

CASTLERING ARCHAEOLOGY

REPORT NO.385

LAND AT TYDDYN BACH

SOUTH STACK ROAD

HOLYHEAD

ANGLESEY

SH 23890 82690

EXISTING BUILDING RECORD

APRIL 2012

CASTLERING ARCHAEOLOGY REPORT NO. 385

**LAND AT TYDDYN BACH
SOUTH STACK ROAD
HOLYHEAD
ANLESEY

EXISTING BUILDING RECORD**

CONTRACTED BY

ANWYL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LTD

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SYNOPSIS

This report contains the results of Phase 1 of a two-phased programme of archaeological work to be undertaken on land off South Stack Road, Holyhead, Anglesey, prior to proposals for residential development. Phase 1 works comprise a record of the remains of two field barns that stand on the site and a strip and record exercise aimed at locating any surviving evidence of the former Tyddyn Bach farmhouse and a rubblestone barn that stood on the farmyard site, prior to 2008.

In April 2012, vegetation was hand-cut from the remains of the two surviving field barns on site in order to allow a photographic and hand-drawn record to be made. The field barns are located towards the northern boundary of the proposed development site, where they are enclosed by an overgrown stone walled boundary. The barns were first recorded by the tithe in 1848. All four walls of one of the barns survived, although the structure had been vandalised and burnt since the 2006 site visit. The second barn, which had been completely covered in vegetation in 2006, had only two surviving walls. Although simple in their rubblestone construction, they are nevertheless testament to agricultural practices on the outskirts of the town, examples of which are rapidly disappearing.

The excavated area of the farmyard proved disappointing in archaeological terms, but suggested that the mid to late 19th century Tyddyn Bach farmhouse and the stone barn, together with the modern farm buildings, had been constructed on very shallow foundations, such that the demolition works had removed all trace.

There was no evidence of the foundations of any buildings cutting into the natural subsoil. However the location of the remains of the kerb that retained the access track as seen in 2006, and its angle as it turned north, also defined on the topographical survey enclosed as Plan 1, clearly defined the position of the former farmhouse.

The current work has provided a record of the depth of disturbance over the area of the Tyddyn Bach farmyard. The depth of disturbance would indicate that any potential archaeological remains in the area of the 19th / 20th century farmyard as far north as the slurry pit would no longer survive. The report concludes that this area can be discounted from Phase 2 watching brief.

Every effort has been made to provide accurate information within this report. However Castlering Archaeology cannot be held responsible for any errors and inaccuracies contained therein.

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ABBREVIATIONS:

approx.	approximate
<i>c.</i>	<i>circa</i>
GAPS	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
OS	Ordnance Survey
Ref	Reference
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

1. INTRODUCTION

This report contains the results of Phase 1 of a two-phased programme of archaeological work to be undertaken on land off South Stack Road, Holyhead, Anglesey, prior to proposals for residential development. The site comprises c.3.6 hectares of former farmland associated with Tyddyn Bach, Tyddyn y Feiler and Tydfil farm sites, on the western outskirts of the town of Holyhead (Caergybi), as outlined in Plans 1 and 2 *following* (enclosed as A1 & pdf format).

PLANNING BACKGROUND

1.2 2006 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

The archaeological and historical background of the site was examined in the desk-based assessment and site visit carried out in May 2006 by Castlering Archaeology (Report No. 236). Documentary and cartographic evidence showed that Tyddyn Bach farmstead has been part of the Penrhos Estate since the late 17th century at least. The earliest record of the farm dates to 1682. The Penrhos Estate passed by marriage in 1763 to the Stanley family and the 1769 maps compiled by Thomas Boydell for Penrhos Estate show that Tyddyn Bach and 'Tuttil' (later Tydfil) were part of Penrhos Estate at this time.

Tyddyn y Feiler farmstead was part of the Vickers Llanfawr Estate. The Vickers family had accumulated the estate piecemeal from 1689 onwards, when James Vickers of Dublin gained the Irish Mail Contract.

Documentary and cartographic evidence therefore suggested that the proposed development site had been used continuously for agricultural practices since the 17th century at least. The 2006 report concluded that the field patterns recorded by Thomas Boydell's 1769 maps and subsequent 19th century maps had been enlarged as the need for more open fields increased with modern day farming. In addition the buildings on site in 2006 appeared to be entirely 19th century or later in date. There was no evidence of any 18th century or earlier features on the site, suggesting that the buildings recorded by Thomas Boydell in 1769 had been replaced by the later structures (see Figs 2-4 *following*). The oldest surviving structures are two field barns recorded by the Tithe in 1848, while the remaining structures post-dated the 1848 record. The barns are recorded on Figs 3 & 4 *following* and referred to in the text as Barns 'A' & 'B'.

No evidence of above ground archaeology or the potential for sub-surface archaeology was noted during the current assessment. Cartographic evidence had shown that part of the site was owned by The Hon. William Owen Stanley of Plas Penrhos, who carried out extensive excavations and documented considerable archaeology during the 19th century, particularly on his own land. Given his interests in archaeology and the absence of any records pertaining to archaeological investigations in the study area by Stanley, it is feasible to assume that no above ground archaeology was visible during his time.

1.3 2007 PRESCRIBED ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

In August 2007, in response to the desk-based assessment, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) recommended a further programme of archaeological works comprising:

- a photographic and descriptive record of the existing buildings on site to be undertaken within the broad specifications of the 2006 English Heritage Guidelines and
- an archaeological watching brief to be maintained intermittently during below-ground excavation associated with the proposed development.

1.4 2007 PROJECT DESIGN

In August 2007, a Project Design (13.08.07; revised 16.08.07) for the prescribed archaeological work was prepared by Castlering Archaeology, at the request of Anwyl Construction Company Ltd., and subsequently approved with minor amendments by GAPS.

1.5 2008 PLANNING CONSENT

On 1st July 2008, planning permission for development at Tyddyn Bach (Application Ref. No. 19C608K/DA) was granted with the proviso that no development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with the Project Design submitted by Castlering Archaeology (16.08.07), in order to safeguard any archaeological evidence that may be present on the site.

However, prior to the grant of planning permission, the farmhouse and adjoining structures on the site were demolished in advance of development. Only the remains of the two field barns recorded by the Tithe in 1848 were left upstanding.

