

CASTLERING ARCHAEOLOGY

REPORT NO. 573

LAND OFF SOUTH STACKS ROAD

HOLYHEAD

ANGLESEY

SH 23890 82690

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

OCTOBER 2016 - MAY 2017

CONTRACTED BY

ANWYL HOMES

ANWYL HOUSE, ST DAVID'S PARK, EWLOE, FLINTSHIRE, CH5 3DT

PAT FROST, CONSULTANT ARCHAEOLOGIST, BA, PG DIP, MCIFA

CASTLERING ARCHAEOLOGY

33 STALLION LANE, PONTESBURY, SHROPSHIRE, SY5 0PN

01743792297 / 07971751978

Email: pat@castleringarchaeology.co.uk

www.castleringarchaeology.co.uk

SYNOPSIS

This report contains the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken during ground intrusive works as part of the construction phase of the residential development on c.3.6 hectares of land off South Stacks Road, Holyhead, Anglesey. The site comprises former agricultural land that surrounded three former farmsteads – Tyddyn Bach, Tyddyn y Feiler and Tydfil.

The watching brief forms Phase 3 of a programme of archaeological work undertaken prior to and following planning permission granted for the development. Phase 1 works comprised a desk-based assessment undertaken in May 2006. Phase 2 works undertaken in January 2012 comprised a photographic and drawn record of the remains of two field barns that stood on the site and a strip and record exercise, aimed at locating any surviving evidence of the former Tyddyn Bach farmhouse and a rubblestone barn that stood on the farmyard site, prior to 2008.

The watching brief during ground intrusive works was conducted intermittently between October 2016 and May 2017. Despite the potential archaeological interest of the site and the extent of the groundworks, no significant archaeology was revealed. Although the site lies in close proximity to a number of known archaeological sites dating from the Bronze Age to more recent times other than the remains of structures recorded in 2012, the watching brief observed evidence of 20th century land drainage only.

There was no indication that the site had anything other than agricultural use in the past, at least dating from the late 17th century when land improvements may have been undertaken under the ownership of Penrhos Estate and Vickers Llanfawr Estate.

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

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Abbreviations:

<i>bpgl</i>	<i>below present ground level</i>
<i>c.</i>	<i>circa</i>
<i>cm</i>	<i>centimetre</i>
GAPS	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service
MCIfA	Member Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report contains the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken during ground intrusive works as part of the construction phase of the residential development on *c.*3.6 hectares of former agricultural land associated with the former Tyddyn Bach, Tyddyn y Feiler and Tydfil farmsteads, on the north side of South Stacks Road on the western outskirts of the town of Holyhead (Caergybi), as outlined in Figs 1- 4 *following*.

Planning Background

1.2 The watching brief forms Phase 3 of a programme of archaeological work undertaken prior to and after planning permission was granted for the development. Phase 1 works comprised a desk-based assessment undertaken in May 2006, which indicated that the development site had been used continuously for agricultural practices since the 17th century at least (Frost 2006).

1.3 In July 2008, planning permission for development (Application Ref. No. 19C608K/DA) was granted with the proviso that no development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with the Project Design submitted by Castlering Archaeology (16.08.07), in order to safeguard any archaeological evidence that may be present on the site. However, prior to the granting of planning permission, the farmhouse and adjoining structures on the site were demolished in advance of development. Only the remains of the two field barns recorded by the Tithe in 1848 were left upstanding.

1.4 In January 2012, a revised Project Design (Appendix 1) was submitted to Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS), taking into account the surviving structural evidence on the site and the potential to reveal hitherto unknown archaeological remains in the light of the detailed planning permission for the erection of 123 houses, together with the construction of a new vehicular and pedestrian access.

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

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Phase 2 | to undertake a record of the surviving field barns on the site and any evidence of the foundations of Tyddyn Bach, prior to any development on the site; |
| Phase 3 | to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground disturbing works on the site as part of the construction phase of the proposed development. |

1.6 Phase 2 works undertaken in January 2012 comprised a photographic and drawn record of the remains of the two field barns recorded by the tithe map of 1848 that remained roofless on the site, and a strip and record exercise aimed at locating any surviving evidence of the former Tyddyn Bach farmhouse and a rubblestone barn that stood on the farmyard site, prior to demolition in 2008 (Frost 2012).

