Archaeological Monitoring Report for Land at

47-49 CASTLE STREET BEAUMARIS

For Dwr Cyrmu

Blair Poole MSc MIfA & Matt Jones MA

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Archaeological Monitoring Report for Land at

47-49 CASTLE STREET BEAUMARIS

Client:	Dwr Cyrmu
Local Authority:	Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn
NGR:	260459,375967
Planning App:	N/A
Author(s):	B Poole & M Jones
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L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

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Abstract

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during trial trenching at Castle Street, Beaumaris, in advance of upgrade works by Dwr Cymru to the services in the area.

The site lies in an area of known Medieval activity and it is possible that the 15th century Town Walls are located in the the immediate vicinity of the site.
Cartographic research indicates that the site layout has remained unchanged since the 19th century, and possibly as far back as the 17th century.

The archaeological monitoring showed that to a depth of 1.6m below ground level, at which point excavation ceased, there was significant Post Medieval build up of material. This material contained modern ceramic, plastic and metal items and several service pipes.

No archaeological features or deposits or interest were encountered during the works.

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1. Introduction

1.1. A need for water main refurbishment has been identified in Beaumaris by Dwr Cymru. In advance of these works a trial hole was excavated at Castle Street, Beaumaris.

1.2. Due to the archaeological and historic significance of Beaumaris, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) requested that archaeological monitoring be carried out on the excavation of the trial hole.

1.3. The Local Authority is Cyngor Sir Ynys Mon, who take archaeological advice from GAPS.

1.4. The site is is located at 47-49 Castle Street, Beaumaris, NGR SH 260459,375967 (FIGURE 1). Work entailed the machine excavation of a 7.6m long, 0.72m wide trench to a maximum depth of 1.6m below ground level.

1.5. The fieldwork was carried out by Matt Jones between 2nd and 5th July 2012. The project carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation produced by L – P : Archaeology and agreed by GAPS in advance of works (APPENDIX 1).

2. Site Background

2.1. PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1.1. Ashley Batten (2012A) of GAPS has commented on the works and states that:

> *'The regional Historic Environment Record shows that no recent archaeological work has been undertaken in close proximity to the proposed location. Normally works within the road would be expected to have a minimal archaeological impact because the ground is usually heavily disturbed by modern services. However, this is a particularly sensitive location and any ground disturbing works in this area would require an archaeological response in order to mitigate the potential impact on below ground remains or deposits. Therefore this will be subject to further work by archaeologists by way of a watching brief.'*

2.1.2. The site lies within the Beaumaris Conservation Area, designated in 1968, which retains much of its medieval street pattern and has been deemed to be of National and International historic importance.

2.1.3. Beaumaris Town Walls have been designated as a Listed Building (5633).

2.1.4. Beaumaris Castle has been designated a World Heritage Site.

2.2. GEOLOGY

2.2.1. The British Geological Survey indicates that the solid geology of the area consists of Ordovician rock, undifferentiated mudstones and sandstone. However, this information is presented in a low resolution and therefore only gives a general indication of the geology of the area.

2.2.2. The superficial deposits are thought to comprise Devensian diamicton deposits.

2.3. TOPOGRAPHY

2.3.1. The site is situated to the east of 47 to 49 Castle street, Beaumaris and is located within the road line (FIGURE 2).

2.3.2. The site lies at an approximate elevation of 5mOD.

2.3.3. The area is mainly residential with some commercial properties nearby.

2.4. HISTORIC BACKGROUND

2.4.1. There are many prehistoric and Roman monuments on Angelsey, however no

remains dating to these periods are known within the vicinity of the site.

2.4.2. The exact date of the founding of Beaumaris is not known . However it is thought that a settlement existed in the area by the Early Medieval period (HINSON 2003). It has been suggested that this was called *Porth Wgyr* and is thought to have been an important sea port (LEWIS 1833).

2.4.3. Hinson (2003) states that in the 9th century, probably around 830AD, Egbert of Wessex invaded the area after conquering Mercia and took the town. This indicates that there was a settlement in the vicinity of the site by this time. Certainly by the 11th century there are records of a settlement at Beaumaris. Following the Norman invasion the Earls of Chester and Shrewsbury led an advance into Wales, capturing the town in 1096 (PUGHE 1848).

2.4.4. Construction for Beaumaris castle began in 1295 on instruction from Edward I, after the rising of Madog ap Llywelyn the previous year (HEMP & HAROLD-HUGHES 1930). The presence of such an impressive castle supports the theory that Beaumaris was an important port and settlement (RCAHMW 1937). Although the castle was ostensibly completed in 1298, it is clear that over the following few centuries extensions and changes were made to the castle and its layout (RCAHMW 1937).

2.4.5. It is thought that the name Beaumaris dates to this period of occupation and is a derivative of the French for beautiful marshes, *beau marai* (OWEN & MORGAN 2007).

2.4.6. During the early 15th century, under the leadership of Owain Glydwr, Beaumaris was captured by the Welsh (TAYLOR 2009). The town was recaptured in 1405 and it was decided that a substantial town wall should be constructed, which was completed by 1414 (TAYLOR 2009). The town walls do not survive as an unbroken defence today, and it is possible that the site lies on or in close proximity to the line of the Medieval town walls (BATTEN 2012B).

2.4.7. By Speeds map of 1610 development can be seen on the site, with Castle Street clearly visible and building lining the street.

2.4.8. By the late 18th century the town had become one of the leading Welsh ports, exporting and importing to and from the Caribbean and America (GRIFFITHS

2004).

2.4.9. The 1889 edition Ordnance Survey map (FIGURE 4) clearly shows the site in detail. The layout of the site can be seen to remain unchanged on the subsequent 1900, 1914 OS map, 1937 RCAHMW plan of Beaumaris, and the 1967 OS map (FIGURES 4 & 5). The site retains this layout at present.

2.4.10. Works to upgrade the road and install 19th and 20th century services are thought to have had a significant impact on any potential buried archaeology on the site.

2.5. AIMS OF WORKS

2.5.1. The trench was located to identify ground conditions in advance of upgrading works.

2.5.2. The aims of the archaeological works were:

- to establish the archaeological date, character and nature of any deposits or features present
- to assess the impact of the future proposals on surviving monuments or remains
- to help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies.

3. Methodology

3.1. A full methodology can be found in the written scheme of investigation (**APPENDIX 2**). A single trench measuring 6m by 0.72m was monitored to a depth of 1.6m below ground level.

3.2. The groundworks were undertaken by mid sized plant using a toothless ditching bucket as agreed with GAPS.

3.3. A suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist monitored all machine excavation activities to ensure that appropriate care was taken during the removal of homogeneous Post Medieval and modern disturbed deposits.

3.4. All features were recorded stratigraphically in accordance with the written scheme of investigation.

4. Results

4.1. The results below describe the stratigraphic sequence and archaeology recorded within the trial trench excavated on the site. Deposits are shown in (parenthesis). All depths are given below ground level (BGL) unless otherwise stated.

4.2. The trench was separated into three areas in order to allow the road to remain open during works. The three areas are represented by a trench in the northern carriageway of the road, *Area 1*, a continuation of this trench in the southern carriageway of the road, *Area 2*, and a continuation of the trench in pavement, *Area 3*.

4.3. These trenches all showed the same stratigraphic sequence, with the exception of the layers immediately below the tarmac and paving stones.

4.4. The trench measured 7.6m by 0.72 in plan along a north south axis and was excavated to a depth of 1.60m.

Area 1 & Area 2

4.5. The combined length of Area 1 and Area 2 measured 6m in length by 0.72m in width. The maximum depth of excavation was 1.6m.

Plate 1 - West facing section of trench. 2m scale

4.6. The upper layer of the road consisted of a modern tarmac (01), which measured 0.15m thick (PLATE 1). Below this was a layer of rough uneven cobbles of mixed sizes with some compact sand (02) 0.19 to 0.25m thick (FIGURE 6). This layer also

contained some crushed brick and is interpreted as a hard-core foundation layer for the road.

