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*Evaluation Commissioned  
by  
E. and M. Ogwen Roofing*

*Evaluation  
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*registered in England  
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*Land Adjoining Bod Iorwerth,  
Newborough*

*Archaeological Evaluation*

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### *Copyright*

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## **Land Adjoining Bod Iorwerth, Newborough - Introduction:**

### ***Introduction***

*Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd. was commissioned to carry out an evaluation of the archaeological potential of a plot of land adjoining Bod Iorwerth, Newborough, Anglesey (Nat. Grid. SH 42406560). The work was commissioned by E. and M. Ogwen Roofing in advance of a detailed planning application to develop the plot.*

*The work comprised of a desk-top study followed by a field evaluation. The sources consulted for the desk-top study included:*

- 1. The Gwynedd Record Office, Llangefni*
- 2. The Gwynedd Sites and Monuments Record, held by The Gwynedd Archaeological Trust*
- 3. The National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth*

*The fieldwork took place between 3 and 4 June 97*

### ***Historical Background***

*Newborough was a planted town, imposed on an already existing town of Rhosyr. This was achieved by moving the burgesses of Llanfaes in south east Anglesey to make way for the construction of Beaumaris Castle and its English borough. Newborough's charter dates from 1303, although it is this is some eight years after the foundation of Beaumaris. It was set out along two roads running roughly at right angles.*

*Newborough's fortunes proved to be somewhat mixed. Both environmental and historical events conspired to restrict the growth of the town. Repeated sand drifts were a recurrent problem. Probably the largest of these occurred in 1330 AD, covering some 211 acres and destroying 28 cottages in Newborough and Rhosyr. The borough also suffered in the revolt of 1408-9 AD when nineteen burgages were burnt as a result of the revolt.*

*There was a revival of fortunes in the sixteenth century with the establishment of the county court in the town from 1507. However this proved to be short lived and it was moved back to Beaumaris in 1549 AD.*

# Land Adjoining Bod Iorwerth, Newborough - Desk-Top Study

## Desktop Study

### Sources

1. 1845 Newborough Tithe Map. Held at the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth. Accession number A/C 1164
2. 1900 AD second edition Ordnance Survey Map XXII:10. Scale 1:2500. Original Survey 1887, updated in 1899. Held at the Llangefni Record Office.
3. 1926 Ordnance Survey Map. Scale 1:10560
4. 1843 Enclosure awards map. Held at Llangefni Records Office. Accession Number W/Maps/5
5. 1815 Estate Map. Copy held by Gwynedd Sites and Monuments Record.
6. Johnstone, N. 1996 Church Street, Newborough. Archaeological Evaluation (G1382) Unpublished Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report No. 191. Held by Gwynedd Sites and Monuments Record.
7. Delany, C.J. and Soulsby, I.N. 1975 The Archaeological Implications of Redevelopment in the Historic Towns of Anglesey. Text held by Gwynedd Sites and Monuments Record.
8. Soulsby, I.N. 1983. The Towns of Medieval Wales. Phillimore
9. Carr, A.D. 1982 Medieval Anglesey. Anglesey Antiquarian Society. Llangefni

## Results

The site of the proposed development is at the extreme south east of the Medieval town. It occupies a plot which faces onto Chapel Street and is bounded on its south west by Bod Iorwerth. To the north west it is bounded by a plot referred to as "Caeau Llidart" (Gate Field, R. Francis pers. comm.) on the Tithe Map of 1845 and by "Tyn y Prydew" (Well House) to the south east.

The earliest relevant map of the area is the Enclosure of 1843, which shows no buildings to be present on the site. By the Tithe map of 1845 a building is shown. However this is to the rear of the plot in a position similar to that of the present house of Bod Iorwerth. Indeed the name of the property is recorded in the schedule.

The present layout is shown on both of the Ordnance Survey maps, both the 1900 1:2500 and the 1926 1:10560, suggesting that no development occurred along the line of the road or within the survey area between the 1840's and the present day.

Recent evaluations by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust in Church Street (Johnstone 1996) 175 m to the north west of the present evaluation revealed a number of features below up to 1.20 m of blown sand. This followed an earlier evaluation carried out in 1979 suggesting buildings along the street line.

# Land Adjoining Bod Iorwerth, Newborough - Field Work

## Fieldwork

### Method

Following the brief prepared by The Gwynedd Archaeological Trust and the specifications prepared by Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd. a policy for field evaluation was developed.

The area was scanned using a Geoscan FM 36 fluxgate gradiometer. Unfortunately the response was sufficiently noisy to suggest that further survey would be unproductive.

Three trenches, approximately 10 m long and 2 m wide were dug with a digger/loader using a smoothed faced ditching bucket. Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden was removed down to the top of the archaeological deposits. These deposits were then cleaned by hand. The trenches were laid out to sample the central area of the plot. The street frontage had been specifically excluded from the evaluation by the brief prepared by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust.

The location of the trenches and the associated archaeological features were recorded using a total-station theodolite (Figure 4).

Trench 1 was 9.1 m long and 1.6 m wide reaching a maximum depth of 1.0 m (Figure 8). It was oriented at right angles to the road line. Trench 2 was 8.2 m long and 1.8 m wide, reaching a depth of 0.90 m (Figure 9). It was aligned with the present road line. Trench 3 was 10.5 m long, 1.8 m wide and 0.55 m deep (Figure 10). It was also aligned at right angles to the road.

## Results

### Trench 1 (Figure 5)

The north eastern end of the trench had a marked cobbled area (context 8). The cobbling was up to 0.16 m deep and appeared to fill a slight hollow. This was cut by two linear features which ran roughly parallel. Context 4 consisted of a shallow gully 0.5 m wide filled with a yellowish brown sandy clayey loam with frequent stones up to 200 mm in size (Figure 11). In the eastern section these stones were concentrated to give the

impression of a consistent wall, however in the remaining of the features they proved to be distributed irregularly suggesting that the stones were laying in the base of a ditch or gully.

