Results of Archaeological Works (Strip, Map & Record) at

of The Mark Rhosybol SH 42706 88771 (Centre Point) Project Number CR195-2019 Former Site of The Marquis Inn,



Compiled by C. Rees and M. Jones On Behalf of Du Construction Ltd

Summary

A programme of Strip, Map and Record was conducted at the site of the Marquis Inn, Rhosybol. There was a building on the site shown on the 1840's Tithe map which may have been of considerable antiquity, however all traces of this structure had been removed by the levelling of the site in the 1970's. The site works yielded a negative result and no archaeological remains survived on the site.

Crynodeb

Roedd rhaglen o Lleingloddiad, Map a Chofnod dan arweiniad at y safle o Marquis Inn, Rhosybol. Roedd yna adeilad ar y safle sy'n ymddangos ar fap Degwm 1840au sydd o bosibl wedi bod o hynafiaeth sylweddol, serch hynny mae pob olion o adeiledd hwn wedi cael gwared yn ystod wastad y safle yn yr 1970sau. Mae'r gwaith safle yn gynnyrch canlyniad negyddol ac nid oedd yna weddillion archeolegol yn bodoli ar y safle.



Results of Archaeological Works (Strip, Map & Record):

Former Site of The Marquis Inn, Rhosybol

Planning Application Number: FPL/2019/207

National Grid Reference: SH 42706 88771 (Centre Point)

Client: Du Construction Ltd

Report Authors: C. Rees & M. Jones

Report Number: CR195-2019

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Appendix A. Proposed Development Plans

1.0 Introduction

- **1.0.1** CR Archaeology were instructed by Du Construction Ltd to conduct a programme of Strip, Map and Record at the proposed site of a housing development at the former Site of The Marquis Inn, Rhosybol, Anglesey (figure 1). It is proposed that 15 dwellings with associated access, parking, landscaping and service works be constructed at the site (see Appendix A).
- 1.0.2 The methodology for a programme of strip, map & record at the site was laid out in accordance with GAPS letter 0828tf/D1577.02 and agreed with GAPS. The document is included as Appendix A. It was agreed that discrete archaeological features of Medieval date and earlier were to be 100% excavated and a robust environmental sampling policy was to be adopted. However, no features predating the midtwentieth century were uncovered.
- **1.0**.3 The site is located within the village of Rhosybol, with the plot fronting onto the B5111. On the commencement of works the site was unoccupied, and the previous building had been demolished down to ground level. The rear of the plot was grass/scrub land and had not previously been developed.
- **1.0.**4 There were a total of 17 PRNs within a 1km radius of the development area, many of prehistoric, Roman and Medieval date. The site was therefore considered to be of archaeological potential and was determined that further mitigation at the site was necessary.
- 1.0.5 The site is immediately adjacent to a known settlement (PRN: 2099) which is believed to be of possible prehistoric or early medieval date. It was noted by the Development Control Officer that although the presence of this site is known, the exact extent and spread of it is not. It was therefore considered that there was a potential for associated material throughout the surrounding landscape and within the proposed development area. No evidence for Prehistoric or Early Medieval activity was uncovered during the site works.
- **1.0.**6 The Marquis Inn public house that previously occupied the site was the latest in a sequence of establishments dating back to at least the mid-19th century, and that various phases of activity may survive at the site. No structural evidence for any building phases prior to the mid-twentieth century rebuild was uncovered, which together with petrol storage tanks from a petrol station had removed all traces of previous structures. An artefactual assemblage characteristic of a late nineteenth/early twentieth century public house was recovered dominated by locally produced beer bottles.

2.0 Project Aims & Objectives

- **2.0.1** This phase of works for the development site aimed to undertake a programme of archaeological strip, map and record on the development site. These works aimed to assess the survival, character and date of any archaeological remains and to excavate, record and analyse any archaeological remains uncovered.
- 2.0.2 The objectives of this programme of works were:
 - To identify and excavate/record all archaeological remains uncovered
- **2.0**.3 This project aimed to fulfil the criteria for undertaking an Archaeological Excavation as specified in the CIfA Standard and Guidance documents.