4.7. The hard core layer was bedded in to a mixed light sandy gravel (03) 0.10 to 0.18m thick with frequent small and rounded and sub angular stones. Below this was a mixed brown clay slit (04), which measured 0.20 to 0.25m thick. Within (04) gravels and crushed oyster shell were identified.

4.8. The lowest excavated deposit (05) consisted of small rounded and sub-angular stones, though to be beach pebbles. Deposit (05) was not fully excavated and extended beyond the base of the trench at 1.6m. It is within this layer that all the service cables and pipes (**PLATE 2**) were observed at mixed depths (TABLE 1).

Plate 2 - Overall view of trench, looking north. 2m scale

Description	Depth
Old Iron gas pipe with modern skin	0.50m
Old Iron pipe (unknown use)	0.70m
Ceramic pipe (unknown use)	1.10m
Ceramic pipe (unknown use) with modern blue plastic repair	1.10m
Steel pipe	1.10m
Smaller Iron pipe (unknown use)	1.30m
Ceramic pipe (unknown use)	1.45m

Table 1 – Location, from north to south, showing depth of services within (05)

Area 3

4.8.1. The trench through the pavement area measured 1.60m in length and 0.64m in width by 0.70m deep. As with areas 1 and 2 this was aligned along a north south axis.

4.8.2. The surface was of large pavement slabs (01) measuring 0.08m thick over a layer of crushed blue grey slate (02) 0.18m thick.

4.8.3. Deposit (03), 0.40m thick, was a mixed layer of cobbles and gravels in a mid brown silt clay soil. This was similar to (02) within the carriageway and is thought to represent the same deposit. This layer contained plastic sheeted cables at a depth of 0.40m from the top of the trench.

4.8.4. Underlying (03) was (04), which could be seen to represent the same deposit as (05) within the carriageway. At 0.7m below the pavement surface excavation ceased when a square ceramic cover used to protect cables was uncovered.

5. Summary & Conclusions

5.1. An archaeological watching brief was carried out on a trial trench at Castle Street, Beaumaris. The works were carried out in advance of upgrade works by Dwr Cymru to the services in the area.

5.2. The archaeological monitoring was carried out by Matt Jones on behalf of Dwr Cymru between 2nd and 5th July 2012.

5.3. The site lies in an area of known Medieval activity. It is possible that the 15th century Town Walls are located on in the the immediate vicinity of the site. Cartographic research suggests that the site layout has remained unchanged since the 19th century However, 19th and 20th century works to the road and services are thought to have had an impact on any potential buried archaeology on the site.

5.4. The results of the archaeological monitoring of the trial trench shows that there is a significant Post Medieval build up of material on the site extending to a depth of 1.6m below ground level, where excavation ceased.

5.5. All deposits encountered during the monitoring were dated to the 20th century and contained modern material and service pipes. No archaeological features or deposits or interest were encountered during the works.

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CARTOGRAPHIC

John Speed's Map of Beaumaris, 1610

Ordnance Survey Map of Beaumaris, 1889 – 1:2,500

Ordnance Survey Map of Beaumaris, 1900 – 1:2,500

Ordnance Survey Map of Beaumaris, 1914 – 1:2,500

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) Map of Beaumaris, 1937

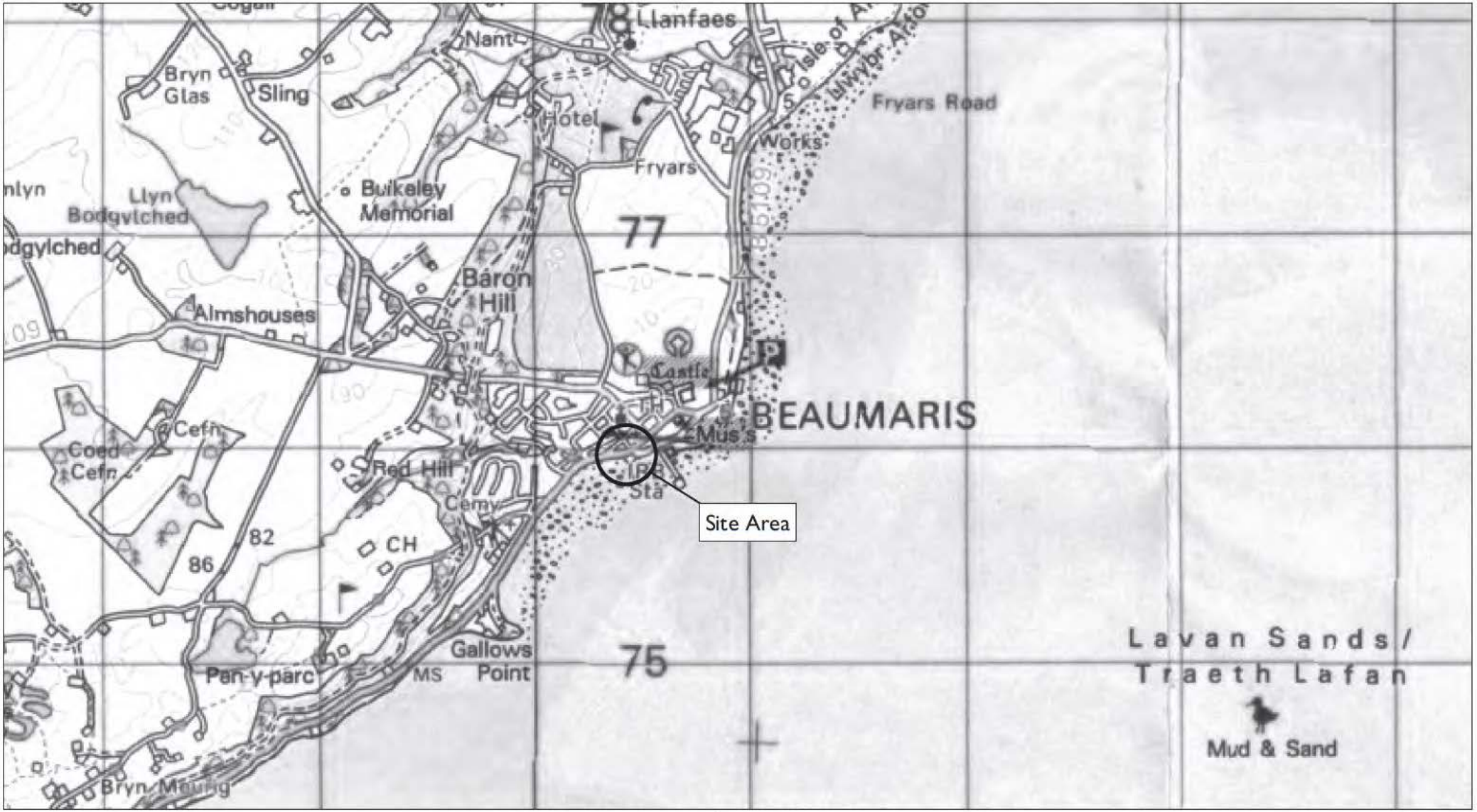
Ordnance Survey Map of Beaumaris, 1967 – 1:2,500

