

# **Results of Archaeological Works at**

## **Land at Church Street, Newborough**

**NGR SH 242250 365667**



**Report Number CR98-2015**



**C.R Archaeology**

Compiled by C. Rees & M. Jones

on Behalf of Isle of Anglesey County Council

### **Acknowledgements**

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## **Results of Archaeological Works at: Land at Church Street, Newborough**

<b>Planning Application Number:</b>	Pre-planning
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	NGR SH 242250 365667
<b>Client:</b>	Isle of Anglesey County Council
<b>Report Authors:</b>	C. Rees
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## **1.0 Introduction**

C.R Archaeology were instructed by Isle of Anglesey County Council to conduct an archaeological evaluation at the site of a proposed residential scheme, comprising 17 dwellings with associated infrastructure and landscaping. This is the third phase in a scheme of archaeological works.

The site is composed of four parcels of land which together total a plot of approximately 1 hectare of land within the village of Newborough, in the south of Anglesey. The linked parcels are accessed via Malltraeth Street and Chapel Street (figure 1).

The site lies within the Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and is near the Newborough Warren - Yys Llanddwyn SSSI and c.340m from Scheduled Ancient Monument AN129 Llys Rhosyr (see figure 2).

The town of Newborough was established in 1303 by Edward I to accommodate the displaced inhabitants of Llanfaes who were displaced by the construction of Beaumaris. It was built near the existing native settlement of Llys Rhosyr, the traditional maerdref and regional administrative centre of the commote of Menai. Although, other than the church, no upstanding Medieval buildings survive within the town it is still possible to trace the layout of the Medieval street pattern and burgage plots which are centred on the cross roads at Malltraeth - Chapel Streets/ Church - Pen-Dref Streets. It was noted that the application site is located within this pattern of plots and it was considered possible that Medieval dwellings and associated activity would be uncovered during works. It was also felt to be possible that activity may be found which relates to the earlier settlement associated with the aforementioned Rhosyr, and that given the location of the development area between the old and new sites there may also be evidence for the extents of the two sites and the relationship between them.

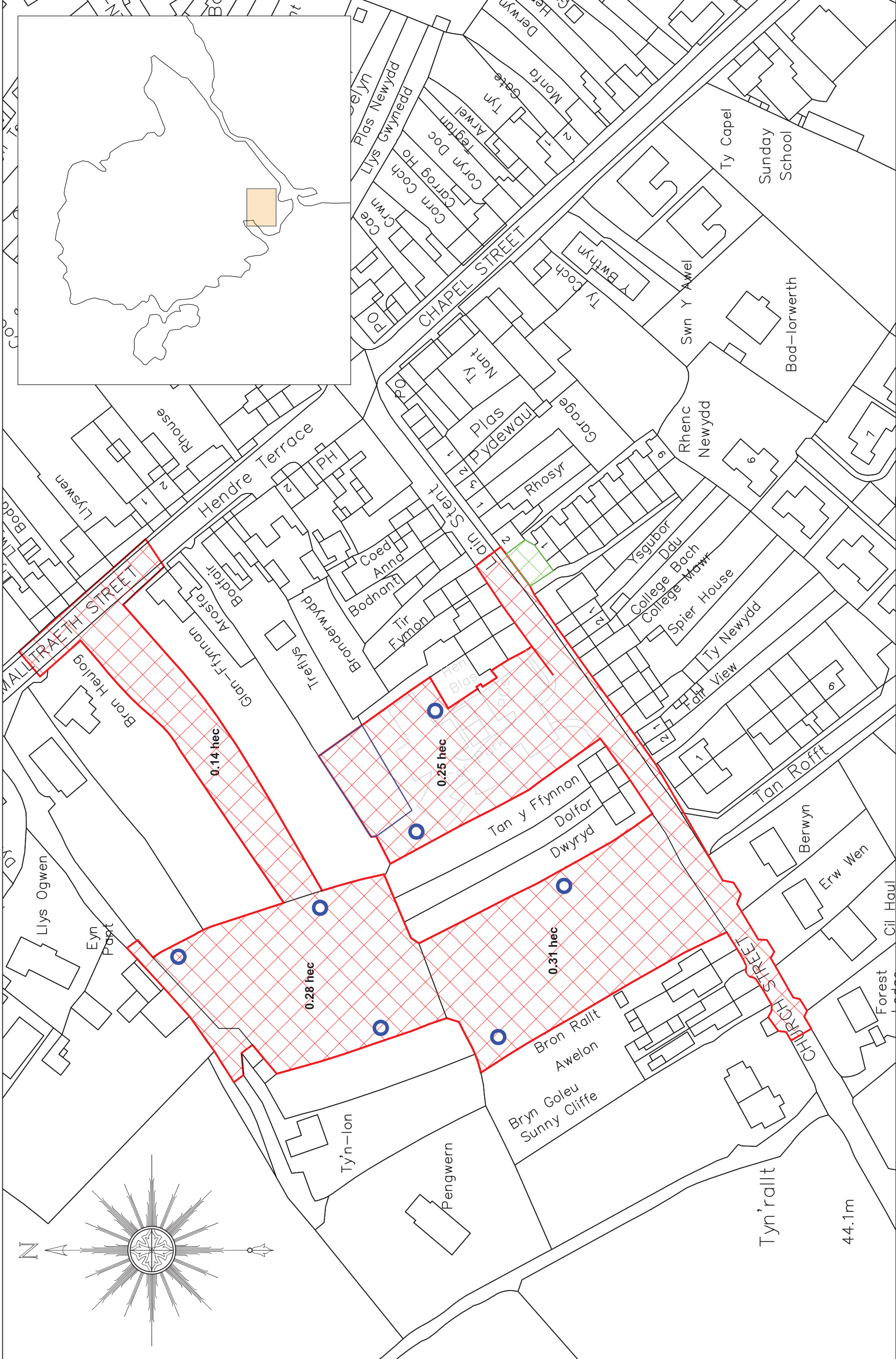
During the two previous phases of works (undertaken in 1996 & 2013) and in the excavation of two evaluation trenches within the proposed development area in 1979, Medieval features, buried soils and midden material were uncovered which suggested the high potential for evidence of former domestic structures fronting Church Street.

C.R Archaeology are also currently involved in ongoing archaeological works on Chapel Street which to date has uncovered the remains of a small stone building with a number of quern stones which is now believed to be of Medieval date, the handle from a green glaze Medieval jug and some unstratified flint artefacts including a thumbnail scraper (CR66-2015 Upcoming report).

A specification (CR91-2015, see Appendix A) was written with reference to a "Design Brief for Archaeological Evaluation" prepared by Jenny Emmett of GAPS (dated 7<sup>th</sup> September 2014) as a methodology for a programme of evaluation trenching. It was originally proposed that 8 trenches be excavated with one measuring 2 x 30m and 7 measuring 2 x 20m. The original trench distribution detailed followed the suggested configuration specified in the design brief. This trench layout was followed as closely as possible but on-site conditions necessitated modifications to the number, size, orientation and position of a number of the trenches. In practise 5 trenches were excavated measuring: 30m x 2m, 10m x 8.5m, 20m x 2m, 12m x 2m and 15m x 2m (see figure 3).

Archaeological remains were uncovered in three of the five evaluation trenches, including the remains of a Medieval structure and yard area with associated midden material. The yard area identified is very similar to that uncovered by C.R Archaeology on Chapel Street which also included quern stones built into the floor level.





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ISLE OF ANGLESEY  
COUNTY COUNCIL

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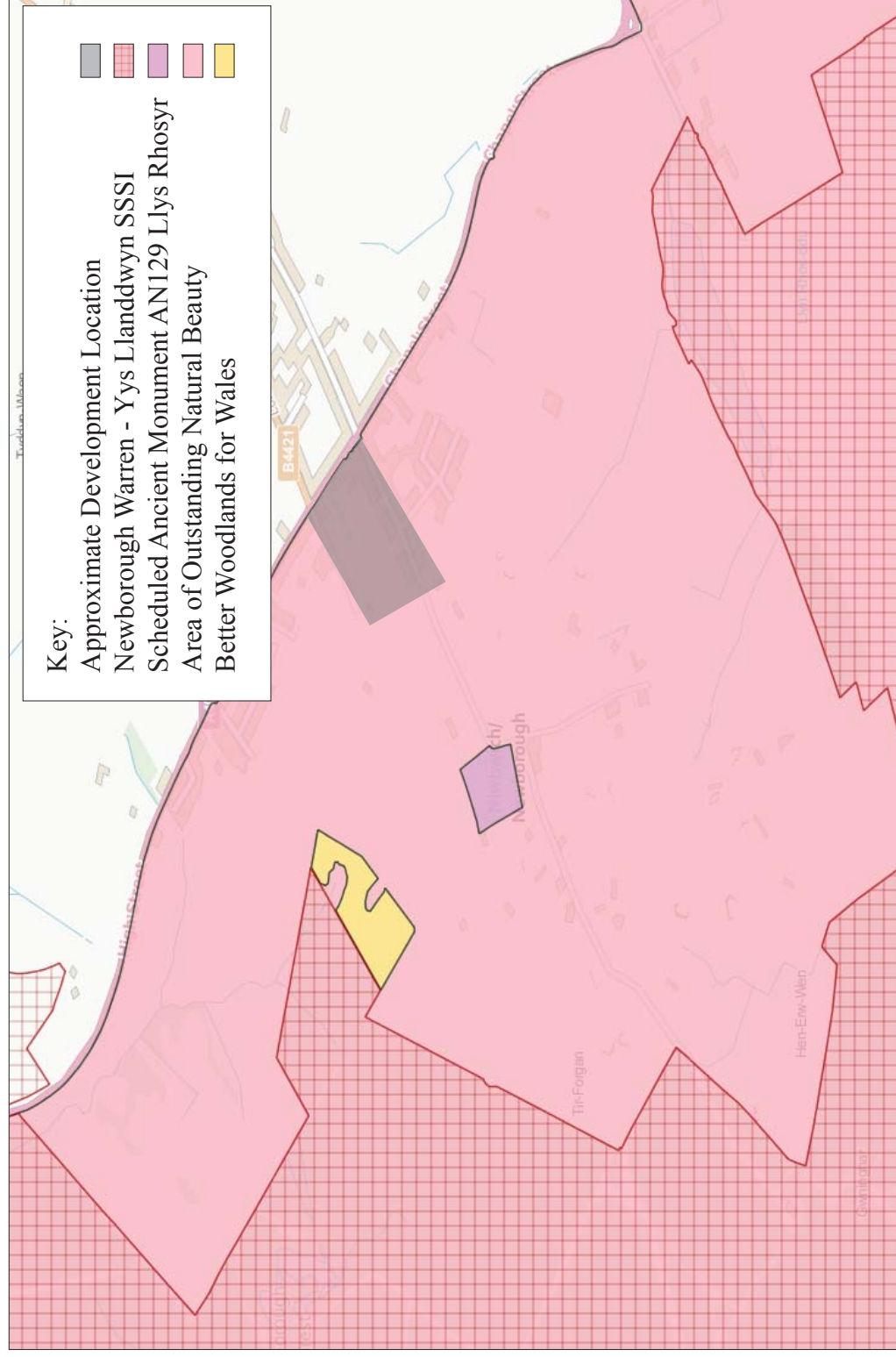
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PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL SCHEME ON  
LAND AT FORMER PC  
NEWBOROUGH, ANGLESEY.

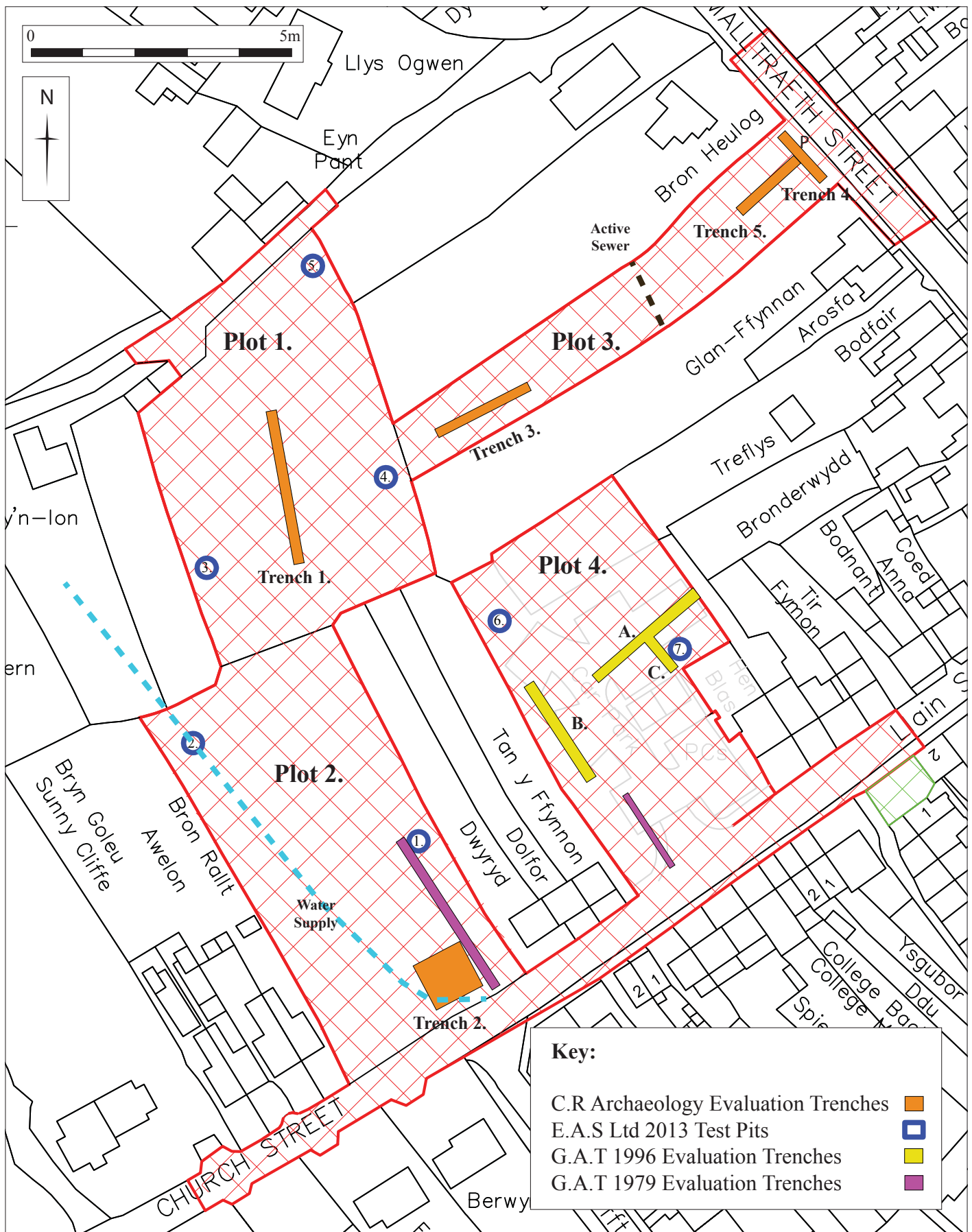
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**Figure 2.** Designated Areas Around Proposed Development Site (Source: [www.data.gov.uk](http://www.data.gov.uk))



**Figure 3.** Trench Location Plan - Also Marked are the Locations of Test Pits and Evaluation Trenches Excavated During Previous Phases of Archaeological Work Within the Proposed Development Area (Base Map Extract from Isle of Anglesey County Council Document HP200-A3-01)



These remains are considered to be highly significant as although Newborough is known to be a transplanted Medieval settlement, to date very little archaeological evidence has been uncovered. It is therefore recommended that further archaeological mitigation is necessary should the proposed development be undertaken.

## **2.0 Project Aims & Objectives**

The programme of works for the development site aimed to undertake a programme of evaluation trenching. It aimed to examine the potential archaeological resource surviving at the site and to provide information which is to be utilised to determine an appropriate methodology for any further archaeological mitigation which may be required.

This scheme of works aimed to excavate targeted evaluation trenches (see figure 3) down to the archaeological horizon/natural in order to assess the survival, character and date of any archaeological remains and to excavate/record any archaeological remains uncovered.

This project aimed to fulfil the criteria for undertaking an Archaeological Field Evaluation as specified in the CIfA Standard and Guidance documents (2014).

It is intended that this document be utilised to inform further archaeological planning decisions and conditions at the site.

The objectives of this programme of works were:

- To establish the extent and significance of the archaeological resource of the site
- To assess the survival, character and date of any archaeological remains
- To excavate/record any archaeological remains uncovered
- To assess the impact of the development proposals on surviving remains
- To help inform future decision making, design solutions, further evaluation & mitigation strategies

## **3.0 Scheme of Works - Methodology**

The archaeological works were conducted in two sections and each is detailed separately below.

### **3.1 Desk Based Research**

A history of the site was compiled utilising information sourced from Anglesey Record Office, Bangor University Archives and the Gwynedd Historic Environment Office. A full map progression was undertaken along with a search of tithe records.

The Gwynedd Historic Environment Record were consulted and a search radius of 1000m was examined.

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

This material forms the historical background for this full archaeological report. This report also includes the results of the Archaeological Evaluation Trenching.

### 3.2 Evaluation Trenching

Five evaluation trenches, measuring 2m x 30m, 10m x 8.5m, 2m x 20m, 2m x 10m and 2m x 15m were excavated within the proposed development area using a mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket. The trenching targeted specific site areas which were highlighted as being of possible importance in the design brief prepared for the site (see figure 3).

The trench configuration was as follows:

- One trench 2m x 30m in the northern field to verify assumed continual use for agriculture
- One 10m x 8.5m trench to examine the activity within the plot off Church Street
- One 2m x 12m trench and one 2m x 15m trench arranged in a t-shape at the street (north-eastern) end of the plot off Malltraeth Street to investigate potential structural evidence
- One 2m x 20m trench to the rear (south-west) of the plot off Malltraeth Street to investigate potential associated activity

The reasons for trench layout modifications are detailed in section 6.

All machine excavation was supervised by Matthew Jones of C.R Archaeology. The trenches were excavated until the archaeological horizon or the bedrock/natural was reached. When it is felt that the natural has been reached a sondage was excavated into the deposit to confirm that it has not been redeposited and that the material is the natural.