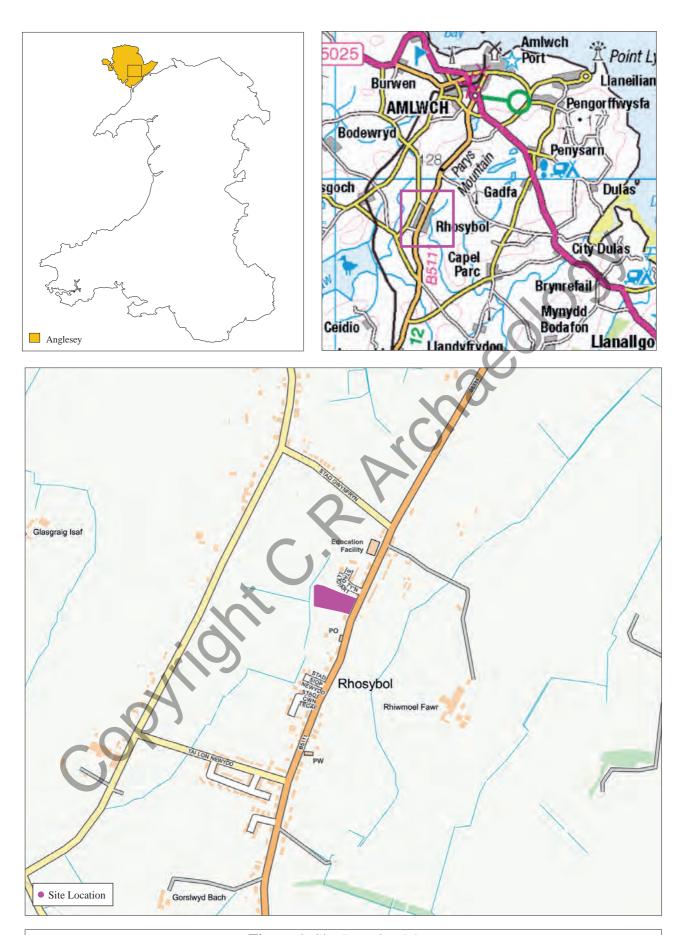


Figure 1. Site Location Map (Source: OS Open Data Mapping. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right [2019])

3.0 Scheme of Works - Methodology

3.1 Desk Based Research

- **3.1.1** A history of the site was compiled utilising information sourced from the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record Office. As the works failed to yield a positive result, further research was not conducted.
- **3.1.2** The Gwynedd Historic Environment Record was consulted and a search radius of 1000m will be examined.
- **3.1.**3 These works were carried out in accordance with the CIfA Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (CIfA 2014).
- 3.1.4 This material forms the historical background for this archaeological report.

3.2 Archaeological Strip, Map and Record

- **3.2.1** The site was stripped down to the level of the underlying natural deposits under Strip, Map and Record Conditions and was intensively monitored by CR Archaeology. All machine excavation was supervised by an archaeologist from CR Archaeology. Plant were tracked excavators fitted with toothless buckets, and the stripping was undertaken in spits as directed by the archaeologist until the underlying natural was reached. Archaeological remains/potential archaeological remains identified during works were marked using spray paint and immediately evaluated and found to be natural features.
- 3.2.2 No archaeological features, structures or remains were uncovered on the site.
- 3.2.3 The works were carried out in accordance with the CIfA Standard and Guidance documents (2014).

3.2.1 Recording

- **3.2.2.1** The record forms at CR Archaeology are based on the English Heritage system and full written, graphic and photographic records were made in accordance with the English Heritage *Field Recording Manual*. Sample forms can be provided on request. The written record comprises completed *pro-forma* record sheets.
- **3.2.2**.2 A high-resolution 14.2mp Sony Alpha digital camera was used to create a photographic record of the site. General photographs were taken due to the negative results of the works.
- **3.2.2.**3 All photographic records were indexed and cross-referenced to written site records. Details concerning subject and direction of view were maintained in a photographic register, indexed by frame number. Images from photography will be stored in a loss-less digital format in this case '*.TIF'.

3.2.2 Additional Mitigation/Contingency Measures

3.2.2. 1 No additional mitigation/contingency measures were required on the site.

3.2.3 Recovery, Processing and Curation of Artefactual Material

- **3.2.3.1** All recovered artefactual material was retained, cleaned, labelled and stored according to *Standard* and *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014) and First Aid for Finds (Watkinson & Neal 2001). The aim will be to create a stable, ordered, well-documented, accessible material archive forming a resource for current and future research (CIfA 2014).
- **3.2.3.2** All artefactual material will be bagged and labelled with the site code and context number prior to their removal from site. The assemblage was examined according to typological or chronological criteria and conservation needs identified. All material was Post Medieval/Modern in date and was assessed by Matthew Jones.

