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Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd.

**New Shop at Twrcyhelyn Arms, Twr Cuhelyn Street,
Llanerchymedd, Ynys Môn**

Archaeological watching Brief

I.P. Brooks

EAS Client report 2025/05

**New Shop at Twrcyhelyn Arms, Twr Cuhelyn Street,
Llanerchymedd, Ynys Môn**

Archaeological Watching Brief

Survey Commissioned

by

RPO Williams Civil Engineers Ltd

Fieldwork

by

I.P. Brooks

Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd.

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registered in England

No 2869678

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Introduction

NGR: Centred on SH 41828 84272

Status: Event PRN 49190

Location and Topography: (Figure 1)

The new shop is being constructed in the northern end of what was the carpark of the Twrcyhelyn Arms public house, Twr Cuhelyn Street, Llanerchymedd, Ynys Môn. Prior to the construction the carpark was covered in a patchy layer of tarmac and was bounded to the north and west by an open, pasture field (Plates 1 - 3), to the east by Twr Cuhelyn Street and to the south by the Twrcyhelyn Arms public house.

Until the late 1970's or early 1980's the site was occupied by a house Bryncuhelyn. A photograph taken before it was demolished (Plate 4) showed the house to have had a main range running at right angles to the road and two ranges at right angles to the south. There were, also lean too extensions to the west and a series of out buildings in the garden. The historic Ordnance Survey mapping shows that Bryncuhelyn was built before 1887 as it appears on the First Edition Anglesey Sheet VII.SW published in 1888, but surveyed a year earlier (Figure 2). The building is still standing in 1973 as it appears on the Ordnance Survey SH 4084 - SH 4184 map (Figure 3) published in that year, but revised in 1972.

A search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER Enquiry Reference Number: GAHER2168) revealed only one record within 100 m of the development. This is the 19th century school building (PRN 90208) which was part of a desktop study, between 2018 -2020 by A. Owen, and M. Wood, (Event PRN 45922)

Aims of the Survey

To record any archaeological features or deposits recorded during the construction of the new shop.

SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was commissioned from Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd by RPO Williams Civil Engineers Ltd on the construction of a new shop within, what had been, the carpark for the Twrcyhelyn Arms public house, Twr Cuhelyn Street, Llanerchymedd, Ynys Môn. The site had previously been occupied by a house known as Bryncuhelyn. Apart from walls and features associated with the house no other archaeology was recorded. The fieldwork took place between 3/3/2025 and 13/3/2025.

Comisiynwyd briff gwylio archaeolegol gan Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd gan RPO Williams Civil Engineers Ltd ar gyfer adeiladu siop newydd o fewn yr hyn a fu gynt yn faes parcio tafarn y Twrcyhelyn Arms, Stryd Twr Cuhelyn, Llanerchymedd, Ynys Môn. Roedd tŷ o'r enw Bryncuhelyn wedi sefyll ar y safle gynt. Ar wahân i waliau a nodweddion sy'n gysylltiedig â'r tŷ ni chofnodwyd unrhyw olion archaeoleg arall. Gwnaed y gwaith maes rhwng 3/3/2025 a 13/3/2025.

Methodology

All groundworks associated with the construction of the new shop were monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist.

Plans produced for the development by Cynllun Architectural Services (2275-A3-07 and 2275-A1-09) were used to locate the archaeological features observed.

Photographs were taken with a Nikon V5 Digital Camera at a resolution of 24.2 MP with the photographs recorded in RAW format, which were converted to .TIFF for the archive. Where possible the photographs included a metric scale. Further photographs were taken with a Panasonic Lumix DMC-TZ80, with a resolution of 18.1 MP, which were processed with Agisoft Metascape v. 2.1.2 to produce photogrammetric models from which the elevations could be extracted.

Results (Figure 2)

The groundworks consisted of the footings for the new shop and a trench for the services which crossed the area of the carpark at an angle, towards the telegraph pole on the pavement near to the Twrcyhelyn Arms public house.

Prior to levelling the site, the development area was covered with a layer of tarmac (Context 1) which was up to 30 mm thick and had between 150 and 200 mm of yellow and grey gravel as a sub-base layer. This covered a thick layer of building debris (Context 2, Plates 5 and 6) resulting from the demolition of the Bryncuhelyn. Context 2 was up to 300 mm thick and extended over the whole of the area of the new shop. There was no sign of a soil layer below Context 2 suggesting the site may have been stripped before the house was demolished.

Context 2 sealed a range of features and deposits which are assumed to related to the house which previously occupied the site. In the northern foundation trench a single feature was recorded (Context 3, Plate 7, Figure 5) which had two fills. The upper fill (Context 4) was a very dark clay which contained fragments of both charcoal and coal, whilst the lower fill (Context 5) was slightly paler in colour, but also contained fragments of coal, together with the occasional sherd of 19th century pottery and glass. This layer was also disturbed with tree root. It is probable that this feature marks the location of one of the trees which occupied the northern side of the house.

The western leg of the foundation trench was moderately disturbed. At the northern end was a dump of building debris which extended down to the base of the trench, approximately 1.3 m, which contained building stones, the occasional brick and crushed mortar. There were also large fragments of the one of the wall papers used in the house (Plate 9) and a large timber (Plate 10) within the deposits. The timber had a charred surface suggesting it might have been the bressumer over the fireplace in the house. This deposit ran for at least 5.9 m of the foundation trench. The dump of building rubble gives way to a thin line of crushed mortar, up to 90 mm thick which ran for 2.38 m (Context 7, Plate 11).