Ordnance Survey Map of Beaumaris, 2010 – 1:2,500

Ordnance Survey Landranger Map 115: Yr Wyddfa / Snowdon, 2011 – 1:50,000

FIGURES

FIGURE 1 // Site Location General



Scale 1:25,000 @ A4

0 1,000m

PROJECT // 1370C - Castle Street. Beaumaris

DESCRIPTION // Site Location General

DOC REF: LP1370C-WBR-v1

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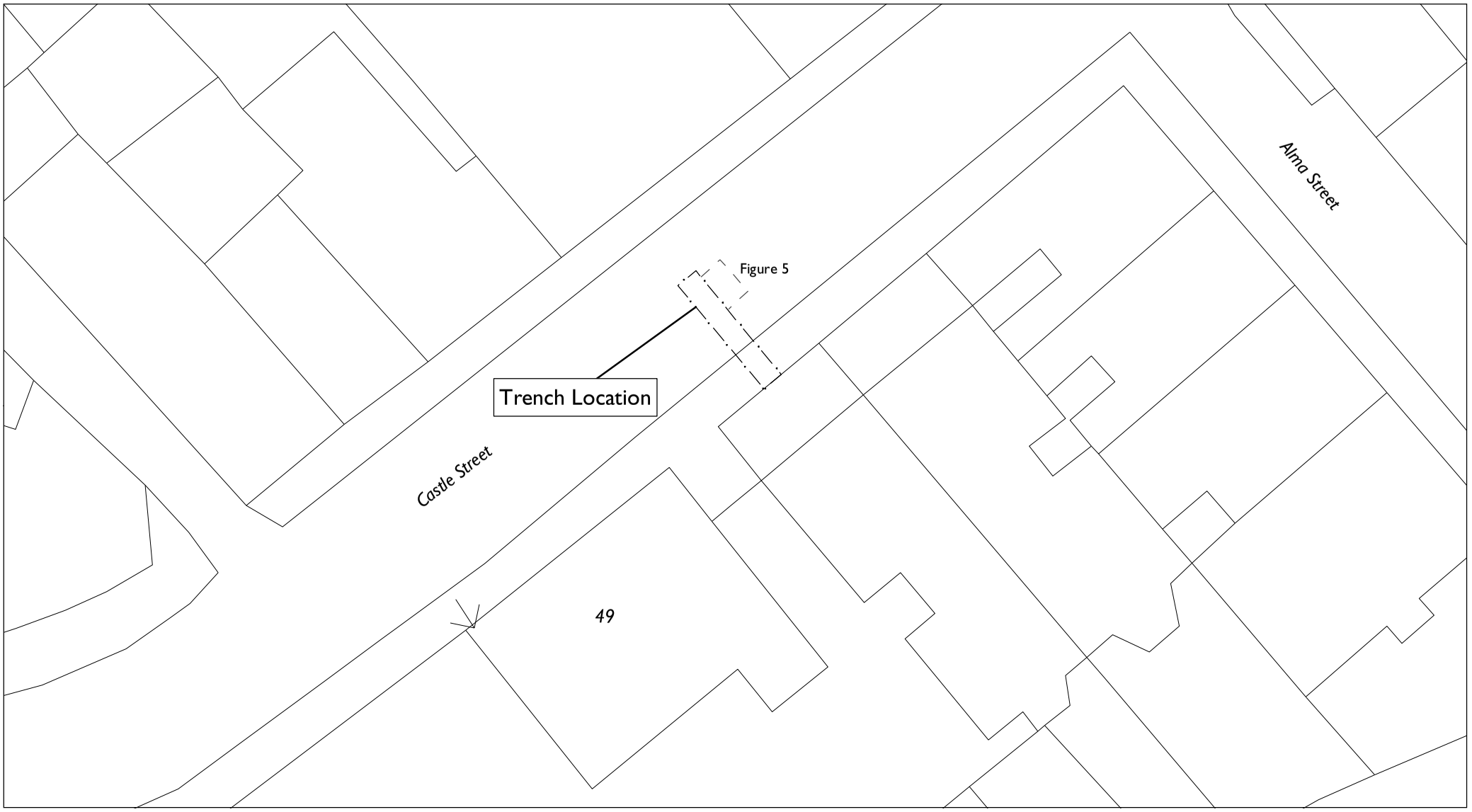
FIGURE 2 // Site Location Detail



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0 10m

N

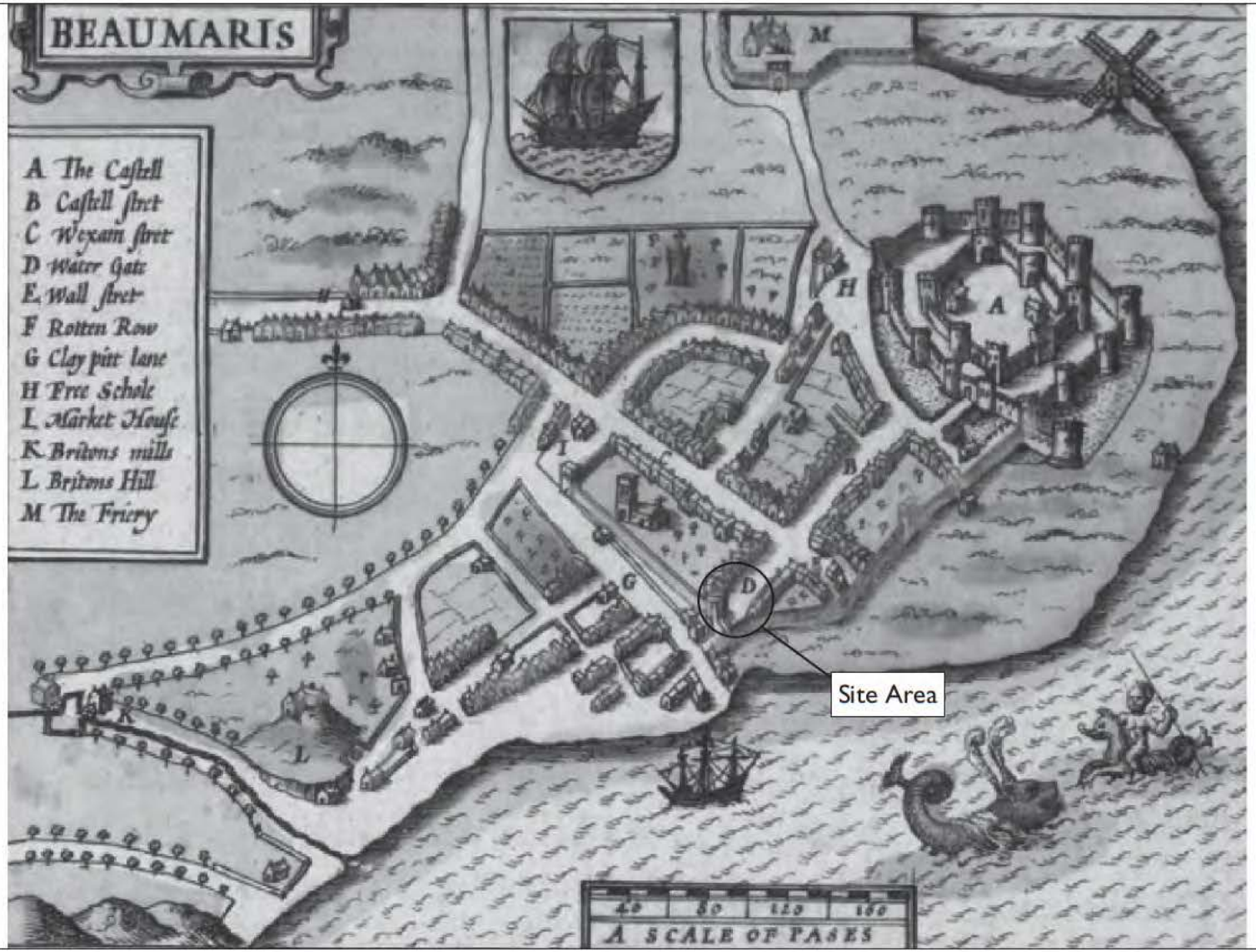
PROJECT // 1370C - Castle Street. Beaumaris

DESCRIPTION // Site Location Detail

DOC REF: LP1370C-WBRv1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 3 // John Speed's Map of 1610