All archaeological features, structures or remains identified in the course of the evaluation were trowel cleaned by hand. Investigation of such features, structures or deposits was sufficient to determine their character, date, significance and quality. Where possible excavation involved the removal of 50% of pits/posthole fills and 25% of the fills of ditches/large linear features.

No features yielded suitable material for dating/environmental processing.

Works were carried out in accordance with the CIfA Standard and Guidance documents for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014).

#### 3.2.1 Recording

The record forms at C.R Archaeology are based on the English Heritage system and full written, graphic and photographic records were made in accordance with the English Heritage *Field Recording Manual*. The written record comprises completed *pro-forma* record sheets.

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

A high-resolution 14.2mp Sony Alpha digital camera was used to create a photographic record of the site. This is comprised of photographs of archaeological features and appropriate groups of features and structures. Included in each photograph is an appropriate scale, north arrow and a record board detailing the site name, number and context number. General photographs were also taken in the event of a negative result.

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

### **3.2.2 Additional Mitigation/Contingency Measures**

In this instance a significant archaeological discovery (the remains of a Medieval dwelling) was made during the excavation but following discussion between C.R Archaeology and development control archaeologists Jenny Emmett it was felt that there was a sufficient area exposed during this phase to evaluate the potential and remains at the plot and the evaluation area was not extended.

No human remains or artefacts that fall within the scope of the Treasure Act 1996 encountered during the archaeological works.

### **3.2.3 Recovery, Processing and Curation of Artefactual Material**

All recovered artefactual material will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored according to *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IfA 2008) and *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 2001). The aim will be to create a stable, ordered, well-documented, accessible material archive forming a resource for current and future research (CIfA 2014).

All artefactual material will be bagged and labelled with the site code and context number prior to their removal from site. The archive reference number will be clearly marked on all finds. Each assemblage will be examined according to typological or chronological criteria and conservation needs identified. An assessment report of all post-medieval material will be produced by Matthew Jones and further specialists will be appointed as required. A list of specialists has been submitted to GAPS and the relevant expertise will be sought. This will be conducted in accordance with guidelines issued by the Institute for Conservation.

Following analysis all archaeological material recovered will be deposited in Llangefni Museum. Processed assemblages will be boxed according to issued guidelines and a register of contents compiled prior to deposition. The works will be carried out in accordance with The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Revised 2014).

### **3.2.4 Archive Compilation**

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

The archive will be assembled in accordance with the guidelines published in, *Standards in the*

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

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

archive/artefactual material created/discovered during this archaeological project will be deposited at Llangefní Museum. Archive material will be deposited in accordance with the museum's terms and conditions for archive deposition.

### **3.3 Timetable for Proposed Works**

The evaluation trenching commenced on the 16<sup>th</sup> March and works took six days. Further time was allotted for archive research, report compilation and site archiving.

### **3.4 Staffing**

The project was managed by Catherine Rees (BA (Archaeology), MA (Archaeology) Postgraduate Diploma (Historic Environment Conservation) & Matthew Jones (BA (Archaeology), MA (Archaeology)). The fieldwork was conducted by Matthew Jones (C.R Archaeology).

All staff will have a skill set equivalent to the CIfA ACIfA/MCIfA level. All projects are carried out in accordance with CIfA *Standard and Guidance* documents.

### **3.5 Monitoring**

The project was subject to monitoring by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services and a site visit was made by Jenny Emmett on 18/03/2015.

### **3.6 Health and Safety**

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

All staff were issued with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for the site work. This consisted of:

- Mobile Telephone (to be kept in site vehicle)
- Safety Helmets (EN397)
- Hi-visibility vests (EN471)
- Safety footwear – steel toecap and mid-sole boots and Wellingtons (EN345-47)

C.R Archaeology staff also complied with all Health and Safety Policy or specific on-site instructions provided by the client or their appointed Principal contractor or H&S coordinator.

### **3.7 The Report**

This report clearly and accurately incorporates information gained from the programme of archaeological works. It presents the documentary evidence gathered in such a way as to create a clear and coherent record. It includes illustrations of all cartographic/pictorial sources. The report contains a site plan showing the locations of photographs taken.

The report includes:

- A copy of the design brief and agreed specification
- A site location plan based on current OS mapping
- A plan showing the locations of evaluation trenches
- All identified features and significant finds plotted on an appropriately scaled site plan
- Full dimensional and descriptive detail of all identified finds and features
- A full bibliography of sources consulted
- An archive compact disc

It is intended that this report will inform decisions as to the necessity and/or nature of any further archaeological mitigation strategies which may be required.

A copy of the report in Adobe PDF format will be sent to the appropriate monitoring archaeologist for approval before formal submission. A bound paper copy and PDF digital copy of the report will be submitted to GAPS as part of the formal submission. A digital Adobe PDF version and a bound paper copy of the final report and will be lodged with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record within six months of completion of fieldwork.

An article detailing the results of the fieldwork will be submitted to the Archaeology in Wales journal, with other specialist interest publications approached to determine the suitability of the material. A talk will also be held for the Anglesey Antiquarian group.

### **3.7.1 Copyright**

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

## **4.0 Topological & Geological Background**

### **4.1 Topography**

The site is located on the outskirts of the town of Newborough in the Hundred of Malltraeth, Southern Anglesey. The Newborough area is characterised thus in the Ynys Mon Landscape Characterisation Survey:

*“The area is formed by an extensive dune system and associated streams, inlets and inter-tidal zone. This forms a distinct landscape unit on the south western promontory of Anglesey.*

*The majority of the area has been planted earlier this century with conifers and as a consequence it forms a distinct visual feature, especially when seen from the mainland. When approaching Anglesey from the A487, the initial glimpses of the trees announce an impending arrival at Anglesey. It also forms an important refuge for the native Red Squirrel.*

*Inland, the ground rises slightly, and the settlement of Newborough can be found. This forms an important historic and cultural influence over the landscape. The settlement dates from the medieval period and has resulted from the dispersal of the people of Llanfaes further along the Strait when Beaumaris was developed”* (www.anglesey.gov.uk).

### **4.2 Geology**

The superficial geology of the site is recorded as *“Till, Devensian - Diamicton. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. These rocks were formed in cold periods with Ice Age glaciers scouring the landscape and depositing moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post glacial meltwaters”*. The bedrock is described as *“Central Anglesey Shear Zone And Berw Shear Zone (undifferentiated) - Schist, Hornblende. Metamorphic Bedrock formed approximately 508 to 635 million years ago in the Cambrian and Ediacaran Periods. Original rocks without interpretation. Later crushed in fault zone or shear zone. These rocks have undergone low grade metamorphism, high grade regional metamorphism, or crushing in a fault or shear zone and it is not known whether they were of igneous, sedimentary or older metamorphic origin”* (www.bgs.ac.uk).



## **5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background**

Research was conducted at Anglesey and Bangor Archives and relevant information from this search is included below. Where the exact location of find spots/sites are unknown this information is included only if it is felt relevant to provide an indication of the archaeology of the area.

A search of the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record was conducted covering a 1000m radius from the central point of the development (SH 242250 365667). This returned 17 results which are discussed below. The features mentioned in the text are plotted on figure 4. The data is included in table form as Appendix B.

### **Prehistoric/ Romano-British**

There are three Prehistoric sites recorded within the 1000m search area – although all three are of somewhat dubious value in this discussion as the site locations are not recorded beyond 4 NGR digits.

The first site (PRN 2629) is a burial chamber at Rhoscolyn (presumably Neolithic/Early Bronze Age) which was referred to by Stanley in an 1870 Arch Camb article. Attempts were made in 1970 to verify the site but it was not identified and the place name could not be located. A second burial chamber (PRN 2630) has been dismissed as an erroneous record and is described as “this is a wrongly located duplicate of 3123.

The final Prehistoric site recorded is the site of a hut group, Llangeinwen. At this site the remains of huts with roof tiles were excavated and finds made include Samian and coarse ware sherds so the site was presumably either of Romano-British date or was in use during this period. No further information is given and the location is uncertain.

Lying just outside the 1000m search radius is Newborough Warren, where a number of shell middens have been recorded. Finds have included a bone needle of possible Mesolithic date and Neolithic flint implements including scrapers and arrow heads (Lynch 1991:45, 116-7, 125). Sherds of Beaker pottery have been collected from a rock outcrop on Newborough Warren (ibid 124).

Four pieces of beach flint/chert were uncovered during the ongoing C.R Archaeology excavation at Chapel Street, Newborough. Two of these lithics had been worked and have been identified as a Neolithic thumbnail scraper, and a broken heat affected blade which may be of Late Mesolithic date.

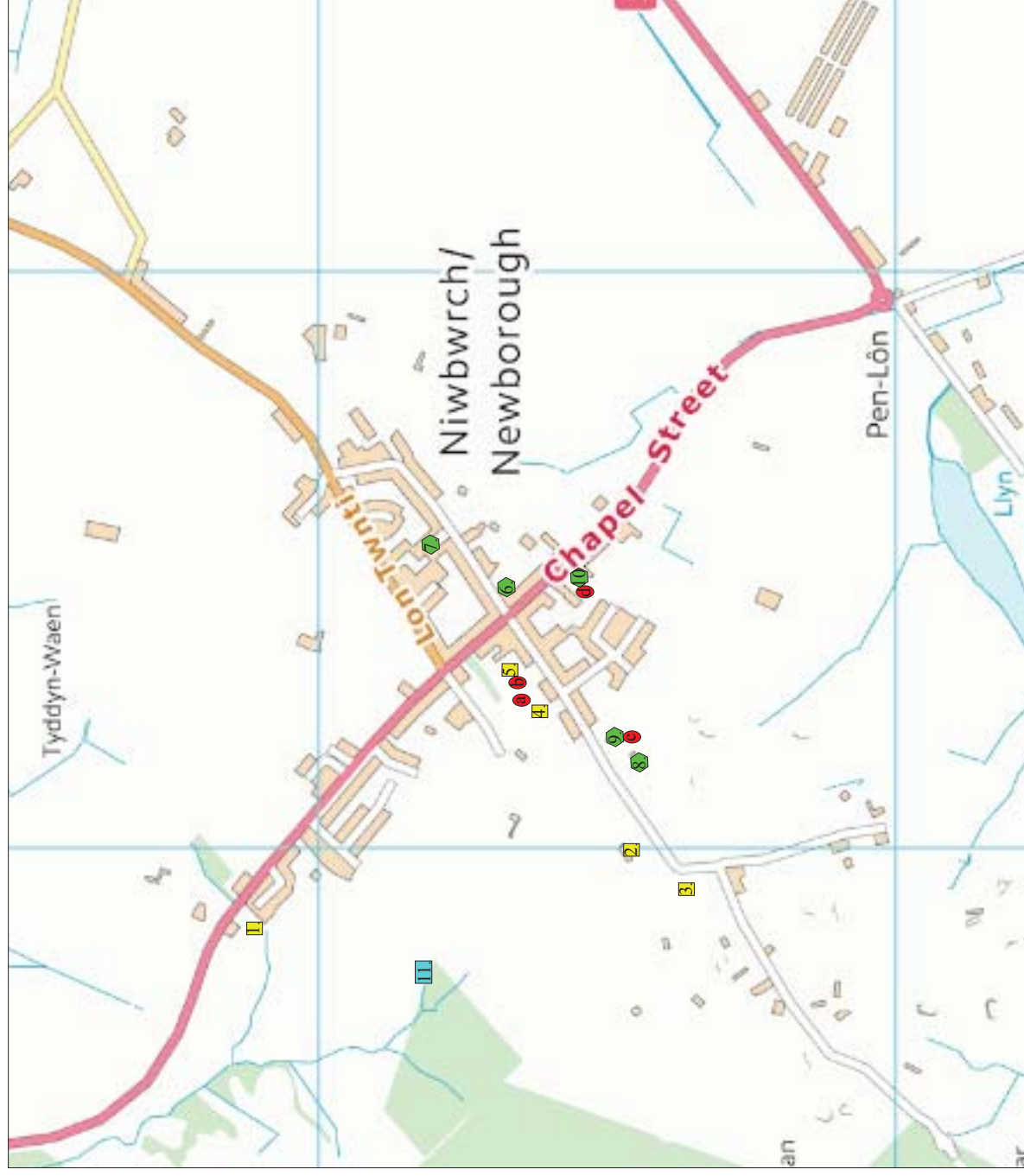
### **Early Medieval**

There are no records of an Early Medieval date within the 1000m search radius of the site.

Pennant notes the discovery of a standing stone near the site of the chapel and the site of the old royal palace. The inscription on the stone was recorded as 'Cur... Filius Curbicini Erexit Hunc Lapidem' ('Cur... Son Curbicini Set up This Stone). A second reading of the inscription reads Curbicini as Ulrici which has led to the interpretation that the stone is of Viking origin (Rhys J 1883, vol 3:2.

### **Medieval**

There are seven records associated with the Medieval phase of the town of Newborough located within a 1000m search radius of the proposed development site.



### Medieval Sites

1. Melin Rhosyr
2. St Peter's Church
3. Lllys Rhosyr
4. Midden Site
5. Midden Site

### Post-Medieval Sites

6. Baptist Chapel
7. Pritchard Jones Institute
8. Hendre Fawr
9. Hendre Bach
10. Capel Ebeneser

### Sites of Unknown Date

11. Crochan Tyncoed Well

### Archaeological Works

- a) Evaluation Church Street
- b) Watching Brief Church Street
- c) Archaeological Works Hendre Bach
- d) Ongoing C.R Archaeology Project, Chapel Street

**Figure 4.** Archaeological Sites Within 1000m Radius of Proposed Development Area

Rhosyr was the native township and administrative centre of the commote of Menai prior to the Norman Conquest. Carr (1987: 267) suggests that an attack carried out by Norman forces in 1157 on the Church's of St Peter's and St Mary's could be a reference to Rhosyr, and the Charter rolls record a Llywelyn ab Iorwerth signing a charter from Rosver in 1237 (Johnstone & Riley 1995: 50).

PRN 3195 is the number attributed to the Medieval town itself and the HER entry summaries the key points *"Newborough was established in AD1300 to house the dispossessed tenants of the town and former maerdref of Llanfaes. It is of considerable historical interest and much of the original layout of a planned medieval borough still survives in the pattern of streets and property boundaries. Newborough received its charter in 1303, was celebrated in the poetry of Dafydd ap Gwilym in the 14th century, was county town of Anglesey and returned a member of parliament in the 16th century"*.

The town was established in Edward I and market tolls were recorded at Newborough for 1302-3. However the locating of the town so near to the dune area was problematic and the land suffered periods of inundation and following a violent storm in 1332 186 acres of borough land and eleven cottages were lost (Johnstone & Riley 1995: 50). The effects of this storm were so severe that during the years 1359-60 the rents from the manor of Rhosyr continued to be paid at a reduced rate (Carr 1982: 24).

The revolt of Owain Glyndwr in the early 1400's also had a heavy impact on the town of Newborough and it is recorded that 19 burgage plots were burnt (Carr 1982: 261).

There are several Medieval structures, or the remains of structures located with the search area. These include the native settlement at Llys Rhosyr, St Peter's Church, and the possible site of a windmill.

Llys Rhosyr (PRN 899) consists of the excavated remains of a Royal Welsh court of the Welsh kingdom of Gwynedd. It was the maerdref or manorial court of the administrative area of the Commote of Menai, a large area comprising the whole of the south-west corner of Anglesey.

The site location was confirmed by trial excavation by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust in 1992. This initial work was followed by 3 further seasons during which an area some 60m by 60m was uncovered which revealed a complex of stone foundations which were interpreted as a hall and chamber block. Finds from the site included coinage of the 13th century, medieval pottery, an iron spur, knife and key and a ring brooch, also thought to be of 13th century date.

In 1305 the men of the commote of Menia asked for timber to re-build the hall of the manor of Rhosyr (Carr 1982: 20) which suggests that buildings associated with the earlier township were still in use after the conquest.

The Church of St Peters (PRN's 2623 & 7051) is believed to have been established as a domestic chapel for Llys Rhosyr, with the church rebuilt in the 14<sup>th</sup> Century following the Edwardian conquest. It is recorded in the HER as *"A long narrow church with a south porch and vestry, probably of the C14th but much restored over time. It is associated with the pre-conquest Llys of Rhosyr, and the Edwardian borough. The rectangular cemetery is bounded by a modern wall and is entered to the east of the church, with a path cut through sand deposits to the south porch. The chancel is C14th, datable by the windows which are typical of English work of the period, and the piscina in the south wall. The chancel arch is C19th in date. The nave also appears to be of this date, but the heavy rendering makes it difficult to date. The church was restored in 1850 when the buttresses were added, the south windows of the nave inserted and the chancel arch built. The vestry was added in 1886. There are C9th-C11th carved stone fragments in the vestry and the*

*carved cylindrical font is of the C12th. There are three C14th sepulchral slabs and the nave has a C14th stone bracket carved with a human head. The porch houses a medieval stoup and there are two family memorials dated 1689 and 1803 within the church”.*

The final Medieval structure recorded in the HER is Melin Rhosyr or Melin Bryn, the possible site of medieval mill (PRN 36123) built in 1303 has been suggested to the north west of the site (Davidson 2002).

### **Post-Medieval/Modern**

In historic sources it is recorded that Newborough did regain some prominence during the 16<sup>th</sup> century and from 1507 – 1549 it was the county town for Anglesey. This renaissance was however short lived and following the transfer of the county court to Beaumaris in 1549 the town went into decline (Carr 182: 265).

There are 7 records of Post-Medieval/Modern date within a 1000m search radius of the site. These sites are of houses, chapels, an Institute and a 1960 Cold War observation Post. Other than the record the general later character of the town these records are of little direct relevance in this instance and will not be detailed further in this section. They are however included in full in Appendix B.

### **Cartographic Sources**

Estate, Tithe and Ordnance Survey maps have been sourced which show the site from the late Eighteenth to mid Twentieth Century. For ease of interpretation the approximate location of the development area is marked in red on each document.