Six fragments of stone walling have been recorded from the groundworks. Two of these (Contexts 8 and 9, Plates 12 and 13, Figure 6) were in the trench dug, diagonally across the site for the ducting associated with the services to the new shop. These two walls run parallel and can be related to the walls defining the drive to the house shown on the historic mapping,

particularly the Ordnance Survey SH 4084 - SH 4184 map Published in 1975 (Figure 3, Plates 12 and 13). The remaining wall fragments can be related to the house that occupied the site until the late 1970's or early 1980's (Plates 14 – 17, Figure 6). The walls vary in width between 495 mm and 960 mm, which is assumed to reflect the load bearing quality of the walls the thinner walls (Context 11 and possibly 12) representing internal walls whilst the thicker walls (particularly Context 13) marking an external, load bearing wall.

Conclusions

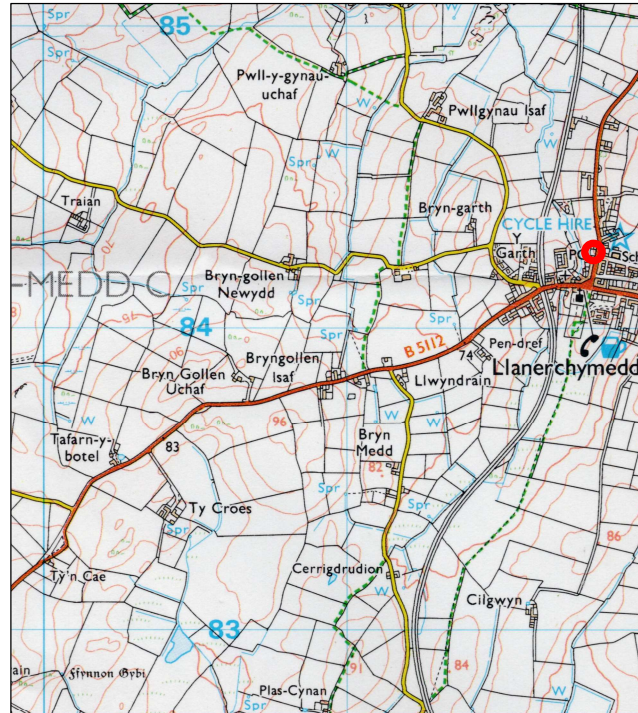
The limited archaeology recorded during the watching brief on the construction of the new shop at Twr Cuhelyn Street, Llanerchymedd, Ynys Môn, appears to relate to the house of Bryncuhelyn which previously occupied the site. This house is known to have been built before 1887, as it appears on the First Edition Ordnance Survey, Anglesey VII.SW map published in 1888, but surveyed a year earlier. The 1841 Tithe Map for the Parish of Amlwch suggests that the plot was empty, being shown as a field recorded as “Part of Bryn Llwyd” which was occupied by Richard Edmunds, but owned by William Pritchard Lloyd Esqr. A construction date between 1841 and 1888 would be consistent with the archaeological finds as no material earlier than the nineteenth century were either observed or recovered.

The archaeological evidence would suggest that the house was largely built of stone, with a few details of brick. The very few bricks observed during the works would suggest that any brick features were a minor element within the house, possibly only late repairs to the house.

Bryncuhelin was demolished in the late 1970's or early 1980's (R. Williams *pers. comm.*), at which point there appear to have been a large pit dug on the western side of the site which was filled with building debris. The rest of the debris was spread across the site in a layer up to 300 mm thick. At this point the site was converted into the carpark for the Twrcyhelyn Arms public house (R. Williams *pers. comm.*) and the site tarmacked.

Acknowledgements

This work was commissioned by RPO Williams Civil Engineers Ltd. and the support of R. Williams and his team is gratefully acknowledged. The work was monitored by J. Emmett for the Archaeological Planning Service of Heneb: The Trust for Welsh Archaeology. The background information from the regional Historic Environment Record was provided by Melissa Lambe of Heneb.



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Figure 1: Location
 Scale 1:25,000



Figure 2: Extract from the Anglesey VII.SW map published in 1888
Not to Scale



Figure 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey SH 4084 - SH 4184 map
Published in 1975
Not to Scale