1.6 JANUARY 2012

In January 2012, a revised Project Design was submitted to GAPS taking into account the surviving structural evidence on the site and the potential to reveal hitherto unknown archaeological remains in the light of the detailed planning permission for the erection of 123 houses together with the construction of a new vehicular and pedestrian access.

The revised project design outlined the two-phases of archaeological work as follows:

- Phase 1 to undertake a record of the surviving field barns on the site and any evidence of the foundations of Tyddyn Bach, prior to any development on the site;
- Phase 2 to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground disturbing works on the site as part of the construction phase of the proposed development.

This report comprises the results of Phase 1 recording work. Phase 2 works have yet to be programmed.





Fig. 1 Site shortly after demolition works c. early 2008 (google-earth)

2. PHASE 1 RECORDING METHODOLOGY

In April 2012, the vegetation was hand-cut from the remains of the two surviving field barns on site in order to allow a photographic and hand-drawn record to be made within the broad guidelines of Level 2 survey defined by English Heritage's 2006 publication *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* and the IfA *Standard and Guidance Papers for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (revised 2001). The photographic record is accompanied by a written description to compliment the photography.

In addition the post-2008 turf and topsoil was removed over the area of the demolished farmhouse and stone outbuilding, excluding those areas of the farmstead where modern concrete structures had stood. Initial excavation was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a 1.8m wide toothless blade and thereafter by hand. A ground plan of the excavated area is produced as Drawing 1 of this report and related to Ordnance Datum and the published boundaries in Plan 1, Topographical Survey.

Phase 1 works have been undertaken following the guidance of the IfA *Code of Approved Practice for The Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (revised 2002) and the IfA *Code of Conduct* (revised 2009). The sitework was undertaken in the week commencing April 2nd in extremely unfavourable wet, sleety and windy conditions. The results are as follows.

3. FORMER HOUSE SITE AND BARN 'C'

An area comprising approximately 33.5m by 22m was excavated over the site of 'Tyddin bach' farmhouse recorded by Boydell's 1769 map (Fig. 2 below) and the farmhouse recorded by the OS in 1890 (Fig. 4 below) which still stood on the site in 2006. In addition the area was extended north to include the site of the stone barn built between 1890 and 1900, identified as building 'C' during the desk-based study.

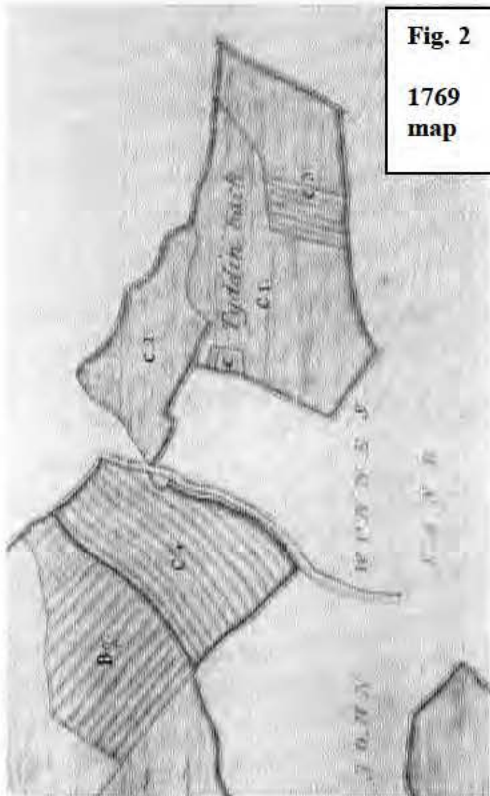


Fig. 2
1769
map

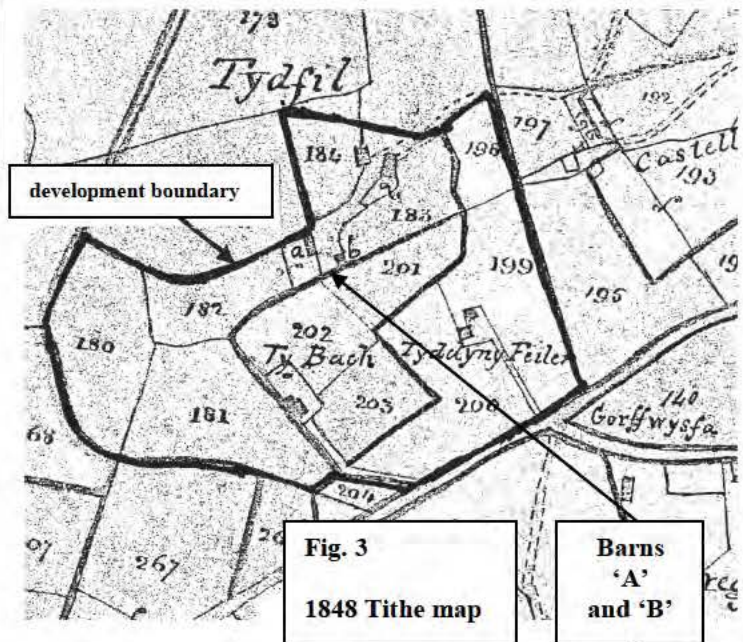
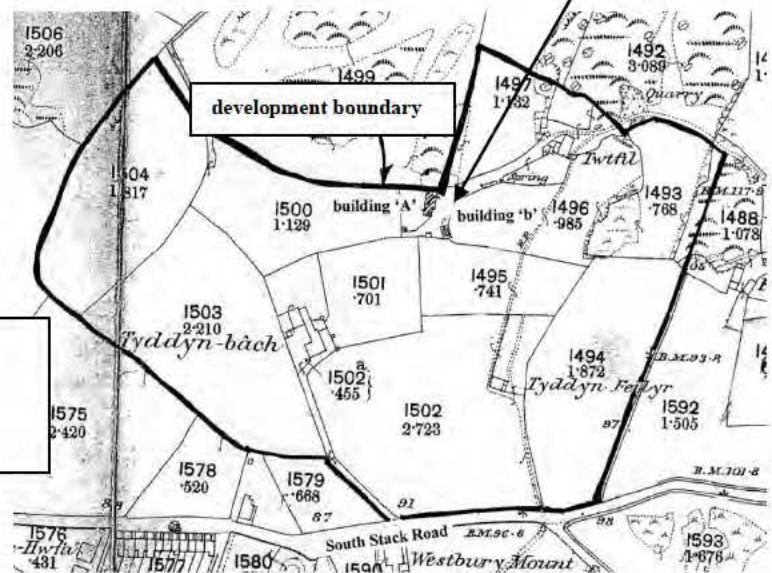


Fig. 3
1848 Tithe map

**Barns
'A'
and 'B'**

Fig. 4
1890 OS map showing the rebuilt
farmhouse



FORMER HOUSE SITE

Initial excavation from the southwest corner uncovered a large amount of modern demolition and dumped material, which had been buried within a former small garden area, located east of the stone wall boundary with the adjacent field and west of the lean-to that adjoined the west side of the house, as observed by the author in 2006 (Plate 3). The material was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.8m where it appeared to fill an area where a septic tank or modern service tank might have been sited. In view of the depth and nature of the material, this area was backfilled and more detailed excavation continued further east.

