

Archaeology Wales

M-Sparc (Menai Science Park), Gaerwen

Strip, Map and Record



By

Rhiannon Philp BSc (Hons) MA PhD

Report No. 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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Strip, Map and Record

Prepared For: Caulmert Ltd on behalf of M-Sparc

Edited by: Irene Garcia Rovira

Signed



Position: Project manager

Date: 20.10.21

Authorised by: Irene Garcia Rovira

Signed:



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Summary

In September 2021, Archaeology Wales Ltd carried out an archaeological Strip, Map and Record at M-Sparc (Menai Science Park), Gaerwen LL60 6LF centred on NGR SH 49050 72240.

An area measuring 40m by 25m was stripped of overburden, before underlying archaeology was recorded and then excavated in order to characterise the features present. The work was informed by a previous archaeological assessment undertaken by AMEC in 2013, a geophysical survey undertaken by Archaeological Services Durham University in 2013 and an Evaluation and subsequent Watching Briefs undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd in 2014. These investigations identified potential for archaeological remains from the Neolithic through to the post medieval period. The results of the geophysical survey were inconclusive.

A total of three ditches and two wall features represented the extent of the archaeological evidence identified on the site, none of which contained any dateable material. In addition, ten further modern intrusions in the form of animal burials, large rubbish pits and likely robbed building foundations were also encountered within the area of mitigation.

All work conformed to Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (ClfA 2020) and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Artefact and Environmental Collection, Documentation Conservation and Research (ClfA 2020).

Crynodeb Annhechnegol

Ym mis Medi 2021, cynhaliodd Archaeology Cymru Cyf asesiad Stripio, Mapio a Chofnodi yn M-SParc (Parc Gwyddoniaeth Menai), Gaerwen LL60 6LF, y mae ei ganolbwynt wedi'i leoli yn NGR SH 49050 72240.

Cafwyd gwared ar orlwyth mewn ardal yn mesur 40m wrth 25m, cyn y cofnodwyd yr archeoleg sylfaenol ac yna ei gloddio er mwyn disgrifio'r nodweddion sy'n bresennol. Hysbysir y gwaith gan asesiad archeolegol blaenorol gan AMEC yn 2013, arolwg geoffisegol a gynhaliwyd gan Wasanaethau Archeolegol Prifysgol Durham yn 2013 a'r Gwerthusiad a'r Briffiau Gwyllo dilynol a gynhaliwyd gan Archaeology Cymru Cyf yn 2014. Nododd yr archwiliadau hyn y posibilrwydd o weddillion archeolegol o'r cyfnod Neolithig hyd at y cyfnod ôl-ganoloesol. Roedd canlyniadau'r arolwg geoffisegol yn amhendant.

Roedd cyfanswm o dair ffos a dwy nodwedd ar ffurf waliau yn cynrychioli'r dystiolaeth archeolegol a nodwyd ar y safle, ac nid oedd yr un ohonynt yn cynnwys unrhyw ddeunydd y gellid ei ddyddio. Yn ogystal, canfuwyd deg ymyriad modern arall ar ffurf anifeiliaid wedi'u claddu, pyllau ysbwriel mawr a sylfeini adeiladau y mae'n debygol eu bod wedi'u dwyn, o fewn yr ardal liniaru.

Roedd yr holl waith yn cydymffurfio â'r Safonau a'r Canllawiau ar gyfer Gwerthusiad Maes Archeolegol (Sefydliad Siartredig yr Archeolegwyr 2020) a'r Safonau a'r Canllawiau ar gyfer Casglu Arteffactau Archeolegol ac Amgylcheddol, Gwarchod Dogfennau ac Ymchwil (Sefydliad Siartredig yr Archeolegwyr 2014).

1. Introduction

- 1.1.1. In September 2021, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth AW) was commissioned by Pryderi Ap Rhisiart to carry out an archaeological Strip, Map and Record (SME) at M-Sparc (Menai Science Park), Gaerwen LL60 6LF centred on NGR SH 49050 72240. The development is related to Phase 3 of the wider Menai Science Park programme of works and includes plots 3a and 3b, as well landscaped areas.
- 1.1.2. The purpose of the archaeological mitigation is to provide the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Isle of Anglesey County Council (IACC), with sufficient information regarding the nature of archaeological remains on the site of the development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy Wales (revised edition 11, 2021), Section 6.1 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017). The work is to ensure that all historic and archaeological assets are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.
- 1.1.3. The field evaluation was carried out under the supervision of Emily Glass, with assistance from Lucy Bagshaw. The project was managed by Irene Garcia Rovira (MCIfA – AW Project Manager).
- 1.1.4. All work conformed to Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA 2020) and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Artefact and Environmental Collection, Documentation Conservation and Research (CIfA 2020).

2. Site description and archaeological background

2.1. Location, Topography, and geology

- 2.1.1. The site is located on the outskirts of Gaerwen south of the A55 and north of Holyhead Road. The development area measures around 7.9 hectares, and it is defined by a gently undulating landscape which slopes from 70 to 60m AOD. The site was comprised of enclosed arable pasture. The site was sloped gently down from the south and south-west towards Llandudno Bay beyond the site. The south-western end of the site was approximately 20.71m aOD, with the northern part of the site being approximately 8.65m aOD.
- 2.1.2. The development area is rectangular in plan and measures 40m in length and 25m in width. It is centred on SH490722.
- 2.1.3. The underlying geology is defined by the Central Anglesey Shear Zone and Berw Shear Zone (undifferentiated) schist and mica, and it is overlain by Devensian Diamicton Till deposits (BGS 2021).