1.7 This report comprises the results of Phase 3 work.

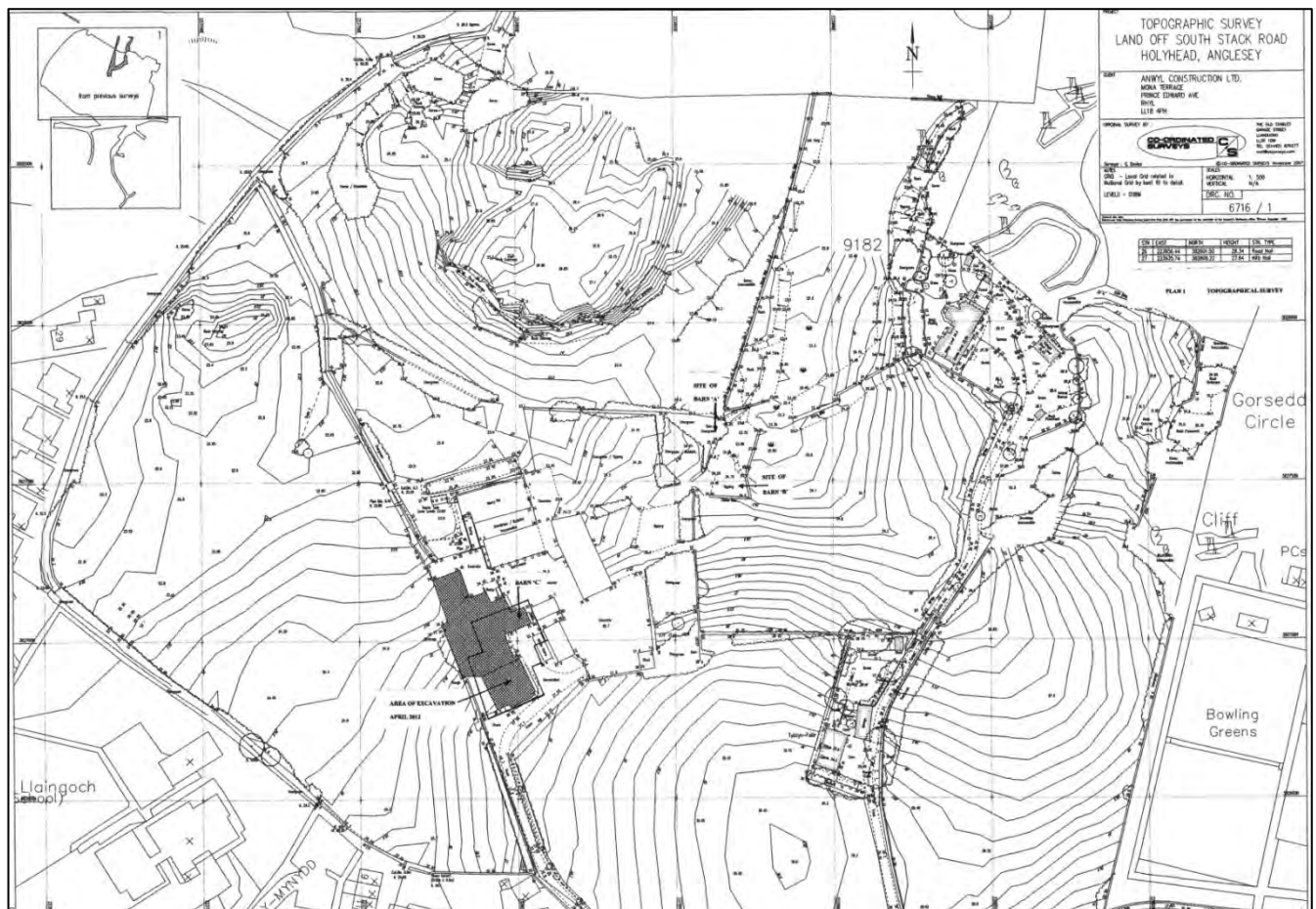


Fig. 1: Topographical Survey dated 2007, with former buildings on site



Fig. 2: Aerial view of the site from the south, shortly after the demolition of the farmstead
Source: Google-earth imagery date 27.05.17