Incongruously throughout this excavation, there was no evidence of the main buildings that had occupied the site, namely the farmhouse as it stood in 2006, addition to its north side and the stone barn with external steps leading up to a loft area. Only minor features survived as recorded on Drawing 1 *following*.

The area was excavated to an average depth of between 0.4 and 0.5m onto natural buff coloured silty sand with naturally occurring angular stones. In addition three 1m deep test pits were excavated in random positions as the excavations progressed in order to test the natural. Although several minor features were revealed, the excavation showed that the farmhouse, Barn 'C' and any adjoining modern features had very shallow foundations, all of which must have been removed during the demolition process.

On the south side of the excavated area, the remains of the stone kerb that retained the access track in front of the farmhouse partly survived for a length of approximately 7m (Feature 1; Plates 2, 3 & 6). The feature is clearly defined on the Topographical Survey (Plan 1 *previous*). As the kerb turned north, several sections of cast-iron drain pipes were excavated, one of which was embedded in the natural subsoil (Feature 3). The drain pipes defined the eastern extent of the farmhouse, of which there was no evidence (see Plate 2). Further north, an area of disturbed slate slabs with a service pipe running east to west (Feature 4, Plate 8) was uncovered in the location of the rear entrance to the farmhouse from the northern single storey addition as seen in Plate 2 *following*. The back wall of the house also appeared to be defined by the remains of a c.550mm wide concrete wall running east-west for c.3.5m (Feature 5; Plate 9), which may have formed the foundation for a brick wall. The western extent of the feature appears to define the extent of the house. Beyond the concrete, a modern stone soakaway pit was encountered together with a soakaway trench recorded for c.2.5m as it headed in a westerly direction (Feature 6).

The only feature within the footprint of the 2006 farmhouse was a shallow stone filled linear feature (Feature 2; Plate 7). The feature extended 9.8m from the front of the 2006 house to the concrete footing Feature 5. The >200mm wide feature was no more than 100mm deep and is interpreted as a service trench that may have been abandoned and concreted over perhaps when modern services were introduced into the property in the 20th century and the floors re-laid with concrete.

Throughout the excavation, no finds were recovered.

The remains of a second east-west concrete foundation (Feature 7) were uncovered c.2.3m north of Feature 5. The second wall, recorded for c.3.8m in length, is narrower and presumably associated with the shippon seen on the site in 2006.

BARN 'C'

Excavations in the area of Barn 'C' revealed no in situ evidence, although a small slab of 9" red quarry tiles embedded in a concrete base and a damaged L-shaped section of concrete were uncovered embedded into natural (Features 8 and 9). Both features were displaced and possibly dragged to this position during demolition. No evidence of the stone barn 'C' or any other outbuilding was uncovered.



Plate 1 above: Tyddyn Bach farm complex viewed from the west, May 2006

Plate 2 below: Tyddyn Bach farm complex viewed from the east, May 2006



Kerb Feature 1
recorded during the
current excavation



site of dumped
material possibly
filling a former tank

Kerb Feature 1

Plate 3 left:

Tyddyn Bach,
farmhouse from
the south prior to
excavation

May 2006



Plate 4: House site strip, view from the south, April 2012

Plate 5: House site strip, view from the west, April 2012





**Plate 6: Feature 1, the stone kerb,
view from the west**



**Plate 7: Feature 2, the stone filled drain
viewed from the south-southwest**



Plate 8:

**Feature 4, disturbed slate
floor and adjacent
service pipe.**

**Sample trench to test
natural seen in the
background.**



Plate 9: Feature 5, the back wall of the farmhouse & Feature 6, the soakaway, viewed from the east



Plate 10: Building 'C' barn with loft above, May 2006

Plate 11: Excavating in area of Building 'C', view from the north. April 2012





4. THE TWO FIELD BARNES 'A' AND 'B'

FIELD BARN 'A'

The field barns 'A' and 'B' are located towards the northern boundary of the development site, where they are enclosed by an overgrown stone walled boundary. The barns are first recorded by the tithe in 1848 and cartographic evidence suggests they were part of Twtfil (later Tydfil) with access along a broad track (Figs 3 & 4 *previous*).

Barn A abuts the bedrock outcrop on its north side. The barn measures approximately 6.5m north-south by 2.9m wide internally. The c.550mm thick rubblestone walls stand to a height of 2.1m above a stone sill set above the bedrock. Bedrock appears to have been utilised for the floor, as much as can be seen. The barn is currently covered with a corrugated roof supported by three trusses made up of modern bolted timbers. The structure has been vandalised and burnt since 2006 and the interior was consequently unexamined, in the interests of health and safety.

A 1m high concrete half-wall has been inserted into the south elevation, presumably in the mid-20th century, to form a pen. The c.800mm square window in the east wall may have been blocked at the same time and the building rendered to protect the stonework. The rendering appears to have been undertaken in two stages; first in daub and subsequently in a cement based render.

FIELD BARN 'B'

The barn utilises the east and south enclosing walls to form a rectilinear structure c.6.6m north-south by 3.6m wide. The c.550mm thick rubblestone walls stand to a maximum height of 2.1m laid above the natural subsoil. The barn is on a similar alignment to Barn 'A' with a c.1m wide window in the east wall. Barn 'B' appears to be slightly larger overall. The west and north walls are almost entirely demolished and there is no evidence of the former roof construction.

In 2006 the building was completely overgrown and it was impossible to see the extent of the damage. Prior to recording the barn, > 0.8m of overburden and modern demolition material was removed from the interior of the barn.