3. Archaeological and Historic Background

- 3.1.1. The site sits within an area of extensive and varied known archaeology. It is located around 275m to the south of Capel Eithin, a multiperiod site with occupation dating from the Neolithic through to the medieval periods (White 1981; White and Smith 1999). Activity identified at the site included a Neolithic horse-shoe shaped enclosure, Bronze Age cremation cemetery and Roman stone structure of uncertain identity. Excavations at the site focused predominantly on an early medieval cemetery, which has been interpreted as evidence for early Christianity on Anglesey. The cemetery consisted of 99 graves, 40 of which were long cist types and the remaining simple pit graves. A number of square ditch enclosed graves were also identified. It has been suggested that these may have supported timber structures, though this has not been proven (Longley and Richards, 2000).
- 3.1.2. Directly to the north of Menai Science Park, multiple phases of activity have been identified at Cefn Du. An initial evaluation was undertaken by GAT in 1999 and identified a rubble spread indicative of prehistoric settlement (Cutler et al 2012). 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 SH 49140 72290).
- 3.1.3. 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 'pot-boilers'. No datable artefacts were found, but the charcoal from one of the pits was radiocarbon dated to 4050-3790 BC (Cutler et al 2012, 9).
- 3.1.4. 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 (Cutler et al 2012, 9).
- 3.1.5. 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 (Cutler et al 2012, 18). The

settlement included a small industrial workshop and a rectangular nine post structure, thought to be a granary.

- 3.1.6. 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.
- 3.1.7. 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).
- 3.1.8. More recently work undertaken by Brython Archaeology (forthcoming) at Cefn Du also revealed a number of pits with Neolithic and Bronze Age finds as well as the possible remains of a round barrow near the A55, close to the site.
- 3.1.9. The development site at Menai Science Park and its immediate vicinity has been subject to a number of archaeological investigations. In 2013, AMEC carried out a Desk Based Assessment which has able to highlight that the area has archaeological potential running from prehistoric to post-medieval chronologies. Of particular significance was the presence of an Iron Age and Romano British settlement located immediately north of the site as well as the multi-period site at Capel Eithin, only 275m N of the site (AMEC 2013a). The work was followed by a geophysical survey, which proved inconclusive, with anomalies of uncertain origin (AMEC 2013b).
- 3.1.10. Archaeology Wales has undertaken five previous investigations related to the Menai Science Park development. These include an evaluation in 2014, which encompassed the areas related to Phases 1, 2 and 3 of the development; an excavation in 2015 in the area related to Phase 2 (directly to the south of the Phase 3) across plots 2a, 2b and 2c in 2015; a Strip, Map and Sample excavation within the area related to Phase 1 (directly to the southwest of Phase 3) in 2016; and two watching briefs in 2016 and 2017 again in the area related to Phase 1.
- 3.1.11. The 2014 evaluation revealed dispersed evidence activity spanning from the Neolithic through to the post medieval period, which included Neolithic lithics spot finds; circular gullies of unknown origin, believed to be prehistoric in date; possible, though limited Romano British activity through the recovery of a sherd of pottery dated to the period; and post medieval field boundaries (Davies and Houlston 2014).
- 3.1.12. The 2015 excavation on land belonging to Phase 2 of the development revealed a cluster of archaeological features to the western area of the excavation, which included a feature tentatively identified as possible evidence for Neolithic nut drying. Further ephemeral features were also present, interpreted as possible further prehistoric activity. A hearth to the

north of the site produced evidence for barley, apple and emmer/spelt in the form of charred plant remains and was suggested to be prehistoric in date. The excavation also identified three large post medieval field boundaries (Pitt and Shobrook 2015).

- 3.1.13. The 2016 Strip, Map and Sample excavation revealed evidence of prehistoric and post medieval activity at the site as well as evidence of unknown date. The evidence included a number of field boundaries linked to a field system which predated the Cefn Du farm which occupied the site from the post medieval period. Further features such as large oval features were linked to 19th Century activity related to the farm and a trackway was also attributed to the 19th Century (Pitt and Shobrook 2016).
- 3.1.14. The 2016 and 2017 Watching Briefs represented the third stage of the Phase 1 program of archaeological works. No archaeological features were identified during the 2016 Watching Brief (Pitt 2016). In 2017 a series of field boundaries predating the existing boundary layout at Cefn Du farm were identified along with a number of features of unknown date. The site showed signs of truncation due to post medieval land drains and ploughing activities (Pitt et al. 2017).

4. Aims and Objectives

- 4.1.1. The aim of the Strip, Map, Record was 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.
- 4.1.2. The objective of the archaeological mitigation was to preserve by record, detailed information on all archaeological deposits within the designated area, prior to their likely destruction as a consequence of the development.

