the nature of the linear feature (Slot A, B, C, D, and E). By cutting these slots it was possible to note that [1014] varied across the site, ranging from 0.5m to 0.2m in depth to 0.4m and 2m in width. In every instance, [1014] was sealed by (1016), a deposit of loose light grey brown sandy silt.

Slot A was positioned to explore the terminus end of [1014], as well as [1014] relationship to deposit (1030). On investigation, (1030) turned out to be a deposit of decayed vegetation, which was composed of dark black brown sandy silts that included frequent roots and occasional small angular stones, measuring 1.6m in length, 0.4m in width and 0.03m in depth. (1030) might represent an episode where organic materials were burnt next to [1014] but there was a lack of evidence of charcoal to support this. The possibility for (1030) to the remains of dry manure cannot be discarded.

Slots C and D were positioned over junctions where [1014] possibly changed course, while Slot E was positioned next to the section of the trench where [1014] terminated.

Slot B was positioned to investigate the possibility of a T junction. Slot B confirmed that [1014] was cut by [1035], a possible small gulley, which measured 0.6m wide, had almost vertical sides that descended to a concave base which had a maximum depth of 0.17m and was discovered to a length of 3.2m cutting into [1014]. [1035] similarly to [1014] had a single loose grey brown fill, (1036), composed of sandy silt.

Further, a similar possible boundary linear, [1070], was encountered in the western side of the Access Road area. [1070] had sharp sides and an almost flat base at a depth of 0.15. [1070] was orientated NE/SW, was 10m long (extent of trench) and was 1.2m in width. [1070] was truncated by [1010], a modern field drain which run almost parallel to [1070]. [1010] was filled by (1011) a loose fill of medium brown sand and soil silts packed with angular slate stones. The fill of [1070] was a single fill, (1071), which similarly shared characteristics to (1015), being loose in compaction and composed of light to mid grey brown sandy silts. The above linear features may represent boundaries depicted on the 17th century field map and [1070], possibly, could be a continuation of [1014].

5.2 Carpark Area

Stratigraphic Account

A large area of topsoil was stripped in the SW limits of the site in the advance of the construction of the Menai Science car park. This was followed by a secondary strip in the area limited by the following coordinates: E248925 N372043, E248949 N372032, E248907 N372009 and E248933 N371995. During this stage of work, a number of features were revealed, positioned around a large rock outcrop. The archaeological remains investigated are summarized below:

A sub-oval pit – [2000] was revealed on the NW area of the site, in close proximity to the rock outcrop. [2000] had steep sides leading to an almost flat base. The cut was 1.5m long, 1.1m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.48m. [2000] was filled by (2001) and (2002). The primary fill (2001) was composed of a loose mid lo light grey gritty sandy silt. This deposit had a maximum depth of 0.08m. The upper fill (2002) was composed of a loose red brown sandy silt and contained the remains of bovine teeth and a fragment of corroded iron.

Approximately 1m S/W from [2000] a further feature was revealed. [2005] was a suboval pit with gradual sides and a concave base. The feature was 1m in length, 0.5m in width and c. 0.35m in depth. [2005] was filled by (2006), a deposit of mid grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered from this feature.

A linear feature [2010] was found in close proximity to the abovementioned features. [2010] had steep sides and an almost flat base and was orientated N/S. Approximately 20m were exposed during the stripping of the car park area and had a length of almost 1m and a depth of 0.4m. [2010] was filled by (2011), a layer of mid grey brown sandy silt including a number of angular stones no bigger than 0.08m. No finds were recovered from this feature.

A further linear feature – group 2009 – was revealed to the SE of the rock outcrop. [2003] was positioned to ascertain the terminus end of the ditch, cutting through the beginning of the rocky outcrop. In both instances – [2003] and [2007] – it was noted that 2009 had gradual sides leading to a concave base and run in a NE/SW axis. 2009 has a width ranging from 0.2m and 0.8m and was c. 0.3m in depth. Its fill – (2004) = (2008) – was defined as a loose mid red brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

5.3 Watching Brief Results

The features in this section were revealed in watching brief conditions:

Access Road

As part of the access road development, a further stretch was reduced to the natural for a continuation of the road towards the north of the site. Within this area, a modern land drain was discovered, as well as, a further possible boundary linear, [WB1004], aligned on NW/SE axis. The full extent of the feature was unascertainable, yet the segment found measured 10m in length, 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep. A single fill, (WB1005), occupied the entirety of the feature and was a loose mid grey brown sandy clay with a small percentage of small irregular stones.