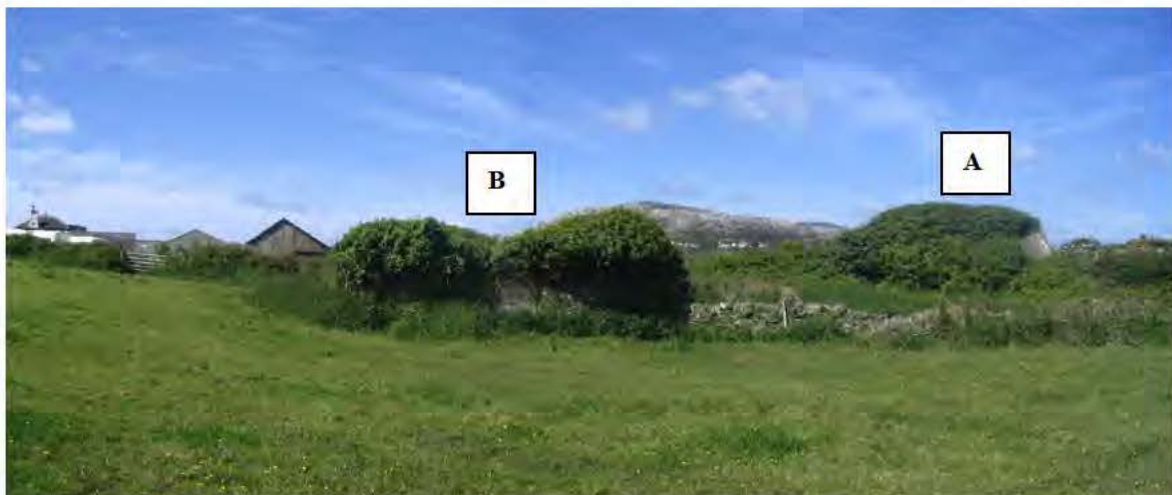


Plate 12: Barns 'A' and 'B' viewed from the southeast, May 2006



Plate 13: Barns 'A' and 'B' viewed from the south, April 2012

Plate 14: Barn 'A', view from the northeast