5. Methodology

- 5.1.1. The work was undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2020).
- 5.1.2. As per the WSI (Appendix II) the Strip, Map, Record was undertaken in three phases. An 40m by 25m within Phase 3 corresponding to the location of the LWR Module was stripped of overburden in spits to the level of the archaeological horizon. This was undertaken using a 360° machine excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under direct archaeological supervision. All revealed archaeological deposits and

features were then planned, after which a programme of limited exploratory excavation was undertaken in order to characterise the features that were encountered.

- 5.1.3. Any archaeological remains encountered were cleaned, excavated where appropriate, and recorded through the use of proforma recording sheets, technical drawing, photography, and GPS.

6. Results

- 6.1.1. The natural horizon (302) was encountered at a depth of c. 0.59m across the site (Plate 1). It comprised of a sandy silty clay, which varied in colour across the site, ranging from mid-orange-brown to lighter yellowish green. A heavy degree of contamination was noted from the overlying deposits, caused by a mixture of animal burrowing and modern truncation.
- 6.1.2. The natural substrate was overlain by subsoil (301), which consisted of a 0.15m thick layer of mid orange-brown silty clay, containing frequent angular small, medium and large stones.
- 6.1.3. Ditch [313] (Plate 2) was cut into subsoil (301). The ditch ran from the south-west facing limit of excavation on a SW-NE orientation. It measured over 6.3m in length, 0.7m wide and between 0.35 and 0.46m in depth. A total of two slots were dug through the feature: the first close to the section at the limit of excavation (L.O.E) at the northeast end and the second towards the southwest limit of the feature. The profile of the ditch indicated that it is like to have been cut by machine, with a steeper angle on the western side and shallower on the eastern side, before scooping upwards. The ditch was filled by (314), a moderately compact, dark orangey-grey-brown, clayey silt, which contained rare sub-angular medium sized stones. No finds were recovered from within the fill.
- 6.1.4. Ditch [325] was orientated N-S and ran for 1.8m within the excavated area. The ditch was cut through the subsoil and measured 0.15m in width. The ditch was filled by (326), a moderately firm, mid-orange-brown, sandy silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular stones. Some evidence of bioturbation and rooting was noted. No finds were recovered from within the fill. A 20 litre bulk sample was obtained for finds retrieval and dating evidence but failed to yield any results (see section 7). The ditch ran at an acute angle up to wall 321, but appeared to respect the wall, so could be contemporary to it.
- 6.1.5. Wall (321) (Plate 3) was situated towards the middle of the site and ran for over 22.25m on a NE-SW alignment. The wall was of dry-stone construction, with only a single course of the foundation remaining. The wall measured between 0.10 and 0.50m in width.
- 6.1.6. Robbed out wall cut [319] (Plate 4) was located perpendicular to the eastern end of wall (321). It measured 2.7m in length from the wall and 0.74m in

width but did not appear to extend any further to the south. The feature was filled by (320), a moderately compact, light brown-grey clayey silt with frequent small-medium angular stones. The fill contained fragments of modern walling, indicating this was a short section of wall return.

- 6.1.7. Ditch [324] (Plate 5) is the extension of an existing hedgerow which is situated in the eastern corner of the site and is interpreted as the remains of a modern field boundary. The ditch ran on an E-W alignment across the site for c.27m and was truncated at the western extent by large modern feature [322]. The ditch had a single fill (327), which was a moderately firm, light-grey-black, sandy silt containing very abundant small-medium angular stones and gravel.
- 6.1.8. Modern animal burial [328] (Plate 6) was cut through subsoil (301) towards the south-eastern extent of the site. The feature was sub-rectangular in shape with a length of 1.65m and width of 1.15m. The fill (329) appeared to contain the remains of a horse along with modern plastic waste and stone. The burial was not excavated due to its modern date.
- 6.1.9. A further modern pit [330] (Plate 7) was also cut through the subsoil c.2m to the south of [328]. The pit measured 2.6m in length and 2.1m in width. It was filled by (331), which contained animal bone, plastic waste including bale wrap and string, tyres and stone.
- 6.1.10. Just over 1m to the west of [330], a further large modern pit [332] (Plate 8) was identified. It was an irregular sub-circular shape in plan, with a visible length of c.4m continuing into the south-west L.O.E to an unknown extent and a width of 3.5m. The pit was filled by (333), a mixture of friable dark blue-black clayey silt and dark brownish-grey silty clay.
- 6.1.11. Overlying the abovementioned features across the site was a layer which has been interpreted as a redeposited topsoil (300) (Plate 9). This layer comprised of a mixture of abundant modern agricultural waste made up of plastics, twines, tyres and building rubble, and large angular and sub angular stones. The layer was moderately loose in character, and the soil matrix mixed with the modern waste was a dark grey-brown sandy silt. The layer maintained a fairly consistent thickness of 0.44m across the site.
- 6.1.12. A series of modern animal burials appeared to have been cut through (300). The majority of these burials were not excavated due to their clearly modern date, with some appearing to be fairly recent burials:
- 6.1.13. Sheep burial [303] (Plate 10) was an oval shaped pit measuring c.1.18m in length and 0.67cm in width. It was filled by (304), a loose, dark grey-black-brown sandy silt containing disarticulated animal bone and plastic waste.
- 6.1.14. Sheep and horse burial [305] (Plate 11) was an oval shaped pit measuring 1.93m in length and 1.5m in width. It was filled by (306), a friable mid grey-black-brown sandy silt with frequent small angular gravel and medium

angular stones. Alongside the animal remains, the fill again contained modern plastic sheeting and twine.