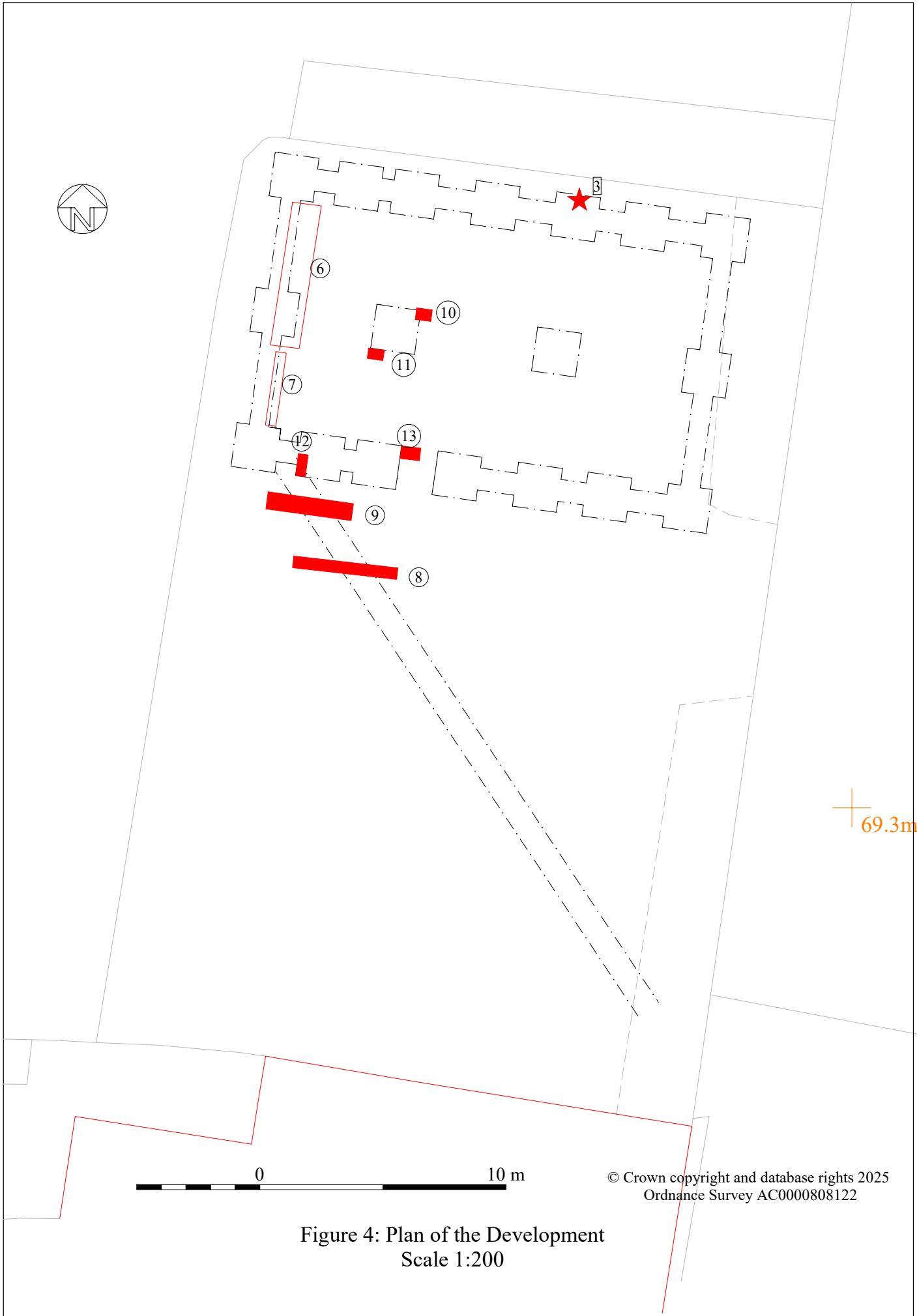


Figure 4: Plan of the Development
Scale 1:200

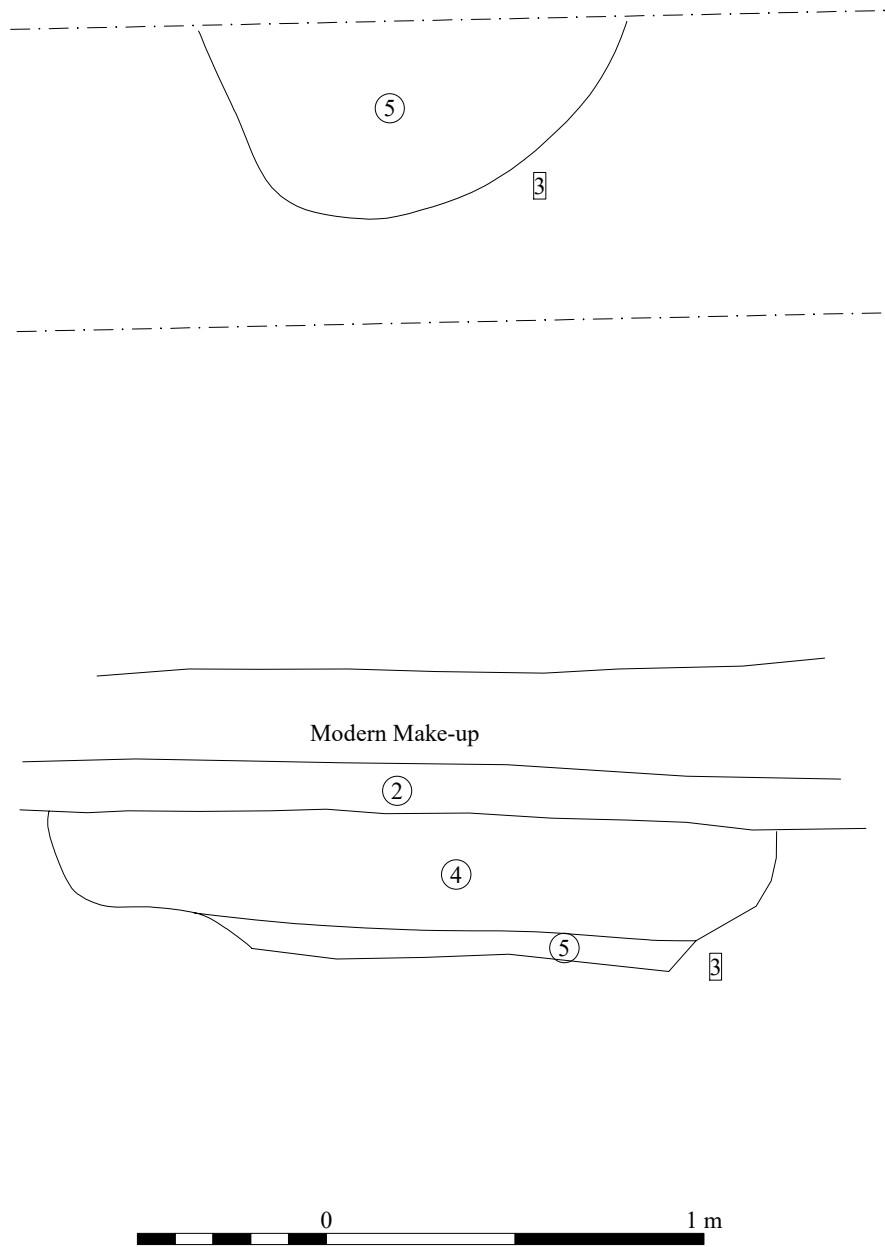


Figure 5: Plan and Section of Context 3
Scale 1:20

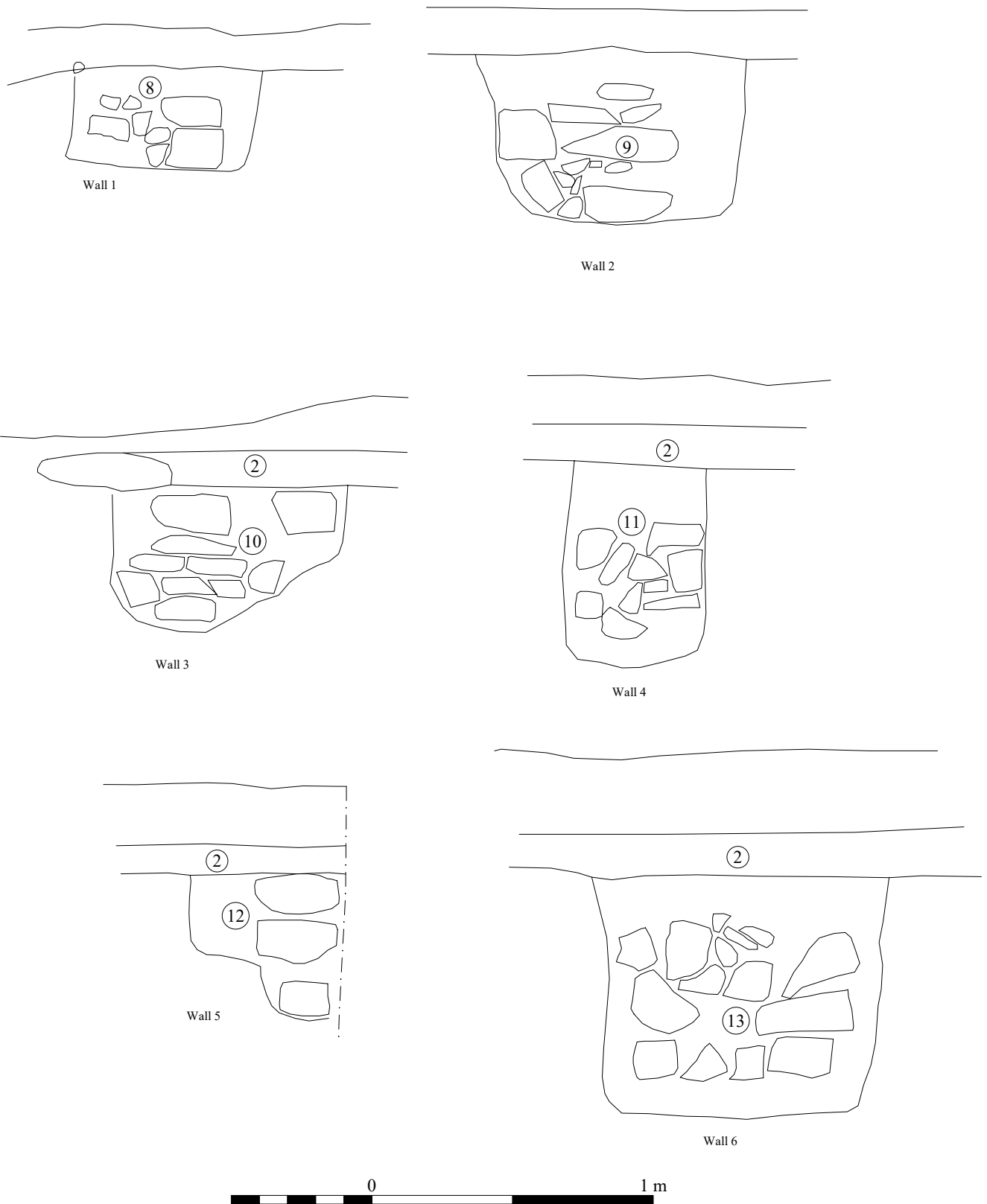


Figure 6: Wall Sections
Scale 1:20

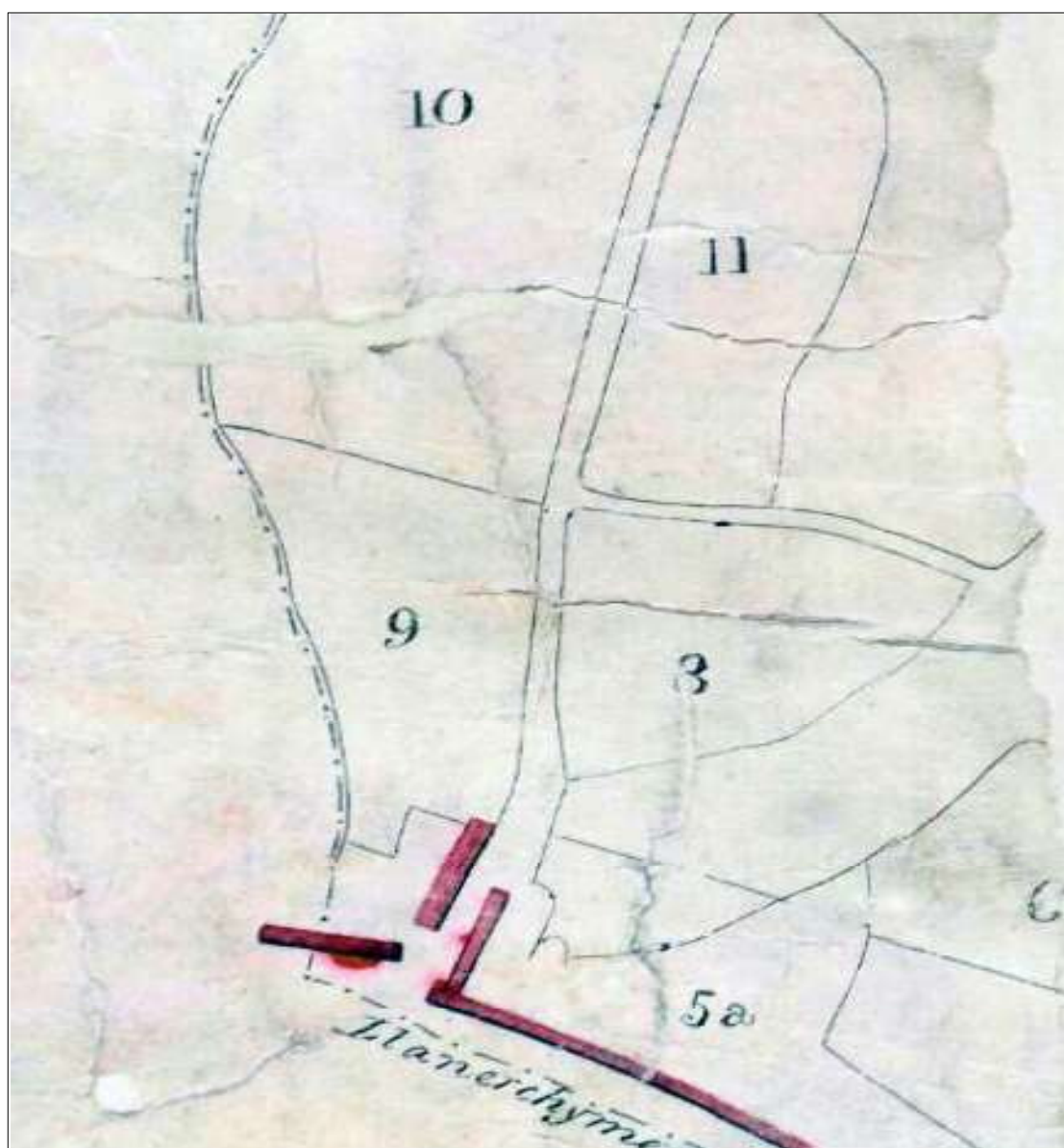


Figure 7: Extract from the Tithe Map for the Parish of Amlwch 1841
Not to Scale



Plate 1: Development area, before the groundworks, looking NE



Plate 2: Development area, before the groundworks, looking NW



Plate 3: Development area, before the groundworks, looking SW



Plate 4: Photograph of Bryncuhelyn before its demolition (image supplied by R. Williams)



Plate 5: Context 2



Plate 6: Section through Contexts 1 and 2



Plate 7: Feature, Context 3



Plate 8: Context 6



Plate 9: Wall paper within Context 6



Plate 10: Bressumer from Context 6



Plate 11: Context 7



Plate 12: Wall, Context 8



Plate 13: Wall, Context 9



Plate 14: Wall, Context 10



Plate 15: Wall, Context 11



Plate 16: Wall, Context 12



Plate 17: Wall, Context 13

Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context	Description	Relationships