Plate 15: Barn 'A', east elevation

Plate 16: Barn 'A', south elevation

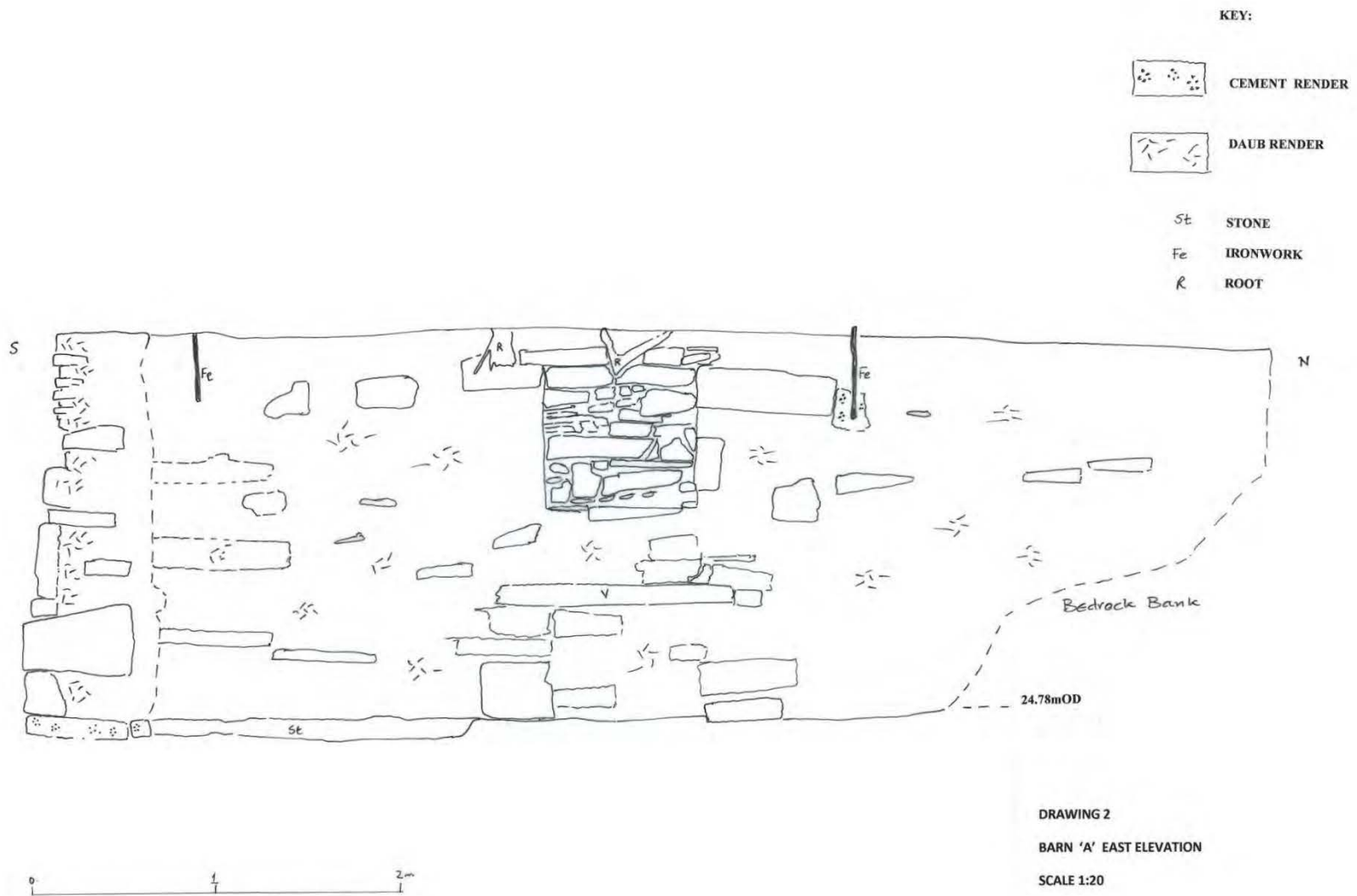




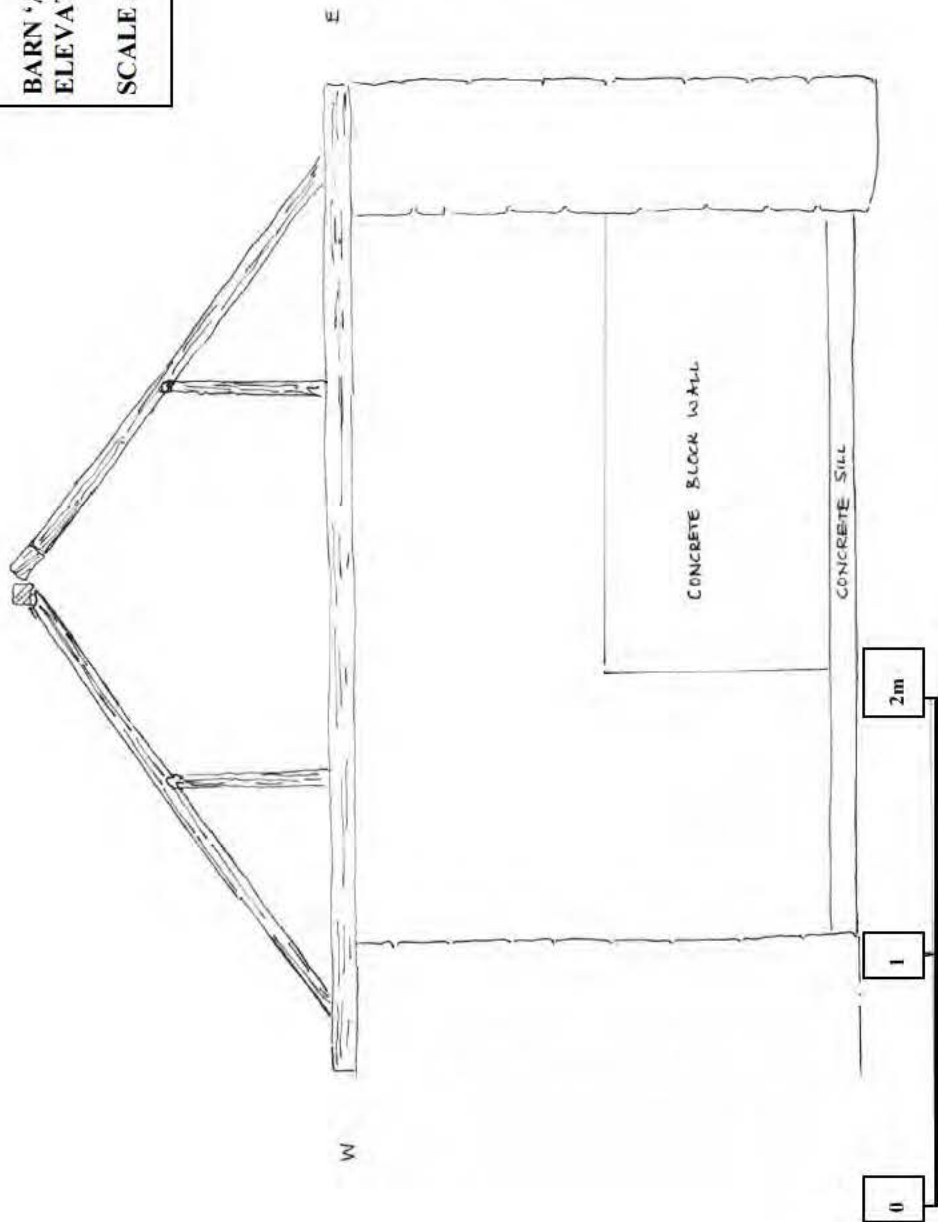
Plate 17: Barn 'B' excavated interior viewed from the west