Pond Area

To the SE of the site, an area was stripped of topsoil and reduced to the natural for the construction of a pond. A modern land drain field system was discovered, as well as two other possible features. Firstly, a further possible boundary linear ditch, [WB1008], which was cut by this modern land drain system. The full extent of [WB1008] is unknown, yet was discover to 15m. The possible boundary linear ditch had shared characteristics of other possible linear found in the surrounding area and its width was 0.9m and depth 0.15m. A single fill, (WB1009), spanned the whole feature consisted of a loose friable mid brown grey clayey silt.

A possible sub-circular pit feature, [WB1006], which measured 0.48m in diameter had sharp almost vertical sides that descended to a concave base at a maximum depth of 0.23m. The fill of this feature, (WB1007), was a light clean grey clay. The cut and fill of [WB1006] share similarities to other pit features found in Area A.

Main Gas Pipeline - Western Area

Five features were revealed cut into the natural.

Sequentially the earliest feature was a L-shaped gully (004), that was 0.50m wide and 0.11m deep. The gully was visible 4m in length, and exceeded the limit of excavation. The gully had steep sides, a concave base and contained a single fill (005). Fill (005) consisted of a moderately compacted dark brown silty-clay. The fill produced no artefacts and therefore the gully is undated.

Linear field boundary (006) was orientated SW by NE and had moderate sloping sides and a concave base. The boundary cut the earlier L-shaped gully (004). A single fill (007) had formed within the confines of the gully and comprised of a mid-greyish brown silty-clay measuring around 0.25m in depth.

Linear field boundary (010) measured 1.20m wide and was orientated on a SE by NW alignment. The boundary cut the north-eastern edge of L-shaped gully (004) making this feature sequentially later in date. A single fill (011) had formed within the boundary and comprised of a moderately compacted mid to dark grey silty clay which survived only within the edges of the feature due to the central area of the boundary being heavily truncated by later stone culvert (008). Stone culvert (008) had been cut through

the centre line of previous field boundary (010) and had sharp cut sides which measured around 0.80m wide. A single backfill was found within the cut comprising of a moderately compacted mid greyish brown silty clay (009), which in turn overly the main stone capping for the culvert. The stones on average measured 0.70m long by 0.40m wide. Both the boundary (010) and stone culvert (008) were not fully excavated due to the culvert being live containing free standing water. Modern field drains were seen to lead into the culvert therefore suggesting that the culvert is probably at earliest post medieval in date. The stone culvert had also truncated field boundary (006) to the immediate south west.

Stone land drain (012) measured 0.30m wide by 0.15m in depth and had been cut into the natural subsoil (003). Within the cut, flat stones had been placed to form a V shaped channel with which to funnel the water (013). Although this feature produced no dateable artefacts it is assumed to be evidence of post medieval land improvements being undertaken within the area.

Main Gas Pipeline – Eastern Area

Within this area, a single linear field boundary was revealed, (014) which had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. The cut for the boundary measured 1.06m wide by 0.09m deep and contained a single fill (015). Fill (015) was formed of a moderately compacted reddish-brown silty-clay measuring 0.09m in depth and containing occasional flecks of charcoal. No dateable evidence was found within the fill and therefore this feature is an undated boundary.

The subsoil (002) comprised of moderately compacted dark grey silty clay, which measured an average depth of 0.10m.

Overlying the subsoil was a loosely compacted dark brown silty clay topsoil (001) which varied in depth across the site, measuring between 0.10m and 0.15m in depth. Post medieval ceramics were also found within the topsoil which suggest historic ploughing.

5.4 Finds

A total of 76 items were recovered during the excavation. The unstratified assemblage from the topsoil was comprised of: 50 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 3 post-medieval glass vessel fragments, 1 fragment of a Hartley's pottery jam jar, 5 post-medieval iron horseshoes and 1 piece of a post-medieval agricultural iron bar, which were all discarded.

15 bovine teeth splinters and 1 iron fragment were recovered from the fill (2002) of a pit of unknown date (see Appendix 3).

Finds Summary

The finds assemblage was extremely limited. The majority of the finds were postmedieval or modern in character, associated with the adjacent post-medieval farm complex. The bovine teeth and iron fragment were retained as were from an archaeological feature of unknown date.

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 features 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. 15 samples were taken in total. Of these samples, 5 were processed in house by Archaeology Wales, for initial specialist assessment (Appendix 3). The unprocessed samples, flots and residues have all been retained.