- 6.1.15. Sheep burial [307] (Plate 12) was an oval shaped pit measuring 1.6m in length and 0.44m in width. It was filled by (308), a friable mid grey-brown-black sandy silt with frequent sub-angular and angular stones of variable sizing. The fill contained the remains of a sheep and modern plastic sheeting.
- 6.1.16. Sheep burial [309] (Plate 13) was a rectangular shaped pit, the visual extent of which measured c. 1.3m in length before running into the L.O.E. to the north, 0.82m in width and 0.4m deep. It was filled by (310), a friable mid grey-black-brown sandy silt with medium-large angular stones and gravel. The fill contained animal bone, modern plastic sheeting and twine.
- 6.1.17. Large pit [311] (Plate 14) was sub-oval in shape, measuring c.9m in length, 6.5m in width and 0.35m deep. It contained fill (312), which comprised of the remains of multiple animals, including sheep and cattle, alongside modern plastic sheeting.
- 6.1.18. Sheep burial [315] (Plate 15) was rectangular in plan, measuring 1.4m in length and 1.1m in width. It was filled by (316), a moderately loose mid red-brown clayey silt with occasional small angular stones. The fill contained the skeletal remains of a sheep.
- 6.1.19. Sheep burial [317] (Plate 16) was again rectangular in shape and measured 1m in length and 0.9m in width. It was filled by (318), a moderately loose, mid orange-grey-brown clayey silt, which contained sheep skeletal remains and modern plastic twine.
- 6.1.20. A very large modern intrusion [322] (Plate 17) was present within the north-west corner of the site. The visible extent of the intrusion measured c.15m in length and c.14m in width, but it is likely that the feature extends further into the northern and western L.O.E., so the full extent of the feature is unknown. The feature was filled by (323), a loose, light yellow-brown sandy silty clay with patches of darker grey-brown sandy silty clay, and with very frequent angular stones of variable sizing. The fill contained occasional disarticulated animal bone, modern ceramic building material, plastic and twine. The base appeared to display evidence of being formed by a machine with bucket tooth marks.

7. The Finds

- 7.1.1. No artefacts of archaeological value were recovered during the Strip, Map and Record.

8. Environmental Samples

8.1. Methodology

- 8.1.1. A total of two 20 litre soil sample was recovered from the fills of ditches [313] and [325] for finds retrieval and dating evidence. The samples were returned to Archaeology Wales' Finds and Environmental processing facility, where it was processed using a three tank, recycled water flotation system. During the flotation process, a 500µm mesh was used to collect the residue and a 300µm mesh to collect the flot. The residue was then washed through a sieve stack containing 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and 500µm mesh sizes. Each fraction was kept separate to aid drying.
- 8.1.2. Once dry the residue was sorted for artefacts and ecofacts. Material was extracted from all residues greater than 2mm and separated according to type. A magnet was passed over the <2mm residue in order to collect any magnetic residue present. This was then scanned by eye for any obvious signs of hammerscale. The flots were scanned by eye for environmental remains.

8.2. Flot Report

- 8.2.1. No material of archaeological value was identified in the flot from either sample.

8.3. Residue Report

- 8.3.1. No material of archaeological value was identified in the residues from either sample.

8.4. Summary

- 8.4.1. The samples provided no further interpretive assistance.

9. Discussion and Conclusions

- 9.1.1. In September 2021, AW was commissioned to carry out a Strip, Map and Record as part of Phase 3 of Menai Science Park, Gaerwen. The mitigation revealed a large amount of modern disturbance within the topsoil and subsoils including a significant number of animal burials likely to have been linked to the workings of the now demolished Cefn Du farm.
- 9.1.2. The archaeological features that were identified are all related to previous boundaries. Ditch [324] was a clear extension of the hedge lined field boundary still existing further to the north east of the site. It is likely that this was removed prior to the construction of the agricultural structures that inhabited the site prior to its clearance.
- 9.1.3. The wall foundation remains (321) are on a slightly different alignment to

the old field boundary, but appear to begin in line with the end of the remaining field boundary to the north east. Historic satellite imagery shows that the wall was still standing as late as 2006 (Google Earth 2021). It is possible that this wall replaced the field boundary, adjusting the line of the field edge to respect a change in land use, possibly due to construction on the farm. The same 2006 satellite imagery indicates the presence of a wall return, likely to be related to robbed out wall foundation cut [319]. The purpose of this return in the wall is unclear. In later images, the walls become less defined before being removed when the farm is cleared from the site.

- 9.1.4. Ditch [325] runs perpendicular to ditch [324] and stops at wall (321). It appears to respect both features, meaning it is likely to be contemporary or later than the wall and is likely to have been used for drainage.
- 9.1.5. The positioning of ditch [313] indicates that is likely to be related to drainage for an aspect of the farm structures or yard. During excavation it became clear that this ditch is fairly modern in date due to the profile indicating it was dug by a mechanical digger. It is therefore of little archaeological interest.
- 9.1.6. Though no artefacts were recovered from any of the features investigated, the form and position of the ditches and walls indicates that the evidence is likely to be post medieval or later in date.
- 9.1.7. The evidence suggests that disturbance from the building and then removal of structures related to Cefn Du farm is likely to have removed any earlier archaeological remains that may have existed prior to their existence.