3.2.4 Archive Compilation

- **3.2.4.1** All records created during the fieldwork will be checked for consistency and accuracy and will form part of the *Primary Site Archive (P1)* (EH 2006). The archive will contain all data collected, including records and other specialist materials. It will be ordered, indexed, adequately documented, internally consistent, secure, quantified, conforming to standards required by the archive repository and signposted appropriately to ensure future use in research, as detailed in the English Heritage *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) methodology.
- **3.2.4.2** The archive will be assembled in accordance with the guidelines published in, *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums & Galleries Commission 1994), *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990) and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF 2007).
- **3.2.4.**3 Archive material created during this archaeological project will be deposited at Anglesey Archives, Llangefni. Artefactual material discovered during this archaeological project will be offered for deposition at Llangefni Museum although it is likely that the material will not be accepted due to its age/condition. In this instance, following analysis certain pieces will be retained as a teaching collection and the remainder will be discarded.
- **3.2.4.**4 Processed assemblages will be boxed according to issued guidelines and a register of contents compiled prior to deposition. Archive material will be deposited in accordance with the museum's/archives terms and conditions for archive deposition. The paper archive and a copy of the digital archive will be deposited at Anglesey Archives and a copy of the digital archive will be deposited with the RCAHMW.

3.3 Timetable for Proposed Works

3.3.1 Site works commenced on 25th February 2020 and the field work took place over a 2-week period. Further time has been allotted for post-excavation works.

3.4 Staffing

3.4.1 The project was managed by Catherine Rees (MCIfA, BA (Archaeology), MA (Archaeology) Postgraduate Diploma (Historic Environment Conservation) & Matthew Jones (BA (Archaeology), MA (Archaeology). The fieldwork was conducted by Matthew Jones and Chris Lane.

3.5 Monitoring

3.5.1 The project was subject to monitoring by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services and GAPS were informed and updated as to the commencement of work and results of fieldwork.

3.6 Health and Safety

- **3.6.1** CR Archaeology staff were not the Principle Contractor onsite and complied with all Health and Safety Policy and specific on-site instructions provided by the client and their appointed Principal contractor/H&S coordinator.
- **3.6.**2 All staff were issued with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for the site work.

3.7 The Report

3.7.1 The report clearly, and accurately incorporates information gained from the programme of archaeological works. It presents the documentary evidence gathered in such a way as to create a clear and coherent record. The report contains a site plan showing the locations of photographs taken.

- **3.7**.2 The final report includes:
 - bilingual summary
 - A copy of the agreed specification
 - A location plan
 - A full bibliography of sources consulted
 - An archive compact disc/USB stick
- **3.7.3** A copy of the reports in Adobe PDF format will be sent to the appropriate monitoring archaeologist for approval before formal submission. A bound paper copy and PDF digital copy of the reports will be submitted to GAPS as part of the formal submission. A digital Adobe PDF version and a bound paper copy of the final reports and will be lodged with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record within six months of completion of post excavation works. The new (2018) Guidance for the Submission of the Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records document will be followed.

3.7.1 Copyright

3.7.1.1 CR Archaeology and sub-contractors shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides a licence to the client and the local authority for the use of the report by the client and the local authority in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project.

4.0 Topological and Geological Background

4.1 Topography

4.1.1 The site is located within the village of Rhosybol, with the plot fronting onto the B5111. The site is currently unoccupied, and the previous building has been demolished down to ground level. The rear of the plot is grass/scrub land and has not previously been developed.

4.2 Geology

- **4.2.1** The bedrock geology at the site is recorded as "Ordovician Rocks (undifferentiated) Mudstone And Sandstone, Interbedded. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 444 to 485 million years ago in the Ordovician Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow seas. These sedimentary rocks are shallow-marine in origin. They are detrital, ranging from coarse- to fine-grained (locally with some carbonate content) forming interbedded sequences' (www.bgs.ac.uk).
- **4.2.2** The superficial geology is recorded as "Till, Devensian Diamicton. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions (U). These sedimentary deposits are glacigenic in origin. They are detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater, they can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial and inter-glacial periods during the Quaternary" (www.bgs.ac.uk).

5.0 Historical Background

5.0.1 There are a total of 17 PRNs within a 1km radius of the development area: 4 of Prehistoric date, 1 of possible Prehistoric date, 1 of Romano British date, 1 of possible Early Medieval date, 2 of Medieval date, 7 of Post Medieval date and 1 record of Modern date.

5.1 Prehistoric

- **5.1.**1 There were 4 records which had been assigned a Prehistoric date.
- 5.1.2 PRN 2094 represents an "Axe Hammer" findspot at Cae Pellaf.
- **5.1.**3 The remaining 3 records are of Bronze Age origin and are PRN 2091 the site of urn burials at Pen yr Orsedd, Rhosybol, PRN's 2100 & 2101 the possible sites of Bronze Age barrows at Penyfynwent. The barrows are Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM AN 125).