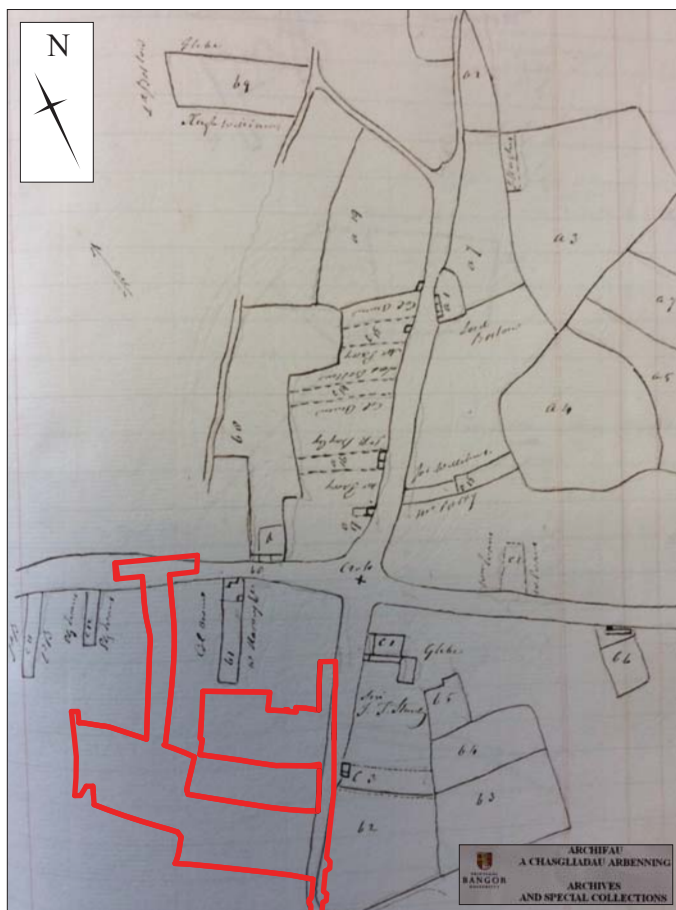
The earliest map is dated 1788, although it is noted in the archive register that is believed to have been copied from an earlier source. The map is included as figure 5 and shows a number of burgage plots and the familiar layout of the town around a crossroads containing the market cross. Unfortunately as the land is not in the ownership of the party commissioning the survey there is no detail given for the proposed development area. This is also the case for figure 6 & 8. Figure 7 shows a rough outline of properties in part of Newborough in 1813 and although most of the development area is not included on the plan it does show a structure within one of the Church Street plots.

The first map which could be sourced which showed all of Newborough in any detail was the 1837 Tithe Map (figure 9). This map shows that the plot arrangement observed today is clearly established by this time and the development area can be seen to occupy plots 95 (marked plots 1 & 2), 100 (plot 3) & 103 (plot 4). Plot 95 is recorded as being owned by The Right Honourable Lord Boston and the tenant was Owen Jones. The land was in use as part of Tyn Lon Farm. This farm and the outbuilding shown on the Tithe are still surviving today. In his background research Brooks (2013: 4) traced the ownership of Tyn Lon as far as 1799 when it was the property of Lord Boston.

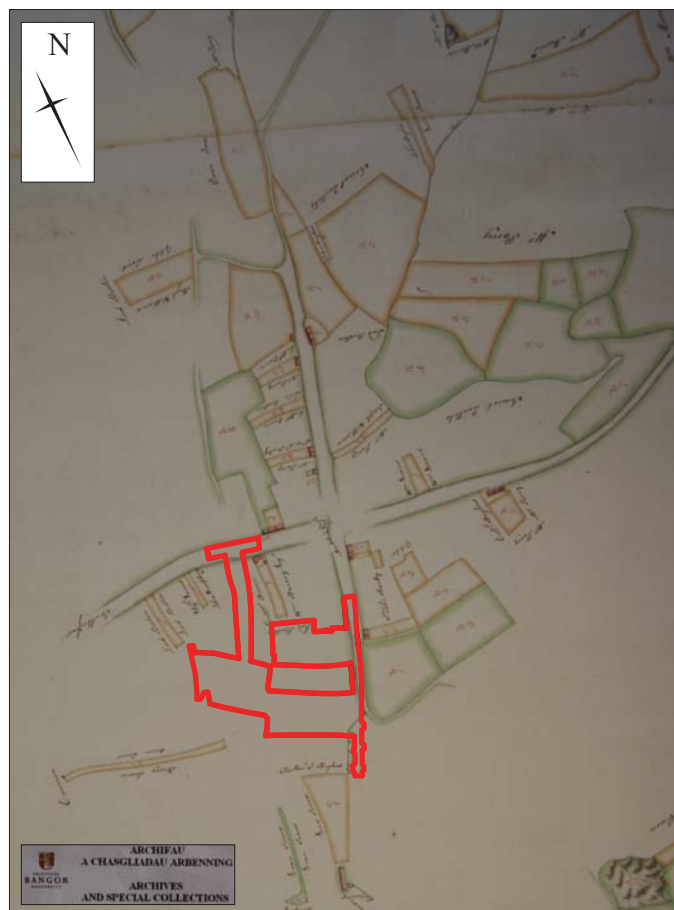
Plot 100 (now plot 3) is recorded as being owned by the Poor of the Parish of Newborough and was therefore presumably an Alms House. It along with the large rear garden are tenanted by Maud Williams. It is unclear as to when this dwelling was erected as earlier cartographic sources lack the appropriate detail for this portion of the map.

Plot 103 (now plot 4 – the car park) was also owned by The Right Honourable Lord Boston. It was tenanted to Hugh Evans and formed part of Cae Llewellyn Farm. It is in use as agricultural land and no buildings are shown.

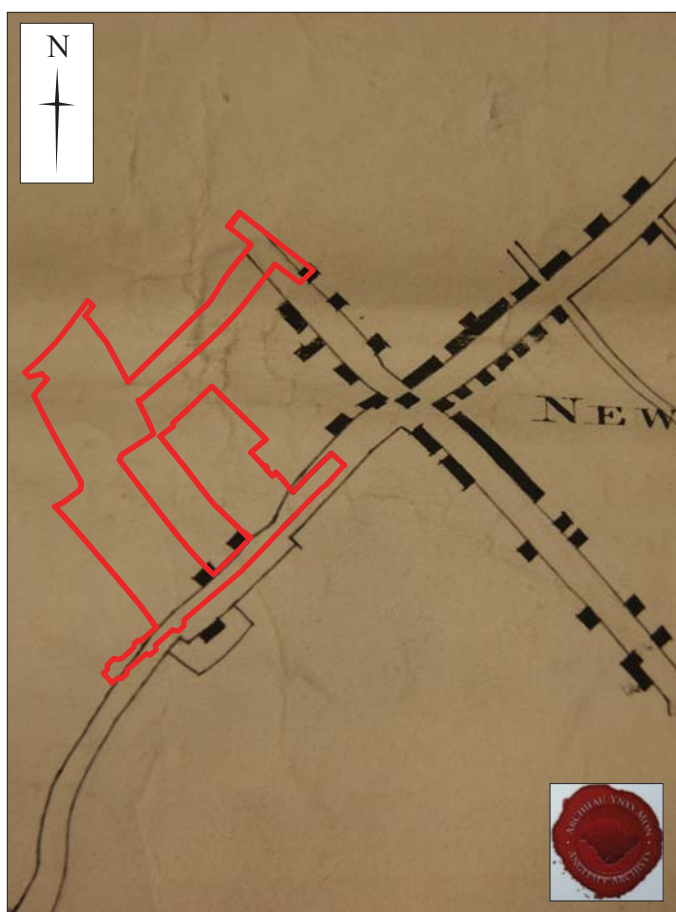




**Figure 5.** Extract of 1788 Penrhos Estate Map  
(Source: Bangor University Archives)



**Figure 6.** Extract of 1801 Penrhos Estate Map  
(Source: Bangor University Archives)



**Figure 7.** 1813 Map Prepared as Part of Enclosure Awards  
(Source: Anglesey Archives)



**Figure 8.** Extract of 1820 Estate Map  
(Source: Anglesey Archives)





**Figure 9.** 1837 Tithe Map of Newborough (Source: Anglesey Archives)



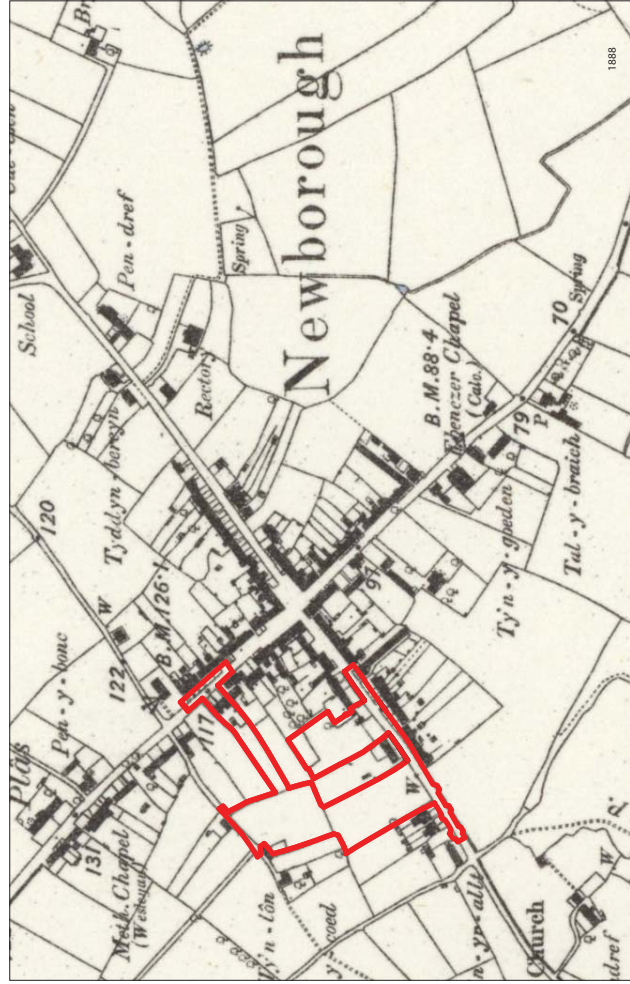


Figure 10. 1888 Ordnance Survey Map of Newborough

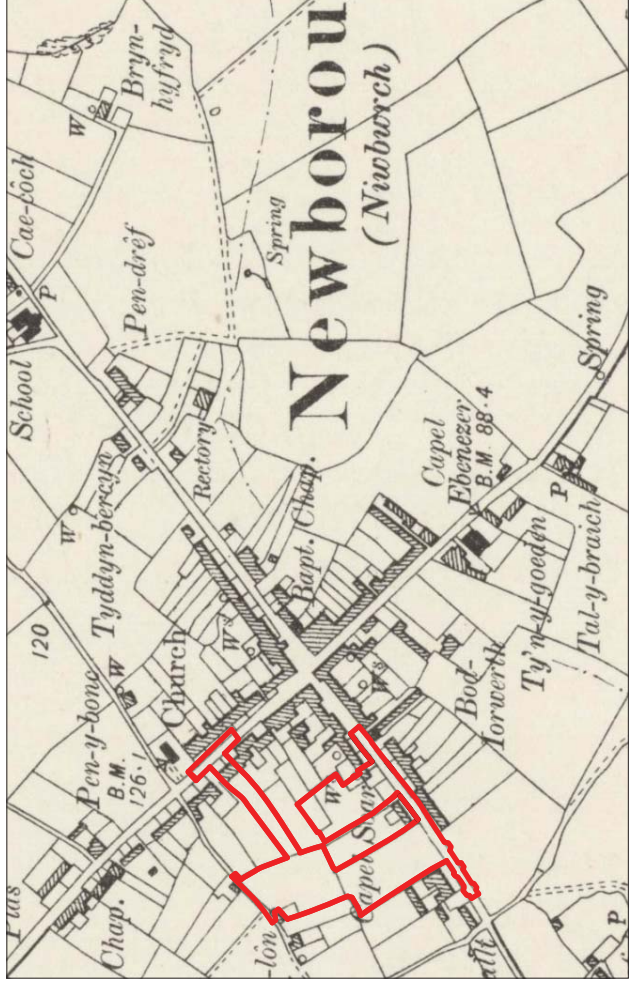


Figure 11. 1901 Ordnance Survey Map of Newborough

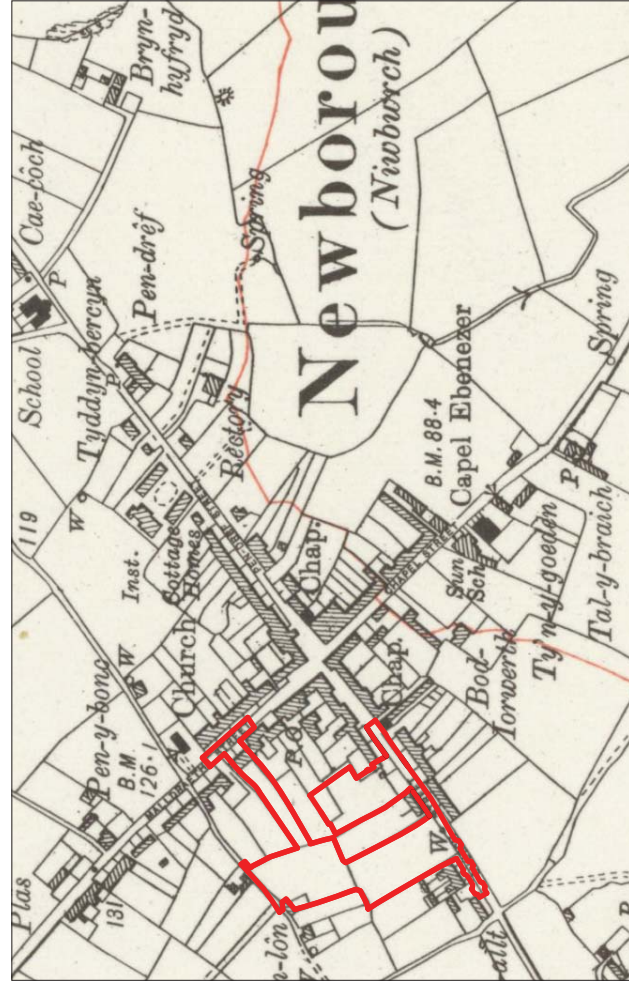


Figure 12. 1926 Ordnance Survey Map of Newborough

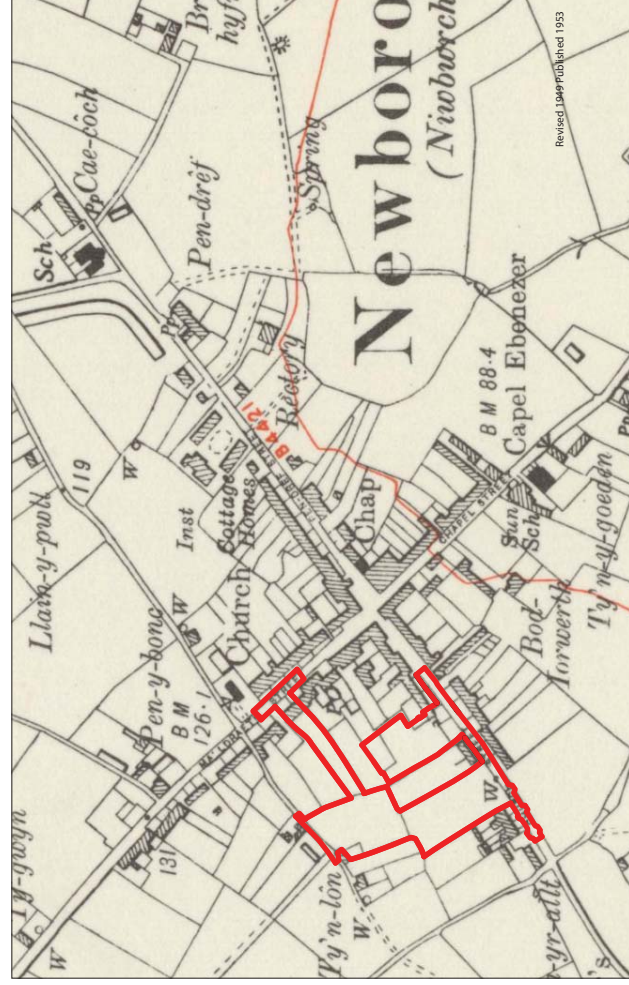


Figure 13. 1953 Ordnance Survey Map of Newborough





**Figure 14.** 1900 Ordnance Survey Map of Newborough Note “P” Denoting Water Pump Adjacent to Malltraeth Street Plot. Taken from EAS Report 2013/08

Figures 10 – 14 show the Ordnance Survey maps of Newborough dating from 1888 to 1953 and as is noted by Brooks 2013 there is little or no change to any of the proposed development area. There is little to add to his description as it summarises the information succinctly as *“the main area of the proposed development (plots 1 & 2) can be seen to occupy agricultural land. Of particular interest is the well adjacent to Church Street which must occupy part of the frontage of the southern field. There is also a small enclosure within the northern field which is attached to a building.*

*The car park area (plot 4) was occupied by a small enclosure along the street frontage which appear to be associated with a building running at right angles to the road. The form of this building would suggest that it may have been an agricultural building.*

*The dis-used garden (plot 3) was clearly occupied in the early 1900's with three buildings fronting onto Malledraeth Street and a further small building behind in the garden. The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1900 also shows a small building on the northern boundary of the plot which does not appear on the later mapping. Given its size and location it is likely that the building was an outside toilet or “ty bach”. The single additional point to add to this description is to note the “P” for pump on the 1900 OS Map (figure 14) as this water pump is still present at the site.*

Archaeological works have been previously carried out within the development area by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (1979 & 1996) and Engineering Archaeological Solutions Ltd (2013). The locations of these trenches are marked on figure 3. The results of these archaeological works will be discussed in the results section below in relation to the specific plots within the development area.

## **6.0 Results of Archaeological Evaluation Trenching**

As mentioned above it was necessary to move the trench locations and adjust their numbers. This was amended as followed:

**Plot 1.** It was originally proposed that a single trench 2m x 30m be excavated in the central area of Plot 1. This trench was located as planned.