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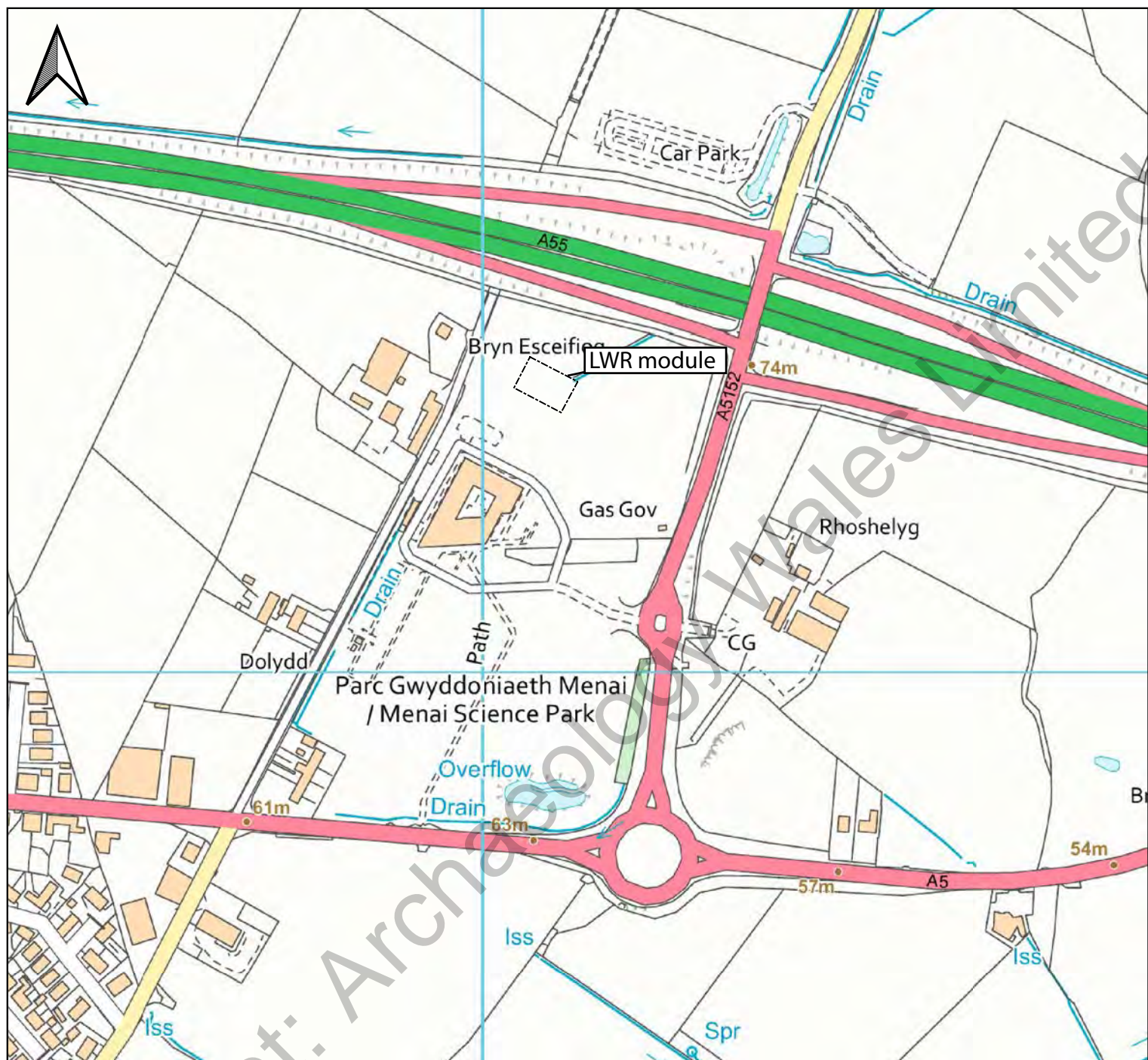