The second feature (context 6) was a shallow gully 0.25 m wide and 0.09 m deep (Figure 11). It was filled with a compact sandy clayey loam. The regular shape of the feature and the lack of stones in their fill suggests this feature may have originally held a timber beam.

No cultural material was recovered from the trench and therefore no date can be assigned any of the features.

### Trench 2 (Figure 6)

The trench had an area of cobbling at its south western end (context 14) which was sealed by a series of large stones up to 0.60 m in size. Two of these were left *in situ* by the machine trenching, however a further two had been removed by the machine. The stones appear to represent the base of a crude wall.

At the north eastern end of the trench a shallow feature was encountered (context 12). This appeared to be a slight irregular hollow. It extends beyond the trench limits and so its full extent cannot be determined. Its fill (context 13) consisted of a slightly humic sandy loam with occasional bone and shell fragments, including oyster and cockle

No cultural material was recovered from the trench and therefore no date can be assigned any of the features

### Trench 3 (Figure 7)

The south western end of the trench was marked by a patch of cobbling similar (context 18) in character to those encountered in Trenches 1 and 2. This patch appears to be discrete and therefore not associated with any other features.

A number of features were encountered at the north eastern end of the trench. Most of these (context 20, 21 and 22) consist of small patches of

## Land Adjoining Bod Iorwerth, Newborough - Field Work

burnt clay. Their form would suggest that they were not consistent hearths and may be the result of a series of bonfires in the area. No dating evidence was recovered from these burnt patches, however a fragment of post-medieval glass and 19<sup>th</sup> century AD pottery was recovered from immediately above these contexts suggesting that they date from a period before this.

The features were bounded on their western side by the base of a wall (context 19) which crossed the trench at a slight angle.

No other cultural material was recovered from the trench and thus no date can be assigned to these features.

### Interpretation

The small size of the trenches make a consistent interpretation difficult. Short lengths of linear features and patches of cobbling not related to other features do not allow for in-depth interpretation of the activities on the site.

The lack of cultural material from the trenches would suggest that domestic occupation was not taking place in the immediate environs. The majority of the features encountered consisted of rough spreads of cobbling. These had no real surface to them and gave the impression of dumps of stony material put down to harden up areas.

No consistent pattern can be derived from the two walls recorded. They are different character with context 15 (trench 2) consisting of large boulders in a line sitting on a cobbled surface, whereas context 19 contained smaller blocks laid in a slight trench. Neither of these walls were of sufficient size or character to suggest major structures.

The short lengths of linear features in Trench 1 are difficult to interpret. Context 4 would appear to be the base of a shallow ditch or gully, during the backfilling of which a few stones were incorporated. Context 6, however was more regular in form and its fill was without stones or other material. It is possible that this feature represents a slot to contain a wooden beam as part of the foundations of a building.

The burnt patches in the end of Trench 3 have no other structures recorded with them. They are also somewhat diffuse in nature suggesting that they may be the result of bonfires being burnt at some level above the subsoil and the heat effecting the clay within the subsoil.

### Comments

The evaluation trenches would suggest that domestic occupation was not taking place within the area sampled. However the trenches were placed well back from the modern road line. The street frontage had been specifically excluded in the Brief and was therefor not sampled. The Brief assumed any Medieval features along the street frontage had been destroyed or severely damaged by later buildings. The basis of this assumption is not known. The lack of domestic cultural material (pottery, metal work, bones, shells etc.) from the trenches, however would tend to suggest that long term occupation had not occurred on the plot.

There is a marked height difference between the plot adjoining Bod Iorwerth and the field to the south east. This is up to 0.70 m at the road line although it is not as marked towards the back of the plot. The variation in the depth of topsoil recorded in the trenches would suggest the plot may have been slightly levelled. The topsoil is also affected by modern disturbances with a plastic skateboard being found at a depth of 0.25 m below the modern surface.

No sign of the blown sand recorded elsewhere in Newborough was found. The dating of the feature is therefore difficult. No dateable artefacts were found, however the depth of burial, particularly in Trenches 1 and 2 may suggest some antiquity. No evidence for the features from different trenches being contemporaneous was found.

## Land Adjoining Bod Iorwerth, Newborough - Recommendations

### *Recommendations*

*The evaluation has shown that there are unlikely to be domestic structures within the sampled area. The lack of domestic material would also suggest that it is less likely that major occupation took place along the street frontage, although this assumption is untested. It is therefore recommended that a watching brief is carried out on all future work which may disturbed the subsoil, to ensure that the features visible in the evaluation trenches and other undiscovered features are fully recorded.*