1	Tarmac surface covering the whole of development area. Previously the surface of the carpark	Above 2
2	Layer of building rubble over the whole area of the development	Below 1 Above 3, 4
3	Discrete feature 600 mm in diameter extending into the northern side of the trench and into the base. Possibly a tree hollow or pit	Below 2 Contains 4 and 5
4	Upper 250 mm of Context 3. Dark grey/brown clay with flecks of charcoal and coal	Below 2 Above 5 Within 3
5	Lower fill of Context 3. Medium brown clayey soil with flecks of coal, 19 th century pottery, glass fragments and tree roots	Below 4 Within 3
6	Dump of building debris along the western footings. Up to 830 mm deep the deposits ran for approximately 5.9 m. The dump contained angular stones up to 400 mm in size, fragments of wall paper, rare brick and other fragments of building debris. At the base of the layer was a large timber 1.78 x 0.24 x 0.18 m in size.	Below 2
7	Mortar layer. Layer of crushed lime mortar, up to 80 mm thick, running for approximately 3.6 m along the western footings	Below 2
8	Wall 1, 650 mm wide and surviving up to 360 mm deep constructed of angular stones up to 200 mm in size. This is clearly the footings of a wall forming the southern side of the drive to Brynchelyn	Below 2
9	Wall 2, 890 mm wide and up to 635 mm deep, constructed of angular stones up to 320 mm in size. This wall formed the northern side of the drive to Brynchelyn and the southern side of the house itself	Below 2
10	Wall 3, 830 mm wide and up to 530 mm deep, constructed of angular stones up to 300 mm in size. This is probably the northern wall Brynchelyn	Below 2
11	Wall 4, 500 mm wide and up to 700 mm deep, constructed of angular stones up to 200 mm in size. This is probably one of the internal walls of Brynchelyn	Below 2
12	Wall 5, at least 560 mm wide and up to 520 mm deep. It was constructed of angular stone up to 300 mm in size. The features full width is not known as it runs into the unexcavated area. This is probably one of the internal walls of Brynchelyn	Below 2
13	Wall 6, 970 mm wide and up to 865 mm deep. It was constructed of angular stones up to 300 mm in size. This is probably one of the internal walls of Brynchelyn	Below 2