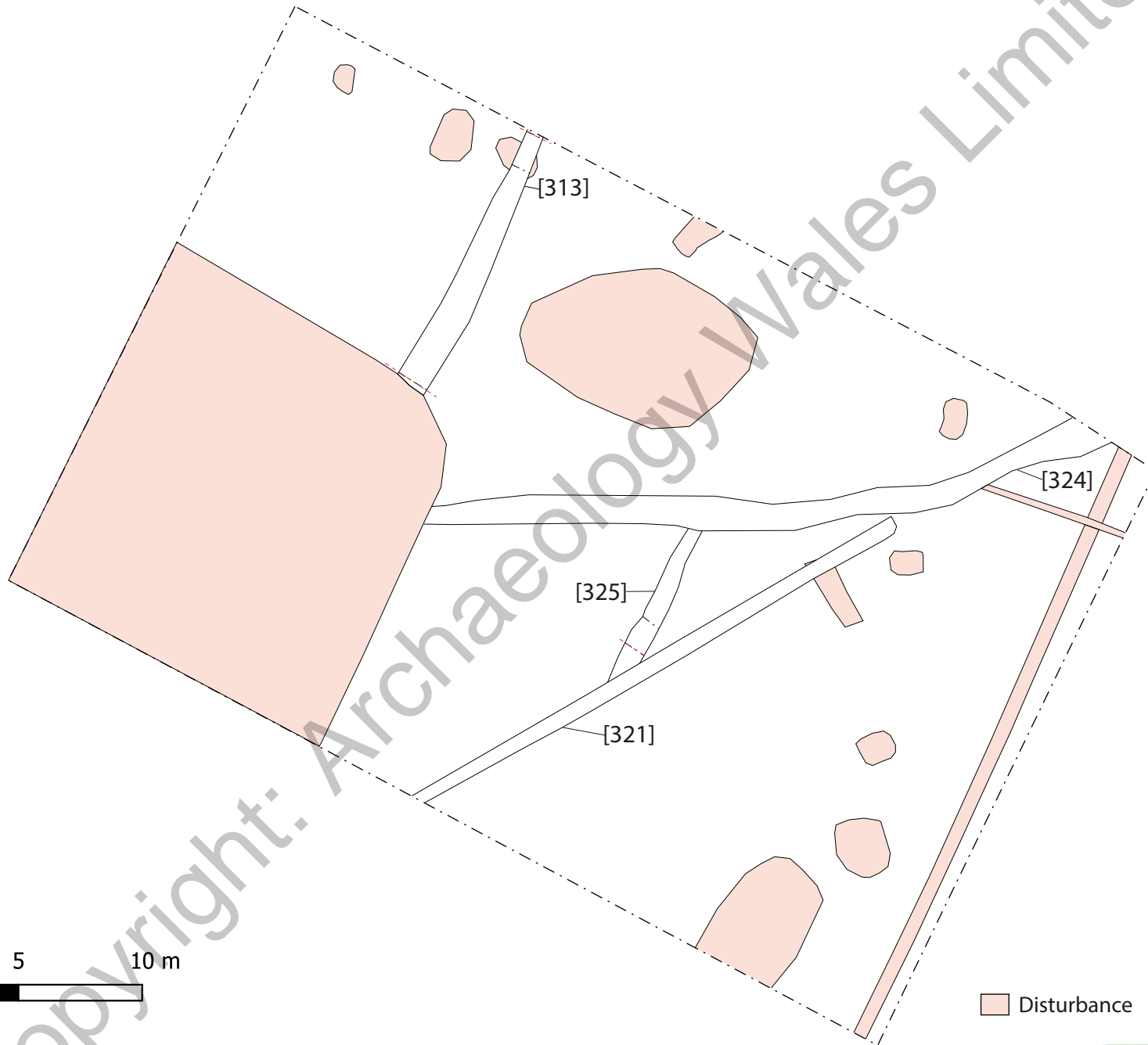
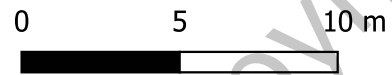
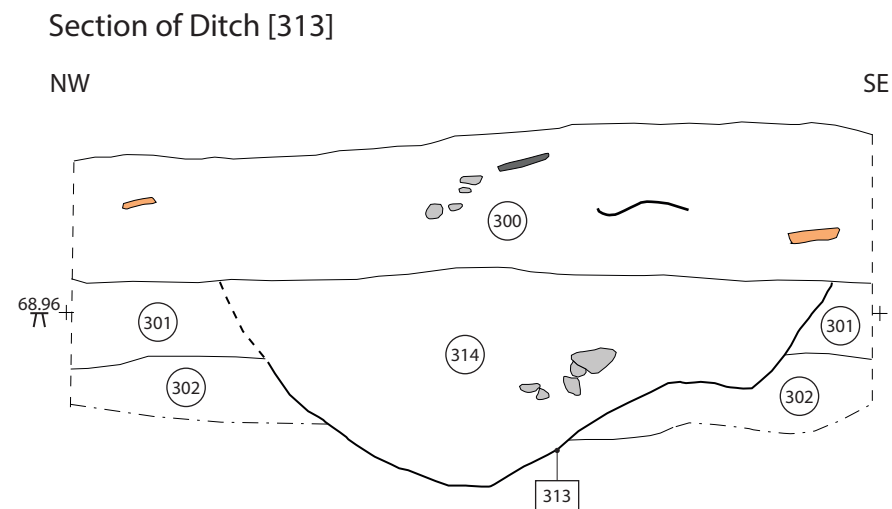