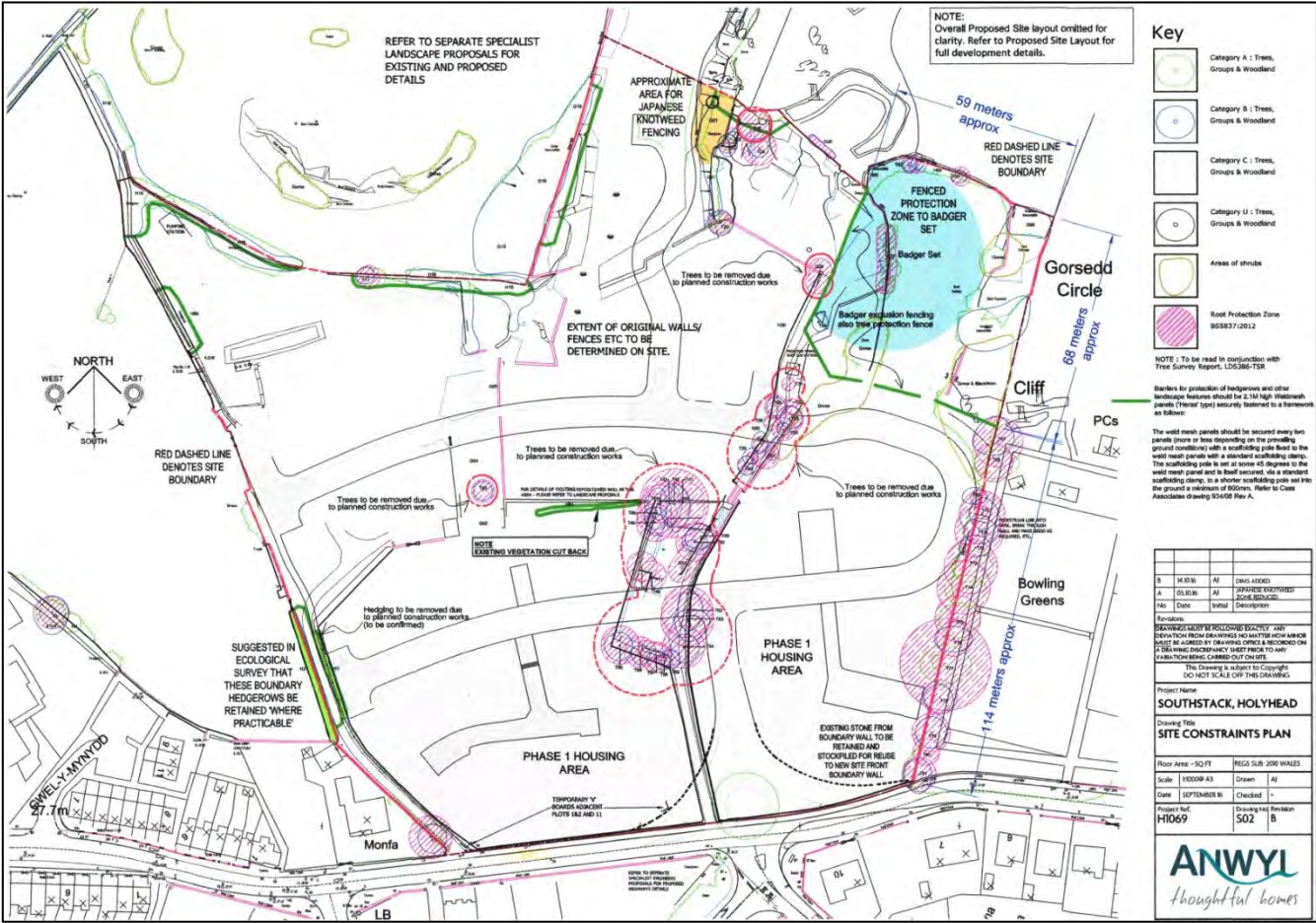


Fig. 4: Site Constraints

2. AIMS

The aims of the watching brief are to:

- secure the preservation by record of any archaeological remains or artefacts that are encountered during the development;
- secure the analysis, conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site;
- produce a final report documenting the results of the watching brief.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 The archaeological contract was undertaken within the Guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA); in particular the following:

- *Code of Conduct* (CIfA, 2014a)
- *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (CIfA, 2014b)
- *Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology* (CIfA 2014c).