Appendix 2: Summary of the Photographs in the Archive

File	Scale	Looking	Description
Twrchelyn Arms_001	none	S	General view of the development site before construction
Twrchelyn Arms_002	none	SE	General view of the development site before construction
Twrchelyn Arms_003	none	NW	General view of the development site before construction
Twrchelyn Arms_004	none	SW	General view of the development site before construction
Twrchelyn Arms_005	1m	W	Context near to the northern edge of the development
Twrchelyn Arms_006	1 m	W	Detail of a large stone within Context 2
Twrchelyn Arms_007	1 m	W	Detail of a large stone within Context 2
Twrchelyn Arms_008	none	NW	Context 2, after the removal of the tarmac surface
Twrchelyn Arms_009	none	N	Context 2, after the removal of the tarmac surface
Twrchelyn Arms_010	none	SW	Context 2, after the removal of the tarmac surface
Twrchelyn Arms_011	none	W	Context 2, after the removal of the tarmac surface
Twrchelyn Arms_012	1 m	S	Section through Contexts 1 and 2 in SE corner of the foundation trenches
Twrchelyn Arms_013	1 m	S	Section through Contexts 1 and 2 in SE corner of the foundation trenches
Twrchelyn Arms_014	1 m	vertical	Context 3 cut into the base of the trench
Twrchelyn Arms_015	1 m	vertical	Context 3 cut into the base of the trench
Twrchelyn Arms_016	1 m	vertical	Context 3 cut into the base of the trench
Twrchelyn Arms_017	1 m	N	Context 3 section
Twrchelyn Arms_018	1 m	N	Context 3 section
Twrchelyn Arms_019	1 m	N	Context 3 section
Twrchelyn Arms_035	1 m	SW	Wall, Context 8
Twrchelyn Arms_036	1 m	SW	Wall, Context 8
Twrchelyn Arms_037	1 m	SW	Wall, Context 8
Twrchelyn Arms_038	1 m	SW	Wall, Context 8
Twrchelyn Arms_039	1 m	SW	Wall, Context 9
Twrchelyn Arms_040	1 m	SW	Wall, Context 9
Twrchelyn Arms_041	1 m	SW	Wall, Context 9
Twrchelyn Arms_042	1 m	SW	Wall, Context 9
Twrchelyn Arms_043	1 m	SW	Wall, Context 9
Twrchelyn Arms_075	none	vertical	Detail of wallpaper within Context 2
Twrchelyn Arms_076	none	vertical	Detail of wallpaper within Context 2
Twrchelyn Arms_077	none	E	Northern footings
Twrchelyn Arms_078	none	vertical	Detail of wallpaper within Context 2
Twrchelyn Arms_079	none	E	Northern footings
Twrchelyn Arms_080	none	S	Digging the western footings showing dump of building debris (Context 6)

File	Scale	Looking	Description
Twrchelyn Arms_081	none	SSE	Digging the western footings showing dump of building debris (Context 6)
Twrchelyn Arms_083	1 m	E	Large timber within Context 6
Twrchelyn Arms_084	1 m	E	Large timber within Context 6
Twrchelyn Arms_085	none	E	Large timber within Context 6
Twrchelyn Arms_086	none		Large timber from Context 6
Twrchelyn Arms_087	1 m		Large timber from Context 6
Twrchelyn Arms_088	1 m		Large timber from Context 6
Twrchelyn Arms_089	none	SE	Crushed mortar layer (Context 7)
Twrchelyn Arms_090	1 m	SE	Crushed mortar layer (Context 7)
Twrchelyn Arms_091	1 m	E	Crushed mortar layer (Context 7)
Twrchelyn Arms_092	1 m	E	Crushed mortar layer (Context 7)
Twrchelyn Arms_093	1 m	SE	Crushed mortar layer (Context 7)
Twrchelyn Arms_094	1 m	SE	Crushed mortar layer (Context 7)
Twrchelyn Arms_095	none	SE	Crushed mortar layer (Context 7)
Twrchelyn Arms_096	1 m	SE	Crushed mortar layer (Context 7)
Twrchelyn Arms_097	1 m	SE	Crushed mortar layer (Context 7)
Twrchelyn Arms_098	1 m	E	Crushed mortar layer (Context 7)
Twrchelyn Arms_099	1 m	NE	Crushed mortar layer (Context 7)
Twrchelyn Arms_100	1 m	S	Crushed mortar layer (Context 7) from within the trench
Twrchelyn Arms_101	none	N	Western foundation trench
Twrchelyn Arms_102	none	N	Western foundation trench
Twrchelyn Arms_103	none	S	Western foundation trench
Twrchelyn Arms_104	1 m	E	Top of wall (Context 10)
Twrchelyn Arms_105	1 m	E	Top of wall (Context 10)
Twrchelyn Arms_106	1 m	E	Top of wall (Context 10)
Twrchelyn Arms_107	1 m	S	Wall (Context 11)
Twrchelyn Arms_108	1 m	S	Wall (Context 11)
Twrchelyn Arms_109	1 m	S	Wall (Context 11)
Twrchelyn Arms_110	1 m	S	Wall (Context 13)
Twrchelyn Arms_111	1 m	S	Wall (Context 13)
Twrchelyn Arms_112	1 m	SSW	Wall (Context 12)
Twrchelyn Arms_113	1 m	SSW	Wall (Context 12)

Appendix 3: Specification

Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief at Twrcyhelyn Arms, Siop Newydd, Llanerchymedd, Ynys Môn, LL71 8DB (Planning Ref. FPL/2023/10)

Compiled by I.P. Brooks 24/09/2024

1. Non-Technical Summary

- 1.1. RPO Williams Civil Engineers Ltd intend to construct a new shop at Twrcyhelyn Arms, Twr Cuhelyn Street, Llanerchymedd, Ynys Môn, LL71 8DB. This is, at least partly, on the site of a house demolished in the 1970's of 1980's. The planning permission for this development has the requirement for a programme of archaeological work, which will consist of an archaeological watching brief on the groundworks associated with the development.