5.1.4 A cropmark was identified at Maes Meredydd Uchaf (PRN 2092). It is described as a univallate circular feature about 110m in diameter on ground sloping to the SE, visible on APS at SH 4322 8938. It has been interpreted as a probable enclosure although it is noted that nothing is visible on the ground and the site occupies a poor defensive position.

5.2 Romano British

5.2.1 A single record of Romano British date (PRN 2090) was located within the search area. It was a findspot for Roman Copper Cakes at Trysglwyn Fawr.

5.3 Early Medieval

5.3.1 A single record of Early Medieval date (PRN 2099) was located within the 1000m search radius. The record details a habitation site at Rhos Goch comprised of a hearth with an arc of stake holes at one side, seven postholes, two gullies and two pits. Only part of the archaeological deposit was excavated. By the hearth sealed by the occupation earth was a broken leather workers stone of the type described by Alcock in Dinas Powys two convex faces bearing a high polish, another was deep grove for sharpening pins and whetting a small knife. A possible date of 6th-11th AD had been assigned to the site.

5.4 Medieval

5.4.1 There are two sites of Medieval origin within 1000m of the development site – PRN 36147 Melin Trysglwyn which was the site of a Medieval mill and PRN 2102 the site of a Medieval enclosure at Penyfynwent. This site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM AN 124).

5.5 Post Medieval

- **5.5**.1 The majority of the records within the search area were of Post Medieval date (7 records) and within these records most were for structures notably Nonconformist Chapels of which there were 5 recorded Capel Newydd (PRN 2449), Capel Bethania (PRN 7844), Capel Bethel (PRN 7847), Capelbach (PRN 8117) and Capel Gors-lwyd (PRN 7848). The remaining structure within the search area was Rhiwmoel-bach (PRN 55949).
- **5.5**.2 The single earthwork record was for an area of Post Medieval ridge and furrow (PRN 59413).

5.6 Modern

5.6.1 The single Modern record is for an area of First World War Graffiti in a barn adjacent to the Rectory, Rhosybol (PRN 69842).

5.7 Cartographic Evidence

- **5.7.1** This report has been compiled during the Coronavirus Covid 19 outbreak and there is currently no access to county or local archives. This has prohibited the collection of maps for inclusion in reports and the following section contains descriptions of the map imagery and links to the online resources, but the map images themselves cannot be included due to copyright restrictions.
- **5.7.2** The plot is shown on the 1840's Tithe Map as forming the eastern area of a long strip of land between the parallel roads through Rhosybol (https://places.library.wales/browse/53.37/-4.367/14?page =1&alt=&alt=&leaflet-base-layers_66=on). The pattern of land division in Rhosybol is particularly interesting as shown on the Tithe map as it would appear to show a preserved Medieval strip field system.
- **5.7.3** Within the plot a small property is show in the north-eastern corner of the field directly fronting the road possibly the previous original Marquis Inn or a small dwelling potentially of considerable antiquity. The plot is labelled as Plot 82 and is described as "part of Pentregwean" and is tenanted by John Jones. The land is owned by "The most noble Marquis of Anglesey" presumably the source of the name of the public house. There is no mention of a public house in the Tithe record and it is likely that the property is in use as a dwelling at this time.

- **5.7.4** The 1887 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of Rhosybol (https://maps.nls.uk/view/101603905) shows the longer strip field has been subdivided and the current plot boundaries established. There has been considerable development along the road frontage and many of the plots are now occupied by road fronting properties. It is unclear due to the schematic nature of the Tithe map whether the structure shown on that document has been demolished and rebuilt or modified but the structure is much larger than previously shown. It is marked as the Marquis of Anglesey Public House. A spring is noted in the north western corner of the plot.
- **5.7**.5 This situation shown the 1899 Ordnance Survey Edition (https: //maps.nls.uk/view/101603902) the 1949 Edition and on editions (https://maps.nls.uk/view/101603896). There are a number of small outbuildings added on the site between the map editions.
- **5.7.**6 Online resources at https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/Map/242649/388852/12/100954 show that the Marquis public house was demolished and rebuilt between 1963 and 1974. A much larger building was erected near the centre of the plot and the plot is landscaped.
- **5.7**.7 At around this point photographic evidence (and evidence from the site excavation) shows that there was also a petrol station on the site. The rebuilding of the Marquis Public House and the use of the site as a petrol station caused considerable damage to all underlying deposits to the half of the plot which fronts onto the road.