Not to scale. For illustration only

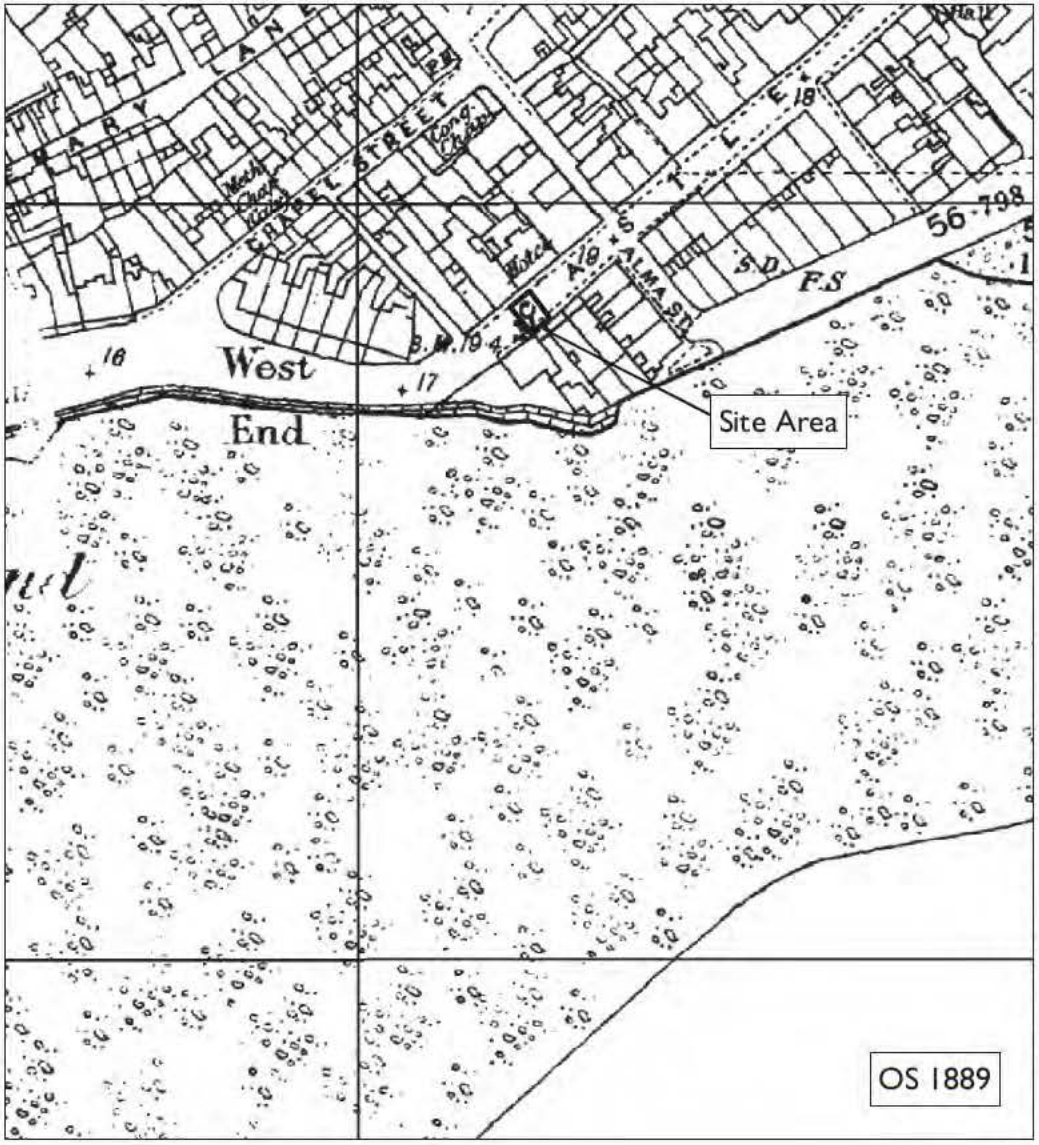
PROJECT // 1370C - Castle Street. Beaumaris

DESCRIPTION // John Speed's Map of 1610

DOC REF: LP1370C-WBRv1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 4 // OS Maps of 1889 & 1900