**Plot 2.** It was originally proposed that three trenches be excavated in Plot 2, one outlying 20m x 2m trench at the northern end of the field and two 20m x 2m trenches forming a T-shape near the street frontage. This configuration was not possible due to the presence of an unmarked but live water pipe which was encountered during works. The exact route of this pipe was not known, other than it was cut through the area proposed for the north-east – south-west trench and it may have been the water pipe encountered in test pit 2 by EAS in 2013. It was therefore deemed unwise to excavate the northern trench in this plot as there was concern over encountering the pipe a second time. As what was believed to be the possible remains of a Medieval structure had been uncovered in the initial trench the decision was made to extend this trench to evaluate what had been uncovered as it was difficult to interpret within a 2m wide trench. One 10m x 8.5m trench was opened to examine the activity.

**Plot 3.** It was originally proposed that three 20m x 2m trenches be excavated in Plot 3, one outlying trench at the south-western end of the plot and two trenches forming a T-shape near the street frontage. The south-western trench was excavated as planned, but the trenches forming the T-shape had to be reduced in size due to on site conditions. The width of the plot was more confined on the ground than could be appreciated on the plan and it was only possible to excavate a trench 12m in length. The likelihood of this happening had been foreseen and it was proposed that, should this be the case, then the other trench length was to be increased in proportion to what had been removed from the other trench. In practice this was not possible as there was a large amount of dumped material on the site and it was unsafe to dig through it as even with shoring the overburden would

be unstable and the trench depth unsafe. There was also an active sewer running across the plot and this was to be given a wide berth due to various H&S concerns. The T-shaped trench was therefore formed of one trench measuring 12m x 2m and one measuring 15m x 2m.

**Plot 4.** Although it was proposed that a single trench be excavated in the car park area to evaluate the survival or otherwise of Medieval remains previously identified by GAT in 1996 it was decided that the level of disruption to local residents and visitors through the closure of the car park was disproportionate to the amount of information gained at this preliminary stage and no trenches were excavated in this plot. The results of previous works by EAS Ltd are considered sufficient to attest to at least some survival of archaeological remains within this plot.

Full context descriptions for each trench are included in table form as Appendix B.

#### **Plot 1 - Results of Archaeological Works (Figures 15 – 17, Plates 1 – 5)**

Plot 1 was a large plot of scrub land which can be seen from cartographic sources to have historically been in use as agricultural land.

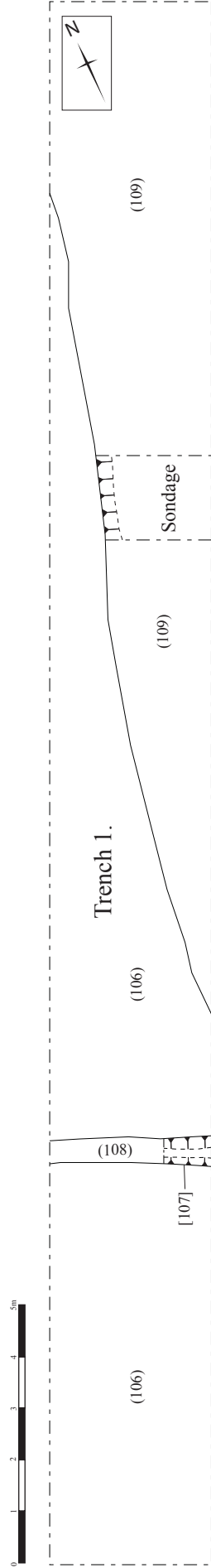
A single trench, Trench 1 was excavated within this plot. The trench measured 30m x 2m and was aligned on an approximately north-east - south-west axis. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.5 meters.

Nine contexts were identified within this trench and a single linear feature was recorded at the southern trench end. The uppermost context was (101), a turf layer with modern rubbish inclusions. It had an average depth of 0.20m. This overlay context (102), a dark brown loamy sand with no inclusions which was 0.14m - 0.18m in depth. Below this was context (103), a lighter brown loamy sand which was 0.21m - 0.32m in depth which overlay a further sandy deposit (104) which was a very clean yellow sand deposit with no inclusions. It was on average 0.22m in depth. Context (104) was recorded as sealing context (105) which was a thick clay, sandy layer with occasional small rounded and sub angular stones. This deposit could possibly be an early ground layer and was 0.35 – 0.42m in depth. The natural in this trench (106) was a pinkish clay, it was encountered at a depth of approximately 1.35 a sondage 0.15m in depth was machine excavated to confirm this hypothesis.

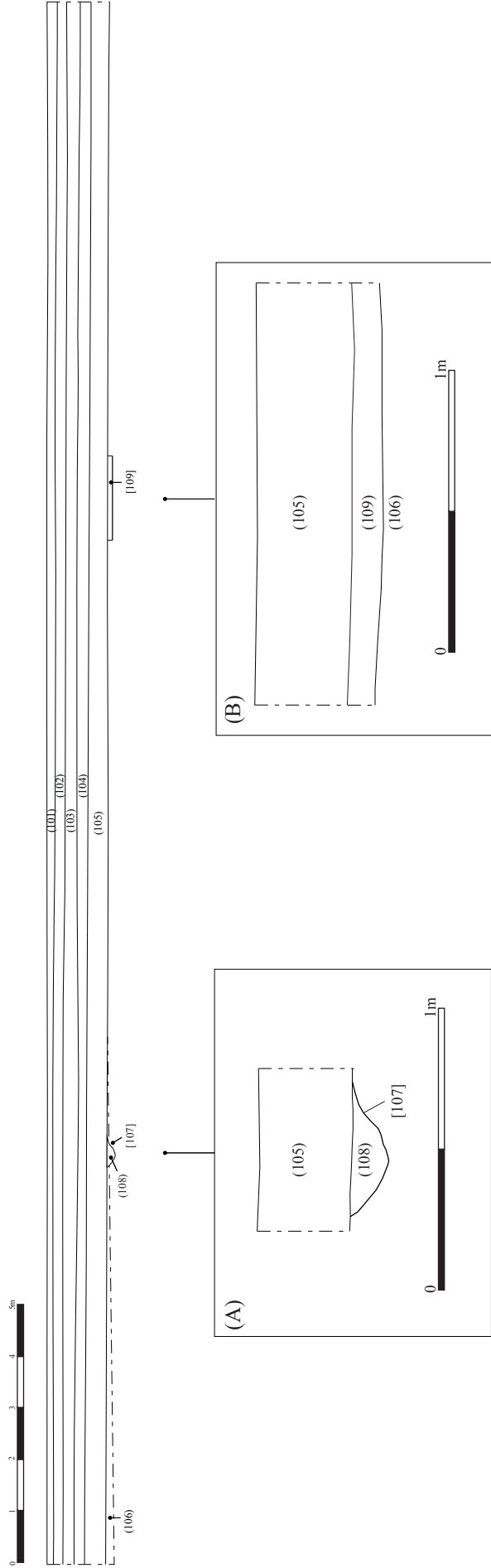
Around half way down the trench there was a clear straight line running on approximately north-south axis which had a very clean, windblown yellow sand (109) to the east and natural clay to the west. A test section was dug into the sand and although there was a clear edge and a base of natural clay it was not entirely clear as to whether this was a cut feature or windblown sand over a natural ridge. The sand layer was sealed by deposit (105) and was a maximum of 0.10m in depth.

A narrow ditch feature was recorded in the south-western end of the trench which was cut into the natural (106) and sealed by deposit (105). The feature [107] is orientated on a north-west - south-east axis and ran the width of the trench. It was 0.48 meters wide and 0.18 meters deep. The ditch had straight edges with gradual concave sides and a rounded base. It contained a single homogeneous fill (108) which was a mid brown compact sandy clay with no inclusions noted.





**Figure 15. Plan of Trench 1**



**Figure 16 (Above). North-West Facing Section Through Trench 1**

**Figure 17 (Below Inset). (A) Section Through Ditch [107] & (B) Sondage into (109)**

## **Trench 1.**

**Plate 1.** Sample Section

**Plate 2.** Trench 1 Taken  
Facing North-East

**Plate 3.** Trench 1 Taken  
Facing North-East

**Plate 4.** Section Through  
Small Ditch [107]

**Plate 5.** Section at Interface  
Between (106) & (109)



## **Discussion**

A series of wind blown sand deposits were encountered in trench which covered a lower soil layer above the natural. It is believed that this soil layer maybe a relict ground level and was presumably related with a period of stability in the sands between inundation events. This is supported by it lying above a further sand layer. A single feature [107] was found cut into the natural which underlies the later relict soil evidencing an earlier activity horizon. It is hard to put a date on this feature as there was no artefactual evidence, but given the depth of the feature and the separate sand layers overlying which presumably represent different inundation events it is quite plausible that this feature is of Medieval or earlier date.

During works in 2013 three test pits were excavated in Plot 1 (shown as test pits 3, 4 & 5 on figure 3). The sequence of deposits was very similar to that encountered during the evaluation trenching although the narrow width of the test pits is likely to have made the identification of different sand layers impossible. The sequence in the test pits was recorded as a turf/topsoil layer covering a windblown sand deposit up to 0.9m in depth, which in test pits 3 & 5 overlay a slightly gritty, clayey sandy soil which was a mixture of agricultural soil and the underlying till. In trench 4 the windblown sand was located directly ontop of the underlying till. It is believed that the mixed soil deposit described is likely to be deposit (105) and that this field was in agricultural use, although this was an area of somewhat marginal land and subject to inundation by windblown sand. The identification of an archaeological feature below the sand layer hints at the possible survival of Medieval or earlier deposits in this area sealed below a considerable depth of windblown sand.

## **Plot 2 - Results of Archaeological Works (Figure 18, Plates 6 – 14)**

In plot 2 a single, roughly square trench 10 meters by 8.5 meters (trench 2) was excavated to a depth of 1m. Eight contexts were identified within the trench but the upper deposits were very mixed and were heavily disturbed by modern dumping and disturbance. The upper two layers can be roughly divided into two contexts, (201) a heavily disturbed top soil 0.46m - 0.55m in depth and a mixed lower subsoil (202) 0.22m – 0.50m in depth. Below this was a large concentration of stones (203) which were identified within a defined area, roughly central to the trench. When the stones were identified during machining it was decided to leave this area higher for hand cleaning. The surrounding areas were taken to a lower level where two separate stone floor layers (204) & (205) were identified.

Stones (203) were found to be part of a structure which has survived to a height of two courses. Some stone facing was identified on its south west edge, with the remaining structure consisting of a compact clay and stone core. A large displaced stone was found nearby which would indicate a large corner and facing stone which has been disturbed by later activity.

Wall (203) runs on a south-east and north-west axis for 4m then turns towards the south-west for a distance of 2m. This wall survives to a height of 0.50m at its highest point. Internally to this structure was a roughly laid stone floor (204) consisting large to medium angular local schist stone with two fragments of worked red sandstone. This fragment of floor covers an area measuring 3m by 1.5m.

On the outside of the wall facing there is a second roughly laid stone floor (context 205) which was constructed using local schist stone of small to medium size. Within this floor there was a quarter fragment of a quern stone made from a local grit stone. The area covered by the floor measured 3.2m by 1.8m. At the northern edge of this spread there was the beginnings of a dark sandy soil (206) which was in a possible cut [207]. Contained within the soil was animal (sheep & cattle) bone – some with butchery marks together with oyster and cockle shells. A grinding stone was also recovered from within this deposit. Context (206) was spread over an area which covered 1.5m by 5m and continued beyond the trench limits.



A 0.5m x 1.5m sondage was excavated into this midden material which identified a possible cut which contained the deposit. This was not investigated further at this stage and no samples were taken as it was felt that full excavation at a later date would be a more appropriate methodology to fully understand the archaeology in this area.

No dating evidence was recovered from this trench but it is believed that the remains uncovered are likely to be part of the Medieval house which once occupied the burgage plot.

## **Discussion**

As can be seen from figure 3 evaluation trench 2 was located adjacent to the 1979 GAT trench, and near the 2013 EAS Ltd test pit. Although a report of the 1979 excavation could not be sourced Johnstone & Riley (1996: 4) mention that this evaluation identified buried soils, ditches and slots for timber buildings. A copy of the trench plan and section from the aforementioned 1979 excavation was located and is included as appendix D. This information although useful is difficult to place in context as there is an error in the north arrows which makes it unclear as to the trench orientation. In addition to the features mentioned by Johnstone & Riley the plan also shows a stone wall against the section edge. At c.6m in length this is not the same wall fragment as identified during this phase of works but it may relate to the same structure. It is also possible that this wall belongs to a separate structure occupying this plot frontage.

The location of a midden deposit identified by EAS Ltd indicates either a very wide spread of the midden material identified during this phase of works or the presence of multiple middens to the rear of the Medieval properties fronting Church Street.

The evidence recovered during this phase of works is very similar to that found during previous works and shows that this plot is clearly of very high archaeological potential and that the survival of archaeological material extends well beyond the trench limits, and could extend in excess of 20m to the north-west from the street frontage, although it is acknowledged that there will be some disturbance from modern services within this area.

## **Plot 3 - Results of Archaeological Works (Figures 19 – 21, Plates 14 – 21)**

Trenches 3, 4 & 5 were all located within the long thin plot of land which faces Malltreath street, the main road running through the village at its north eastern end. The shape of this plot is indicative of the surviving plan of a Medieval burgage plot. There are three cottages and a shed shown on the 1888 OS Map which have been demolished by 1980's. The plot is now heavily overgrown with trees and shrubs and there is an early 20<sup>th</sup> century sewage pipe running roughly central through the plot on a north south alignment. A Victorian water pump identified through cartographic sources still survives within this plot.

## **Trench 3**

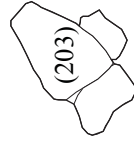
Trench 3 was placed at the south-western end of the plot. It measured 20 meters by 2 meters and was aligned on a north-east to south-west axis and had a maxim depth of 1.2 meters. Five contexts were identified within this trench.

Context (301) was a turf layer with an average depth of 0.40m which contained modern rubbish inclusions. This overlay context (302), a dark brown loamy sand with no inclusions which was 0.20m – 0.32m in depth. Below this was a very clean yellow sand deposit (303) with no inclusions which was 0.50m deep. The sand layer sealed deposit (304) which was a brown firm clay sandy layer with occasional small rounded and sub angular stones. This is interpreted as a possible earlier ground level and was 0.10m in depth. The natural was a pinkish clay (305) was a shallow sondage was excavated to confirm this.



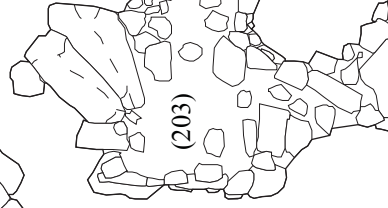


(208)



**Figure 18.** Plan of Trench 2  
Showing Remains of  
Medieval Structure

(208)



[207]

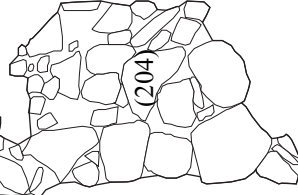


(203)



(206)

(208)



(204)







**Plate 6.** Trench 2 Taken from the South-West



**Plate 7.** Trench 2 Taken from the North-West



**Plate 8.** Trench 2 Taken from the West



**Plate 9.** Trench 2 Floor Surface (205)



## **Trenches 4 and 5**

Trenches 4 and Trench 5 formed a T-shape at the north-eastern end of the plot. The trench was set back 3m from the pavement edge to avoid damaging a late 19<sup>th</sup> century water pump.

Trench 4 measured 12m x 2m and was aligned on a north-west south-east axis and was excavated to a maxim depth of 0.42 meters. Two contexts were identified within this trench. The upper context was a topsoil layer (401) containing modern rubbish, blackish compressed leaves within a wet clay soil matrix. An early 1988 Lucozade bottle was recorded within the lower part of this level at a depth of 0.22 meters. Below this mixed layer was a compact orange-red clay natural (402) into which a 0.20m sondage was excavated. No archaeological features were identified in trench 4.

Trench 5 measured 15m by 2m and was aligned on a north-east south-west axis and joined the centre of trench 4 to form a T shape. It was excavated to a maxim depth of 0.37 meters.

Seven contexts were identified within this trench. The upper deposit was a top soil rubbish layer (501) which was a continuation of deposit (401). It had a maxim depth of 0.37 meters. Below this was the compact orange-red clay natural (502) into which a 0.20m sondage was excavated.

Approximately 9.4 meters from the junction with trench 4 a single line of cut rectangular slate (503) was uncovered. It was aligned on an north-west south-east axis and sat on a bed of white plaster (504). The two contexts are clearly part of the same feature and had a total depth of 0.03 meters. Context (504) lay directly on top of the natural (502).

This line of material appeared to define a straight sided ditch cut [505] which had an uneven base and was cut into the natural (502). The cut contained two fills, a lower fill (506) of a yellow sand deposit with rare, medium sub-angular stone inclusions which was 0.12m – 0.24m in depth. The upper fill (507) was a dark brown loamy sand with no inclusions which was 0.22m – 0.08m in depth. These fills were sealed by top soil layer (501).

## **Discussion**

The deposits uncovered in trench 3 were very similar to those encountered in plot 1 and are evidence that this area of the proposed development has historically been subject to periodic inundation by windblown sand. No archaeological remains were uncovered in this trench but the undisturbed sand layers demonstrate that the disturbance to the street frontage area does not extend to the rear of the plot.

No evidence of either Medieval or later evidence relating to the properties shown on the historic sources was encountered in trench 4 and it would seem most likely that the area was bulldozed down to the level of underlying natural when the Victorian houses were demolished.

The remains (503 & 504) uncovered in trench 5 are believed to be all that remains of the aforementioned houses within the evaluation trenches. It is unclear how the uneven ditch [505] relates to these buildings and it is possible that it is associated with their demolition rather than being a related feature. A discussion with the owner of a neighbouring house revealed that when the plot was cleared it was used by the council/builders as a storage area and is therefore likely to have been heavily modified. It is therefore very unlikely that there are surviving archaeological remains in this area of plot 3.

There is also further disturbance within plot 3 as there is an active sewer cutting through the centre of the plot.