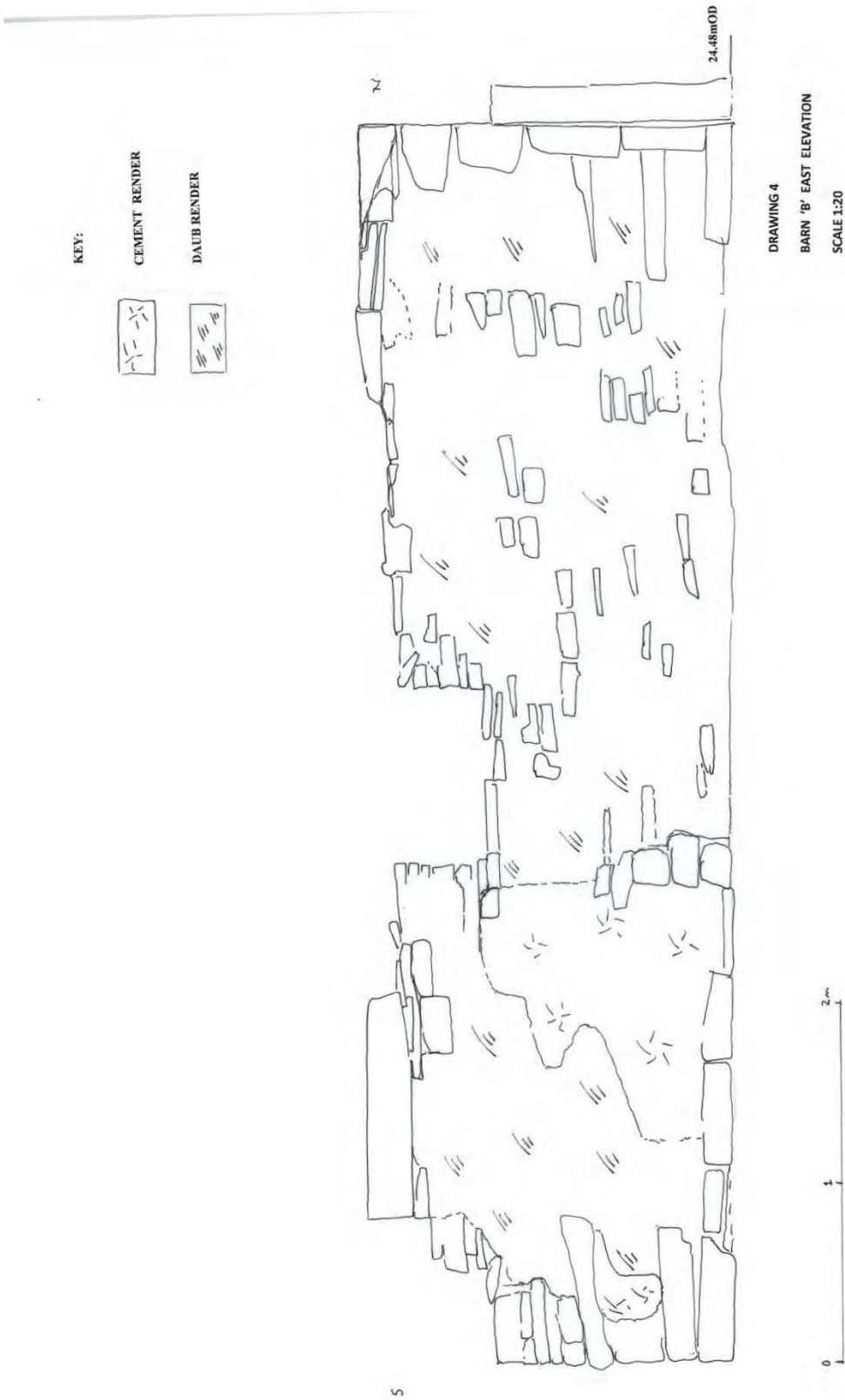
Plate 18: Barn 'B' east elevation

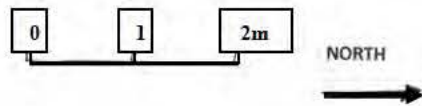
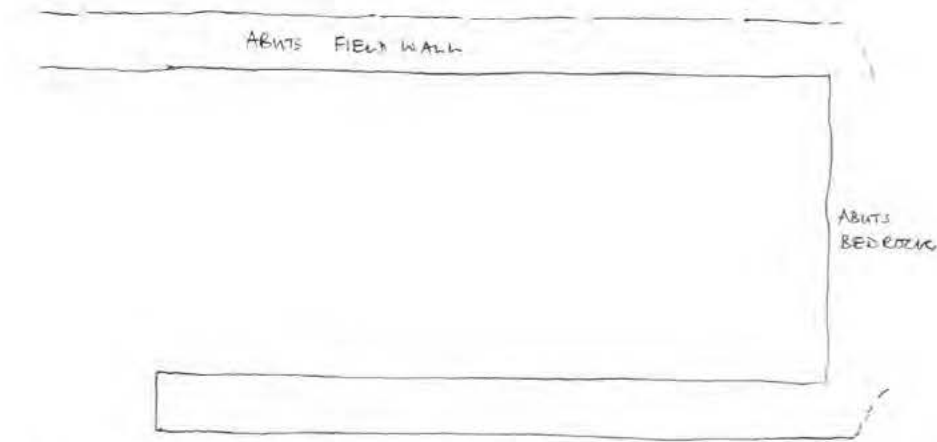




DRAWING 3
BARN 'A' SOUTH
ELEVATION
SCALE 1:20





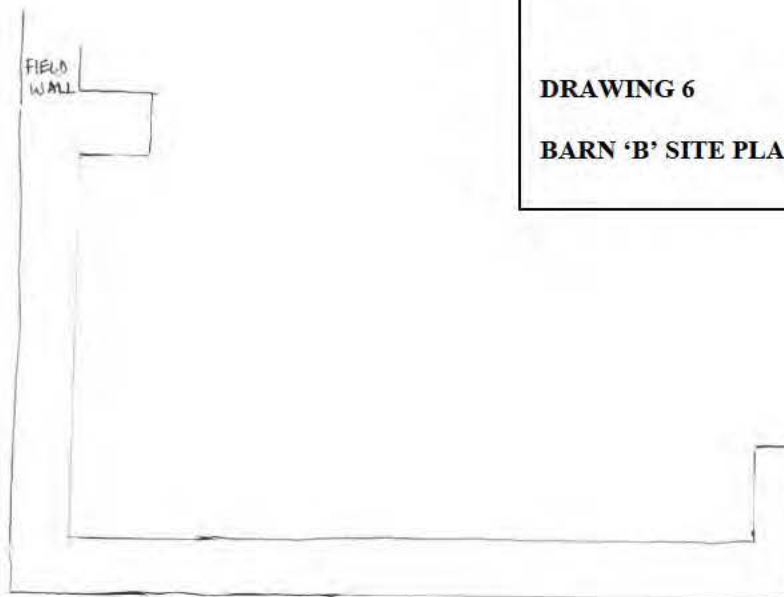


DRAWING 5

BARN 'A' SITE PLAN. SCALE 1:50

DRAWING 6

BARN 'B' SITE PLAN. SCALE 1:50



5. DISCUSSION

The proposed development has allowed for a record to be made of the standing remains of the two field barns first recorded by the 1848 tithe map. Although simple in their rubblestone construction, they are nevertheless testament to agricultural practices on the outskirts of the town, examples of which are rapidly disappearing.

The excavated area proved disappointing in archaeological terms, but suggested that the mid to late 19th century Tyddyn Bach farmhouse and the stone barn, together with the modern farm buildings, had been constructed on very shallow foundations, such that the demolition works had removed all trace.

There was no evidence of the foundations of any buildings cutting into the natural subsoil. However the location of the remains of the kerb that retained the access track as seen in 2006, and its angle as it turns north, also defined on the topographical survey, clearly defines the position of the former farmhouse.

The excavation has shown that there is no evidence of the building recorded by Thomas Boydell's map of 1769, which appears to have been destroyed prior to the construction of the mid to late 19th century farmhouse.

The current work has provided a record of the depth of disturbance over the area of the farmyard. The depth of disturbance would indicate that any potential archaeological remains in the area of the 19th / 20th century farmyard as far north as the slurry pit would no longer survive. The report concludes that this area can be discounted from Phase 2 watching brief.

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Castlering Archaeology would like to thank Anwyl Construction Company Ltd. for contracting the work; the machine operator site for his full co-operation and Gwynedd Archaeology Planning Service for consultation in respect of the site.