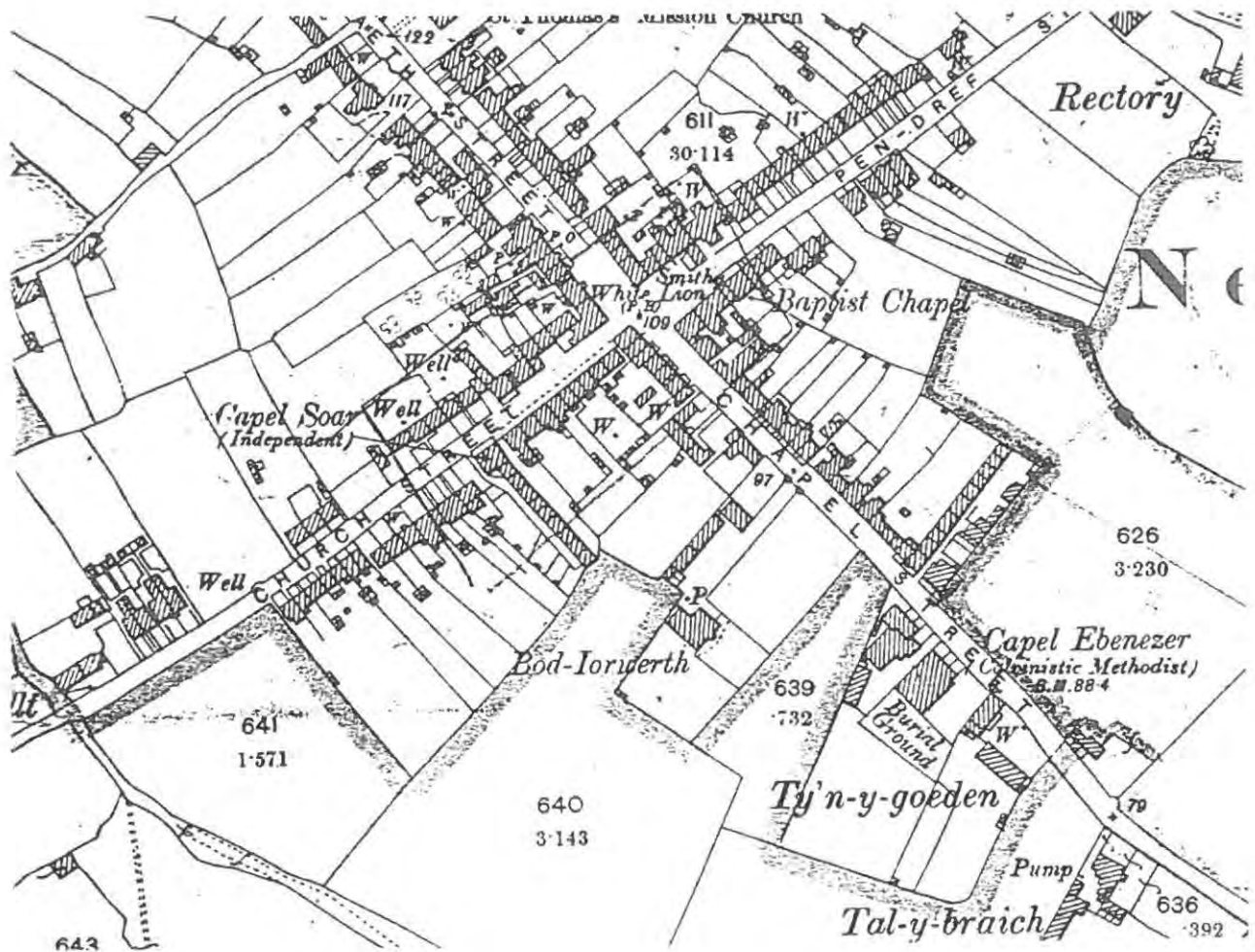


**Figure 1.**

*Extent of Medieval Town (based on Johnstone  
1996)*





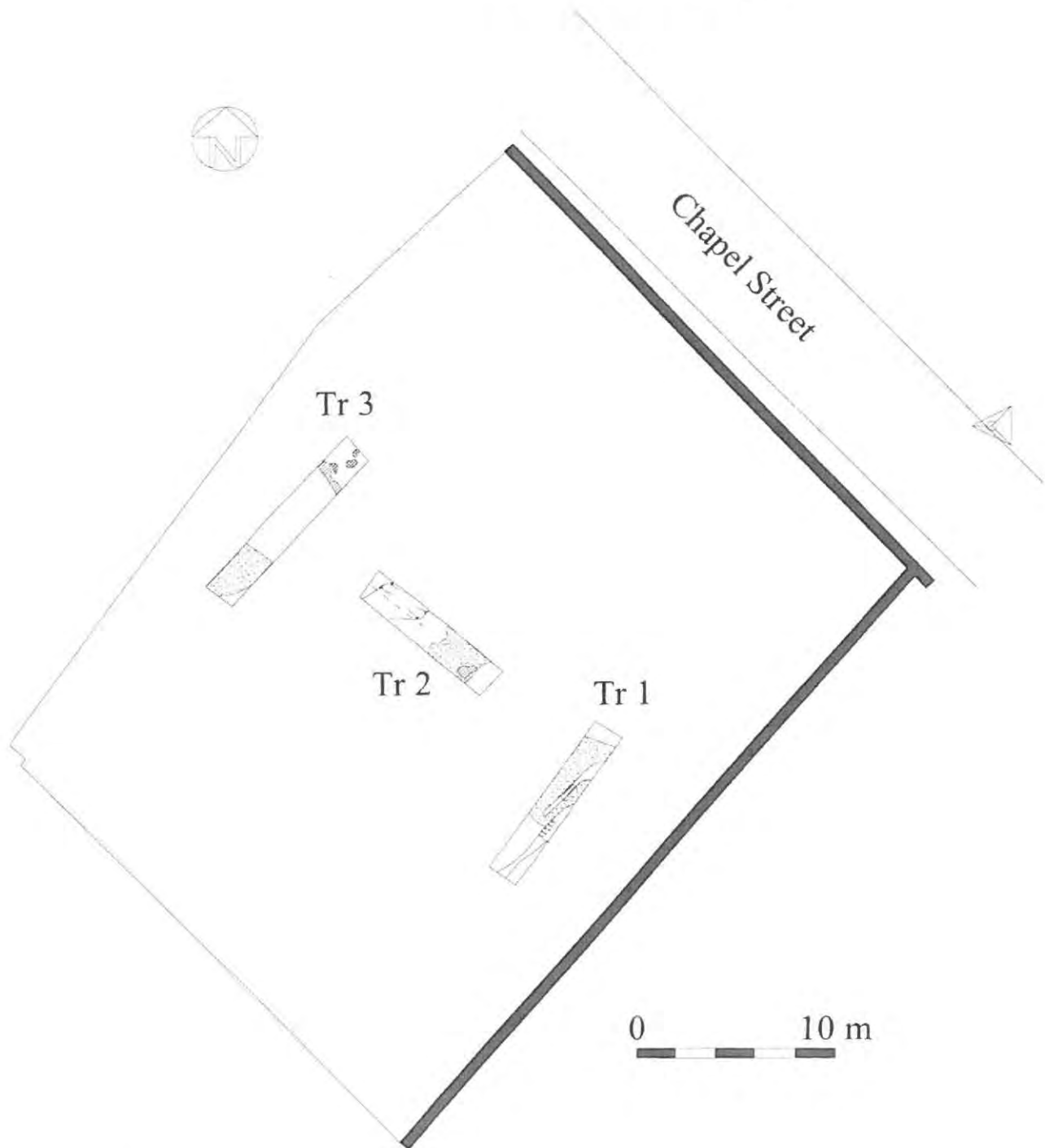


**Figure 3**

1900 AD 1:2500 Second Edition Ordnance  
Survey Map

Reproduced from the 1900 Ordnance Survey Map