Scale 1:2,000 @ A4

0 100m

PROJECT // 1370C- Castle Street, Beaumaris

DESCRIPTION // Ordnance Survey Maps of 1889 & 1900

DOC REF: LP1370C-WBR-v1

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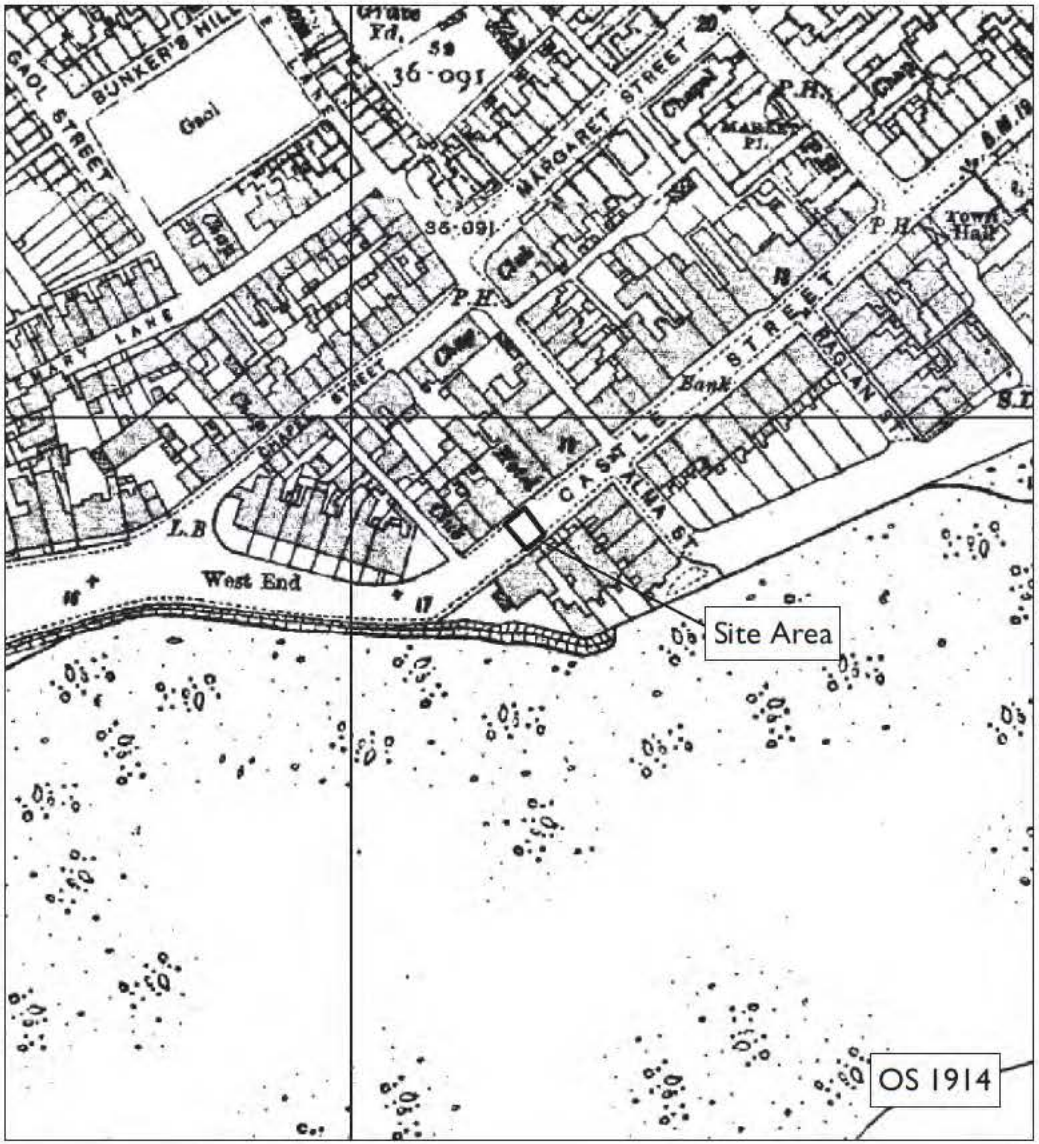
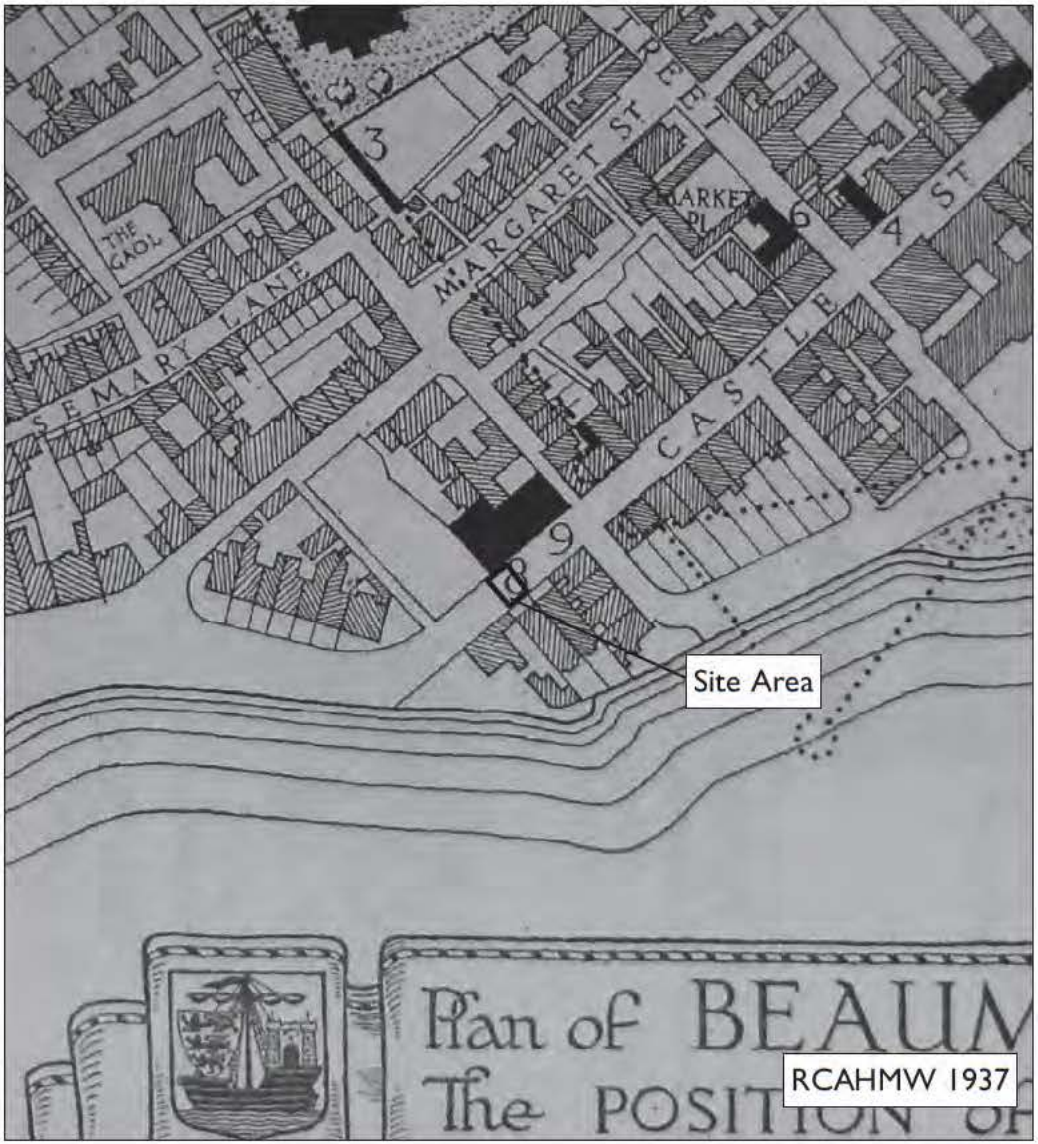
FIGURE 5 // OS 1914 & RCAHMW Map 1937





Scale 1:2,000 @ A4

0 100m

PROJECT // 1370C- Castle Street, Beaumaris

DESCRIPTION // Ordnance Survey Map of 1914 & RCAHMW Map of 1937

DOC REF: LP1370C-WBR-v1

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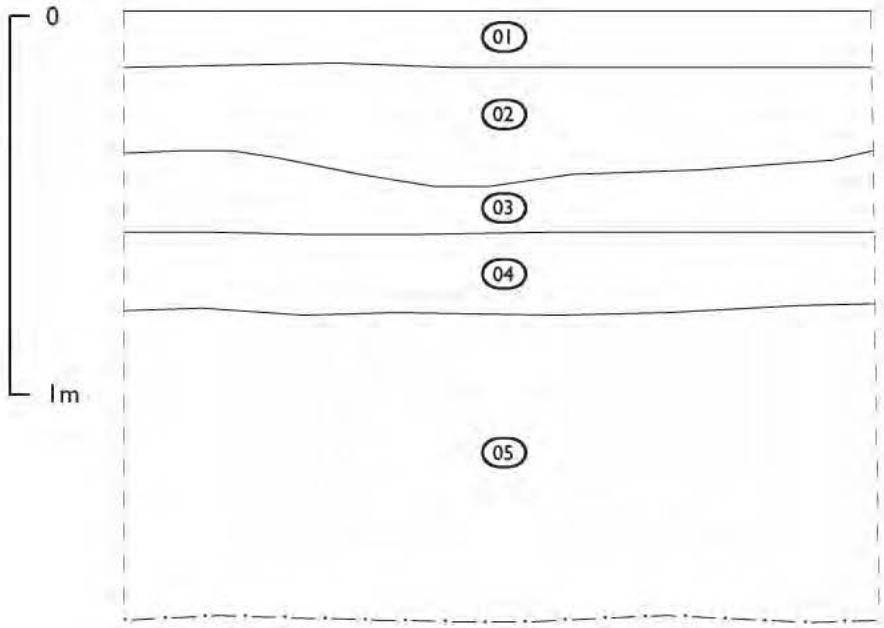
FIGURE 6 // West Facing Sample Section



Scale 1:20 @ A4

PROJECT // 1370C - Castle Street, Beaumaris

DESCRIPTION // West facing sample section of trench

DOC REF: LP1370C-WBRv1

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PROJECT DESIGN

APPENDIX 1

Specification for Archaeological Monitoing at

47-49 CASTLE STREET BEAUMARIS

For Dwr Cyrmu

Blair Poole MSc MIfA

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Specification for Archaeological Monitoing at

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Client:	Dwr Cyrmu
Local Authority:	Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn
NGR:	260459,375967
Planning App:	N/A
Author(s):	B Poole
Doc Ref:	LP1370C-SWB-v1.2
Date:	June 12

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1. Introduction

1.1. Prior to water main refurbishment at Castle Street, Beaumaris, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) have requested that Dwr Cymru instigate archaeological mitigation measures on the excavation of a trial trench crossing Castle Street.

1.2. GAPS have indicated that no recent archaeological work has been undertaken in close proximity to the proposed location, NGR SH 260459,375967 (FIGURE 1), and although normally works within the road would be expected to have a minimal archaeological impact, this is a known sensitive location. As such archaeological monitoring has been requested on any ground disturbing works in this area.

1.3. This project design has been prepared by Blair Poole of L – P : Archaeology on behalf of Dwr Cymru in response to GAPS request.

1.4. The Local Authority is Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn, who take archaeological advice from Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS), who will continue to monitor works at the site to ensure the correct standards and practices are adhered to.