5.5 Summary of the Results

Prehistoric

This phase of watching brief and excavation revealed a number of archaeological features likely to be from the prehistoric period, with concentrations of pits in both the access road and car-park areas, and an L shaped gully in the gas-main area.

In both the access road area and car-park area, the truncated remains of field boundaries belonging to a field system that predates the existing boundary layout of Cefn Du farm were revealed. Pits were also located within the areas of excavation, further suggesting low-density prehistoric activity. The distinct lack of prehistoric finds indicates that this area is primarily field-systems, located at a distance from the prehistoric settlement found in the area of strip, map and sample undertaken at site area Phase 2 in 2015. It is not conclusive as to whether these undated features are prehistoric in date, but their character and form, so similar to those found in the southern site area in 2015, suggests this. The features, some ephemeral, are likely to be associated and that of a temporary camp or periphery of the main settlement.

Post-medieval

The site is crossed by a grid of post-medieval drains, and it is clear that this area has been under plough during the post-medieval period, a likely cause for the evident truncation of many of the features excavated.

Large post-medieval field boundary ditches ran across the excavation site, giving layout information of the land divisions of pastoral farming in the post-medieval period.

6. Assessment

Assessment of the finds assemblage

The items in the finds assemblage were all post-medieval or modern in date and likely associated with use of the adjacent farm complex. No items were of intrinsic interest so further study is not recommended.

Assessment of the charred plant remains by Wendy J. Carruthers

Introduction and methods

Excavations and a watching brief by Archaeology Wales (AW) on the site of a new Science Park at Gaerwen, Anglesey during 2016 revealed possible prehistoric features. Soil samples were taken from the features during the excavations for the recovery of environmental information. The samples were processed by Irma Bernadus (AW Environmental Archaeologist) using standard floatation techniques. A 250/500 micron mesh was used to catch the flot and a 500 micron/1mm mesh was used to hold the residue. The dried flots and residues from five samples were sent to the author for assessment.

Results

The results of the assessment are presented in Appendix III. The flots from all of the samples were small to moderate, but they mostly consisted of modern rootlets – charcoal was scarce in all cases. No charred plant remains were recovered from the flots.

Because silt encrustation of charred material had been found to be a problem at this site in the past the residues were fully sorted, resulting in the recovery of five charred plant macrofossils as follows;

Sample 10, context 1017, large horseshoe-shaped pit – two hulled barley grains (Hordeum sp.) and two small fragments of hazelnut shell (Corylus avellana).

Sample 20, context 2001, pit containing cattle teeth – One silt-encrusted fragment of hazelnut shell.

Discussion and recommendations for future work

No large fragments of charcoal were recovered, although small (probably unidentifiable) fragment were common in samples 20 and 21. The few, poorly preserved charred plant remains were all recovered from the residues rather than the

flots because they had become encrusted with mineral material, making them too dense to float. These remains are probably large enough to be radiocarbon dated. Apart from this, no further information can be recovered from the small samples.

It should be noted that prehistoric features rarely produce high concentrations of charred plant remains, particularly early prehistoric deposits. For this reason, large volumes of soil must be processed before useful quantities of identifiable remains are recovered. Of the eleven samples so far assessed from the Menai Science Park four possible prehistoric samples from MSP/15/EX have the potential to produce useful plant assemblages, mainly because it was possible to take large volumes of soil for analysis (18 to 84 litres of soil per sample). Crab apple, hazelnut shell and barley grains were present, showing some similarities with the two productive MSPW/16/EX samples. When analysed together (after the remaining soil from MSP/15/EX has been processed) these samples may provide valuable information about the economy of the area. It will be important to radiocarbon date the hearths and 'corn driers' from this site and to examine the residues as well as the flots. Little is known about prehistoric agriculture on Anglesey to date, although excavations at Capel Eithin, Gaerwen produced evidence for Neolithic and late Bronze Age ritual and funerary activity.

A possible Neolithic timber horseshoe shaped setting and standing stone and early and late Bronze Age cremation burials are listed in the online Archwilio report (Primary Reference Number GAT2730). The charred plant remains from the 1980 excavations published by Gordon Hillman (1981) may be of value as comparative material.

7. Discussion and Conclusions

Evidence was recovered during the excavation to suggest that prehistoric and postmedieval 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. It is also consistent with the results of the previous First Stage and Second Stage investigations, which were undertaken in adjacent (Phase 1 & Phase 2) areas (Pitt and Shobbrook 2015, 2016) (see Figure 3).

Several field boundaries belonging to a field system predating the existing boundary layout of Cefn Du farm were revealed. Their date is inconclusive, but their location within the vicinity of prehistoric and post-medieval settlement suggests that they are linked to the archaeology of these periods.