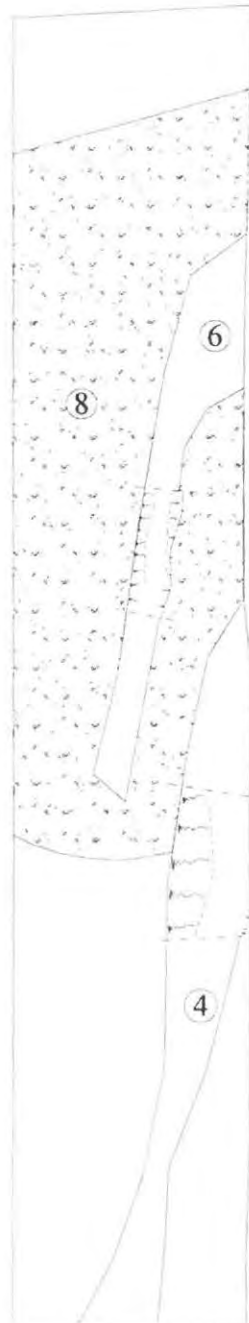
# Land Adjoining to Bod Iorwerth, Newborough



**Figure 4.**

*Location of the Trenches*

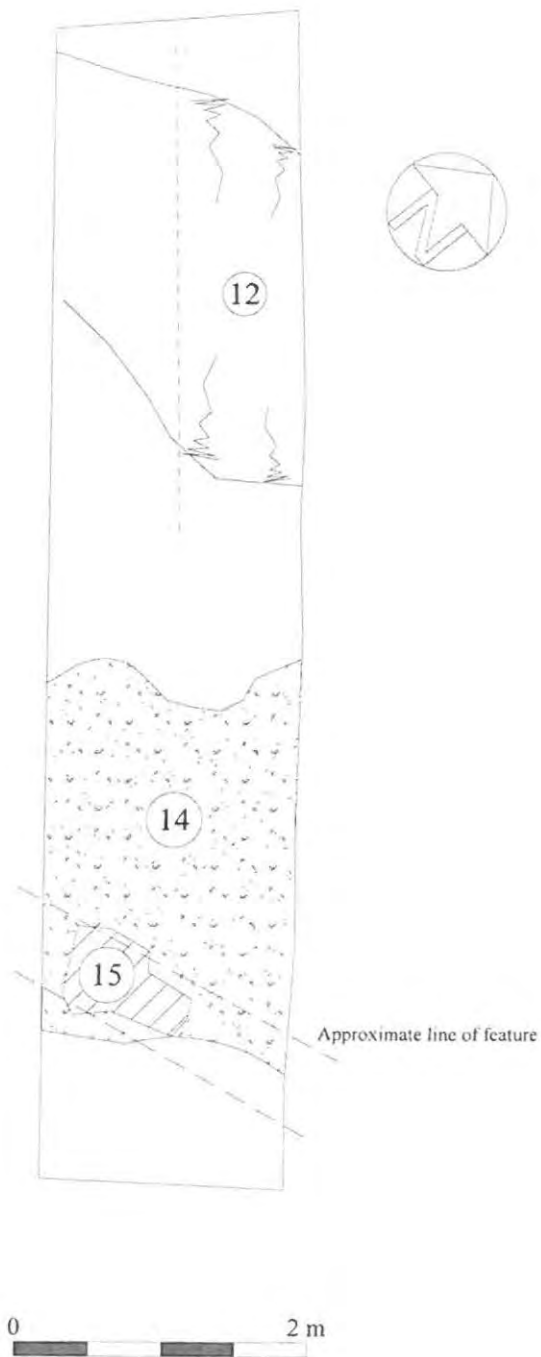
# Trench 1



0 2 m

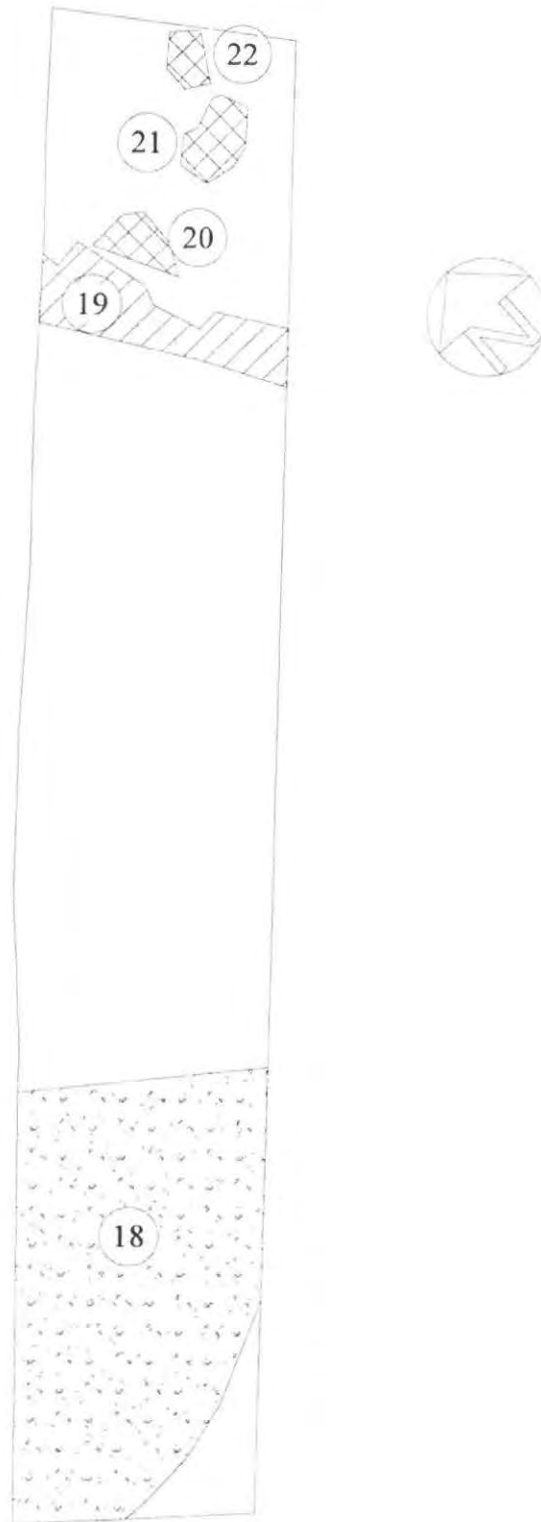
Figure 5.