1.5. L – P : Archaeology have allotted an internal site code of BMS/CS 12 for this site.

1.6. The project will be directed by Blair Poole of L – P : Archaeology with fully qualified and experienced archaeological site staff.

1.7. All site staff will undergo full site induction upon arriving for any relevant site visit, and all relevant health and safety procedures will be adhered to at all times.

2. Planning Background

2.1. Planning Policy Wales, 4th edition (2011) and the associated Welsh Office Circulars 60/96 and 61/96 provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains within a planning context. These documents supplement the Adopted Unitary Development Plan Policies relating to archaeology.

2.2. Planning Policy Wales (2011) outlines the Welsh Assembly's planning policies. The historic environment is discussed within Chapter 6. Welsh Office Circulars 60/96 - Planning and Historic Environment: Archaeology, and Welsh Office Circular 61/96 - Planning and the Historic Environment; Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas, advise on legislation and procedures relating to historic buildings, conservation areas and archaeology.

2.3. Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn and Gwynedd Council have a Joint Local Development Plan (JLDP) based on Gwynedd's Unitary Development Plan. The relevant policy contained within the UDP is as follows:

POLICY B7

Proposals that will damage or destroy archaeological remains of national importance (whether scheduled or not) or their setting will be refused.

A development which affects other archaeological remains will be permitted only if the need for the development overrides the significance of the archaeological remains.

In areas where there are likely to be archaeological remains, the developer will be required to commission either an Archaeological Assessment and/or field evaluation in order to determine the archaeological impact of the proposed development before the Planning Authority determines the application. The assessment/evaluation results must be submitted with the planning application, in addition to a plan showing how the impact of the proposal on the archaeological remains will be mitigated.

If a proposed development would affect nationally important archaeological remains, then the developer should prepare sympathetic plans, which retain the remains in situ. Where preservation in situ is not feasible planning conditions or agreements will be used in appropriate cases to ensure that the work of excavating and recording the remains takes place prior to commencement of the development.

Schemes that will facilitate the appropriate management and interpretation of archaeological sites for educational or tourism purposes will be supported.

2.4. Ashley Batten of GAPS has commented on the works and states that:

> *'The regional Historic Environment Record shows that no recent archaeological work has been undertaken in close proximity to the proposed location. Normally works within the road would be expected to have a minimal archaeological impact because the ground is usually heavily disturbed by modern services. However, this is a particularly sensitive location and any ground disturbing works in this area would require an archaeological response in order to mitigate the potential impact on below ground remains or deposits. Therefore this will be subject to further work by archaeologists by way of a watching brief.'*

2.5. The site lies within the Beaumaris Conservation Area, designated in 1968, which retains much of its medieval street pattern and has been deemed to be of National and International historic importance.

2.6. Beaumaris Town Walls have been designated as a Listed Building (5633).

2.7. Beaumaris Castle has been designated a World Heritage Site.

2.8. The location of the proposals may lie close to the Medieval town walls. If this is the case then any remains relating to the walls encountered during groundworks would be nationally significant. Preservation in situ would therefore be deemed appropriate.

3. Geology & Topography

3.1. GEOLOGY

3.1.1. The British Geological Survey indicates that the solid geology of the area consists of Ordovician rock, undifferentiated mudstones and sandstone. However this information is presented in a low resolution and therefore only gives a general indication of the geology of the area.

3.1.2. The superficial deposits are thought to comprise Devensian diamicton deposits.

3.2. TOPOGRAPHY

3.2.1. The site is situated to the east of 47 to 49 Castle street, Beaumaris and is located within the road line (FIGURE 2).

3.2.2. The site lies at an approximate elevation of 5mOD.

3.2.3. The area is mainly residential with some commercial properties nearby.

4. Aims of Works

4.1. The trench will be located within the footpath and carriageway, as determined by Dwr Cymru, specifically to identify ground conditions.

4.2. The objectives of the archaeological works are:

- to establish the archaeological date, character and nature of any deposits or features present
- to assess the impact of the future proposals on surviving monuments or remains
- to help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies.

5. Methodology

5.1. A single trench measuring 6.5m north south by 1m east west is to be excavated to a minimum depth of 2.5m below current ground level. The location of the trench can be seen in **ERROR: REFERENCE SOURCE NOT FOUND**.

5.2. The initial groundworks will be undertaken using appropriately sized plant as agreed with GAPS. This is suggested as being an 8 tonne 360 degree machine with a toothless ditching bucket.

5.3. A suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist will monitor all machine excavation activities to ensure that appropriate care is taken during the removal of homogeneous post medieval and modern disturbed deposits.

5.4. All machine excavation will be undertaken in spits. The groundworks will be closely monitored and care will be taken to observe all deposits for archaeological significance.

5.5. Undifferentiated topsoil and overburden of recent origin will be removed in successive spits down to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon. Under no circumstances will the site simply be machine excavated to natural without regard for the possible survival of archaeological deposits above the natural.

5.6. All features are to be recorded stratigraphically, both in plan and section.

5.7. Should access be required to archaeologically investigate and record any features or deposits at depth then practical measures will be implemented to ensure safe access. It is proposed that this would consist of widening of the trench and the erection of stabilising panels or sheet piling.

5.8. Hand cleaning by context will be undertaken within the trenches to clearly identify the location and extent of any features. All features will be hand excavated to meet the research requirements of the project to adequately record the archaeological deposits and associated features or remains.

5.9. Excavated material will be examined in order to retrieve artefacts to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts.

5.10. All finds which constitute Treasure Trove under the 1996 Treasure Act for England

and Wales will be reported to the coroner by the finder within 14 days of discovery.

5.11. Relevant specialists will be used if required, however, only under agreement by the client.

6. Health and Safety

6.1. This section represents pertinent supplementary information. A full risk assessment has been prepared separately and is available on request.

6.2. All relevant health and safety regulations will be followed. Barriers, hoardings and warning notices will be installed as appropriate. Safety helmets/boots and high visibility jackets will be used by all personnel as necessary.

6.3. No personnel will work in deep unsupported excavations. Where the installation of temporary support work and other attendance are required, these will be provided as necessary.

6.4. All archaeological sections will be backfilled upon completion of the fieldwork for safety reasons, unless the applicant or developer has given written instructions to the contrary.

6.5. The site shall have at least one qualified first aider present at any time and all accidents and injuries shall be reported accordingly to HSE and RIDDOR guidelines. All relevant procedures are held within the full risk assessment.

6.6. All staff and visitors shall undergo a full site induction and will be shown the Risk Assessment. Staff shall sign and date their copies of the risk assessment and visitors shall be required to sign a declaration stating that they shall abide by the site safety guidelines. Copies of these documents are available on request.

7. Recording

7.1. A site code has be allocated to the site by L – P : Archaeology, BMS/CS 12. This code will be used to label (using appropriate materials not adhesive labels) all sheets, plans and other drawings; all context and recording sheets; all photographs (but not negatives); all other elements of the documentary archive.

7.2. The written recording system used will follow the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual (SPENCE 1994).

7.3. Context sheets will include all relevant stratigraphic relationships and for complex stratigraphy a separate matrix diagram will be employed. This matrix will be fully checked during the course of the excavation. If there is any doubt over recording techniques, the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual will be used as a guide.

7.4. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets. Sample registers, finds recording sheets, access catalogues, and photo record cards will also be used.

7.5. A site location plan will be prepared (OS 1:1250) showing the investigation areas and development site in relation to surrounding locality and street pattern.

7.6. This will be supplemented by a plan at 1:500 (or 1:1000), which will show the location of the excavation trench in relation to the development area. The locations of the OS bench marks used and site TBM will also be indicated.

7.7. Detailed plans will be drawn at an appropriate scale, usually 1:10 or 1:20.

7.8. The extent of any visible archaeological deposits will be recorded in plan. Long sections showing layers and any cut features will be drawn at 1:50. Short sections will be drawn at 1:20.