The distinct lack of prehistoric finds indicates that this area is primarily field-systems with low-density activity, located at a distance from the prehistoric settlement found in the area of strip, map and sample undertaken in the southern site area in 2015.

The site is crossed by a grid of post-medieval drains, and with mixed subsoil and plough-marks evident in the natural geology, it is clear this area has been under plough

during the post-medieval period, a likely cause for the evident truncation of many of the features excavated.

There is moderate potential for prehistoric and late post-medieval archaeology to be encountered in any further works in the immediate area.

Assessment of the finds and environmental assemblages has concluded that there is limited potential for further analysis of the artefacts and ecofacts recovered during this phase of watching brief. However, although both assemblages are limited in size and importance, it is recommended that the Stratigraphic Sequences are fully analysed and written-up for inclusion in a final publication that includes the previous areas of Strip and Map excavations undertaken at the site by AW in 2015 and 2016. The prehistoric and post-medieval evidence are both likely to add to the understanding of local land-use during these periods.

The archive will be deposited with the finds in the Gwynedd Museum.

8. Acknowledgements

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Figure 2 Plan of Development Proposals



Figure 3 Overall Site Location of previous archaeological work.












































































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Finds catalogue Menai Science Park, Gaerwen

Number Metal Context Description Amount Weight gram Kept/Olscard Metal 2002 Metal object - corroded iron 1 151 K Animal Bone 2002 Splintered animal teeth (bovine) 15 42 K Total finds: Metal 1 1 1 1 Metal 1 1 1 1 Total finds: Metal 1 1 1 Metal 1 1 1 Animal bone 15 1 1 Total: 16 16 16 Number 10 10 10	Site code: MSPW/	'16/EX				
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Menai Science Park

MSPW/16/EX

Samples Processed

Sample No #	Context No #	Soil Volume (L)	Sample Weight (kg)	% Sample processed	Flot /residue mesh	Treatment	Residue discarded (g) (>6.7mm)	Residue kept (g)	Weight of flot	Date	Note
010	(1017)	10	11.8	100%	500	Flotation	0	1496	0.49g	30/01/17	Un-sorted
001	(1034)	10	10.2	100%	500	Flotation	313	377	0.78g	30/01/17	Un-sorted
020	(2001)	10	11.5	100%	500	Flotation	646	1545	0.97g	30/01/17	Un-sorted
021	(2006)	2.5	3.6	100%	500	Flotation	285	565	0.51g	30/01/17	Un-sorted
		505					3003		3		