## Trench 2



*Figure 6.*

## Trench 3



*Figure 7.*

0 2 m

## Trench 1

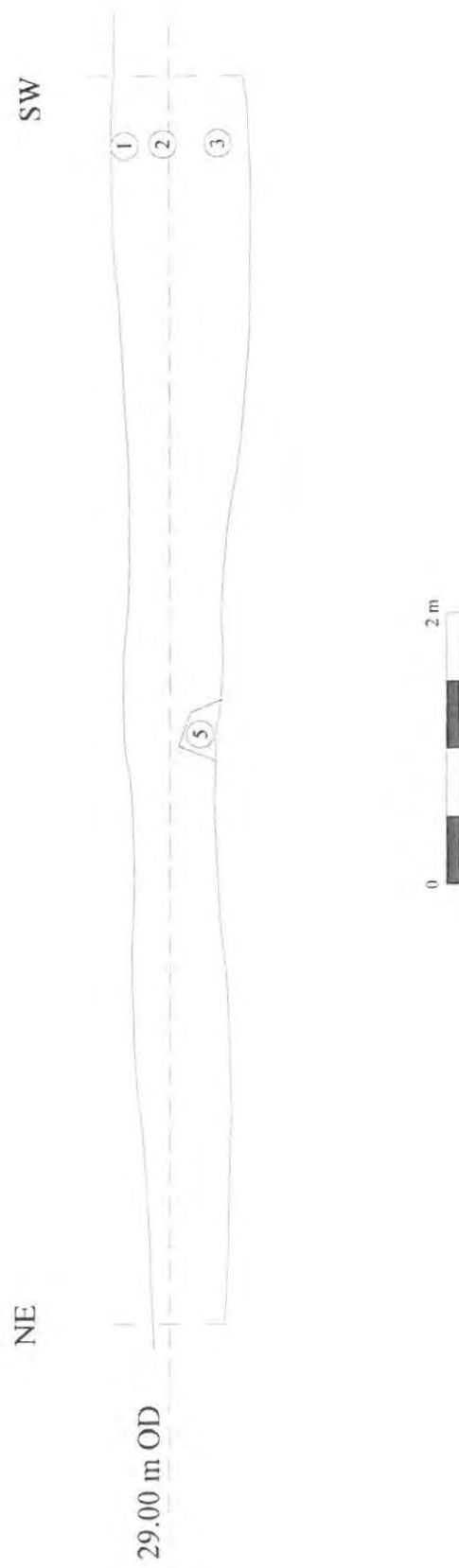


Figure 8.



## Trench 2

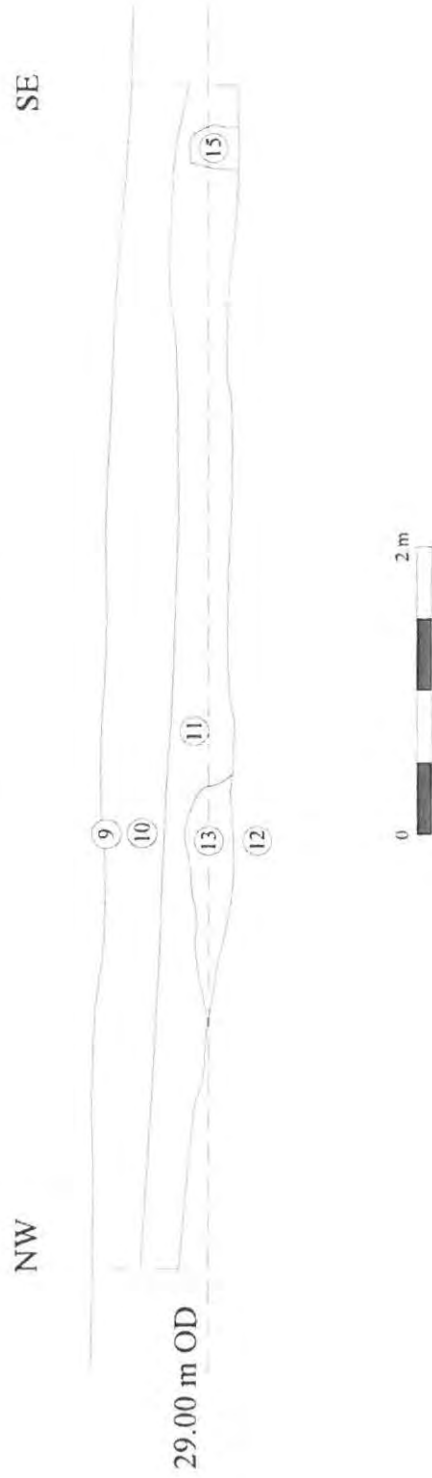


Figure 9.