**Plate 10.** Quern Stone Within Floor (205)



**Plate 11.** Trench 2 Wall (203)

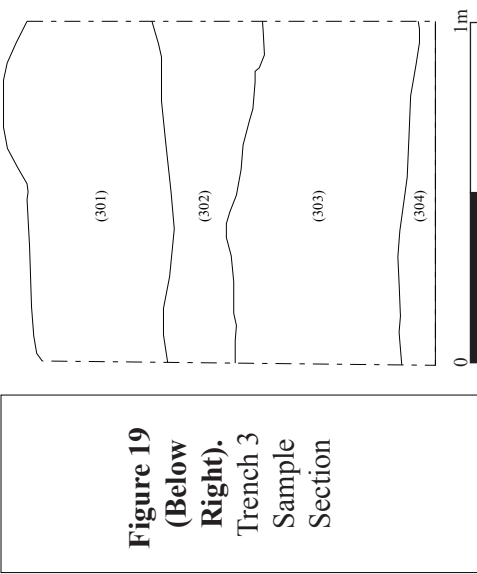


**Plate 12.** Trench 2 Wall (203)

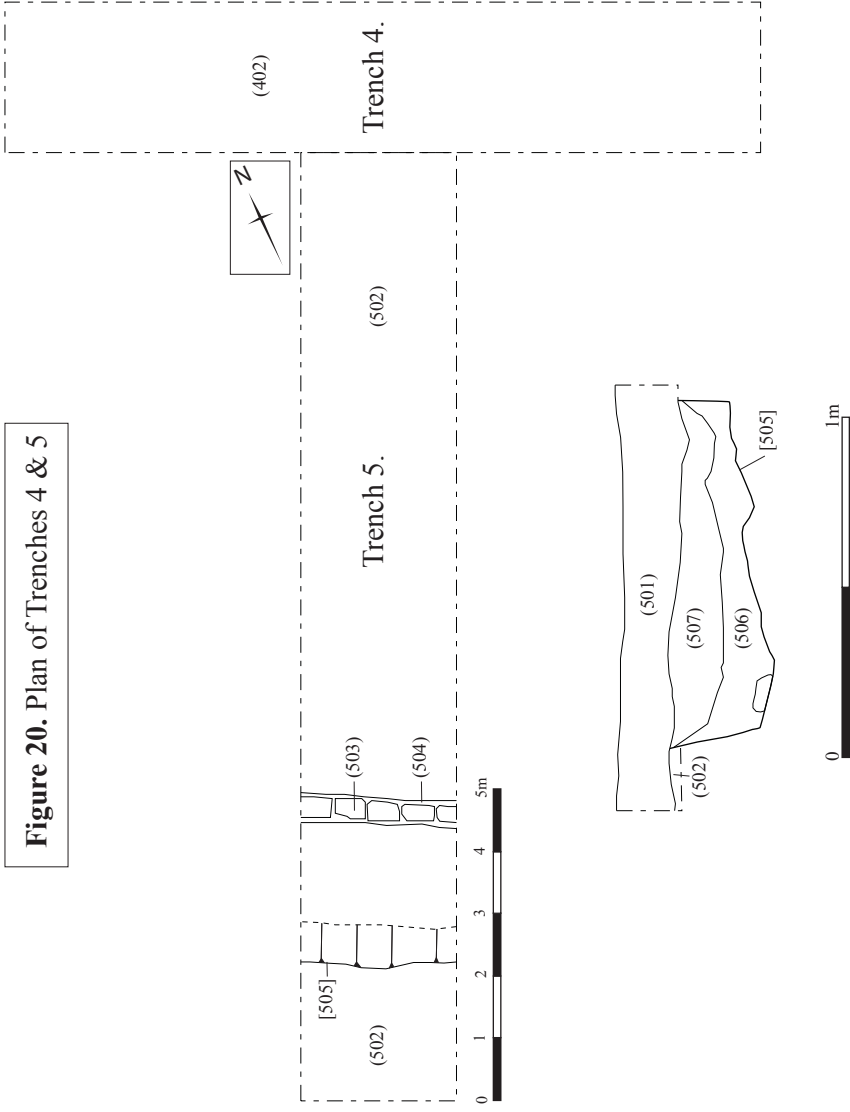


**Plate 13.** Section through Midden (206)

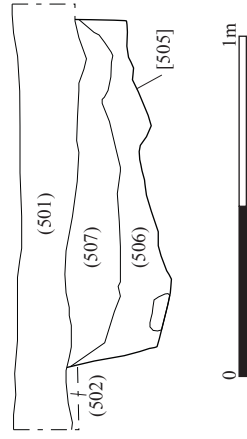




**Figure 19**  
(Below  
Right).  
Trench 3  
Sample  
Section



**Figure 20.** Plan of Trenches 4 & 5



**Figure 21.** North-West Facing  
Section Through Ditch [505]



**Plate 14.** Trench 3 Facing North-East



**Plate 15.** Trench 3 Facing South-West



**Plate 16.** Water Pump at Front of Plot 3



**Plate 17.** Water Pump at Front of Plot 3





**Plate 18.** Trench 4 Facing South-East

**Plate 19.** Trench 5 Facing South-West

**Plate 20.** Trench 5 Feature (503)/(504)

**Plate 21.** Section Trough [505]



#### **Plot 4 – Discussion**

Although no archaeological works were conducted in plot 4 during this phase of works it is possible to infer from the results of previous evaluations/test pitting that there remains a very high potential for Medieval remains relating to the burgrave plot to be uncovered.

Works by GAT in 1979 and 1996 (see appendix d) uncovered stone walls, cut features, midden material and buried soils and highlighted the potential of the area fronting Church Street as the likely location of domestic structures. Although the 1996 report recommended further works within plot 4 this was not carried out prior to the laying of the car park and erection of the toilet block. This work has undoubtedly had a negative impact on underlying deposits and test pit 6 excavated in 2013 by EAS Ltd encountered the up cast from the car park construction. The damage, at least in this area does not appear to have been extensive as below this modern disturbance 0.9m of undisturbed windblown sand had survived. The survival of deposits in test pit 7 was also evidence that there were at least areas of intact archaeology within the car park area as in this test pit there was 0.5m of windblown sand which covered a midden deposit presumably related to the features uncovered in the adjacent GAT trench.

The identification of midden material and windblown sand in test pits in 2013 would indicate that although there are unlikely to be any remains surviving beneath the toilet block there remains the very strong likelihood that there are at least areas of intact deposits within this plot. This agrees with the conclusions of the EAS 2013 report and the assertion that “*archaeologically sensitive deposits survive, at least in places*” and that “*further archaeological investigation will be needed to define the level of survival, particularity along the street frontage with Church Street*” (Brooks 2013: 7).

#### **7.0 Suggestions for Further Archaeological Mitigation**

The current phase of archaeological works has greatly enhanced the record of surviving Medieval deposits in Newborough. Despite the preserved Medieval street pattern and obvious burgrave plots evident at the town, to date relatively little archaeological material related to this period has been excavated. It is considered that, given the known circumstances relating to the establishment of Newborough (the town was established in 1303 by Edward I to accommodate the displaced inhabitants of Llanfaes who were displaced by the construction of Beaumaris) and the importance of these events in Welsh history the remains uncovered to date are considered to be of national importance. The relationship between the planted settlement and the existing native Llys is poorly understood and there is also the potential that evidence relating to this pivotal period could be uncovered which again would be of national significance.

It is therefore suggested that a programme of further archaeological mitigation be undertaken prior to the development of the site. There are differing recommendations for different areas of the sites.

It is recommended that the area around the remains uncovered in the 10m x 8.5m trench in Church Street is fully excavated and that preservation by record is the most appropriate method by which to safeguard the site. This is due in large part to the attrition of the archaeological remains through the laying of water pipes and other services. The site would be best understood if exposed in its entirety rather than recording isolated elements such as maybe exposed during a watching brief or the like.

Within the two Church Street plots there is conclusive evidence that at least elements of the original Medieval houses have survived. It is therefore recommended that in the development areas occupying the burgrave plots (which includes the car park area) at least the half of the plot which fronts onto the road should be examined under strip, map and record conditions with contingency made for full excavation should intact deposits be encountered.



There is clearly severe damage to the underlying archaeological deposits in the Malltraeth Street plot and the erection, and later the demolition, of a Victorian terrace row appears to have removed all underlying archaeological deposits from the street front area. The lack of material associated with the demolition would indicate that a bulldozer has been used and it is believed that the building material has been pushed to the middle of the plot where there is a rise in the ground level. It is considered unlikely that intact deposits will be encountered in the front portion of this plot, and there is a live sewer running through the centre of the area. It is therefore considered that a watching brief condition, with contingency for full excavation should any significant archaeological remains be uncovered is the most appropriate mitigation strategy in this area.

Within the Malltraeth Street plot there is still surviving a Victorian water pump which would have supplied the street with water. The retention of this artefact should be considered as this is an important artefact in the later social history of Newborough. It is unlikely that it is possible to keep the pump in its current location but it could either be re-erected nearby or moved either to a local museum or possibly to the Museum of Welsh Life near Cardiff.

The considerable soil depths encountered in the outlying development areas are likely to both prohibit the safe and effective use of strip, map and record and to protect underlying archaeological deposits and it is therefore recommended that in these areas a watching brief strategy be employed to ensure that should anything be uncovered it will be appropriately excavated and recorded. As with the other areas within the development contingency should be made for full excavation and the extending of the areas to be stripped should any significant archaeological remains be uncovered.

## **8.0 Conclusion**

The evaluation trenching at Newborough has yielded significant results which have confirmed the survival of structural evidence, believed to be of Medieval origin within the burgrave plots off Church Street. This has included yard surfaces and standing walls, together with a large midden deposit. This is considered to be of national importance given the historic significance of Newborough in Welsh history and the somewhat surprising lack of archaeological evidence from the town.

The evaluation has also highlighted the depths of windblown deposits in the agricultural areas of the plot, and the existence of buried features below this material. The Malltraeth Street frontage has been shown to be heavily disturbed and there is little or no likelihood of encountering surviving archaeological deposits in this area.

Given the discoveries made during this and previous phases of work at the site it is recommended that further archaeological mitigation is necessary should any development be undertaken on the site.

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[www.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html)

[www.data.gov.uk/data/map-preview](http://www.data.gov.uk/data/map-preview)

[www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk](http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk)

## **Appendix A.**

### **CR91-2015 Specification for Archaeological Works**

**Specification for Archaeological Works at**

**Land at Church Street,  
Newborough**

**NGR SH 242250 365667**

**Report Number CR91-2015**



**C.R Archaeology**

Compiled by C. Rees & M. Jones

on Behalf of Isle of Anglesey County Council



## **Specification for Archaeological Works at: Land at Church Street, Newborough**

**Planning Application Number:**

Pre-planning

**National Grid Reference:**

NGR SH 242250 365667

**Client:**

Isle of Anglesey County Council

**Report Authors:**

C. Rees

**Report Number:**

CR91-2015

**Date:**

18-02-2015

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## **1.0 Introduction**

C.R Archaeology have been instructed by Isle of Anglesey County Council to conduct an archaeological evaluation at the site for a proposed residential scheme, comprising 17 dwellings with associated infrastructure and landscaping. This is the second phase in a scheme of archaeological works.

The site is composed of four parcels of land which together total a plot of approximately 1 hectare of land within the village of Newborough, in the south of Anglesey. The linked parcels are accessed via Malltraeth Street and Chapel Street (figure 1).

The site lies within the Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and is near the Newborough Warren - Yys Llanddwyn SSSI and c.340m from Scheduled Ancient Monument AN129 Llys Rhosyr. (see figure 2).

The town of Newborough was established in 1303 by Edward I to accommodate the displaced inhabitants of Llanfaes who were displaced by the construction of Beaumaris. It was built near the existing native settlement of Llys Rhosyr, the traditional maerdref and regional administrative centre of the commote of Menai. Although no upstanding Medieval buildings survive within the town it is still possible to trace the layout of the Medieval street pattern and burgage plots which are centred on the cross roads at Malltraeth - Chapel Streets/ Church - Pen-Dref Streets. It is noted that the application site is located within this pattern of plots and it is possible that Medieval dwellings and associated activity may be uncovered during works. It is also possible that there may be activity found which relates to the earlier settlement associated with the aforementioned Rhosyr, and that given the location of the development area between the old and new sites there may also be evidence for the extents of the two sites and the relationship between them.

Previous works in the area have uncovered medieval features and buried soils and in 1996 works undertaken in connection with the building of a public toilets and carpark suggested the potential for evidence of former domestic structures fronting Church Street and recommended further works which appear not to have been carried out. The extent to which any archaeological deposits were damaged by this scheme is therefore unknown.

A previous phase of works was carried out as part of this scheme of works and possible midden deposits were identified in test pits in the Church Street plot. C.R Archaeology are currently involved in ongoing archaeological works on Chapel Street and to date have uncovered the undated remains of a small stone building with a number of quern stones which are possibly of Romano-British date, the handle from a green glaze Medieval jug and some flint artefacts including a thumbnail scraper (CR66-2015 Upcoming report).

This specification has been written with reference to a "Design Brief for Archaeological Evaluation" prepared by Jenny Emmett of GAPS (dated 7<sup>th</sup> September 2014) as a methodology for a programme of evaluation trenching. It is proposed that 8 trenches are excavated with one measuring 2 x 30m and 7 measuring 2 x 20m. The trench distribution follows the suggested configuration specified in the design brief and will target the 6 areas of the site identified as of importance in this document.

This document is intended to supply the Local Planning Authority Archaeologist with further information as to the potential archaeological impacts of the aforementioned scheme. It is intended that the results of the works outlined in this document will inform decisions as to the nature of any further archaeological mitigation strategies which may be required.



## 2.0 Project Aims & Objectives

This programme of works for the development site aims to undertake a programme of evaluation trenching. It aims to examine the potential archaeological resource surviving on the site and to provide information which will be utilised to determine an appropriate methodology for any further archaeological mitigation which may be required.

This scheme of works aims to excavate eight targeted evaluation trenches (see figure 3) down to the archaeological horizon/natural in order to assess the survival, character and date of any archaeological remains and to excavate/record any archaeological remains uncovered.

This project aims to fulfil the criteria for undertaking an Archaeological Field Evaluation as specified in the CIfA Standard and Guidance documents (2014).

It is intended that this document be utilised to inform further archaeological planning decisions and conditions at the site.

The objectives of this programme of works are:

- To establish the extent and significance of the archaeological resource of the site
- To assess the survival, character and date of any archaeological remains
- To excavate/record any archaeological remains uncovered
- To assess the impact of the development proposals on surviving remains
- To help inform future decision making, design solutions, further evaluation & mitigation strategies

## 3.0 Historical Background

The following section is a summary of the history of the area and is intended to merely place the site in context. A more detailed history of the site will form an element in the proposed works.

The borough of Newborough was established following the building of Beaumaris in 1296 when the nearby urban Welsh community was moved from Llan-faes to a new site in south-eastern Anglesey. The new settlement was located near to the existing settlement of Rhosyr, the *maerdref* and regional administrative centre of the commote of Menai. The borough was granted a charter of incorporation in 1303 (Carr 1995: 86).

The new borough was affected by natural disaster not long after this date when in 1330 it was engulfed by sand dunes following a violent storm. Despite this setback the town was to flourish as a centre for fairs and markets (ibid: 100).

### 3.1 Topography

The site is located on the outskirts of the town of Newborough in the Hundred of Malltraeth, Southern Anglesey. The Newborough area is characterised thus in the Ynys Mon Landscape Characterisation Survey:

*“The area is formed by an extensive dune system and associated streams, inlets and inter-tidal zone. This forms a distinct landscape unit on the south western promontory of Anglesey.*

*The majority of the area has been planted earlier this century with conifers and as a consequence it forms a distinct visual feature, especially when seen from the mainland. When approaching Anglesey from the A487, the initial glimpses of the trees announce an impending arrival at Anglesey. It also forms an important refuge for the native Red Squirrel.*

*Inland, the ground rises slightly, and the settlement of Newborough can be found. This forms an important historic and cultural influence over the landscape. The settlement dates from the medieval period and has resulted from the dispersal of the people of Llanfaes further along the Strait when Beaumaris was developed” (www.anglesey.gov.uk).*

### **3.2 Geology**

The superficial geology of the site is recorded as “*Till, Devensian - Diamicton. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. These rocks were formed in cold periods with Ice Age glaciers scouring the landscape and depositing moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post glacial meltwaters*”. The bedrock is described as “*Central Anglesey Shear Zone And Berw Shear Zone (undifferentiated) - Schist, Hornblende. Metamorphic Bedrock formed approximately 508 to 635 million years ago in the Cambrian and Ediacaran Periods. Original rocks without interpretation. Later crushed in fault zone or shear zone. These rocks have undergone low grade metamorphism, high grade regional metamorphism, or crushing in a fault or shear zone and it is not known whether they were of igneous, sedimentary or older metamorphic origin*” (www.bgs.ac.uk).

## **4.0 Scheme of Works - Methodology**

It is proposed that the archaeological works be conducted in two sections and each is detailed separately below.

### **4.1 Desk Based Research**

A history of the site will be compiled utilising information sourced from Anglesey Record Office, Bangor University Archives and the Gwynedd Historic Environment Office. A full map progression will be undertaken along with a search of tithe records.

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

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

This material will form the historical background for a full archaeological report. The report will include the results of the Archaeological Evaluation Trenching.

### **4.2 Evaluation Trenching**

Eight evaluation trenches, one measuring 2m x 30m and seven measuring 2m x 20m will be excavated within the proposed development area using a mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket. The trenching will target specific site areas which have been highlighted as being of possible importance in the design brief prepared for the site (see figure 3).

The trench configuration will be:

- One trench 2m x 30m in the northern field to verify assumed continual use for agriculture
- Two 2m x 20m trenches arranged in a t-shape at the street (north-eastern) end of the plot off Malltraeth Street to investigate potential structural evidence. It is possible that the insufficient plot width to allow this in the area along the street and should this be found to be the case than any missing meterage will be added to the north-east – south-west trench
- One 2m x 20m trench towards the centre or rear (south-west) of the plot to investigate potential associated activity
- One 2m x 20m trench to the rear of the car park to investigate potential boundaries and

- deposits in this area of the site
- Two 2m x 20m trenches arranged in a t-shape of the south end of the plot off Church Street to investigate potential structural evidence
- One 2m x 20m trench to the rear of the Church Street plot to investigate potential associated activity

All machine excavation will be supervised by an archaeologist from C.R Archaeology. The trenches will be excavated until an archaeological horizon or the bedrock/natural is reached. When it is felt that the natural has been reached the machine will be used to excavate a sondage into the deposit to confirm that it has not been redeposited and that the material is the natural.