6.0 Results of Archaeological Works

- **6.0**.1 The entire site was stripped under archaeological supervision and it was very clear that the site area previously housing the public house, carpark and petrol station had been stripped down to the level of the underlying natural during the later twentieth century. The area was entirely made ground and no evidence of an earlier building was uncovered. The depth of the made ground varied between 0.50m and 1.10m. Buried petrol tanks were uncovered during the works which were cut into the underlying natural.
- **6.0.2** The rear portion of the site was undisturbed but no archaeological remains were uncovered. Patches of black material were uncovered in the north western site area which on excavation were identified as decayed organic material near the spring. All were natural rooting rather than any built structures. The natural was uncovered at a depth of between 0.50 0.55m.
- **6.0**.3 An assemblage of artefacts related to the nineteenth early twentieth century use of the site as a public house was recovered during the works.

6.1 Artefactual Assemblage

6.1.1 All the artefacts recovered during the works dated to the 19th to 20th century and are representative of the site use as a public house and a garage. There was a significant build-up of material on site which may have been imported from elsewhere as part of levelling of the site so it must be noted that there is a possibility that the artefacts have been brought in from elsewhere with this material.

6.1.1 19th Century Material

- **6.1.1.1** Fragments of characteristically nineteenth century Buckley and a course brown glaze ware were recovered from the sit together with four near complete Port Dundas Pottery salt glaze bottles and an ink well. The Port Dundas Pottery was based in Glasgow and was in operation between 1816 to 1930 (Wood 2014: 100-101).
- **6.1.1.2** Glass fragments from Codd, torpedo and beer bottles were recovered during the works. There were five bottles which displayed local makers marks. An Ellis and Sons Mineral Water Company Ruthin torpedo bottle in green glass approximate date 1880's, two pint bottles from the late 1800's one marked



Plate 2. Made Ground/Hardstanding in

Plate 3. Plot Area Fronting the Road

Plot Area Fronting the Road

Commencement of Stripping



Plate 5. Plot Area Fronting the Road



Plate 4. Buried Petrol Tank

Plate 6. Natural Features in North Western Area of Site

with the word Imperial indicating volume, and a trade beer bottle from the The Bull, Amlwch. The two codd bottles were a Thomas and Edwards of Llangefni half-pint bottle, and a R W Parry, Llanerchymedd pint codd bottle. Codd bottles of this style date from the 1870s.

6.1.2 20th Century Material

6.1.2.1 Material relating to the later 1970's public house was also recovered from the site. This included empty compressed gas canisters, beer mats and modern glass bottles. One of the Beer mats had the Guinness 1996 "fish on a bicycle" advertisement. There were two Lemon Hooch bottles from the midnineteen nineties. In addition to this material, general rubbish was found throughout the site levelling make up layers.

7.0 Conclusion

7.0.1 No archaeological remains were uncovered during the works. The road fronting portion of the site had been completely levelled in the 1970's and all traces of the previous buildings destroyed.

7.0.2 Although undisturbed, the north western end of the site yielded a negative result and no archaeological material or features were uncovered.

8.0 Bibliography

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Appendix A.

Specification for Archaeological Works



Specification for Archaeological Works (Strip, Map & Record) at

F cof The M. Rhosybol A SH 42706 88771 (Centre Point) Project Number CR195-2019 Former Site of The Marquis Inn,

NGR SH 42706 88771 (Centre Point)



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Specification for Archaeological Works (Strip, Map & Record):

Former Site of The Marquis Inn, Rhosybol

Planning Application Number: FPL/2019/207

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Figure 1. Site Location Map

Appendices
Appendix A. Proposed Development Plans

1.0 Introduction

CR Archaeology have been instructed by Du Construction Ltd to conduct a programme of Strip, Map and Record at the proposed site of a housing development at the former Site of The Marquis Inn, Rhosybol, Anglesey (figure 1). It is proposed that 15 dwellings with associated access, parking, landscaping and service works be constructed at the site (see Appendix A).

The site is located within the village of Rhosybol, with the plot fronting onto the B5111. The site is currently unoccupied, and the previous building has been demolished down to ground level. The rear of the plot is grass/scrub land and has not previously been developed.

The site is immediately adjacent to a known settlement (PRN: 2099) which is believed to be of possible prehistoric or early medieval date. It is noted by the Development Control Officer that although the presence of this site is known, the exact extent and spread of it is not. There is therefore a potential for associated material throughout the surrounding landscape and within the proposed development area. It was also stated that the Marquis Inn public house that previously occupied the site was the latest in a sequence of establishments dating back to at least the mid-19th century, and that various phases of activity may survive at the site.