# Trench 3

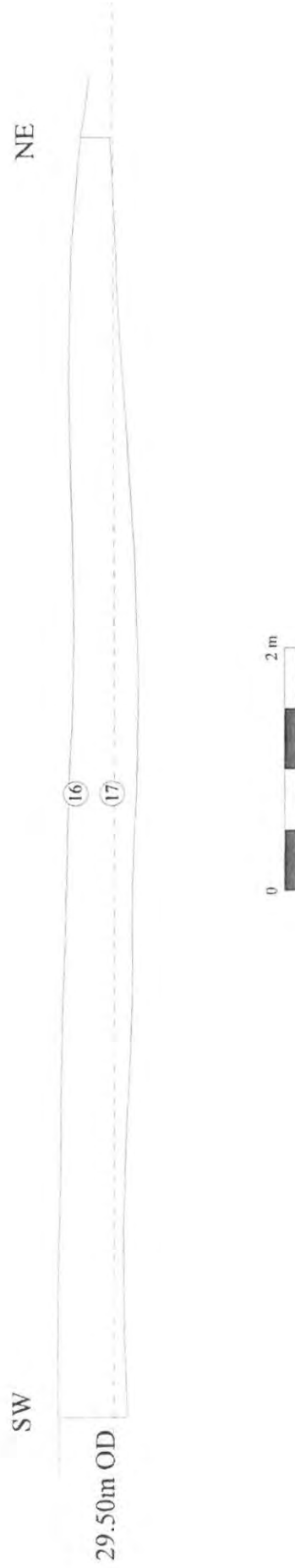
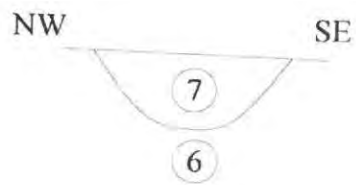
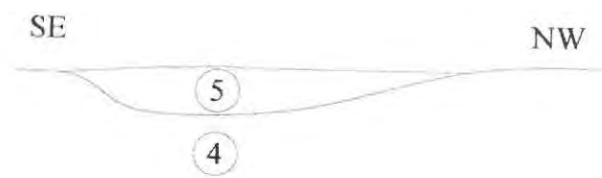


Figure 10.



*Figure 11.*

## Land Adjoining Bod Iorwerth, Newborough - Copyright

### ***Copyright:***

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## Land Adjoining Bod Iorwerth, Newborough - Appendix 1

### *Summary Of Archaeological Contexts*

- 1 Trench 1. Humic sandy loam with occasional to frequent stones in the size range 50 - 100 mm. It also contains the occasional sherd of modern white ware. Above context 2. Probable modern levelling layer. Up to 200 mm thick
- 2 Trench 1. Mid brown, humic sandy loam. Probably a natural soil. Below context 1, above context 3.
- 3 Trench 1. A humic sandy loam, slightly less humic than context 2. The context becomes slightly clayey towards its base with flecks of iron and manganese panning. This context is not readily distinguishable from that above. Below context 2, above sub-soil and contexts 4 and 6.
- 4 Trench 1. Linear feature cut into the subsoil. width 0.5 m, depth 0.13 m. Filled with context 5.
- 5 Trench 1. Yellowish brown sandy clayey loam with the occasional fleck of iron pan, frequent stones up to 200 mm and the occasional slate fragment. Fills context 4
- 6 Trench 1. Shallow gully 0.25 m wide and 0.09 m deep. Filled with 7.
- 7 Trench 1. Compact sandy clayey loam. Fills context 6.
- 8 Trench 1. Area of cobbling reaching a depth of 0.16 m and filling a slight depression. Below context 3. Cut by contexts 4 and 6.
- 9 Trench 2. Humic sandy loam with occasional to frequent stones in the size range 50 - 100 mm. It also contains the occasional sherd of modern white ware. Equivalent to context 1. Above context 10.
- 10 Trench 2. Mid brown, humic sandy loam. Probably a natural soil. Equivalent to context 2. Below context 9, above context 11
- 11 Trench 2. Equivalent to context 3. Below context 10, above layers 13, 14, 15
- 12 Trench 2. Shallow depression filled with context 13.
- 13 Trench 2. Slightly humic sandy loam with occasional bone and shell fragments, some slates and one fragment of coal. Fills context 12, below context 11.
- 14 Trench 2. Area of cobbling. Below layers 11 and 15.
- 15 Trench 2. Possible wall footing consisting of two large stones. The line was continued by two further stone which were removed during machining. Below 11, above 14.
- 16 Trench 3. Humic sandy loam with frequent stones. The context is up to 0.25 m thick and is equivalent to layers 1 and 9. Above context 17
- 17 Trench 3. Humic sandy loam with frequent stones. The context overlies a gravelly subsoil (natural) surface. Equivalent to layers 2, 3, 10 and 11. Below 16, above 18, 19 and 20.
- 18 Trench 3. Area of cobbling. Below context 17
- 19 Trench 3. A single course of irregular stones, possibly the footing for a wall. The feature would appear to be in association with an area of burning (context 20). Below context 19.
- 20 Trench 3. An area of burnt clay to the east of context 19. Below context 17.
- 21 Trench 3. An area of burnt clay. Below context 17.
- 22 Trench 3. An area of burnt clay. Below context 17.