In the event of modern hard standing being uncovered a sondage will be machine excavated to determine the depth of this deposit. If safe to do so the modern deposit will be removed to assess the survival of underlying deposits. If the deposit is of a considerable depth it will not be removed and the trench will be excavated to this level to determine the extent of the modern disturbance. This will be the case for the trench in the car park and a tooth bucket will have to be used to get through the tarmac and build up to examine any underlying deposits.

Any archaeological features, structures or remains identified in the course of the evaluation will be trowel cleaned by hand. Investigation of such features, structures or deposits will be sufficient to determine their character, date, significance and quality. Excavation will generally involve the removal of 50% of pits/posthole fills and 25% of the fills of ditches/large linear features. Should it be deemed necessary to understand the archaeological remains uncovered trenches will be extended. This will be subject to prior agreed with GAPS and the client.

If features yield suitable material for dating/environmental processing then samples will be taken for processing off site. The size of these samples will depend on the size of the feature but for smaller features a sample of up to 95% will be taken. For larger features a sample of up to 40 litres will be taken. In the event of a significant discovery GAPS will be informed of the discovery and a mitigation strategy agreed before works will progress.

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

#### **4.2.1 Recording**

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

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



A high-resolution 13mp Sony Alpha digital camera will be used to create a photographic record of the site. This will be comprised of photographs of archaeological features and appropriate groups of features and structures. Included in each photograph will be an appropriate scale, north arrow and a record board detailing the site name, number and context number. General photographs will also be taken in the event of a negative result.

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

#### **4.2.2 Additional Mitigation/Contingency Measures**

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

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

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

#### **4.2.3 Recovery, Processing and Curation of Artefactual Material**

All recovered artefactual material will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored according to *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (IfA 2008)* and *First Aid for Finds (Watkinson & Neal 2001)*. The aim will be to create a stable, ordered, well-documented, accessible material archive forming a resource for current and future research (IfA 2008).

All artefactual material will be bagged and labelled with the site code and context number prior to their removal from site. The archive reference number will be clearly marked on all finds. Each assemblage will be examined according to typological or chronological criteria and conservation needs identified. An assessment report of all post-medieval material will be produced by Matthew Jones and further specialists will be appointed as required. A list of specialists has been submitted to GAPS and the relevant expertise will be sought. Any specialist conservation necessary will be undertaken by Cardiff Conservation Services, Cardiff University. This will be conducted in accordance with guidelines issued by the Institute for Conservation.

Following analysis all archaeological material recovered will be deposited in Llangefni Museum. Processed assemblages will be boxed according to issued guidelines and a register of contents compiled prior to deposition. The works will be carried out in accordance with The Institute for Archaeologists: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Revised 2008).

#### **4.2.4 Archive Compilation**

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

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

All materials contained within the *Primary Site Archive (P1)* that are subsequently identified by the *Assessment Report (P2)* as appropriate for analysis will be processed by suitable specialists and the resultant *Research Archive (P3)* will be checked and ordered according to *MoRPHE* criteria. Any archive/artefactual material created/discovered during this archaeological project will be deposited at Llangefni Museum. Archive material will be deposited in accordance with the museum's terms and conditions for archive deposition.

#### **4.3 Timetable for Proposed Works**

It is envisaged that the evaluation trenching will be undertaken as soon as possible with a provisional start date of the 16<sup>th</sup> March and an estimated time frame of 12 days. Further time has been allotted for archive research, report compilation and site archiving.

#### **4.4 Staffing**

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

All staff will have a skill set equivalent to the CIfA ACIfA/MCIFA level. C.Vs for all staff employed on the project can be provided on request. All projects are carried out in accordance with IfA *Standard and Guidance* documents.

#### **4.5 Monitoring**

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

#### **4.6 Health and Safety**

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

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

- Safety Helmets (EN397)
- Safety footwear – steel toecap and mid-sole boots and Wellingtons (EN345-47)
- Hi-visibility vests (EN471)
- Mobile Telephone (to be kept in site vehicle)
- Suitable Waterproofs

Any further PPE required will be provided by C.R Archaeology

C.R Archaeology staff will also comply with any Health and Safety Policy or specific on-site instructions provided by the client or their appointed Principal contractor or H&S coordinator.

#### **4.7 The Report**

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

The report will include:

- A copy of the design brief and agreed specification
- A site location plan based on current OS mapping
- A plan showing the locations of evaluation trenches
- All identified features and significant finds plotted on an appropriately scaled site plan
- Full dimensional and descriptive detail of all identified finds and features
- A full bibliography of sources consulted
- An archive compact disc

It is intended that this report will inform decisions as to the necessity and/or nature of any further archaeological mitigation strategies which may be required.

A copy of the report in Adobe PDF format will be sent to the appropriate monitoring archaeologist for approval before formal submission. A bound paper copy and PDF digital copy of the report will be submitted to GAPS as part of the formal submission. A digital Adobe PDF version and a bound paper copy of the final report and will be lodged with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record within six months of completion of fieldwork.

##### **4.7.1 Copyright**

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

#### **5.0 Bibliography**

AAF. 2007. *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*

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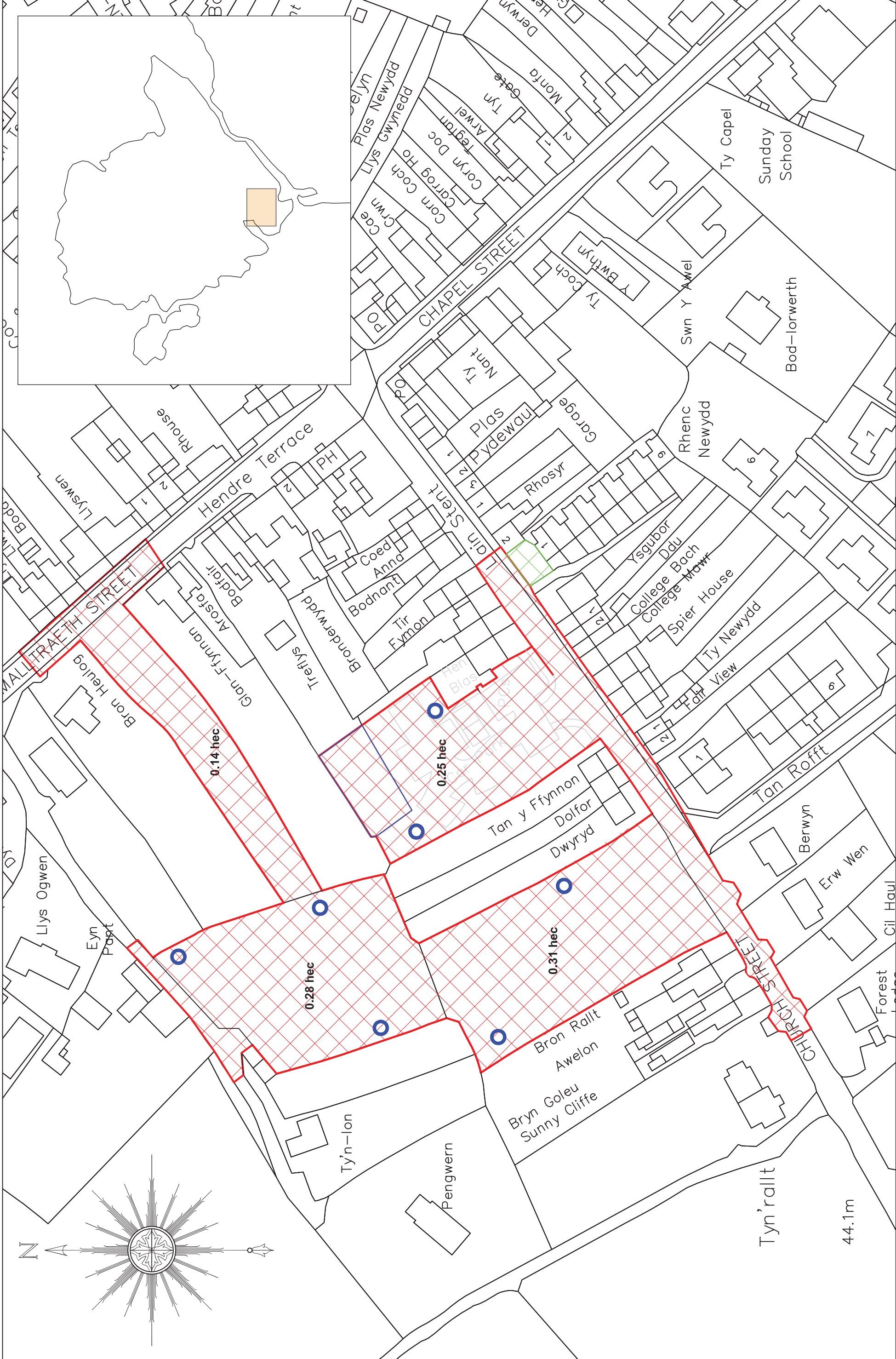
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[www.data.gov.uk/data/map-preview](http://www.data.gov.uk/data/map-preview)  
[www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk](http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk)



CYNGOR SIR  
YNYS MÔN  
ISLE OF ANGLESEY  
COUNTY COUNCIL

Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol (Anglicised a Technegol  
Corporate Director (Environment and Technical)  
Swyddfa'r Sir, Llangefni, Ynys Môn LL77 7TW

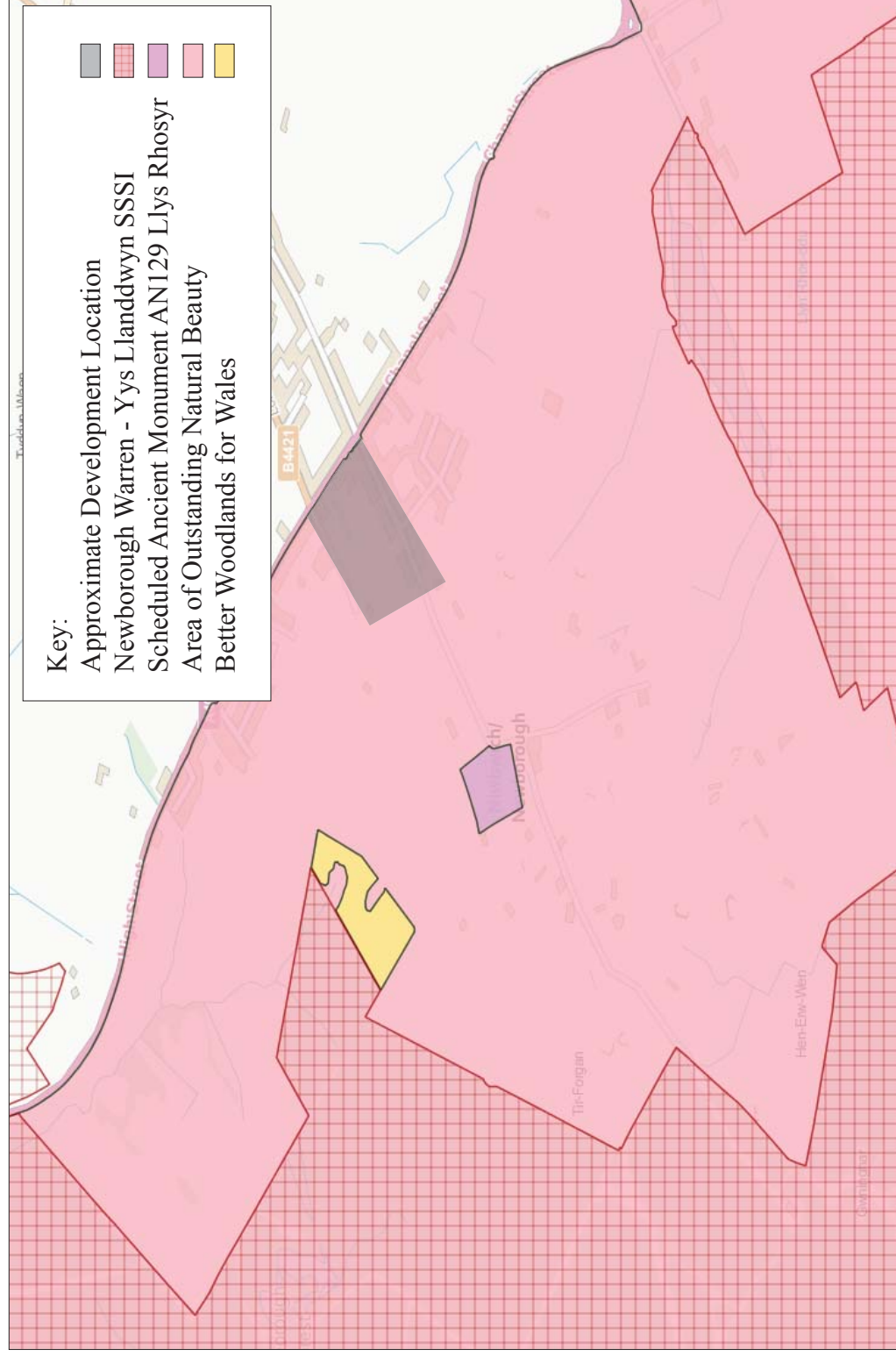
CYNLLUN/JOB No  
RHIF CYNLLUN/JOB No  
DYLUNIAD/DRAWING

PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL SCHEME ON  
LAND AT FORMER PC  
NEWBOROUGH, ANGLESEY.

EXISTING LOCATION PLAN  
POROSITY TEST SURVEY AREA

GRADDFA/SCALE  
1:1000  
DYLUNIAD/DRAWN  
dwe

DYDDIAD/DATE  
JAN' 2012  
RHIF DYLUNIAD/DRAWING No  
HP200-A3-01



**Figure 2.** Designated Areas Around Proposed Development Site (Source: [www.data.gov.uk](http://www.data.gov.uk))



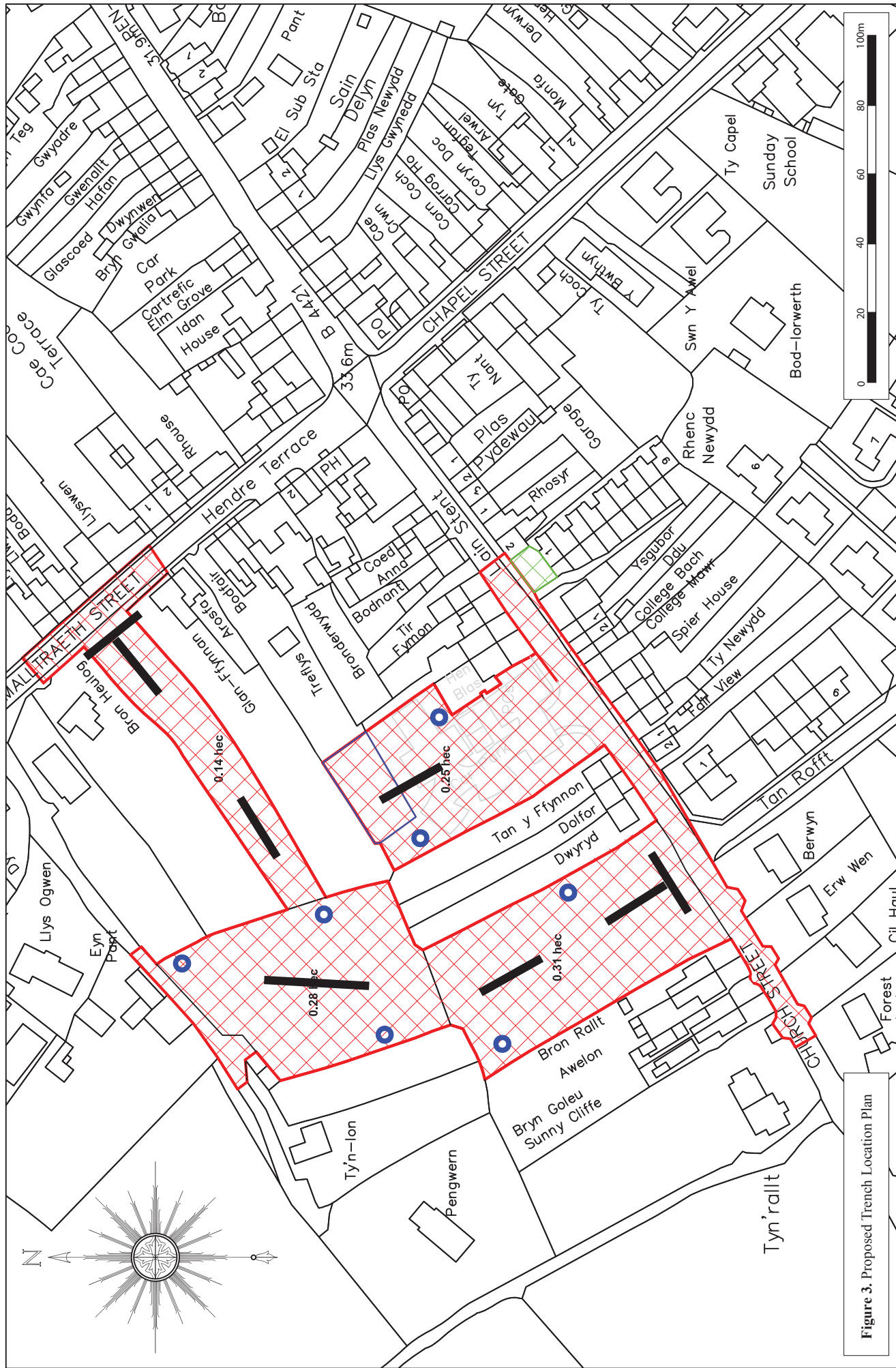


Figure 3. Proposed Trench Location Plan



**CYNGOR SIR  
YNTYS MÔN**  
**ISLE OF ANGLESEY**  
**COUNTY COUNCIL**

Cyfarwyddwr Cerbydau (Aanglyddwr a Technegol)  
Corporate Director (Environment and Technical)  
Sefydliwr Sir, Llangefni, Tŷys Hen LL17 7TW  
GWASANAETHAU PENSAERNOL  
ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

RHIF CYLLUN/JOB No  
CYLLUN/JOB  
**PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL SCHEME ON  
LAND AT FORMER PC  
LAND AT NEWBOROUGH, ANGLESEY.**  
HP200