7.9. Sections containing significant deposits, including half sections, will be drawn at an appropriate scale, usually 1:10 or 1:20. All sections will be related to the Ordnance Datum using spot heights and registers of sections and plans will be kept.

7.10. Upon completion of each significant feature a minimum of one section will be drawn. The stratigraphy will be recorded, even if no archaeological deposits have

been identified.

7.11. An adequate photographic record will be made of any significant archaeological remains in both plan and section. This will include images illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation.

7.12. A register of all photographs taken will be kept on standardised forms.

7.13. A Harris Matrix stratification diagram will be compiled on site.

8. Finds and Samples

8.1. All identified finds, artefacts, industrial and faunal remains will be collected and retained. Certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. No finds will, however, be discarded without the prior approval of the nominated representative of the local authority.

8.2. Unstratified material recovered from the spoil is to be recovered and included with the finds assemblage.

8.3. Material dating to the 19th century shall be retained and included with the finds assemblage.

8.4. All finds will be washed and processed to local standards by L – P : Archaeology.

8.5. The finds assemblage will be subject to summary analysis, dating classification and storage according to the local standards.

8.6. The following classes of finds will be assessed, in house, by L – P : Archaeology:

- Post Medieval ceramic assemblage
- Post Medieval glass assemblage
- Construction material
- Wood

8.7. Where external finds specialists are required, as determined on site, these finds will be assessed by relevant specialists.

8.8. Marking of finds will include the Museum Accession Number, Finds Number and Context Number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self-sealing plastic bags marked with the same Accession Number, Finds and Context Number. Storage will be by standard storage boxes that comply with relevant local specifications.

8.9. The finds assemblage will be retained for deposition with the site archive in the relevant Museum, to be agreed with GAPS. Documentary material including the paper archive, photographic negatives and prints will be stored in boxes to the local standards.

8.10. Photographic negatives will be stored in archival quality polypropylene sleeves with strip divisions, three ring holes, centres 107mm apart and dimensions no greater than, 255mm (from the punched side to the opposite edge) by 300mm. The sleeve should have a white writing strip.

8.11. Packaging of all organic finds and metalwork will follow the UKIC/Rescue guidelines, 'First Aid for Finds'. 3rd edition 1998. Any necessary, conservation and treatment of wood or metalwork will be arranged in conjunction with GAPS and specialist conservators.

8.12. All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to the relevant local standards.

8.13. Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation "Conservation Guideline No. 2". Appropriate guidance set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions "Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (1991)" will also be followed, as will the current IFA guidelines.

8.14. Environmental samples will be collected from relevant deposits on agreement with the GAPS such as: riverine silts, pit and ditch fills, deposits overlying floors and contexts relating to refuse disposal, and contexts where organic survival is apparent or suspected. Ongoing communication with environmental specialists will ensure that appropriate samples will be taken during the investigation to satisfy the specialist requirements.

8.15. Should such deposits be encountered during the course of the groundworks the advice of the local Archaeological planning advisor will be sought. A visit will be arranged to determine the importance that will be attached to the deposits exposed during the investigation. If it is considered appropriate these will be sampled by a specialist in accordance with A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis (MURPHY & WILTSHIRE 1994). These deposits will be subject to the following treatment:

- Organic samples will be subject to appropriate specialist analysis. There may be a requirement to submit timbers to dendrochronological analysis and to process some

samples to provide C14 dating.

- For carbonised remains, bulk samples a minimum of 10 litres (but up to 30 litres for early prehistoric features) will be collected.
- Bulk samples of 40 - 60 litres will be taken from waterlogged deposits for analysis of macroscopic plant remains
- Columns for pollen analysis will be taken where appropriate
- Mollusc samples will be gathered when required.

8.16. Other bulk samples for small animal bones and other small artefacts maybe taken from appropriate deposits depending on the aims of the project.

8.17. Residues and any retained samples will be treated as part of the finds assemblage.

8.18. Ceramic material will be subject to spot dating on site and, where necessary, subsequent analysis will be undertaken in conjunction with the reference types and any series held by any relevant local museums.

9. Reporting

9.1. The report will comprise a written description of the sources consulted, significant features identified during research and can be used to inform the client of any potential archaeological issues on the site in question. The report will also aid the curatorial service in their determination of any further work that may be required on the site.

9.2. The report will include:

- A concise non-technical summary of the results
- An explanation of the circumstances of the project, including references to the planning application
- Location of the site, given to an accurate national grid reference
- A summary of the sites geology and topography
- A summary of the historical background of the site
- A description of the aims and methodology employed during investigation
- A description of the archaeological data identified supported by scale illustrations and photographic evidence
- An interpretation of the results
- A full bibliography
- A description of the nature, extent and condition of the archaeological finds
- Summary and conclusion of archaeological works, including comment on the significance of the results both locally and nationally

9.3. A bound copy of the report will be sent to the client, a copy will be sent to GAPS and a further copy sent to the National Monuments Record. A single bound copy and digital version in pdf format will be submitted to the HER.

9.4. Copyright of all material within the programme shall remain with L – P : Archaeology, however the client and the local planning authority will be given a license to use such material for educational, public and research purposes.

10. Archive

10.1. The site code will be used to mark all plans, drawings, context and recording sheets, photographs and other site material during excavation.

10.2. The integrity of the site archive will be maintained. All finds and records will properly be curated by a single organisation, and be available for public consultation. Appropriate guidance set out in the MGC "Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections" (1992), and the SMA's draft "Selection, Retention and Disposal of Archaeological Collections" (1992) will be followed in all circumstances.

10.3. The minimum acceptable standard for the archival report is defined in the "Management of Archaeological Projects" 5.4 and Appendix 3. It will include all materials recovered (or the comprehensive record of such materials) and all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. It will also contain a site matrix, a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.

10.4. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (1990) will be followed. Arrangements for the curation of the site archive will be agreed with the appropriate museum.

10.5. Pursuant to these agreements the archive will be presented to the appropriate museum within 6 months of the completion of the project (unless alternative arrangements have been agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority). In addition, written confirmation from the client will be provided for the transfer of ownership.

10.6.A short summary of the results of the work, even if negative, will be submitted to the relevant Historic Environment Record (using the appropriate archaeological report forms).

11. Agreement

11.1. This recommended format attempts to define best practice but cannot fully anticipate all contingencies. Material changes are however only to be made with the prior written approval of Dwr Cymru and GAPS.

SOURCES CONSULTED

STANDARDS & GUIDANCE

ENGLISH HERITAGE, 1991. *Management of Archaeological Projects*

INSTITUTE OF FIELD ARCHAEOLOGISTS, 2006. *Guidelines for Archaeological Evaluations*

INSTITUTE OF FIELD ARCHAEOLOGISTS, 2006. *Guidelines for Archaeological Excavations*

INSTITUTE OF FIELD ARCHAEOLOGISTS, 2006. *Guidelines for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

LEIGH D, WATKINSON D (ED.) AND NEAL V (ED.) 1993. *First Aid for Finds*. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works, Archaeology Section.

MUSEUMS & GALLERIES COMMISSION, 1992. *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*

MURPHY, P & WILTSHIRE, P. 1994. *A proposed scheme for evaluating plant macrofossil preservation in some archaeological deposits,* Circa ea, 11(1), 1-6

SPENCE, C. 1994. *Archaeological Site Manual*, London: Museum of London.