2. Background

- 2.1. RPO Williams Civil Engineers Ltd intend to construct a new shop at Twrcyhelyn Arms, Twr Cuhelyn Street, Llanerchymedd, Ynys Môn, LL71 8DB (Planning Ref. FPL/2023/10)
- 2.2. The development is on the northern edge of the medieval village of Llanerch-y-medd, (PRN 5682)
- 2.3. During the nineteenth century Llanerchymedd was a major settlement on Ynys Môn which was particularly associated with a cattle market (PRN 17130) The historic Ordnance Survey mapping of the area shows a building within the plot from at least 1888, although the Tithe map of 1844 is not clear at this point.
- 2.4. The Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service recommended the inclusion of archaeological conditions within the planning permission for this development which were included by Ynys Môn Planning Department.

3. Objectives

- 3.1. The principal objective of the proposed watching brief are as follows:
 - 3.1.1. To record any archaeological features disturbed by the ground works associated with the construction of the new shop.

4. Fieldwork Program

- 4.1. It is intended to carry out an archaeological watching brief on the ground works associated with the construction of the new shop.
- 4.2. An intensive watching brief will be carried out on all groundworks associated with the development.
- 4.3. Analysis
- 4.4. Archive preparation
- 4.5. Report preparation

5. Methodology

- 5.1. Fieldwork
 - 5.1.1. A suitably qualified archaeologist will be present during all soil moving activities, allowing for the location and recording of any archaeological features or deposits within these areas.
 - 5.1.2. It will be encouraged that all topsoil and superficial deposits will be removed using a smooth faced bucket.

- 5.1.3. Selective hand cleaning will be undertaken to define any archaeological features recorded during topsoiling.
 - 5.1.4. A minimum of 10% of each of the linear features and 50% of each discrete feature will be excavated.
 - 5.1.4.1. All relationships between archaeological features will be investigated.
 - 5.1.4.2. Specific features of significant archaeological importance (such as graves or features with significant deposits) will be fully excavated.
 - 5.1.5. All features or archaeologically significant deposits revealed will be fully recorded including:
 - 5.1.5.1. A written description of deposit: type, components etc.
 - 5.1.5.2. Hand drawn plans and sections at suitable scales. Typically plans will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 or greater and sections at a scale of 1:10.
 - 5.1.5.3. Photographs will be taken with Nikon V5 Digital Camera at a resolution of 24.2 MP
 - 5.1.5.4. If appropriate photographs will be taken with a Panasonic Lumix DC-FT7 camera on an extendable pole. These photographs will be processed with Agisoft Metashape v. 1.6.3 to produce photogrammetric images of the trenches.
 - 5.1.5.5. Plan drawings showing the extent and nature of any archaeological deposits or features encountered.
 - 5.1.5.6. Section drawings of any features recorded to record vertical stratigraphy.
 - 5.1.6. The photographs will include metric scales
 - 5.1.7. All artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded by context.
 - 5.1.8. Each deposit, feature or layer will be identified by a unique context number to which all other records will be related
 - 5.1.9. Where possible, elevation drawings of feature half sections to record vertical stratigraphy.
 - 5.1.10. Where appropriate, deposits will be sampled for environmental, dating or technological evidence. Samples will be fully recorded and packed appropriately for future analysis.
 - 5.1.10.1. Sampling will be carried out in accordance with the procedures outlined in English Heritage. 2011. Environmental Archaeology. A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation.
 - 5.1.10.2. Bulk samples are likely to be in the range of 10 – 40l depending on the reason for the sample and the availability of suitable material.
 - 5.1.11. If human remains are encountered all works will stop until the appropriate permissions have been obtained. A further specification will be submitted to detail the excavation of any human remains and the subsequent specialist reports.
 - 5.1.12. The planning section of Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology will be notified immediately if significant archaeological deposits, features or artefacts are located.
- 5.2. Post Excavation Analysis

- 5.2.1. If there is little, or no, archaeological deposits/features or remains recorded during the evaluation will progress immediately on to the archive report.
 - 5.2.2. If significant archaeological remains/features/deposits are encountered. On completion of the fieldwork an assessment of the archaeological record from the site, will be made and the project design updated. Including an estimate on the cost of the post-excavation process.
 - 5.2.3. On approval of the updated project design the full archaeological report will be undertaken to including the commissioning of all specialist reports recommended by the revised project design.
- 5.3. Finds
- 5.3.1. The intension is to archive any suitable finds with Oriel Ynys Môn.
 - 5.3.2. Any flint artefacts will be studied by I.P. Brooks for Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd.
 - 5.3.3. Any pottery will be studied by an appropriate specialist to be agreed in consultation with the Curatorial Archaeologist.
 - 5.3.3.1. It is intended that M. Jones (CR Archaeology) will report on the post-medieval finds including any pottery collected
 - 5.3.4. Any metal or other special finds will be studied by an appropriate specialist to be agreed in consultation with the Curatorial Archaeologist
 - 5.3.5. All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts will be cleaned and processed immediately following the watching brief.
 - 5.3.6. Metal artefacts will be stored and managed on site according to the UK Institute of Conservation Guidelines.
 - 5.3.7. Any samples taken for environmental analysis will be assessed and studied by an appropriate specialist to be agreed in consultation with the Curatorial Archaeologist
 - 5.3.8. All finds will be bagged by context with the exception of closely datable or “special” finds which will be recorded with a 3 D position and will be bagged separately
 - 5.3.9. The requirement for specialist archaeological reports will be discussed with the Curatorial Archaeologist. The extent and cost of any such report will be discussed with the client and a suitable level of response formulated in discussion between the Archaeologist and the Curatorial Archaeologist.
 - 5.3.10. The initial report will include an assessment of the finds from the work and a recommendation for further study if require.
- 5.4. Archive Preparation and Report Preparation
- 5.4.1. On completion of fieldwork an archive of the results will be prepared.
 - 5.4.2. The digital records will be archived with the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales
 - 5.4.3. The digital archive will be prepared in line with Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales. 2015. Guidelines for digital archives
 - 5.4.4. The deposition of any find with a local museum will be discussed with the owner and the development control archaeologist with a strong recommendation that any finds are deposited in a suitable local museum. This is likely to be Oriel Ynys Môn.