DYLUAD/DRAWING No  
DYLUNAD/DRAWING  
**EXISTING LOCATION PLAN  
POROSITY TEST SURVEY AREA**

GRADDFA/SCALE  
1:1000  
DYLUAD/DRAWING  
dwe

DYDDIAD/DATE  
JAN' 2012

RHIF DYLUAD/DRAWING No  
HP200-A3-01

## **Appendix B.**

### **Results of Gwynedd HER Search (1000m radius)**

PRN	Site Name	Description	Form	Type	Broad Class	Period	Site Status	NGR
2629	Burial Chamber, Rhoscolyn, Llangainwen	Few stones remain of a cromlech at Rhoscolyn, Llangainwen. <1> No further information available in 1970. <2> Referred to by Stanley (1870, Arch. Camb. p 58) . The place name has not been located. <3>	Other Structure	CHAMBERED TOMB	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric		SH43006500
2630	Burial Chamber - Site of, Lon Caerau Mawr, Llangainwen	A few stones remain of a cromlech at Lon Caerau Mawr, Llangainwen. <1> Lon Caerau Mawr unlocated in 1970. <2> This is a wrongly located duplicate of 3123. <3>	Other Structure	CHAMBERED TOMB	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric		SH43006500
2639	Hut Group - Site of, Llangainwen	Llangainwen, remains of huts with roof tiles. Finds include Samian coarse ware sherds. <1> <2> No further information in 1966. <3>	Document	HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT	Domestic	Prehistoric		SH43006500
3195	Newborough Medieval Town	Newborough was established in AD1300 to house the dispossessed tenants of the town and former maerdref of Llanfaes. It is of considerable historical interest and much of the original layout of a planned medieval borough still survives in the pattern of streets and property boundaries. Newborough received its charter in 1303, was celebrated in the poetry of Dafydd ap Gwilym in the 14th century, was county town of Anglesey and returned a member of parliament in the 16th century (Longley 2002)	Buried Feature	TOWN	Civil;Domestic?	Medieval		SH42406560
36123	Melin Rhosyr or Melin Bryn, Possible Site of, Rhosyr	Unlocated. Probably the windmill built in 1303, which may have been on knoll next to house called Bryn Felin (79) to NW of village. Probably the site of the medieval windmill (Melin Rhosyr 66). (Davidson 2002, p.25-26)	Document	WINDMILL	Industrial	Medieval		SH4182066142
7051	Newborough Parish Church	Newborough parish church is dedicated to St. Peter and is located in the diocese of Bangor. A long narrow church with a south porch and vestry, probably of the C14th but much restored over time. It is associated with the pre-conquest Lllys of Rhosyr, and the Edwardian borough. The rectangular cemetery is bounded by a modern wall and is entered to the east of the church, with a path cut through sand deposits to the south porch. The chancel is C14th, datable by the windows which are typical of English work of the period, and the piscina in the south wall. The chancel arch is C19th in date. The nave also appears to be of this date, but the heavy rendering makes it difficult to date. The church was restored in 1850 when the buttresses were added, the south windows of the nave inserted and the chancel arch built. The vestry was added in 1886. There are C9th-C11th carved stone fragments in the vestry and the carved cylindrical font is of the C12th. There are three C14th sepulchral slabs and the nave has a C14th stone bracket carved with a human head. The porch houses a medieval stoup and there are two family memorials dated 1689 and 1803 within the church.	Building - Roofed	CHURCH	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Medieval	Listed Building 5553 II*	SH41986546
2623	St. Peter's church	OS. St. Peter's church. <1> Chancel and E part of nave probably built early C14th. Nave extended westwards C15th - C16th. Restored 1850 & 1886. Possible that part was built C12th. <2> In normal use. <3>	Building - Roofed	CHURCH	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Medieval	Listed Building 5553 II*	SH41986546
899	Llys Rhosyr, Site of, Newborough	Originally identified by the name of the field 'Cae Lllys' (field of the court; palace field), Lllys Rhosyr consists of the excavated remains of a Royal Welsh court of the Welsh kingdom of Gwynedd. It was the maerdref or manorial court of the administrative area of the Commote of Menai, a large area comprising the whole of the south-west corner of Anglesey. Documentary evidence for the site, including a reference to the signing of a charter by Llywelyn ap Iorwerth there in 1237, was also known. The location of the site was confirmed by trial excavation by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust in 1992 and this was followed by 3 further seasons of excavation uncovering an area some 60m by 60m and revealing a complex of stone foundations interpreted as a hall and chamber block.	Document	LLYS	Civil;Domestic?	Medieval	Scheduled Ancient Monument	
		Finds from the site included coinage of the 13th century, medieval pottery, an iron spur, knife and key and a ring brooch, also thought to be of 13th century date.						





		<p>Jones in Regent Street, London. He also financed the building of Prichard Jones Hall at the University of Wales, Bangor, for which he received a knighthood. The cottages were built to provide homes for pensioners of Newborough and the institute building itself housed a library, public hall, coffee room, smoking room and 'other offices' for the use of the cottage residents, and the inhabitants of Newborough and surrounding district. The Institute was intended to serve as a community centre for the people of Newborough and the adjoining parishes of Llangeinwen, Llangaffo, Llanidan and Mallaeth. Its facilities included a library, exhibition space and meeting and lecture rooms. The building was intended to contribute to the betterment of those using it. As well as copies of paintings by well-known artists of the calibre of JMW Turner, it also houses a copy of The 'Compleat Angler' by Izaak Walton, one of the most widely read books in English literature. At its peak the Institute received daily deliveries of newspapers and periodicals from London and its capacious halls were used for banquets and civic functions. During and after World War Two the building was used as a school, and later, during the snooker boom of the 1980s, two full-sized tables were added. The Institutes upkeep was paid for from the annual income generated by a property in the City of London at 24 Aldgate, until it was destroyed by bombs in World War Two. Sadly in the last ten years the Institute has declined in use and the trustees have struggled to maintain the building. The roof is in need of urgent attention and widespread damp and patches of woodworm need to be resolved. The institute was furnished by North of England Furnishing Company, Darlington, which was established in 1876. The company, based in Russell Street, Darlington, made fittings and furniture as well as selling educational materials. The clock within the clock tower was built by J. Smith &amp; Sons Midland Steam Clock Works, Derby and is still maintained by the same company, now called Smiths of Derby. The company was established in 1856 by John Smith. The Institute was included in the BBC TV Restoration series in 2006, where it was entered as an exceptional example of an early 20th century public institution, receiving regional runner-up place. (Davidson &amp; Roberts 2008)</p>	Building	HOUSE	Domestic	Post-Medieval	SH421486544 4
36280	Hendre Fawr, Newborough	<p>Hendre came into existence through a partition of the larger Hendre around 1770; Hendre Bach representing approximately the northernmost third of a compact parcel of Hendre land on the south side of the road between Newborough crossroads and St. Peters Church. The old eighteenth century farm house of Hendre, though still standing to the present day, had been replaced as a dwelling between 1837 and 1889 with a new construction in the yard immediately to the east; the site occupied by the present house. (Longley 2002)</p> <p>No NGR provided by RC.</p>	Building	NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Post-Medieval	SH42006500
7828	Niwbwrch	<p>Hendre Bach is a small property occupying gently rising ground at 45m OD on agricultural land immediately to the south-west of the town of Newborough. The site lies 270m from the centre of the town at its crossroads and 200m from St. Peters Church, which occupies the highest point of this rising ground, to the west. Hendre came into existence through a partition of the larger Hendre around 1770; Hendre Bach representing approximately the northernmost third of a compact parcel of Hendre land on the south side of the road between Newborough crossroads and St. Peters Church. The Tithe map shows a separate access to Hendre Bach from the road leading west out of Newborough towards St. Peters Church. By the end of the nineteenth century this access had been closed and in its place a track led from the main house, now simply named Hendref, to the former property of Hendre Bach, which is no longer named separately (1st Edn. OS 1:10560 map 1889). The internal boundaries of fields, paddocks and yards are shown on the OS map of 1889 and on the more detailed 1:2500 map of 1920 (fig. 3). The external boundaries correspond closely to those plotted on the Tithe Apportionment Map of 1837. By the end of the nineteenth century it would seem that Hendre Bach had been assimilated within the curtilage of Hendre. The old eighteenth century farm house of Hendre, though still standing to the present day, had been replaced as a dwelling between 1837 and 1889 with a new construction in the</p>	Document	HOUSE	Domestic	Post-Medieval	SH421926547 4
36279	Hendre Bach, Former Site of, Newborough						

7827	Capel Ebeneser, Church Street	<p>yard immediately to the east; the site occupied by the present house. The old house of Hendre Bach still stood and carried a roof into the 1950s. It has since been levelled, the only surviving indication of its former presence is an irregular platform of building rubble, partly on bare rock, partly overgrown, incorporating some recent brick and mortar indicative of its survival into the later twentieth century. (Longley 2002) Examination of the processed data revealed no significant archaeological features. Small anomalies scattered across the site each display a strong positive and negative element and are best interpreted as fragments of iron in the topsoil each acting like a small magnet. These may well be derived from the demolition debris from Hendre Bach. (Hopewell 2002)</p> <p>Rectangular building of renaissance design. Pitched slate roof. West front with projecting porch. Flat rendered. Winged pedimented gable with projecting cornice. Stressed cement triangular decoration within pediment, and horizontal rectangular plaque below with circular plaque either side. L. circular plaque "O.C.", centre plaque "EBENESER", R. plaque "1785". Four first floor windows with round arches, stressed cement architraves and keystones. Twelve pane sash windows. Projecting porch with hooded slate roof. Central bay topped with blind balustraded parapet, open round arch entrance, moulded side door entrances into chapel. Two segmental arch windows either side of porch. Stressed architraves. Two paned sash windows. North and south elevations flat rendered with eight square headed windows. Sixteen pane, sliding sash. Four upper, four lower. Small outhouse attached to east end of south elevation. East elevation pebble dashed with small circular slate ventilator at centre of gable. Two lower square headed long windows with grills (to protect stained glass windows) in centre of wall. Small slate roofed outhouse attached to east end of wall.</p> <p>Interior: galleried, two aisled chapel, central stagger divided bank of doored pews, side banks running lengthwise, curving at rear. Vestibule - plaster ceiling and walls. Panelled dado. Two double door entrances into chapel with solid panelled doors. Partially balustraded stairs to gallery either side. Quarry tile floor. Main chapel: ceiling - single circular decorative ventilation grill with projecting boss surrounded by a series of T and G panels arranged to form a large eight-pointed star. Painted plaster walls with grooved moulded coving above window height and T and G panelled dado. U-shaped gallery, supported on tapering cast iron columns, with three raked banks of doored pews. Solid panelled front with upper narrow inserted cast iron frieze. Classical style reredos, three bays divided by Tuscan pilasters with central fluted design. Plain moulded entablature, topped with four equally spaced globe finials. Central bay has four long inset panels. Side bays contain back-lit stained glass windows with two scenes from the bible. Inscription on north window at top "Eu byd y rhai pur o gwyn galon", and at bottom "Er cof am y parch Wm Jones Ganwyd 1833, bu farw 1911, Cyflwynedig gan ei ffrawd John Pritchard-Jones, Barwig". Makers name recorded on small corner plate "Dudley Forsythe, London". Inscription on south window at top reads "Tangnefedd i ddynion ar y ddaear ewyllys da", and at bottom is same as north window. Set fawr - Rectangular, projecting central bay. Two-step entrances with doors, set diagonally either side. Doors have open fretwork star and shell motifs, lower T and G inset panels. Corner posts have globe finials. Interior T and G panelled back benches. Two doored cupboard centre front. Elaborate wood and brass lectern with central engraved memorial inscription - "R. Jones. 1897". Two large brass oil lamps (converted to electricity), mounted on fluted brass columns with square bases. Three bay pulpit, central bay projecting. Curving six-step double balustraded stair wings. Square newels, globe finials. Bottom half of all three bays plain rectangular panelled. Upper half of central bay has two recessed panels with scrolled floral fretwork design within trefoil arch. Side bays - fleur de lys motif within trefoil headed arch. Upholstered rear bench.</p> <p>Fittings - Sixteen stop pedal organ, "Christophe et Etienne, Paris". Two low-backed Windsor armchairs. Two brass collecting dishes. Large brass vase on wooden base.</p> <p>Cemetery to rear of chapel.</p>	Building	CHAPEL	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Post-Medieval	Listed Building 20552 II	SH42506553
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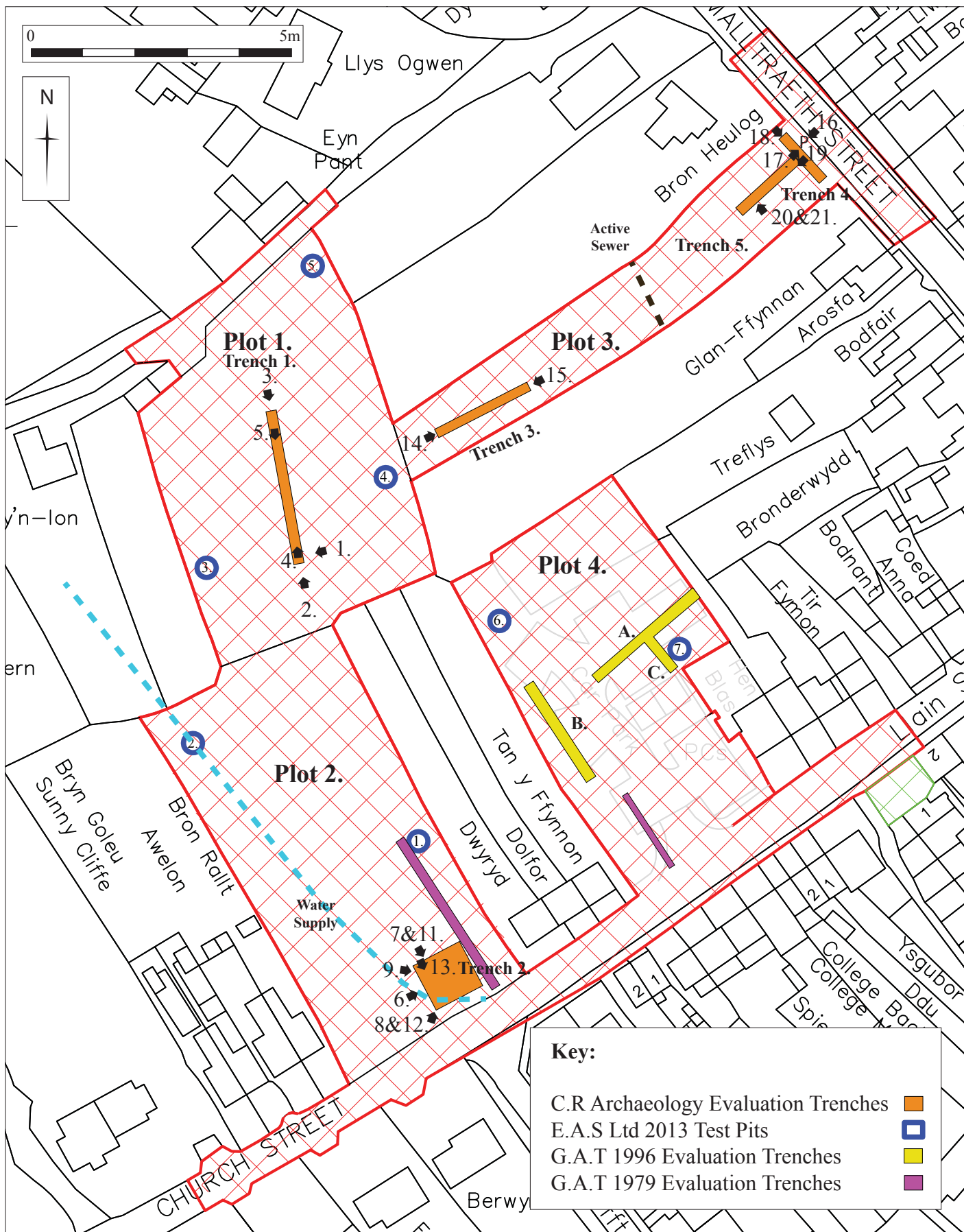


58536 Site Visit 44479	ROC Post, Site of, Newborough	Former site of a Royal Observer Corps (ROC) underground monitoring post at Newborough. Now demolished. Originally opened in 1960 as part of Britain's defence against nuclear attack during the Cold War, and closed in 1991. (Catford, 2000)		OBSERVATION POST		Modern		SH41836532
2624	Well - Site of, Crochan Tyncoed, Newborough	Crochan Tyncoed, a well in Newborough. < > Crochan Tyn y Coed, only a muddy depression remains. Informant - Ms Symmens, Tyn y Coed, Newborough. <2>	Document	WELL	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Unknown		SH41776581

PRN	Name	Event	Type of Works					
40357	Evaluation, Church Street, Newborough	Evaluation consisting of trial trenching carried out by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust in advance of proposed development to the rear of Church Street, Newborough.	Evaluation					
44585	Watching Brief, Church Street, Newborough	Watching brief carried out by Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd. during works associated with the proposed development of land at Church Street, Newborough. Evidence for Medieval middens was identified.	Watching Brief					
40613	Geophysical Survey, Hendre Bach, Newborough	Geophysical survey carried out by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust in advance of construction of a new house on the site of the cottage known as Hendre Bach, Newborough.	Geophysical Survey					
40612	Desk Based Assessment, Hendre Bach	Archaeological assessment carried out by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust in advance of construction of a new house on the site of the cottage known as Hendre Bach, Newborough.	Desk Based Assessment					