3.2 All stages of the project were carried out in accordance with the guidelines contained in

- Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Online <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/.../morphe-project-managers-guide>).
- Welsh Office Circular 61/96, *Planning and the Historic Environment* (Online: <http://wales.gov.uk/docs/desh/policy/961205circular6196en.pdf>)
- Welsh Office, 2016, *Planning Policy Guidance Wales: Chapter 6 Conserving the Historic Environment. Edition 8* (Online: <http://wales.gov.uk/topics/planning/policy>)

3.3 The sitework comprised the monitoring of groundworks associated with the development as indicated on Fig. 3 *previous*, other than in the area of constraints as indicated in Fig. 4 *previous*.

4. RESULTS OF THE WATCHING BRIEF

4.1 The site investigations comprised the intermittent monitoring of ground disturbing works between October and May 2017.

4.2 Plates 1-39 *following* give a general overview of the sitework.

4.3 The initial stages of excavation comprised the large-scale topsoil stripping for the housing sites and the works in respect of the infrastructure undertaken by Hollingsworth Bros UK Ltd., which included the road strip, pipe trenching excavations and deep excavation for sewage disposal.

4.4 In general the topsoil that covered the agricultural land comprised dark grey, humic silty loam ranging in depth from 10 to 40 cm. The topsoil lay above greyish-brown / yellowy silty clay subsoil with occasional random patches of reddish-brown silt and yellow silty clay. Plate 38 shows a sample section of the upper stratigraphy, adjacent to the east boundary of the site. Where observed in pipe trenches the subsoil ranged in depth from 10 to 90 cm, deepest at the base of rocky slopes on the north side of the site.

4.5 The subsoil sealed yellow silty clay which overlay the schist bedrock. The natural yellow clay was absent from the north and higher side of the site in the areas monitored. In these areas, thin layers of topsoil and subsoil directly overlay bedrock, as seen in Plate 39 *following*.

4.6 Several stone lined field drains on various alignments were observed in the northeast area during the topsoil strip (Plates 4 & 5). The features are considered to be relatively recent in date and other similar features in the north-western area contained plastic fertiliser bags above the stones.

4.7 No other features were uncovered during the extensive topsoil strip and there was a marked paucity of artefacts across the entire site as a whole. Only fragments of 20th Century glass bottles were recovered.

4.8 Following the extensive topsoil strip, the house sites were stoned. All further excavations monitored were directly into sand or clay natural, some section of which exposed random naturally occurring lumps of bedrock. The foundation trenches measured an average 600mm wide and variable depth.

4.9 In June 2017, following consultation with Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS), it was agreed to terminate the watching brief. The compound area and deep drainage covers much of the old farm site and the north and northeast side of the site showed outcropping bedrock.



Plate 1:

Topsoil stripping over the southwest corner of the site

**View from the east
October 2016**



Plate 2:

Topsoil stripping over the west side of the site

**View from the east
October 2016**



Plate 3:

Topsoil stripping over the southwest side of the site, from Tyddyn Bach former farm gate in a northerly direction

**View from the south
October 2016**



Plate 4:

Topsoil strip for loop road along the east boundary; exposed stone filled land drain

**View from the south
October 2016**



Plate 5:

**Stone filled land drain
viewed from the west**



Plate 6:

**0.85m deep Test pit at
junction of loop road and
easternmost spur road to
examine soil sequence**



Plate 7:

**Continuing topsoil strip
for loop road & western
spur in the northeast
corner of the site**

**View from the south
October 2016**



Plate 8:

**Continuing topsoil strip
for loop road & spur in
the northeast corner of the
site**

**View from the south
October 2016**



Plate 9:

**Continuing topsoil strip
for loop road in the
northeast corner of the
site**

**View from the south
towards the rubblestone
boundary & gorse
covered bedrock**

October 2016



Plate 10:

**Continuing topsoil strip
for loop road in the
northeast corner of the
site**

View from the south

October 2016



Plate 11:

**Continuing topsoil strip
for loop road in the
northeast corner of the
site, adjacent to former
track to Tydfil**

View from the south

October 2016



Plate 12:

**Area of former slurry
tanks being excavated
prior to hardcore
infilling**

View from the south

October 2016



Plate 13:

**Bedrock exposed in
excavated pit for sewer
manhole**

October 2016



Plate 14:

**Excavating subsoil for
roundabout and
associated drainage by
new entrance to
development**

View from the west

October 2016



Plate 15:

**Excavated sewer trench
alongside north edge of
SW plot**

November 2016



Plate 16:

**Excavated pit for a
manhole at north end of
loop road; northwest side
of site**

October 2016



Plate 17:

**Excavating road-side
drainage trench in a
northerly direction**

October 2016



Plate 18:

**Excavation for Phase 1
housing, on stripped area
seen in Plate 1 *previous***

**January 2017
Wet wintry weather with
site subject to flooding**

**View from the east
towards area of Plots 3-9**



Plate 19 left:

Excavation for Phase 1 housing, on stripped area seen in Plate 1 *previous*

View from the north in January 2017 in wet wintry weather with site subject to flooding;

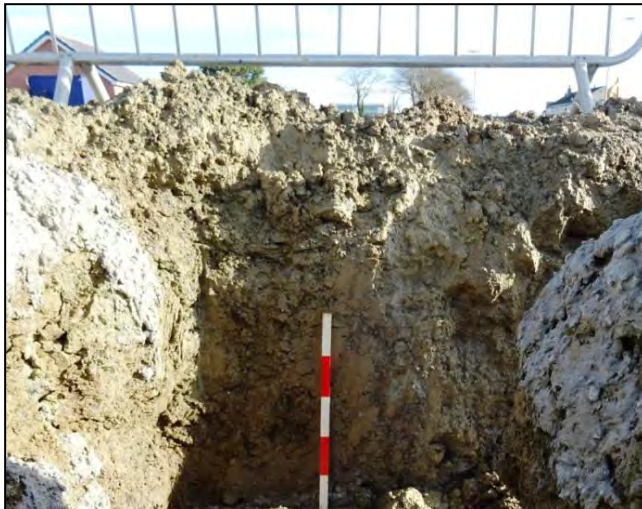


Plate 20 above:

Sample section with 0.5m scale bar

Plate 21 left:

Sample foundation trenches

**February 2017
in bright winter sunshine**

View from the northwest



Plate 22 left:

Sample foundation trenches, view from the west

February 2017 in bright winter sunshine



Plate 23:

Excavation of foundation trenches of Plots 3-4, southwest corner of the site, view from the east

February 2017 in bright winter sunshine



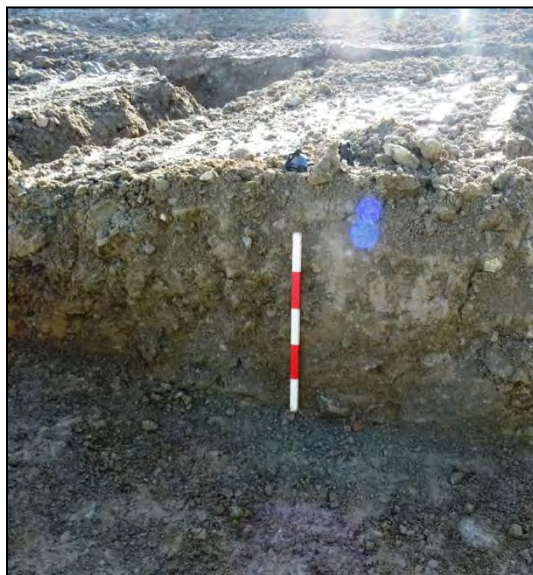
Plate 24:

Sample sections with 0.5m scale bar

February 2017 in bright winter sunshine



Plate 25:
Continued excavation
Late-February 2017
View from the northwest



Plates 26 & 27 above: **Sample sections with 0.5m scale bar** **February 2017 in bright winter sunshine**



Plate 28:

As Plate 25



Plate 29:

Continued excavation

Late-February 2017

View from the northwest



Plate 30:
Continued excavation
Late-February 2017
View from the northwest



Plates 31 & 32 above: Continued excavation, March 2017; area of Plots 113-118



Plates 33 & 34 above: Deep excavations for ain sewer, March 2017



Plate 35 left:
Excavations for Plots 119-112, April 2017
View from the north



Plates 36 & 37:
Excavations for Plots 109-112,
Sample sections, April 2017



Plate 38:
Sample section adjacent to
east boundary showing
depth of topsoil & subsoil
natural stoney clay
(garden area of Plot 121)
May 2017



Plate 39:

**Sample section bedrock
excavated adjacent to loop
road on the northeast side
of the site;**

200mm soils above bedrock

May 2017

5. CONCLUSIONS

5.1 The watching brief gave no indication that the site had anything other than agricultural use in the past, at least dating from the late 17th century when land improvements may have been undertaken under the ownership of Penrhos Estate and Vickers Llanfawr Estate.