There are a total of 15 PRNs within a 1km radius of the development area, many of prehistoric, Roman and Medieval date. The site was therefore considered to be of archaeological potential, and it has been determined that further mitigation at the site was necessary.

This document sets out the methodology for a programme of strip, map & record at the site has been laid out in accordance with GAPS letter 0828tf/D1577.02. All discrete archaeological features of Medieval date and earlier will be 100% excavated and a robust environmental sampling policy adopted.

2.0 Project Aims & Objectives

This phase of works for the development site aims to undertake a programme of archaeological strip, map and record on the development site. These works aim to assess the survival, character and date of any archaeological remains and to excavate, record and analyse any archaeological remains uncovered.

The objectives of this programme of works are:

• To identify and excavate/record all archaeological remains uncovered

This project aims to fulfil the criteria for undertaking an Archaeological Excavation as specified in the CIfA Standard and Guidance documents.

3.0 Brief Historical Background

The following section is, through necessity, brief and is intended to merely place the site in context. A more detailed history of the site will form an element in the proposed works. The following information has been taken from GAPS letter 0828tf/D1577.02.

The Marquis Inn public house that previously occupied the site was the latest in a sequence of establishments dating back to at least the mid-19th century, and that various phases of activity may survive at the site.

The site is immediately adjacent to a known settlement (PRN: 2099) which is believed to be of possible prehistoric or early medieval date. There are a total of 15 PRNs within a 1km radius of the development area, many of prehistoric, Roman and Medieval date.

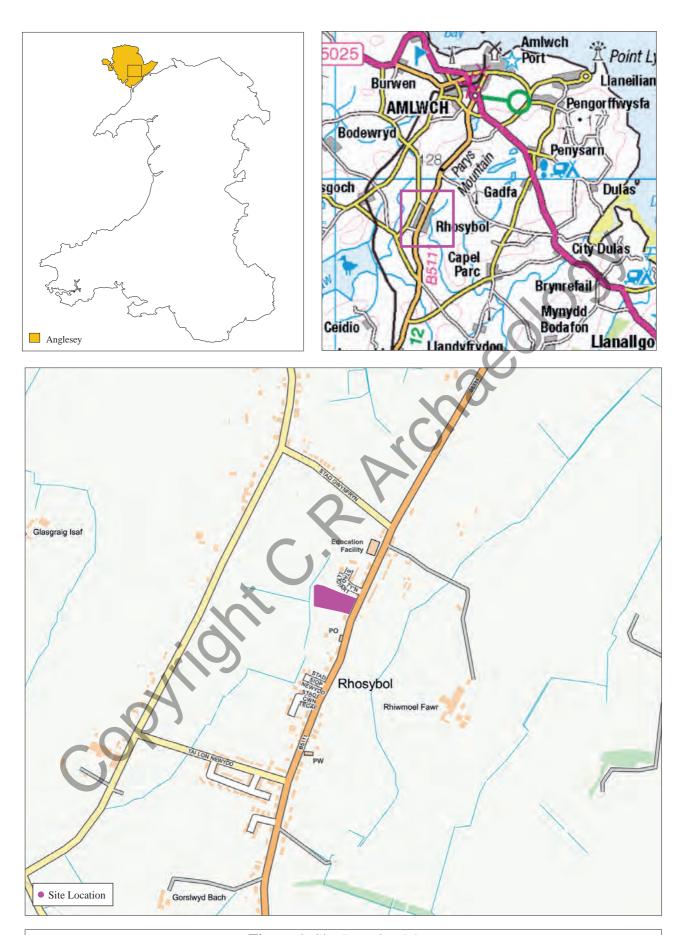


Figure 1. Site Location Map (Source: OS Open Data Mapping. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right [2019])

3.1 Topography

The site is located within the village of Rhosybol, with the plot fronting onto the B5111. The site is currently unoccupied, and the previous building has been demolished down to ground level. The rear of the plot is grass/scrub land and has not previously been developed.

3.2 Geology

The bedrock geology at the site is recorded as "Ordovician Rocks (undifferentiated) - Mudstone And Sandstone, Interbedded. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 444 to 485 million years ago in the Ordovician Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow seas. These sedimentary rocks are shallow-marine in origin. They are detrital, ranging from coarse- to fine-grained (locally with some carbonate content) forming interbedded sequences" (www.bgs.ac.uk).

The superficial geology is recorded as "Till, Devensian - Diamicton. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions (U). These sedimentary deposits are glacigenic in origin. They are detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater, they can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial and inter-glacial periods during the Quaternary" (www.bgs.ac.uk).