## **Appendix C.**

### **Location and Direction of Photographic Plates**

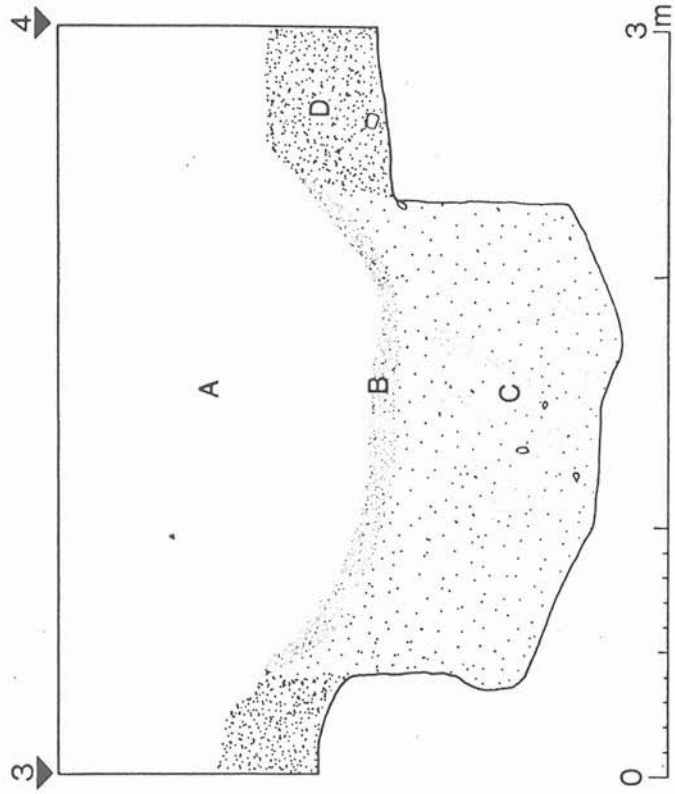
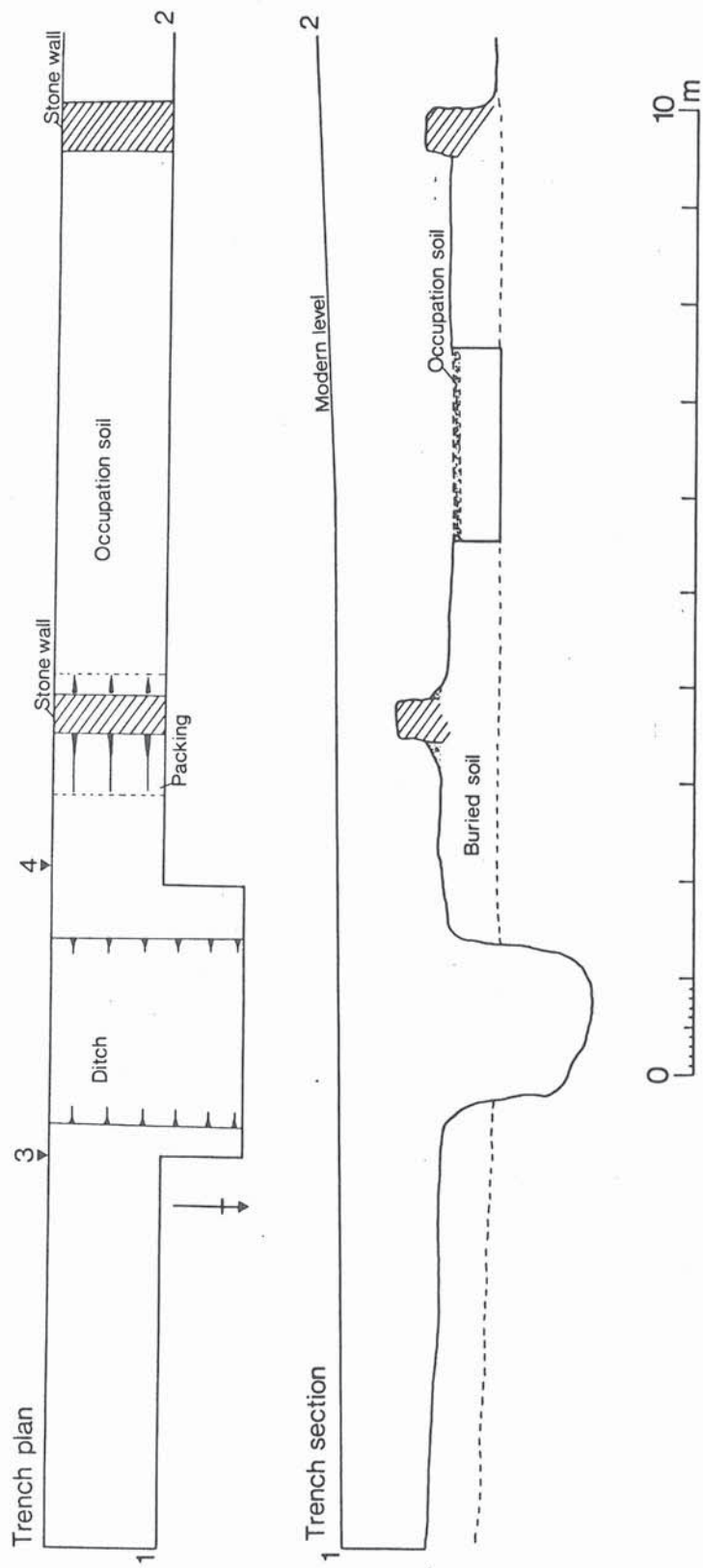


**Appendix C. Location & Direction of Photographic Plates**  
 (Base Map Extract from Isle of Anglesey County Council Document HP200-A3-01)



## **Appendix D.**

**Plans and Sections Produced by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust  
Following Excavations in 1979 and 1996**

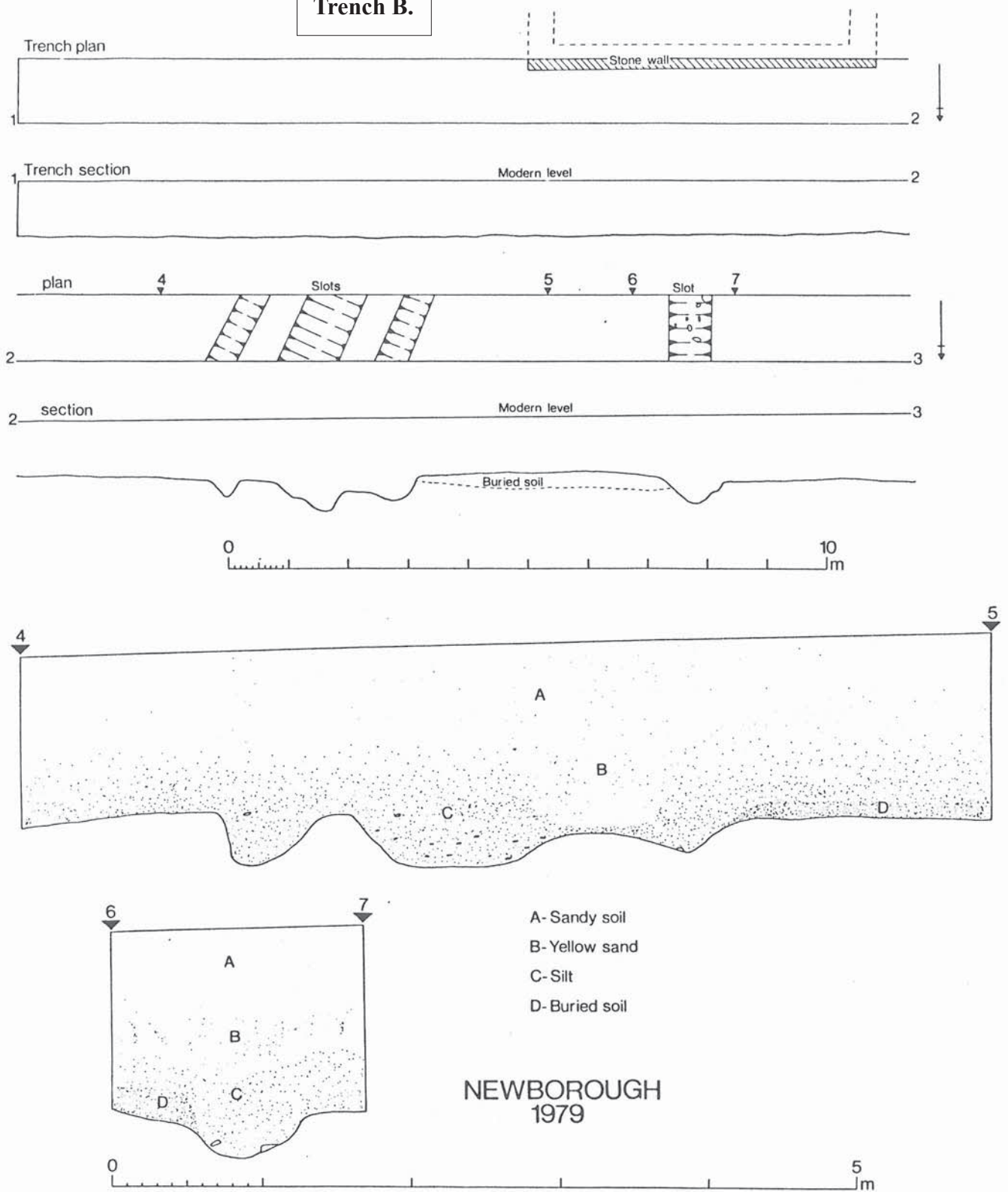


- A- Modern sandy overburden
- B- Bright yellow sand
- C- Silt fill
- D- Buried soil

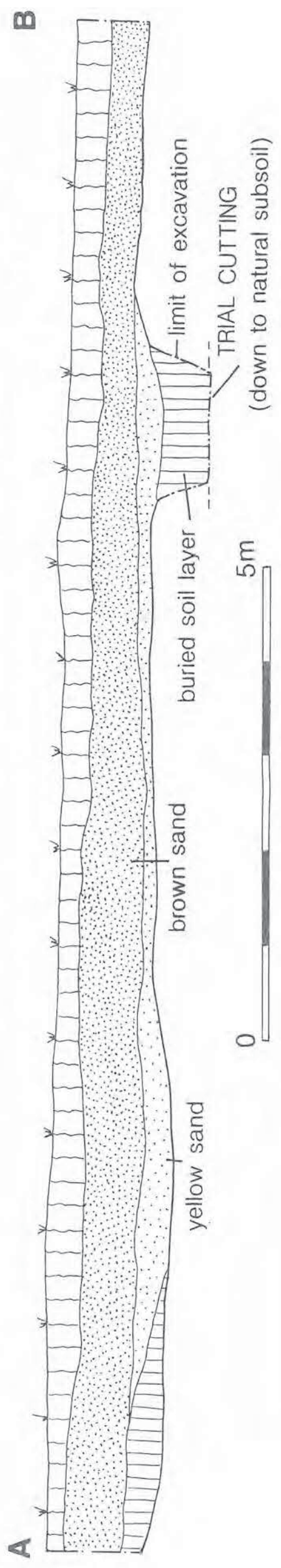
**NEWBOROUGH**  
1979

**Trench A.**

## Trench B.



**Appendix D.** Results of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Excavations at Newborough in 1979  
Source & Copyright Gwynedd Archaeological Trust



### SECTION 1

(key to sections - Fig. 4)

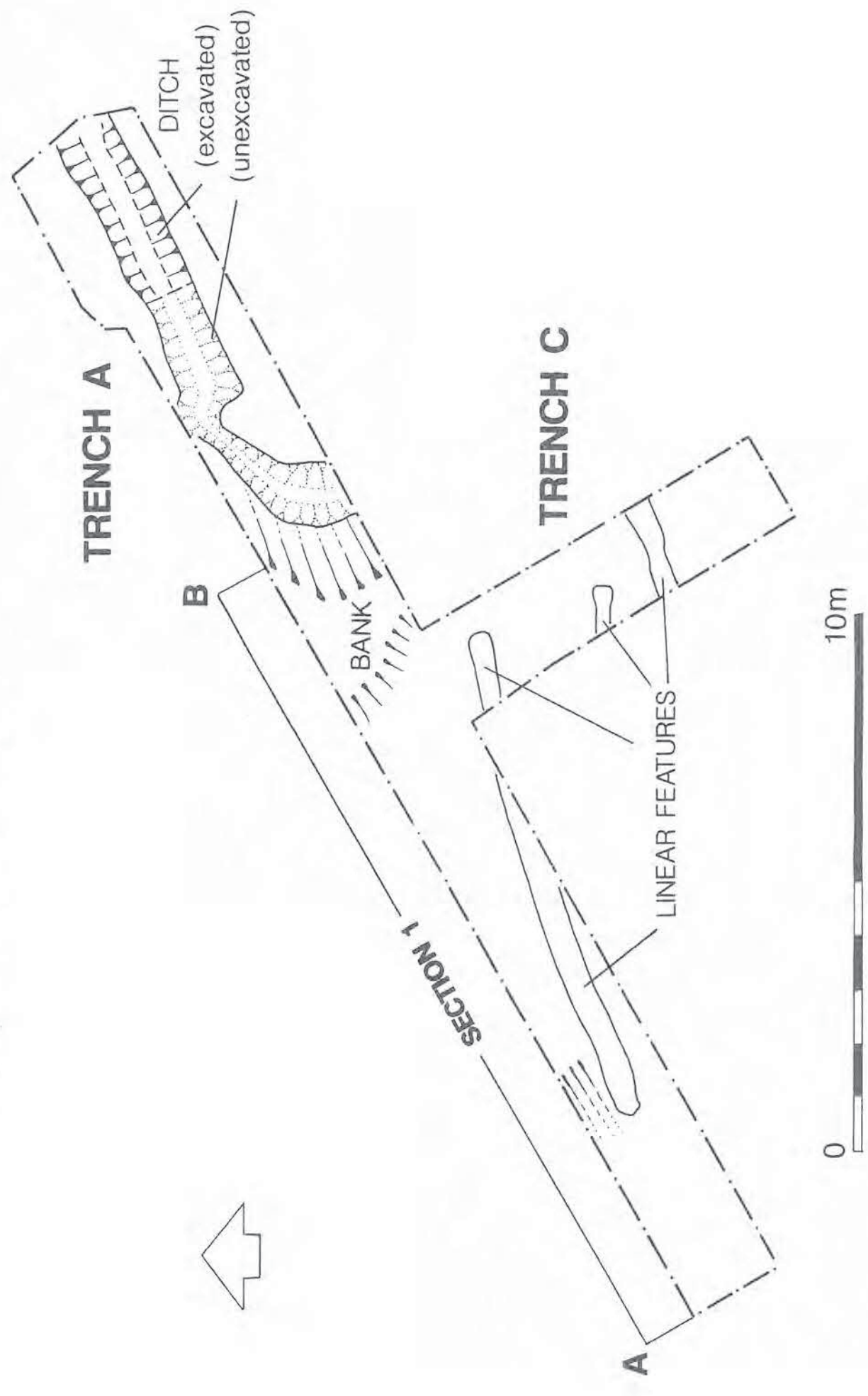


Fig. 3 Plan of trenches A & C, and detail of section 1.



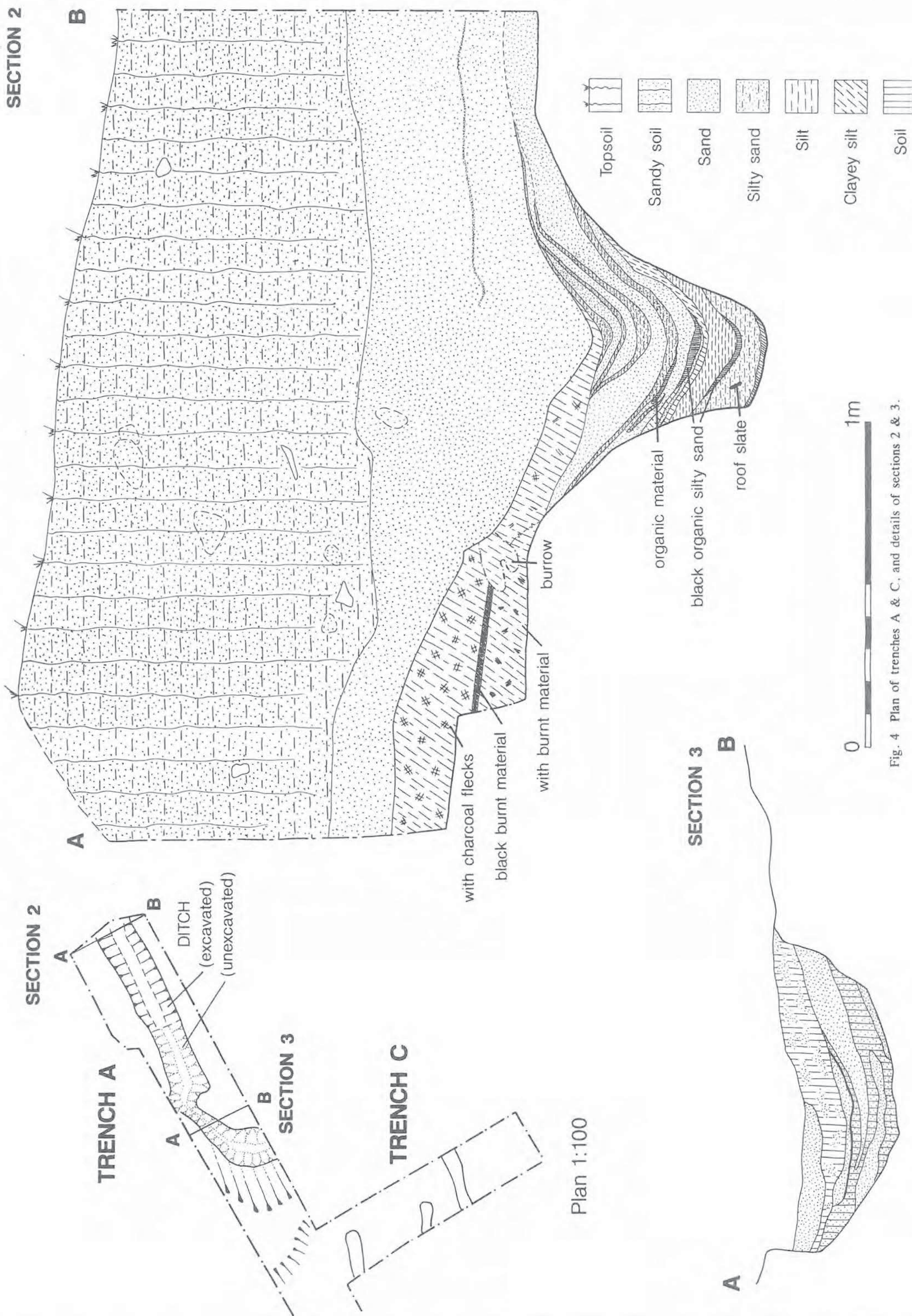


Fig. 4 Plan of trenches A & C, and details of sections 2 & 3.