- 5.4.5. A summary report on the findings of the investigations will be prepared and completed within four weeks from completion of the project. This will summarise the results of the project including;
 - 5.4.5.1. A site location plan
 - 5.4.5.2. A plan of the site locating any features or archaeological deposits located.
 - 5.4.5.3. An outline methodology
 - 5.4.5.4. The results of the Watching Brief.
 - 5.4.5.5. A full bibliography
 - 5.4.5.6. A copy the agreed specification
 - 5.4.5.7. An assessment of the potential for further archaeological investigation
 - 5.4.5.8. Up to five copies of the report will be provided.
 - 5.4.5.9. A digital copy of the report will also be provided.
 - 5.4.5.10. A digital copy of the report will be supplied to the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record
 - 5.4.5.11. A digital copy of the report will be supplied to Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service
 - 5.4.5.12. The preparation of the report will conform to the Welsh Archaeological Trusts 2018 “Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)”

6. Staff

- 6.1. The project will be carried out by Ian Brooks, PhD, BA, MCIfA, FSA

7. Timetable

- 7.1. The timetable will be defined by the construction programme and is therefore beyond the control of the archaeologist.

8. General

8.1. CIfA Code of Conduct

- 8.1.1. All staff will abide by, and all procedures be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ Code of Conduct

8.2. Health and Safety

- 8.2.1. EAS Ltd adopt and adhere to safe working practices at all times.
- 8.2.2. A copy of the company’s general statement of policy is available on request.

8.3. Staff

- 8.3.1. The project will be directed by Dr I.P. Brooks MCIfA FSA

8.4. Curatorial Monitoring

- 8.5. The Planning Section of Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology will be informed as to the start date and progress of the fieldwork.

8.6. Insurance

- 8.6.1. EAS Ltd carries all necessary Public and Employee Liability Insurances.
- 8.6.2. EAS Ltd carries Professional Indemnity Insurance

9. Data Management

- 9.1. Photographs will be taken in Nikon NEF (Raw) format

- 9.1.1. These will be converted to TIFF for archiving and JPEG for illustrations and general use.

- 9.1.2. Photographs for photogrammetry will be taken in JPEG format and processed using Agisoft Metascape v. 1.6.3. Orthographically corrected elevations photos will be produced in JPEG format and converted to TIFF for archiving.
- 9.1.3. Any topographic survey will be carried out using a Leica TS06 total station with the data processed using NRG Engineering Surveying System V2016.00.
 - 9.1.3.1. Survey files will be converted to DXF format.
- 9.2. Initial written notes will be made on an “i Pad” using the “Pages” app. These will be converted to WORD format (.docx) format on downloading
 - 9.2.1. The text for the report will be produced in Word (.docx) format
- 9.3. Drawing will be made in TurboCad 2021 v. 28.0 and stored in .TCW format. These will be converted into .DXF or .DWG format for archiving.
- 9.4. The report will converted to .PDF format using Expert PDF 15.
- 9.5. All files will be stored on the company laptop computer and backed up onto a suitable storage device.

10. Copyright

- 10.1. EAS Ltd shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documentation, under the Copyrights, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved: excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 10.2. EAS Ltd is prepared to assign a licence to the client for the use of the report and any associated data.



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Figure 1: Location

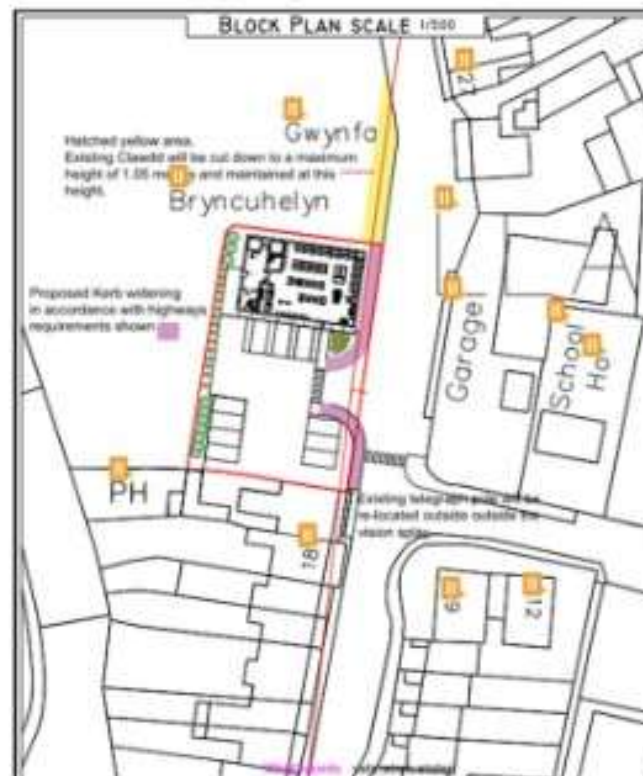


Figure 2: Proposed Development (Extracted from drawing 2275-A3-02 by Cynllun Plans Draw Architectural Services)