MSPW/16/WB





SITE	Sample	Context	Context & feature description	Phase/ Period	Litres washed	remainin g soil (I)	Residue (kg)	Contents >2mm residue	Flot (ml)	Contents flot/washover (other than CPR)	Charred (CPR): scale +=1-4 (occ); ++=5-20 (several); +++=>20 (frequent)	Potential
MSPW/16/EX	1	1034	charcoal fill of possible oven (no finds)	?prehist.	10	0	0.69	burnt flint and stones, charcoal ++,	<5	frequent rootlets, trace of tiny charcoal only	NIL	NIL
MSPW/16/EX	10	1017	large horseshoe shaped pit filled with charcoal (above PHs, no finds)	?prehist.	10	0	1.496	large knobbly fragments, semi-mineralised charred material	<5	frequent rootlets, trace of small charcoal only	2 straight hulled barley grains (<i>Hordeum</i> sp.); 2 hazelnut shell frags (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) - BOTH FROM RESIDUE, NOT FLOT	C14 date grain?
MSPW/16/EX	20	2001	pit with cattle teeth and iron frag.	?date	10	0	2.191	frequent stones, several small charcoal frags ++;	<5	frequent rootlets, several smallcharcoal frags, probably too small to ID	1 encrusted hazelnut shell frag. (Corylus avellana) FROM RESIDUE	C14 date nutshell?
MSPW/16/EX	21	2006	pit with frequent charcoal frags (no finds)	?prehist.	2.5	0	0.85	frequent stones, frequent small charcoal frags +++;	10	frequent rootlets, common small charcoal frags (probably too small to ID, occasional heat-affected material	NIL	NIL
MSPW/16/WB	1	5	L-shaped gully	?	10	0	0.895	frequent stones, trace of small charcoal only	30	mostly rootlets, 1 slaggy frag, 1 medium frag charcoal, several small frags	NIL	NIL
MSP/16/EX	1	7	fill of pit [006]	?	10	0	0.699	large stones, fine silt/sand, occasional medium frags charcoal	25	mostly sine silt and rootlets. Tiny charcoal frags only	NIL	1 frag charcoal may be dateable
MSP/15/EX	15	1041=117 0	, hearth [1040] - final firing layer	?	5	50	?	Not yet seen	175	Frequent encrusted charcoal, burnt bone++, silty, rootlets. 20ml charcoal extracted	1 poorly preserved emmer/spelt grain (<i>Triticum</i> dicoccum/spelta); 1 large fragment of cf. charred whole crab apple (cf. Malus sp.); sheep's sorrel (<i>Rumex</i> acetosella) +	YES, date apple frag. Process remaining soil & check residue
MSP/15/EX	51	1174	hearth [1040]	?	5	13	?	Not yet seen	130	Frequent encrusted large charcoal, rootlets, burnt bone + 35ml charcoal extracted	; 1 small twisted barley grain (Hordeum sp.); 1 apple/pear seed apex (Malus/Pyrus sp.)	YES, process remaining soil & check residue
MSP/15/EX	34	1169	'corndrier' recut pit [1067]	?	5	18	?	Not yet seen	185	Abundant large encrusted charcoal, rootlets. 100ml charcoal extracted	Cleavers seeds (Galium aparine) ++; cf. vetch /tare (cf. Vicia/Lathyrus sp.) +	YES, process remaining soil & check residue
MSP/15/EX	36	1169	'corndrier' recut nit [1067]	?	5	7	?	Not yet seen	45	Some large encrusted charcoal, clinker-type material +;	1 very small baselout shell frag (HNS, Corvlus overligng.)	A LITTLE, process remaining soil and check residue
MSP/15/EX	54	1105	'corndrier' recut pit [1067]	?	5	79	?	Not yet seen	20	Rootlets, encrusted charcoal. Sml (15 frags) charcoal extracted	2 large frags HNS (Corylus avellana)	YES, process remaining soil and check residue
				Š				s a b				