7. REFERENCES:

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Welsh Office Planning Guidance, 1998, *Circular 1/98 Planning and the Historic Environment*

Cartography:

1769, Map 4, Penrhos Estate by Thomas Boydell

1848 Tithe map for the Parish of Holyhead

1890, 1900 & 1924 Ordnance Survey 25" maps, Anglesey sheets 11.2

APPENDIX 1

**PROJECT DESIGN
FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK
TO BE UNDERTAKEN IN ASSOCIATION WITH
THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON
LAND AT TYDDYN BACH, SOUTH STACK ROAD, HOLYHEAD
ANGLESEY
SH 23890 82690**

PREPARED AT THE REQUEST OF ANWYL CONSTRUCTION LTD

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25TH JANUARY 2012

1. PLANNING BACKGROUND

2006 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

1.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site was examined in the desk-based assessment and site visit carried out in May 2006 by Castlering Archaeology (Report No. 236) at the request of Matthew Gilbert, The Planning Consultancy on behalf of Keysterne Ltd.

1.2 The report stated that:

- the application area lies in close proximity to a number of known archaeological sites dating from the Bronze Age to more recent times
- Documentary and cartographic evidence suggested that the application area has been used continuously for agricultural practices since the 17th century at least
- Tyddyn Bach farmstead has been part of the Penrhos Estate since the late 17th century at least and the earliest record of the farm dates to 1682. The position of the farmhouse and cartographic evidence suggests the building was constructed after the 1848 Tithe record and the oldest surviving structures visible on the site are two field barns recorded by the Tithe in 1848.

1.3 Although no evidence of above ground archaeology or the potential for sub-surface archaeology was noted during the assessment, it was acknowledged that a development of this size has the potential to reveal hitherto unknown archaeological remains.

2007 PRESCRIBED ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

1.4 In August 2007, in response to the desk-based assessment, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) recommended a further programme of archaeological works comprising:

- a photographic and descriptive record of the existing buildings on site to be undertaken within the broad specifications of the 2006 English Heritage Guidelines and
- an archaeological watching brief to be maintained intermittently during below-ground excavation associated with the proposed development.

2007 PROJECT DESIGN

1.5 In August 2007, a Project Design (13.08.07; revised 16.08.07) for the prescribed archaeological work was prepared by Castlering Archaeology, at the request of Anwyl Construction Company Ltd., and subsequently approved with minor amendments by GAPS (14.08.07).

2008 PLANNING CONSENT

1.6 On 1st July 2008, planning permission for development at Tyddyn Bach (Application Ref. No. 19C608K/DA) was granted with the proviso that no development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with the Project Design submitted by Castlering Archaeology (16.08.07), in order to safeguard any archaeological evidence that may be present on the site.

1.7 However, prior to the grant of planning permission, the farmhouse and some of the adjoining structures on the site were demolished in advance of development. Some abandoned outbuildings still survive, including the two field barns recorded by the Tithe in 1848.

JANUARY 2010

1.8 This Project Design has been revised to take into account the surviving structural evidence on the site and the potential to reveal hitherto unknown archaeological remains in the light of the detailed planning permission for the erection of 123 houses together with the construction of a new vehicular and pedestrian

2. AIMS

The aim of the proposed programme of archaeological work is to secure

- a record the surviving structures on the site prior to any development (Phase 1)
- a record of the surviving foundations of Tyddyn Bach farmstead (Phase 1)
- the preservation by record of any archaeological remains or artefacts that are encountered during the development (Phase 2)
- the analysis, conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site (Phase 2)
- the production of reports documenting the results of both Phases of archaeological work

3. METHODOLOGY**PHASE 1 BUILDING RECORDING**

3.1 Vegetation will be hand-cut from the two surviving field barns on site in order to allow a photographic and drawn record to be made within the broad guidelines of Level 2 survey (EH 2006), as far as these aims are possible. The photographic record will be accompanied by a written description to complement the photographs included in Phase 1 report.

3.2 Overburden on the demolished farmstead site will be stripped back under archaeological supervision to expose any evidence of the foundations of the former buildings that have survived. The foundations will be hand-cleaned over in order to allow a photographic and drawn record to be made. The ground plans will be drawn at an appropriate scale and related to Ordnance Datum and published boundaries.

3.3 The building recording will be published as a stand-alone report on Phase 1 works. Photographs will be taken in 35mm format in monochrome and digital. Digital copies will be used for the report.

PHASE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

3.4 The watching brief will be undertaken using proven archaeological techniques, which comply with Guidelines and Codes of Conduct set out by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA); in particular the *Standard & Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (revised October 2008). The assessment follows the Welsh Office *Planning Policy Guidance Wales* (July 2010); *Circular 60/96: Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology* (December 1996) and *Circular 61/96: Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas* together with English Heritage's 'Management of Archaeological Projects' (1991, MAP2).

3.5 The fieldwork will comprise the monitoring of ground excavation work associated with the construction phase of the scheme. In view of the extent of the housing development, the working methodology will comprise the monitoring of topsoil strips over blocks of housing as a whole or the monitoring footings as a whole depending on the working methodology of the contractor. In the absence of archaeology, each area will be written off.

3.6 In areas where archaeology is exposed, sampling methodology will comprise in general:

- the half-sectioning of pits and post-holes; followed by complete excavation of the remaining fills, where considered appropriate, in order to maximise finds retrieval
- 10 - 20% sampling of linear features, in order to achieve sufficient archaeological evidence / finds / samples, as appropriate. Sampling may be followed by complete excavation of the remaining fills, in order to maximise finds retrieval
- in the event of human remains being encountered that may require removal, all relevant statutory and Home Office requirements and Environmental Health regulations will be fully complied with.

3.7 The archaeology will be recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation, using pro-forma context sheets and register, scale plans and sections. Plans will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 and sections at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate and related to Ordnance Datum and published boundaries where appropriate. Photographs will be taken in 35mm format in monochrome and digital. Digital copies will be used for the report.

3.8 In the event of significant archaeological features, structures or deposits being encountered, provision will be made for their investigation and full recording prior to removal or disturbance. If necessary, arrangements will be made for development to be interrupted for reasonable periods in order that satisfactory records might be made following consultation with the client and GAPS.

3.9 Any archaeological objects and artefacts recovered during the course of the evaluation will be cleaned, suitably labeled and related to the contexts from which they derived where possible. Following negotiations with the landowner, the artefacts will be treated and stored appropriately prior to deposition at Oriel Ynys Mon, Llangefni. Suitable treatment will be similarly accorded to any environmental samples, industrial waste and faunal remains, which may be considered appropriate.