5.2 Despite the potential archaeological interest of the site and the extent of the groundworks, no significant archaeology was revealed. Although the site lies in close proximity to a number of known archaeological sites dating from the Bronze Age to more recent times, other than the remains of structures recorded in 2012, the watching brief observed evidence of 20th century land drainage only.

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Castlering Archaeology would like to thank Anwyl Homes for contracting the archaeological work; the construction staff on site for Anwyls and Hollingsworth Bros UK Ltd. for their co-operation during the watching brief and all who assisted in the planning and recording works, provision of site plans etc, during the three phases of archaeological work.

Thanks are also due to GAPS for consultation in respect of the three phases of archaeological work.

7. REFERENCES

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014a, *Code of Conduct*. Reading: CIfA

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014b, *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*. Reading: CIfA

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014c, *Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology*. Reading: CIfA

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014d, *Guidelines for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*. Reading: CIfA

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014e, *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*. Reading: CIfA

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

Frost, P., 2012, *Land at Tyddyn Bach, South Stack Road, Holyhead, Anglesey; Existing Building Record* Castlering Archaeology, Report No. 385

Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide*. Online <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/.../morphe-project-managers-guide>

SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers), 2001, *Health and Safety Manual*. Poole

Welsh Office, 2016, *Planning Policy Guidance Wales: Chapter 6 Conserving the Historic Environment. Edition 8* (Online: <http://wales.gov.uk/topics/planning/policy>)

Welsh Office Planning Guidance, 1996, 61/96: *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology* (Online: <http://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/circulars/welshofficecirculars/circular6096>)

APPENDIX 1 - COPY OF THE PROJECT DESIGN

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

PREPARED AT THE REQUEST OF ANWYL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LTD

PREPARED BY PAT FROST BA, MIFA, CONSULTANT ARCHAEOLOGIST

CASTLERING ARCHAEOLOGY

25TH JANUARY 2012

1. PLANNING BACKGROUND

2006 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

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

1.2 The report stated that:

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

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

2007 PRESCRIBED ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

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

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

2007 PROJECT DESIGN

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

2008 PLANNING CONSENT

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

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

JANUARY 2010

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

2. AIMS

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

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

3. METHODOLOGY**BUILDING RECORDING**

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

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

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.9 Any archaeological objects and artefacts recovered during the course of the evaluation will be cleaned, suitably labeled and related to the contexts from which they derived where possible. Following negotiations with the landowner, the artefacts will be treated and stored appropriately prior to deposition at Oriel Ynys Mon, Llangefni.

Suitable treatment will be similarly accorded to any environmental samples, industrial waste and faunal remains, which may be considered appropriate.

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

4. CONTINGENCIES

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

5. POST-FIELDWORK PROGRAMME

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

- Synopsis / non-technical summary;
- statement of objectives and background to the project;
- summary of methodology;
- a full written description of the results of the project;
- finds reports as necessary;

- plan and section drawings to scale, as appropriate;
- photographic illustration, as appropriate;
- conclusion;
- list of all sources consulted;
- archive statement;
- photographic archive list;
- copy of the WSI .

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

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

6. POST-EXCAVATION REQUIREMENTS

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

7. ARCHIVE FORMAT AND DEPOSITION

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

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

8. RESOURCES

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

8.2 Sub-Contracted Elements/Consultants (as necessary)

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

Analysis of Human Remains	Malin Host, York Osteoarchaeology
Analysis of animal bone	Dr Naomi Sykes, University of Nottingham
Ceramics: Roman - post-medieval ceramics & Finds illustration	L. J. Dodd BSc PGDip MIFA, Earthworks Archaeology
Coins	Peter Guest, School of History and Archaeology, University of Cardiff
Dendrochronology	Ian Tyers, Sheffield
Finds conservation	Karen Barker BSc, Antiquities Conservation Service
Iron and Leather	Quita Mould, Freelance

Metalworking consultant	Dr. F. Grant, Freelance
Palaeoenvironmental studies/co-coordinator	Dr. F. Grant, Freelance
Waterlogged timber remains	Ian Tyers, Sheffield
Radiocarbon dating	Dr. Gordon Cook, Scottish Universities Research & Reactor Centre

9. PROGRAMME

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

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

10. GUIDANCE

Castlering Archaeology will abide by the following guidelines:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Treasure Act (1997)

The Burial Act (1857)

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

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

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

11. REFERENCE

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