Context	Area	Identifier	Description	Depth	Date]
1001	Access Road	Deposit	Friable grey brown sandy loam with	0.20m max	Topsoil	
			frequent angular stones.			
1002	Access Road	Deposit	Mid orange brown sandy clay with	0.20m max	Subsoil	
		•	moderate stone inclusions.			
1003	Access Road	Deposit	Light to mid orange brown clavey		Natural	(
		-	sand with moderate small stone			
			inclusions.		•	XO
1006	Access Road	Cut	Oval cut with sharp corners, steep	0.16m	Modern?	
			sides and a concave base.	0.20		
			Orientated N/S. Filled by (1007)			
1007	Access Road	Fill	Firm light grey sandy clay with	0.16m	Modern?	-
1007	/ lecess riouu		orange mottle Fill of [1006]	0.1011	inioueini.	
1010	Access Boad	Cut	Linear cut. Sloning N side and sharn	0.2m	Post-	-
1010	Access Road	Cut	S side Concave base Filled by	0.2111	Modioval	
			(1010) Cuts through $[1070]$		Wedleval	
1011	Access Read	C:II	Looso mid brown sandy silt pasked	0.2m	Doct	
1011	ACCESS ROAU	ГШ	with slate and other angular stope	0.211	Post-	
			with state and other angular stone.	N.O.	medieval	
1014	Assess Deed	Cut	Fill Of [1010]	0.2 + 0.7 m	Dest	-
1014	Access Road	Cut	Linear cut with gradual sides and an	0.3 to 0.7m	Post-	
			almost flat base. Orientated NW/SE.		medieval?	
1015			Truncated by [1030].		- .	-
1015	Access Road	FIII	Loose light grey brown silty sand	0.3 to 0.7m	Post-	
			with occasional small angular stones.		medieval?	
			Fill of [1014]			
1016	Access Road	Cut	Horse shoe cut with sharp inner	0.6m	?	
			sides and gradual outer sides and			
			concave to uneven base. Filled by			
			(1017) and truncated by [1042],			
			[1044], [1046], [1048], [1050],			
			[1052], [1054], [1056], [1058],			
			[1060], [1062], [1064], [1066],			
			[1068]			-
1017	Access Road	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy clay with	0.6m	?	
		X	black mottle and frequent charcoal			
	•		inclusions			-
1020	Access Road	Cut	Oval cut with vertical sides and	0.17m	Modern?	
		r	concave base. Filled by (1021).			
1021	Access Road	Fill	Firm light grey sandy clay. Fill of	0.17m	Modern?	
			[1010]`			
1022	Access Road	Cut	Oval cut with sharp sides and	0.08m	Modern?	
			concave base. Filled by (1023).			
			Orientated NW/SW.			
1023	Access Road	Fill	Firm light grey sandy clay with	0.08m	Modern?	
			occasional small angular stones. Fill			
			of [1022]			
1024	Access Road	Cut	Linear cut with gradual sides and	0.30m max	?	1
			concave base. Orientated NE/SW			
			and filled by (1025) and (1037)			
1025	Access Road	Fill	Soft light orange silty sand with	0.35m	?	1
1						
 						1
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1028	Access Road	Cut	Circular cut with sharp sides and	0.13m	?	
			concave base. Filled by (1029)			
1029	Access Road	Fill	Moderate light blue grey sandy clay	0.12m	?	
			with occasional small angular stones.			
1030	Access Road	Fill	Friable dark brown silty sand with	0.03m	?	
			occasional angular stones			
1031	Access Road	Cut	Linear cut with gradual sides and	0.6m	?	
			concave base. Filled by (1032),		•	
			(1033) and (1034)		6	
1032	Access Road	Fill	Firm light yellow sandy clay. Basal fill	0.2m	?	
			of [1031]			
1033	Access Road	Fill	Charcoal rich layer mixed with a sitly	0.2m	?	
			sand matrix. Large unburnt cobbles.			
			Secondary fill of [1031]			
1034	Access Road	Fill	Firm light yellow silty sand.	0.2m	?	
			Uppermost fill of [1031]			
1035	Access Road	Cut	Linear cut with sharp sides and	0.16m	?	
			concave base. Orientated E/W and	$\mathbf{V} \mathbf{O}$		
			filled by (1036)			
1036	Access Road	Fill	Friable light grey brown sandy silt	0.16m	?	
			with occasional rounded stones			
1037	Access Road	Fill	Firm light blue grey sandy clay	0.15m	?	
1038	Access Road	Fill	Loose mid yellow grey clayey sand	?	?	
			with occasional small stones.			
			Primary fill of [1016].			
1042	Access Road	Cut	Circular cut with sharp sides and	0.05m	?	
			concave base. Filled by (1043). Cuts			
					-	
1043	Access Road	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay	0.05m	3	
			with black mottle. Fill of [1042]		-	
1044	Access Road	Cut	Circular cut with vertical sides and	0.09m	3	
			concave base. Filled by (1045). Cuts			
1045	Access Road	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay	0.09m	?	
			with black mottle. Fill of [1044]	0.10		
1046	Access Road	Cut	Circular cut with vertical sides and	0.10m	?	
			concave base. Filled by (1047). Cuts			
4047		C .11		0.40	2	
1047	Access Road	FIII	Friable mid grey brown silty clay	0.10m	?	
1010		<u> </u>	With black mottle. Fill of [1046]	0.07.0	2	
1048	Access Road	Cut	Circular cut with vertical sides and	0.07m	ŕ	
	, i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i		concave base. Filled by (1048). Cuts			
1040	Access Deed	C:II	[1010] Friable mid grou brown silty slow	0.07~	2	
1049	ACCESS KOAD	F111	ritable filling grey brown slity clay	0.07m	ŗ	
1050	Access Deed	Cut	With black mottle. Fill of [1048]	0.00m	2	
1020	ACCESS ROAD	Cui	C_{C}	0.0901	r.	
1051	Access Deed	C:II	Concave base. Fill Of (1051)	0.00~	2	
1021	ACCESS ROAD	FIII	with black mettle. Fill of [1050]	0.0901	r.	
			with black mottle. Fill of [1050]			ĺ