## **Land Adjoining Bod Iorwerth, Newborough - Appendix 2**

*Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service,*

*Gwynedd Archaeological Trust*

***Brief For Archaeological Evaluation Of  
Erection Of 2 Dwellings, Land Adjoining  
Bod Iorwerth, Newborough.***

***Prepared For Barclays Bank Plc.***

***Ynys Mon Borough Council Planning  
Application 45C65E***

### ***1. Introduction.***

*A planning application for the creation of two dwellings on land adjoining Bod Iorwerth, Newborough was picked up on Ynys Mon Borough Council's weekly planning lists by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service,*

*The Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service's response in a letter dated 24<sup>th</sup> August, was that as the application lay within an archaeologically sensitive area, in this instance the presumed medieval town of Newborough, an archaeological response was required. Ideally this would have taken the form of a pre-determination evaluation, but practically this was not deemed possible and so permission was granted with a number of conditions, including:*

*No development shall take place in the area indicated (this would be the area of archaeological interest) until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority.*

*In its role as archaeological advisor to Ynys Mon Borough Council, the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service has prepared a brief for the programme of archaeological work which is required in this instance. This is in line with current Welsh Office advice on dealing with archaeological matters in the planning process as laid out in PPG 16.*

### ***2. The Site And Its Archaeological Background.***

*The large village of Newborough is located between the estuaries of the Braint and Cefni on the south-west coast of Anglesey.*

*Newborough was a planted borough of English instigation and was founded in AD 1303 to re-accomodate the displaced inhabitants of Llanfaes, whose town had been destroyed with the building of Beaumaris. Newborough was established around the existing village of Rhosyr, itself a sizeable settlement and the maerdref of the commote of Menai. The township prospered, reaching its height during the 14th century and remained an important settlement through out the medieval period. Its decline in later years is attributed to extensive sand drifts which gradually covered large areas of the surrounding land with direct effect on the local economy.*

*Perhaps here more than anywhere else the possibility exists to assess the impact of a new borough on an existing maerdref (Rhosyr). The present village does not appear to be much larger than its medieval counterpart and although no early buildings survive, the majority being two storied 19th century dwellings, the lay out of the medieval settlement is generally traceable.*

*Trial excavations carried out by The Trust in Newborough in 1979 revealed the existence of buried soils, ditches and slots for timber buildings. Although no dateable artefacts were recovered the nature of these features lead us to believe they are medieval in date. It is possible that The area covered by the current application has similar archaeological potential and it is important that this possibility is adequately addressed. The current application area (see map 1) comprises a rectangular plot of land, c. 30m x 37m aligned north-east south-west, near the centre of the town, facing on to Chapel Street. However the northern half of the plot has been subject to building in the past and structural foundations from this episode are still in situ. Any archaeological deposits which survived in this area likely to have been damaged or destroyed when the foundations were put in and it is not envisaged that this area will*

## Land Adjoining Bod Iorwerth, Newborough - Appendix 2

form part of the evaluation recommended for the site as a whole.

### 3. The Brief.

The agent has indicated that the applicant wishes to secure a programme of archaeological work to meet the condition of the planning consent. It is recommended that an evaluation of the site is undertaken to ascertain the nature of the archaeology and establish what, if any, further action is required to safeguard the archaeological interest of the site.

The brief has been prepared by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service on behalf of Ynys Mon Borough Council in order to set out a programme of archaeological work which allows a contractor to provide a cost specification for the client.

The brief is to carry out an archaeological evaluation of the area which has planning permission (see map 1). The aim of the evaluation is to gather sufficient information to establish the presence absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of the archaeological deposits (if any) in the area, so that they can be taken into account. The preferred option, wherever possible, is the preservation *in situ* of significant archaeological features. The possibility of achieving this through design modifications or other mitigatory measures should be considered. Only where preservation *in situ* proves impracticable should a reserve option of preservation by record (i.e. rescue excavation) be considered.

The scope of the evaluation should be as follows:

1. A full appraisal of existing data relating to the site, such as SMR information, early maps, estate surveys, local society records, geotechnical data, other accessible documents, oral evidence etc. as appropriate and available.
2. Geophysical survey of the southern part of the application area. This technique works best on light soils but, in this instance, the area may not be large enough to make its use worthwhile. A final decision will be made by the Gwynedd Planning

Archaeological Service and the contractor on site.

3. Trial trenching at an appropriate level. The number and the precise location of the trenches will be decided by the contractor (in discussion with the Gwynedd Archaeological Service) on site, following the establishment of what services are present.

Garden topsoil and any other overburden can be removed by machine, but once archaeological features are encountered the trench must be cleaned by hand and inspected for features and the dug by hand. A representative sample of features should be half sectioned (or otherwise sampled) and recorded to assess their depth, stratigraphy, nature, date and environmental potential.

The chosen combination of the trenches should allow an assessment of the complexity, distribution and density of archaeological remains across the application area.

N.B. The excavations are to be undertaken with the proviso that they avoid damage or disturbance to any archaeological deposits other than that which is strictly necessary to achieve the aims of the evaluation. Trenches are to be recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation (even where no archaeological deposits have been identified), and artefacts should be related to their contexts: any closely datable or typologically distinct items should be recorded three-dimensionally. Please refer to General Requirements for Archaeological Projects in Gwynedd - Guidelines for Contractors, a copy of which is enclosed.

- 4) The production of a report (see below).

### 4. Report

The assessment will lead to the production of a report which will present a summary analysis of all field data, incorporate this with previously available information about the archaeology of the area, and assess the archaeological resource and the implications of the proposed scheme.



## Land Adjoining Bod Iorwerth, Newborough - Appendix 2

*The report should be produced to an adequate publication standard and should specifically include the following:*

- 1. A copy of the agreed Project Brief, probably as an Appendix.*
- 2. A summary of the results of the field evaluation, including the archaeological features identified, along with artefactual evidence (if any).*
- 3. An interpretation of results, placing them in their national and local context, and a clear statement of the potential archaeological importance of the site and associated features. This is to be separate from 2).*
- 4. Plans at an appropriate scale showing the trench layout (as excavated), and the features located. Section drawings should also be included.*
- 5. A full bibliography of sources consulted.*
- 6. Other archaeological information which is considered relevant to the application.*
- 7. Recommendations for what further work (e.g. further excavation, watching brief) is required to safeguard the archaeological interest of the area.*

*A copy (or copies) of the report will be submitted to the client within a mutually agreed time scale. In addition four copies of the report should be lodged with the County Sites and Monuments Record at the same time on the understanding that this will become a public document after an appropriate period of time generally not exceeding six months*