4.0 Scheme of Works - Methodology

4.1 Desk Based Research

A history of the site will be compiled utilising information sourced from the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record Office. Should the works yield a positive result, research will be conducted at local archives and a map progression will be undertaken along with a search of tithe records.

The Gwynedd Historic Environment Record will be consulted and a search radius of 1000m will be examined.

These works will be carried out in accordance with the CIfA Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (CIfA 2014).

This material will form the historical background for the full archaeological report.

4.2 Archaeological Strip, Map and Record

The site is to be stripped down to the level of the underlying natural deposits under Strip, Map and Record Conditions which are to be intensively monitored by CR Archaeology. All machine excavation will be supervised by an archaeologist from CR Archaeology. Plant will be tracked excavators fitted with toothless buckets, and the stripping will be undertaken in spits as directed by the archaeologist until archaeology/natural is. All archaeological remains/potential archaeological remains identified during works will be marked using spray paint and, unless immediately evaluated and found to be natural features, their locations will be surveyed before being excavated by CR Archaeology staff.

All archaeological features, structures or remains will be cleaned by hand. Investigation of such features, structures or deposits will be sufficient to determine their character, date, significance and quality. Excavation will generally involve the removal 100% of discreet features such as pits/posthole fills (this will be decreased to 50% should the features be of post medieval date) and up to 10% of the fills of ditches/large linear features (this amount may be reduced when dealing with large boundary/agricultural features).

If features yield suitable material for dating/environmental processing, then samples will be taken for processing off site. For Prehistoric features where feasible a 100% sample will be taken. Where possible (provided the feature contains this volume of material) the minimum sample size taken will be 40 litres.

In the event of a significant discovery GAPS will be informed of the discovery and an appropriate mitigation strategy agreed before works will progress. Fieldwork is to be conducted and managed by Catherine Rees (MCIfA) & Matthew Jones (MA) of CR Archaeology.

The works will be carried out in accordance with the CIfA Standard and Guidance documents (2014).

Non-archaeological groundworks at the site may not commence until the area has been signed off as complete by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services Development Control Officer.

4.2.1 Recording

The record forms at CR Archaeology are based on the English Heritage system and full written, graphic and photographic records will be made in accordance with the English Heritage *Field Recording Manual*. Sample forms can be provided on request. The written record shall comprise completed *pro-forma* record sheets.

Plans, sections and elevations will be produced on gridded, archive standard stable polyester film at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate. Representative measured sections will be prepared as appropriate showing the sequence and depths of deposits. A temporary benchmark (TBM) will be established on the site and where possible plans, elevations and sections will contain grid and level information relative to OS data. All drawings will be numbered and listed in a drawing register, these drawing numbers being cross-referenced to written site records.

A 'harris matrix' diagram will be constructed for the excavated area.

A high-resolution 14.2mp Sony Alpha digital camera will be used to create a photographic record of the site. This will be comprised of photographs of archaeological features and appropriate groups of features and structures. Included in each photograph will be an appropriate scale, north arrow and a record board detailing the site name, number and context number. General photographs will also be taken of the excavation process and significant finds/insitu artefactual material.

All photographic records will be indexed and cross-referenced to written site records. Details concerning subject and direction of view will be maintained in a photographic register, indexed by frame number. Images from photography will be stored in a loss-less digital format in this case '*.TIF'.

4.2.2 Additional Mitigation/Contingency Measures

In the event of a significant archaeological discovery being made during the excavation CR Archaeology will immediately inform both the client and the development control archaeologists. Consultation will take place between CR Archaeology, GAPS and the client with regards to the most suitable course of action.

In the event that human remains are encountered site work will cease with immediate effect in the vicinity of the find. The coroner, client and monitoring body will be informed immediately. The company will abide by the requirements of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. Any arrangements regarding the discovery of human remains will be at the discretion of HM Coroner whose instruction/permission will be sought. All human remains are to be preserved *in situ*, covered and protected. They will only be removed in exceptional circumstances and with the appropriate Ministry of Justice licence, environmental health regulations, Coroner's permission and, if appropriate, in compliance with the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981 or other local Act, with adequate security provided in such cases.

Any artefacts recovered that fall within the scope of the Treasure Act 1996 will be reported to the landowner, GAPS and to HM Coroner.

4.2.3 Recovery, Processing and Curation of Artefactual Material

All recovered artefactual material will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored according to Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA 2014) and First Aid for Finds (Watkinson & Neal 2001). The aim will be to create a stable, ordered, well-documented, accessible material archive forming a resource for current and future research (CIfA 2014).