						-
1052	Access Road	Cut	Circular cut with sharp sides and concave base. Filled by (1053)	0.08m	?	
			Truncates [1016]			
1053	Access Road	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay	0.08m	2	
1055	Accessition		with black mottle. Fill of [1052]	0.0011	•	
1054	Access Road	Cut	Oval cut with sharp sides and	0.2m	?	
			concave base. Filled by (1055)			. 0
1055	Access Road	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay	0.2m	?	XC
			with black mottle. Fill of [1054]	-		
1056	Access Road	Cut	Circular cut with sharp sides and	0.01m	?	
			concave base. Filled by (1057).			
			Truncates [1016]			
1057	Access Road	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay	0.01m	?	
			with black mottle. Fill of [1056]			
1058	Access Road	Cut	Circular cut with sharp sides and	0.12m	?	
			concave base. Filled by (1059).			
			Truncates [1016]			
1059	Access Road	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay	0.12m	?	
			with black mottle. Fill of [1058]			
1060	Access Road	Cut	Circular cut with sharp sides and	0.07m	?	
			concave base. Filled by (1061).	•		
			Truncates [1016]			
1061	Access Road	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay	0.07m	?	
			with black mottle. Fill of [1060]			
1062	Access Road	Cut	Oval cut with sharp sides and	0.1m	?	
			concave base. Filled by (1063).			
			Truncates [1016]		-	
1063	Access Road	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay	0.1m	3	
1001		<u> </u>	with black mottle. Fill of [1062]		2	
1064	Access Road	Cut	Circular cut with sharp sides and	0.2m	ŕ	
			Concave base. Filled by (1065).			
1065	Access Read	Cill .	Friable mid grou brown silty slav	0.2m	2	
1002	ACCESS ROAD	ГШ	with black mottle. Fill of [1064]	0.2111	ŗ	
1066	Accoss Road	Cut	Circular cut with charp sides and	0.07m	2	
1000	ALLESS RUdu	Cut	conceive base. Filled by (1067)	0.0711	ŗ	
	X	•	Truncates [1016]			
1067	Access Road	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay	0.07m	2	
1007	Accessitode		with black mottle Fill of [1066]	0.0711	•	
1068	Access Road	Cut	Oval cut with sharp sides and	0.1m	2	
1000		Cut	concave base. Filled by (1069).	0.1111	•	
			Truncates [1016]			
1069	Access Road	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay	0.1m	?	
			with black mottle. Fill of [1068]	-	-	
1070	Access Road	Cut	Linea cut with sharp sides and flat	0.15m	?	
			base. Filled by [1051]			
1071	Access Road	Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay. Fill of	0.15m	?	1
			[1050]			
2000	Car Park	Cut	Sub-oval in plan with gradual sides	0.28m	?	
			and flat base. Orientated NE/SW and			
			filled by (2001, 2002)			

2002Car ParkFillLoose medium to light red brown sandy clay. Secondary fill of [2000].2003Car ParkCutLinear cut with sloped sides and concave base. Orientated NE/SW and filled by (2004).0.14m2004Car ParkFillLoose red brown silt. Fill of [2003].0.14m2005Car ParkFillLoose red brown silt. Fill of [2003].0.14m2006Car ParkFillLoose red brown silt. Fill of [2003].0.35m2006Car ParkFillLoose mid grey brown silty sandy with frequent charcoal inclusions.0.35m2007Car ParkFillLoose mid grey brown silty sandy with frequent charcoal inclusions.0.30m2008Car ParkFillLoose mid red brown silt. Fill of concave base, orientated NE/SW and filled by (2008). Same as [2003].0.30m2009Car ParkFillLoose mid red brown silt. Fill of [2007]0.30m2010Car ParkFillLoose mid red brown silt. Fill of [2007].0.34m2010Car ParkCutLinear cut with sloping sides and concave base. Orientated N/S and filled by (2011)0.34m2011Car ParkFillLoose mid grey brown silty sand. Fill0.34m	2002 Car Park Fill Loose medium to light red brown sandy clay. Secondary fill of [2000]. 0.20m ? 2003 Car Park Cut Linear cut with sloped sides and concave base. Orientated NE/SW and filled by (2004). 0.14m ? 2004 Car Park Fill Loose red brown silt. Fill of [2003]. 0.14m ? 2005 Car Park Cut Cub-oval cut with gradual sides and concave base. Filled by (2006). 0.35m ? 2006 Car Park Fill Loose mid grey brown silty sandy 0.35m ? 2007 Car Park Fill Loose mid grey brown silt. Fill of concave base, orientated NE/SW and filled by (2008). Same as [2003] 0.30m ? 2008 Car Park Fill Loose mid red brown silt. Fill of [2007] 0.30m ? 2010 Car Park Feature Feature number comprising [2003] and [2007]. 0.34m 0.34m 2011 Car Park Fill Loose mid grey brown silty sand, Fill 0.34m 2011 Car Park Fill Loose mid grey brown silty sand, Fill 0.34m	2001	Car Park	FIII	Loose medium to light brown grey	0.08m	?
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of [2010]	of [2010]						
		2011	Car Park	Fill	Loose mid grey brown silty sand. Fill	0.34m	
, pro		2011	Car Park	Fill	Loose mid grey brown silty sand. Fill of [2010]	0.34m	