Figure 2. LWR module location (SME)



Disturbance

Figure 3. Site plan.



- Key
- CBM
 - Metal
 - String
 - Stone

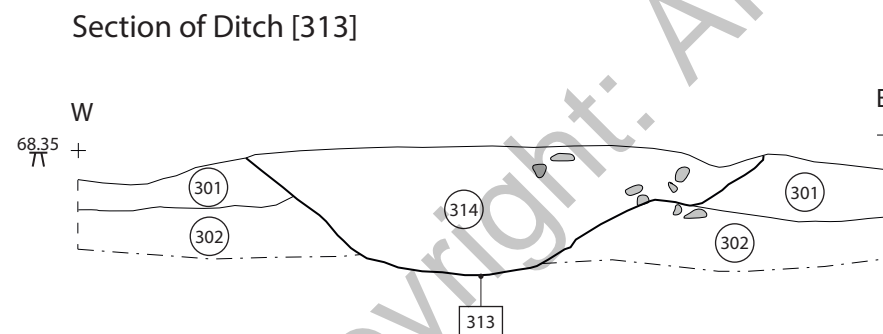
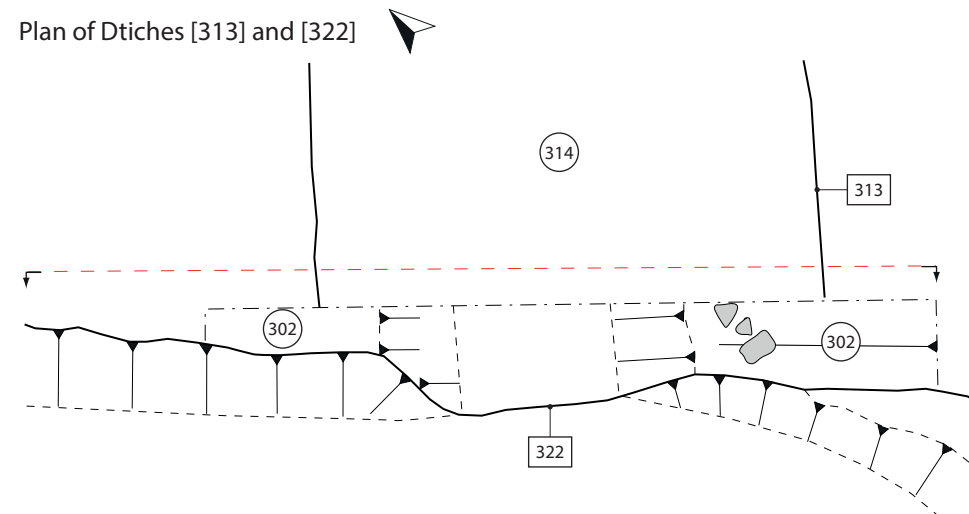
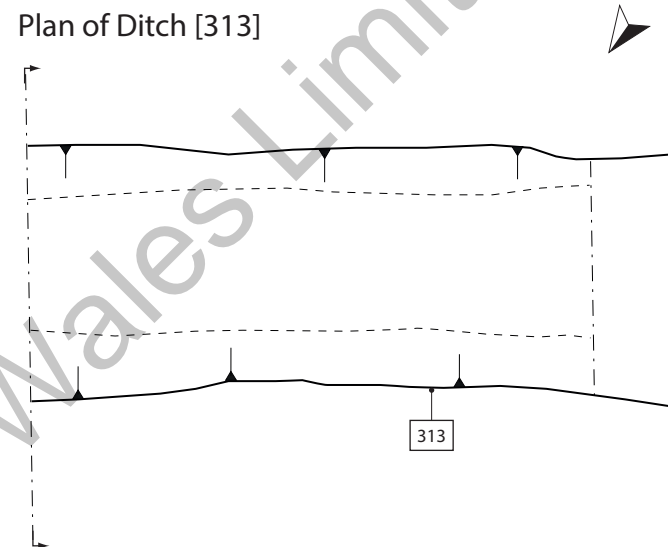
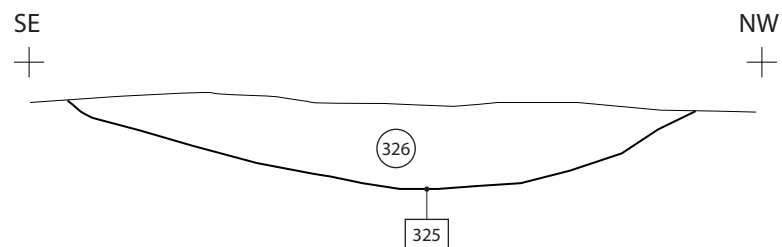


Figure 4. Plans & sections of Ditch [313]