3.10 All spoil removed during groundworks will be scanned visually and using a metal detector to recover small finds. Any finds recovered will be recorded and their location noted on a site plan at a relevant scale

4. CONTINGENCIES

4.1 The developer is advised that a contingency sum should be set aside to allow for the possibility of the unexpected or complex archaeology, which might need additional resources to ensure adequate recording. In the event of unexpected or complex archaeology, which might need additional resource to adequately record, the Archaeological Contractor will consult with the Development Control Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) and Anwyl Construction Company Ltd in order to reach a mutual agreement, regarding further expenditure.

5. POST-FIELDWORK PROGRAMME

5.1 Following the completion of Phase 1 and Phase 2, an illustrated and bound report will be prepared in A4 format together with a full copy in pdf format on CD Rom according to the Brief. The report will include as a minimum:

- Synopsis / non-technical summary
- statement of objectives and background to the project
- summary of methodology
- a full written description of the results of the project
- finds reports as necessary
- plan and section drawings to scale, as appropriate
- photographic illustration, as appropriate
- conclusion
- list of all sources consulted
- archive statement
- photographic archive list
- copy of the WSI

5.2 An appropriate number of copies of each report will be produced for the client, GAPS and Gwynedd HER, within 6 months of the completion of the field work, on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period, following completion of the fieldwork.

5.3 A short summary of the results of the project will be submitted for inclusion in the next edition of CBA 'Archaeology in Wales' for publication in the relevant section of the annual 'Archaeological Notes'.

6. POST-EXCAVATION REQUIREMENTS

6.1 The precise post-excavation requirements in terms of finds analysis cannot be determined until completion of the on-site investigations.

7. ARCHIVE FORMAT AND DEPOSITION

7.1 The site archive will be included as appendices in the report. It will comprise a copy of the report and all written, drawn and photographic records relating to the assessment. Data recovered during the fieldwork will be quantified, ordered and indexed and stored according to the guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage* (UKIC, 1990), and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museum and Galleries Commission, 1992).

7.2 The site archive list will be included as appendices in the report. The archive will be deposited at Oriel Ynys Mon, Llangefni. The contractor is aware that responsibility for obtaining the site owner's permission for deposition of finds lies with the contractor. Should permission be refused a comprehensive record of the finds will be completed.

8. RESOURCES

8.1 The watching brief, report preparation and archive deposition will be undertaken or directly supervised by the Contractor, who is a Member of the Institute of Archaeologists (MIfA). The Contractor is an affiliated member of *CBA* and holds Insurance for Public and Employees Liability with Towergate Risk Solutions, recommended by *CBA*. The Contractor will adhere to the *Health and Safety at Work Act, 1974*.

8.2 Sub-Contracted Elements/Consultants (as necessary)

The expertise required for the post-excavation analysis cannot be fully determined until the siteworks have been completed; however, a list of proposed sub-contractors/specialists is indicated below.

Analysis of Human Remains	Malin Host, York Osteoarchaeology
Analysis of animal bone	Dr Naomi Sykes, University of Nottingham
Ceramics: Roman - post-medieval ceramics & Finds illustration	L. J. Dodd BSc PGDip MIFA, Earthworks Archaeology
Coins	Peter Guest, School of History and Archaeology, University of Cardiff
Dendrochronology	Ian Tyers, Sheffield
Finds conservation	Karen Barker BSc, Antiquities Conservation Service
Iron and Leather	Quita Mould, Freelance
Metalworking consultant	Dr. F. Grant, Freelance
Palaeoenvironmental studies/co-coordinator	Dr. F. Grant, Freelance
Waterlogged timber remains	Ian Tyers, Sheffield
Radiocarbon dating	Dr. Gordon Cook, Scottish Universities Research & Reactor Centre

9. PROGRAMME

9.1 Current proposals indicate that Phase 1 works will be undertaken in 2012 following the approval of the Project Design and prior to the construction phase on site. The archaeological contractor is informed that Phase 2 works may not be undertaken until 2013.

9.2 The archaeological contractor will inform GAPS in writing of the proposed start dates and projected timetable for the project when it has been established in order to facilitate monitoring.

10. GUIDANCE

Castlering Archaeology will abide by the following guidelines:

English Heritage, 2006, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MAP2). EH, May 2006

English Heritage, 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*.

IfA, 1990, *Code of Approved Practice for The Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (revised 2002)

IfA, 1985, *Code of Conduct* (revised 2009)

IfA, 1994, *Standard and Guidance Papers on Archaeological Watching Briefs* (revised 2001)

IfA, 2001, *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*

IfA, 2008, *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (revised ed.)

IfA, 1996, *Standard and Guidance Papers for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (revised 2001)

The Treasure Act (1997)

The Burial Act (1857)

Welsh Office Planning Guidance, 2002, *Planning Policy Guidance Wales*

Welsh Office Planning Guidance, 1996, *Circular 60/96: Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*

Welsh Office Planning Guidance, 1998, *Circular 61/96: Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas*

Welsh Office Planning Guidance, 1998, *Circular 1/98 Planning and the Historic Environment*

11. REFERENCE

Frost, P., 2006, *Land at Tyddyn Bach, South Stack Road, Holyhead, Anglesey; Desk-based assessment & site visit*. Castlering Archaeology, Report No. 236

APPENDIX 2 - DIGITAL PHOTO ARCHIVE

No	View	View from
1	Tyddyn bach farmstead, viewed from the west, May 2006	West
2	Tyddyn bach farmstead, May 2006	East
3	Tyddyn bach farmhouse, May 2006	South
4	House site strip, April 2012	South
5	House site strip, April 2012	West
6	Feature 1	West
7	Feature 2	South southwest
8	Feature 4	East
9	Features 5 & 6	East
10	Barn 'C', May 2006	South
11	Excavating in area of Barn 'C', April 2012	North
12	Barn 'B'	South
13	Barn 'A'	Southeast
14	Barn 'A'	Northeast
15	Barn 'A'	South
16	Barn 'B' interior	East
17	Barn 'B' interior	West
18	Barn 'B'	East
19	Barn 'B' returning north wall butt end	North
20	Vegetation clearance over Barn B	East
21	Barn 'A', May 2006	South
22	Barn 'A' interior	South
23	Barn 'C', May 2006	South
24	Barn 'C', May 2006	Southeast
25	Modern farm complex, May 2006	South
26	Modern farm building	South
27	as above	South
28	Modern farm complex, May 2006	East
29	Site shortly after demolition works	-
30	Tyddyn Bach farmhouse, May 2006	South