Context	Area	Identifier	Description	Depth	Date	
WB1001	All WB areas	Deposit	Loose to friable mid-red brown sandy loam	0.2m	Topsoil	
WB1002	All WB areas	Deposit	Loose mid-red brown silty sand with occasional stone inclusions.	0.05m	Subsoil	
WB1003	All WB areas	Deposit	Light yellow orange sandy clay		Natural	
WB1004	Hall Road	Cut	Linear cut with vertical sides and flat base. Orientated NW/SE and filled by (1005).	0.4m	Post- Medieval	XO
WB1005	Hall Road	Fill	Loose mid-grey brown silty sand. FILL OF [1004].	0.4m	Post- Medieval	
WB1006	Pond	Cut	Circular cut with sharp sides and concave base. Filled by (1007).	0.48m	?	
WB1007	Pond	Fill	Light grey clay. Fill of [1006].	0.48m	?	
WB1008	Pond	Cut	Linear cut with vertical sides and flat	0.15m	Modern land	
			base. Orientated NW.SE and filled by (1009).		drain	
WB1009	Pond	Fill	Loose mid-brown grey clayey silt.	0.15m	Modern land drain.	
001	Gas pipeline	Deposit	Loam	0.2m	Topsoil	
002	Gas pipeline	Deposit	Silty sand	0.05m	Subsoil	
003	Gas pipeline	Deposit	Sandy clay		Natural	
004	Gas pipeline	Cut	L shaped linear cut, steep sides, concave base	0.11m	?	
005	Gas pipeline	Fill	Fill of [004]. Dark brown silty clay	0.11m	?	
006	Gas pipeline	Cut	Linear cut, orientated SW/NE	0.25m	?	
007	Gas pipeline	Fill	Fill of [006]. Mid brown silty clay	0.25m	?	
008	Gas pipeline	Cut	Linear cut	?	PM drain	
009	Gas pipeline	Fill	Fill of [008], stone lined	?	PM drain	
010	Gas pipeline	Cut	Linear cut	?	?	
011	Gas pipeline	Fill	Fill of [010]. Grey silty clay	?	?	
012	Gas pipeline	Cut	Linear cut	0.15m	PM drain	
013	Gas pipeline	Fill	Fill of [012], stone lined	0.15m	PM drain	
014	Gas pipeline	Cut	Linear cut	0.09m	?	
015	Gas pipeline	Fill	Fill of [014], silty clay	0.09m	?	

015 Gas pipeline Fill

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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:	MSPW/16/WB MSPW/16/EX
	PRN:	-
	NPRN:	-
	SAM:	-
	Other Ref No:	-
	NGR:	NGR 248870, 372120
	Site Type:	Green Field
	Project Type:	Watching brief
	Project Manager:	Kate Pitt
	Project Dates:	October 2016
	Categories Present:	Prehistoric, post-medieval, 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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WRITTEN SCHEME OF

INVESTIGATION FOR

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

WATCHING BRIEF

AT

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

Prepared for:

Willmott Dixon Construction Limited

Project No: 2256

9 September 2016

Archaeology Wales Limited The Reading Room, Town Hall, Llanidloes, SY18 6BN Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371 Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk Web: arch-wales.co.uk

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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 Willmott Dixon Construction Limited.

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 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, 21st July 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 Willmott Dixon Construction Limited. 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 the Phase 1 Development Zone (see Figs attached).

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 Phase 1 area of groundworks in the application area.

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

Detailed

The programme of archaeological mitigation is to comprise an archaeological watching brief, to be undertaken on an partial basis, generally taken as meaning 'as and when appropriate'. This flexibility reflects the fact that parts of the site have already been investigated and that not all works may require monitoring. The scope of monitoring may be reduced should site observations indicate parts of the site to have been extensively disturbed, to comprise wholly made ground, or when natural deposits have been encountered.

The watching brief will include:

Observation of all non-archaeological excavation and intrusive groundworks (including topsoil stripping) relating to the following aspects of the scheme:

- temporary site compound and permanent car park area
- pond
- new roads
- footpaths
- service trenches (including underground cabling for solar panels)

– any part of the building footprint not previously subject to archaeological investigation

landscaping (where appropriate)

<u>General</u>

The watching brief work will complying 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

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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.

Туре	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

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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.

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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 then 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. Site set-up is proposed from the 12th September 2016, with earthworks commencing 26th September 2016.

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.

References

Amec 2013 J7, A55, Gaerwen: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment Amec report no. 34291rr15

Davies, I & Houliston, M 2014 Menai Science Park, Gaerwen: Archaeological

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

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

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