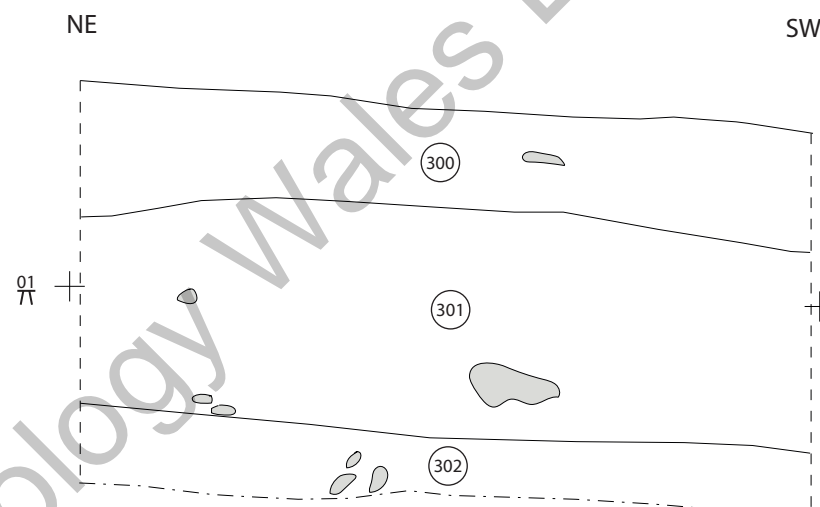
Heights are metres above Ordnance Datum



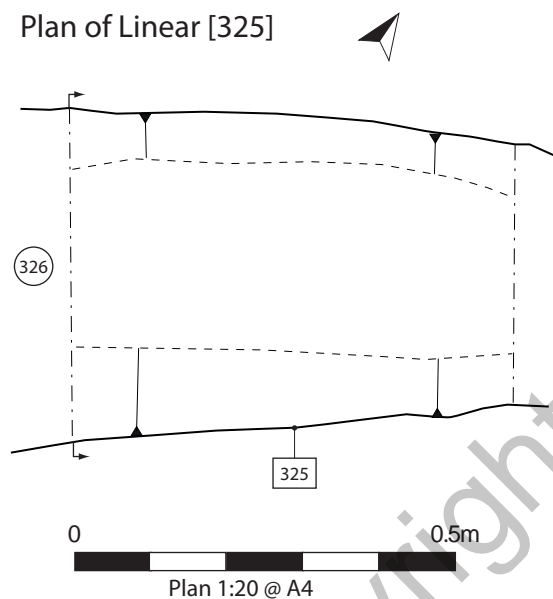
Section of Linear [325]



Representative section



Plan of Linear [325]



0 0.5m
Sections 1:10 @ A4

Figure 5. Section and Plan of Linear [325] and representative section

Heights are metres above Ordnance Datum



Plate 1. East facing oblique shot of site stripped to natural (302)



Plate 2. South facing representative section of ditch [313]



Plate 3. South west facing shot of the remains of wall (321)



Plate 4. South east facing shot of feature [319]



Plate 5. North east facing shot of site with ditch [324] to the centre



Plate 6. North facing shot of animal burial [328]



Plate 7. South facing shot of modern pit [330]



Plate 8. South west facing shot of large modern pit [332]



Plate 9. East facing shot of south west facing representative section showing topsoil (300)



Plate 10. Plan shot of animal burial [303]



Plate 11. Plan shot of animal burial [305]



Plate 12. Plan shot of animal burial [307]



Plate 13. Plan shot of animal burial [309]



Plate 14. South east facing shot of large pit [311]



Plate 15. Plan shot of animal burial [315]



Plate 16. Plan shot of animal burial [317]



Plate 17. East facing shot of western area of the site showing large modern intrusion [322] in the foreground

Appendix I: Context Inventory

Context	Context Type	Description of Context	Date
300	Layer	Mixed modern rubbish and topsoil above (301)	22/09/21
301	Layer	Subsoil below (300) above (302)	22/09/21
302	Layer	Natural below (301)	22/09/21
303	Cut	Animal burial (sheep)	22/09/21
304	Fill	Fill of [303]	22/09/21
305	Cut	Very large animal burial (sheep and horse)	22/09/21
306	Fill	Fill of [305]	22/09/21
307	Cut	Animal burial (sheep)	22/09/21
308	Fill	Fill of [307]	22/09/21
309	Cut	Animal burial (sheep) square cut	22/09/21
310	Fill	Fill of [309]	22/09/21
311	Cut	Animal burial (multiple sheep and one cattle) plus modern rubbish, cut by machine	22/09/21
312	Fill	Fill of [311]	22/09/21
313	Cut	Linear ditch in SE facing LOE section running NE-SW	23/09/21
314	Fill	Fill of [313]	23/09/21
315	Cut	Animal burial (sheep)	24/09/21
316	Fill	Fill of [316]	24/09/21
317	Cut	Animal burial (sheep)	24/09/21
318	Fill	Fill of [317]	24/09/21
319	Cut	Modern disturbance	27/09/21
320	Fill	Fill of [319]	27/09/21
321	Wall	Stone wall foundation near field boundary [319]	27/09/21
322	Cut	Modern ditch containing rubbish and animal bone, cuts modern layer (300)	28/09/21
323	Fill	Fill of [322]	28/09/21

Context	Context Type	Description of Context	Date
324	Cut	Possible field boundary - continues from existing ditch/hedge	28/09/21
325	Cut	Ditch	28/09/21
326	Fill	Fill of [325]	28/09/21
327	Fill	Fill of [324]	28/09/21
328	Cut	Animal burial (horse), rectangular	30/09/21
329	Fill	Fill of [328]	30/09/21
330	Cut	Modern pit containing rubbish, tyres and animal burial (sheep)	30/09/21
331	Fill	Fill of [330]	30/09/21
332	Cut	Modern pit containing rubbish and multiple animal burials (at least 4)	30/09/21
333	Fill	Fill of [332]	30/09/21

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The Reading Room, Town Hall, Llanidloes, SY18 6BN

Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371

Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk

Company Directors: Mark Houlston MCifA & Jill Houlston

Company Registered No. 7440770 (England & Wales)

Registered Office: Morgan Griffiths LLP, Cross Chambers

9 High Street, Newtown, Powys, SY16 2NY