All artefactual material will be bagged and labelled with the site code and context number prior to their removal from site. The archive reference number will be clearly marked on all finds. Each assemblage will be examined according to typological or chronological criteria and conservation needs identified. Any specialist conservation necessary will be undertaken by Cardiff Conservation Services, Cardiff University. This will be conducted in accordance with guidelines issued by the Institute for Conservation.

4.2.4 Archive Compilation

All records created during the fieldwork will be checked for consistency and accuracy and will form part of the *Primary Site Archive (P1)* (EH 2006). The archive will contain all data collected, including records and other specialist materials. It will be ordered, indexed, adequately documented, internally consistent, secure, quantified, conforming to standards required by the archive repository and signposted appropriately to ensure future use in research, as detailed in the English Heritage *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) methodology.

The archive will be assembled in accordance with the guidelines published in, *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums & Galleries Commission 1994), *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990) and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF 2007).

All materials contained within the *Primary Site Archive (P1)* that are subsequently identified by the *Assessment Report (P2)* as appropriate for analysis will be processed by suitable specialists and the resultant *Research Archive (P3)* will be checked and ordered according to *MoRPHE* criteria.

It is hoped that any archive/artefactual material created/discovered during this archaeological project will be deposited at Llangefni Museum, but the landowner reserves the right to retain ownership of said artefacts.

Processed assemblages will be boxed according to issued guidelines and a register of contents compiled prior to deposition. Archive material will be deposited in accordance with the museum's terms and conditions for archive deposition. The paper archive and a copy of the digital archive will be deposited at Anglesey Archives and a copy of the digital archive will be deposited with the RCAHMW.

4.3 Timetable for Proposed Works

It is envisaged that the site works will begin in February 2020 and the field work will take place over approximately 2 - 6 weeks. Further time has been allotted for post-excavation works.

4.4 Staffing

The project will be managed by Catherine Rees (MCIfA, BA (Archaeology), MA (Archaeology) Postgraduate Diploma (Historic Environment Conservation) & Matthew Jones (BA (Archaeology), MA (Archaeology). The fieldwork will be conducted by Matthew Jones and/or Catherine Rees with additional suitably qualified field staff brought in as necessary.

C.Vs for all staff employed on the project can be provided on request. All projects are carried out in accordance with CIfA *Standard and Guidance* documents.

4.5 Monitoring

The project will be subject to monitoring by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services. A projected time-scale and copy of the risk assessment can be provided on request to the monitoring body prior to the commencement of works.

4.6 Health and Safety

A risk assessment will be conducted prior to the commencement of works and site staff will be familiarised with its contents. A first aid kit will be located in the site vehicle.

All staff will be issued with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for the site work. Initially this is anticipated to consist of:

- Hi-visibility vests (EN471)
- Mobile Telephone
- Steel toe capped boots
- Hard Hat

Any further PPE required will be provided by CR Archaeology

C.R Archaeology staff are not the Principle Contractor onsite and will comply with all Health and Safety Policy or specific on-site instructions provided by the client or their appointed Principal contractor or H&S coordinator.

4.7 The Report

The report will clearly, and accurately incorporate information gained from the programme of archaeological works. It will present the documentary evidence gathered in such a way as to create a clear and coherent record. This will include illustrations of any cartographic/pictorial sources. The report will contain a site plan showing the locations of any photographs taken.

The final report will include:

- bilingual summary
- A copy of the agreed specification
- A location plan
- All identified features and significant finds plotted on an appropriately scaled site plan
- Full dimensional and descriptive detail of all identified finds and features
- A full bibliography of sources consulted
- An archive compact disc/USB stick

Should archaeological remains of a complex nature requiring extensive post excavation work be uncovered at the site, the site report will be produced in stages with an initial interim report produced within 3 months of the completion of site works. This will be accompanied by a project review and the production of a Post-Excavation Assessment and Design. This will set out the nature and timeframe of specialist study. A final report will be produced within 6 months of the completion of post excavation analysis.

A copy of the reports in Adobe PDF format will be sent to the appropriate monitoring archaeologist for approval before formal submission. A bound paper copy and PDF digital copy of the reports will be submitted to GAPS as part of the formal submission. A digital Adobe PDF version and a bound paper copy of the final reports and will be lodged with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record within six months of completion of post excavation works. The new (2018) Guidance for the Submission of the Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records document will be followed.

In the event of a positive result of site works an article will be submitted to the Archaeology in Wales Journal and other publications as appropriate.

4.7.1 Copyright

CR Archaeology and sub-contractors shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides a licence to the client and the local authority for the use of the report by the client and the local authority in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project.

5.0 Bibliography

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Proposed Development Plans



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