### **5, Archive**

*A full archive including plans, photographs, photocopies, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions will be labelled and cross referenced and lodged in an appropriate place (to be decided in consultation with the Planning Archaeologists within six months of the completion of the project.*

### **Tendering And Project Design**

*All parts of the archaeological work outlined here should be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeological practitioner, in accordance with the By-laws of the Institute of Field Archaeologists to an agreed timetable*

*A written Project Design should be submitted to and accepted by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service acting for Ynys Mon Borough Council before any work commences. This should be based on the model set out in Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (English Heritage 1991), and contractors are expected to conform to the conditions set out in General Requirements for Archaeological Projects in Gwynedd Guidelines for Contractors, a copy of which is appended. It is assumed that all potential contractors will have read and agreed to follow these guidelines.*

*Specifically the Project Design should detail the following:*

- 1. The name and suitability of the Project Director.*
- 2. The proposed staffing levels.*
- 3. The proposed programme of work, including projected timetable on site.*
- 4. An itemised estimate of cost under the following headings: staff time; travel and subsistence; equipment; other project costs; report preparation; overheads.*

### **7, Monitoring**

*The project will be monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service. The contractor must ensure this by arranging monitoring meetings as follows:*

- 1. A preliminary meeting at the start of the contract.*
- 2. A progress meeting during the evaluation.*
- 3. A meeting to discuss the draft before final submission.*

## Land Adjoining Bod Iorwerth, Newborough - Appendix 2

### **8. Further Information**

*Before submitting a project design, it is recommended that potential contractors discuss the matter with the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service from which source further details for clarification of any aspects of the brief may be obtained.*

## **Land Adjoining Bod Iorwerth, Newborough - Appendix 3**

### ***Specification For Land Adjoining Bod Iorwerth, Newborough - Archaeological Investigation***

#### ***Background***

*This specification for archaeological investigations of land adjoining Bod Iorwerth, Newborough has been prepared in accordance with:*

- 1. The requirements of the Archaeological Brief (D233br) produced by The Gwynedd Archaeological Service ;*
- 2. A site visit by the author carried out on the 8 May 1997 to evaluate site conditions;*

#### ***Desk-Top Appraisal***

- 1. The National Library of Wales will be consulted for appropriate map and documentary records.*
- 2. The County Sites and Monuments Record, held by the Curatorial Section of Gwynedd Archaeological Service, will be consulted for appropriate records.*
- 3. The Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales at Aberystwyth will be consulted for relevant records and aerial photographs*
- 4. The County Record Office will be consulted for relevant records.*
- 5. Transcripts of relevant documents will be given.*
- 6. Copies of plans and pictorial data will be included.*
- 7. All sources will be fully listed and shall include accession numbers.*

#### ***Geophysical Evaluation***

- 1. Scanning with a FM36 fluxgate gradiometer will take place.*
- 2. Transects at 10 m separation will be walked and potential archaeological anomalies marked*
- 3. If suitable responses are recorded in the scanning a detailed survey with a FM36 fluxgate gradiometer will be carried out*

- 4. A test area will be recorded with a RM15 resistivity meter.*

#### ***Trial Trenching***

- 1. Three trenches will be dug. These will be 10 x 2m in size and will be laid out to test the maximum area when the level of modern services has been determined.*
- 2. The topsoil shall be removed by a back-acting excavator with a smooth faced ditching bucket.*
- 3. Features and layers of archaeological importance will be cleaned and recorded without further excavation.*
- 4. Representative features will be sectioned to assess their depth, stratigraphy, nature date and environmental potential.*
- 5. Where appropriate features will be recorded by means of plan, written description and photographs at 35 mm in colour slide.*
- 6. Any artefacts recovered will be related to their archaeological context. Typologically distinct or closely datable artefacts will be recorded in three dimensions.*
- 7. The location of the trenches will be accurately surveyed using a Total Station theodolite*

#### ***Reporting***

- 1. A summary report on the findings of the investigation will be prepared and completed within one month from commencement of the project. This will summarise the results of the project including;*
  - i Results of desk-top appraisal with full bibliography*
  - ii The results of the geophysical surveys.*
  - iii The results of the trial trenching*
  - iv Recommendations for further work if necessary*

*Copies of reports will be sent both to the client and the Curatorial Section of the Gwynedd Archaeological Service.*

## **Land Adjoining Bod Iorwerth, Newborough - Appendix 3**

### **Liaison**

1. The Archaeological Curator will be informed before commencement of the project, confirming an agreed timetable.
2. Measures will be adopted, as appropriate, to facilitate the monitoring of the project by the Archaeological Curator and arrangements will be agreed in advance.

### **Timetable And Staffing**

#### **Desk-Top Appraisal**

1. The desk-top appraisal will be carried out by Dr I.P. Brooks
2. Visit to County Record Office. - ½ man day
3. Visit to National Library of Wales - ½ man day
4. Visit to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales - ½ man day
5. Consult Sites and Monuments Record. - ½ man day

#### **Geophysical Evaluation:**

1. The geophysical evaluation will be carried out by J. Price
2. Field work - ½ man day

#### **Trial Trenching:**

1. The trial trenching will be monitored by J. Price and Dr I.P. Brooks
2. Topsoiling - ½ day
3. Cleaning and recording trenches - 1 day

#### **Reporting**

1. Preparation of the archive - 1 day
2. Preparation of the report - 1 day

#### **Staff:**

1. The work as outlined above will be carried out by John Price MIFA and Dr I P Brooks MIFA.

### **General**

#### **IFA Code Of Conduct**

1. All staff will abide by, and all procedures be carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct.

#### **Health And Safety**

1. EAS Ltd adopt and adhere to safe working practices at all times. A copy of the companies general statement of policy is appended.

#### **Insurance**

1. EAS Ltd carries all necessary Public and Employee Liability Insurances.
2. EAS Ltd carries Professional Indemnity Insurance

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