UNITED KINGDOM INSTITUTE FOR CONSERVATION, 1991. *Conservation Guideline No. 2*

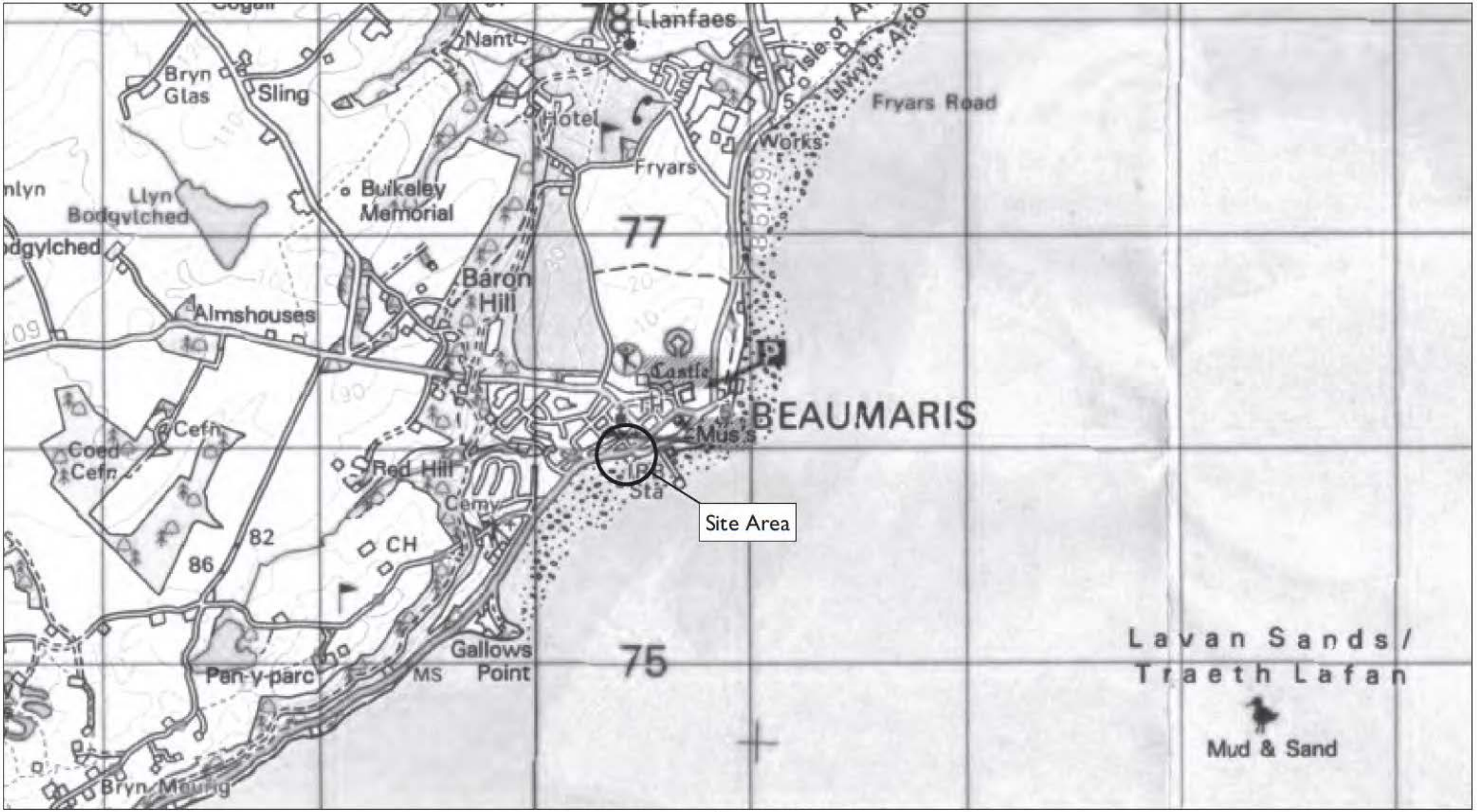
UNITED KINGDOM INSTITUTE FOR CONSERVATION, 1990. *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*

WALKER K 1990. *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage.* United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

WATKINSON, D & NEAL, V. 1998. *First Aid for Finds*, London: RESCUE.

FIGURES

FIGURE 1 // Site Location General



Scale 1:25,000 @ A4

0 1,000m

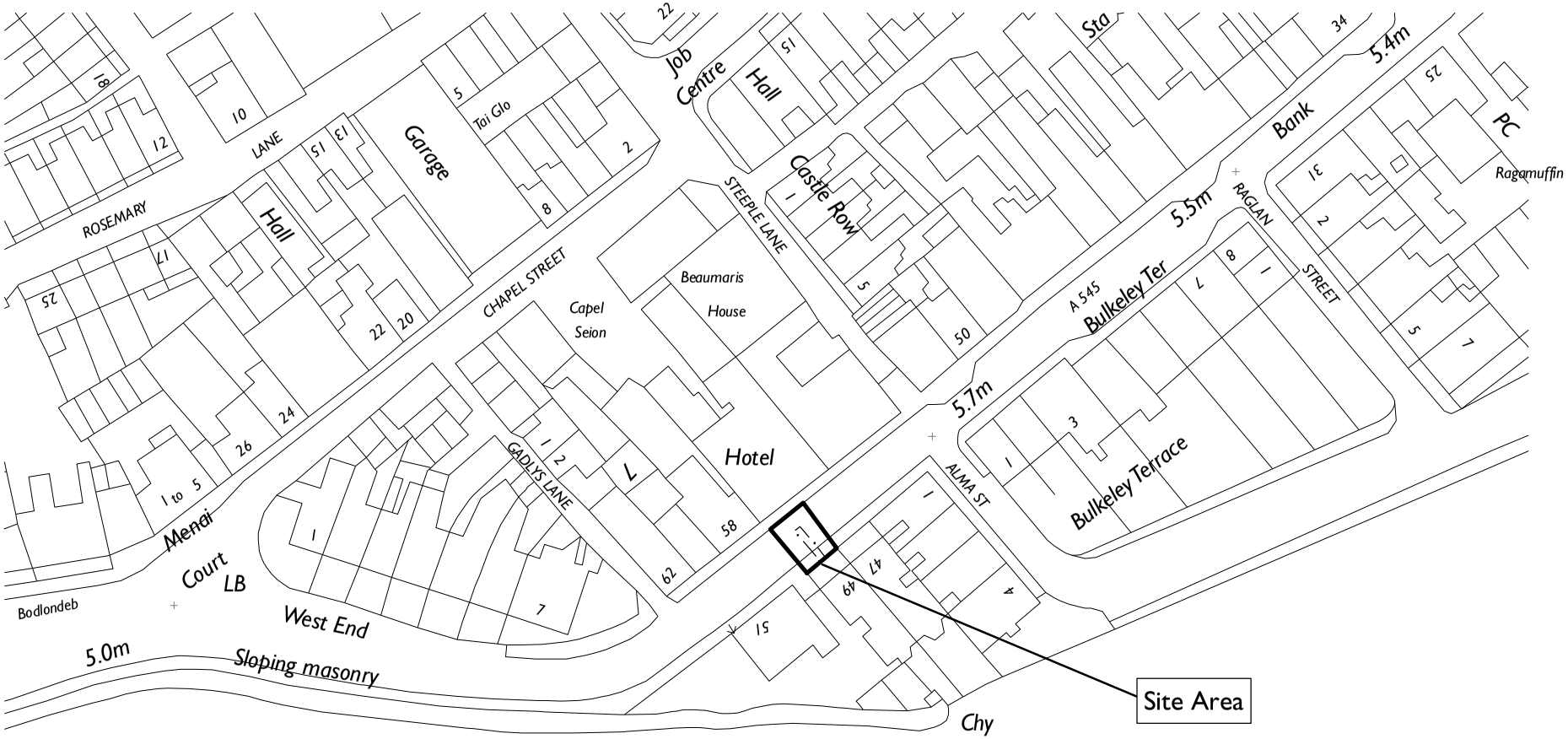
PROJECT // 1370C - Castle Street. Beaumaris

DESCRIPTION // Site Location General

DOC REF: LP1370C-SWB-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 2 // Site Location Detail



Scale 1:1,000 @ A4

0 50m

N

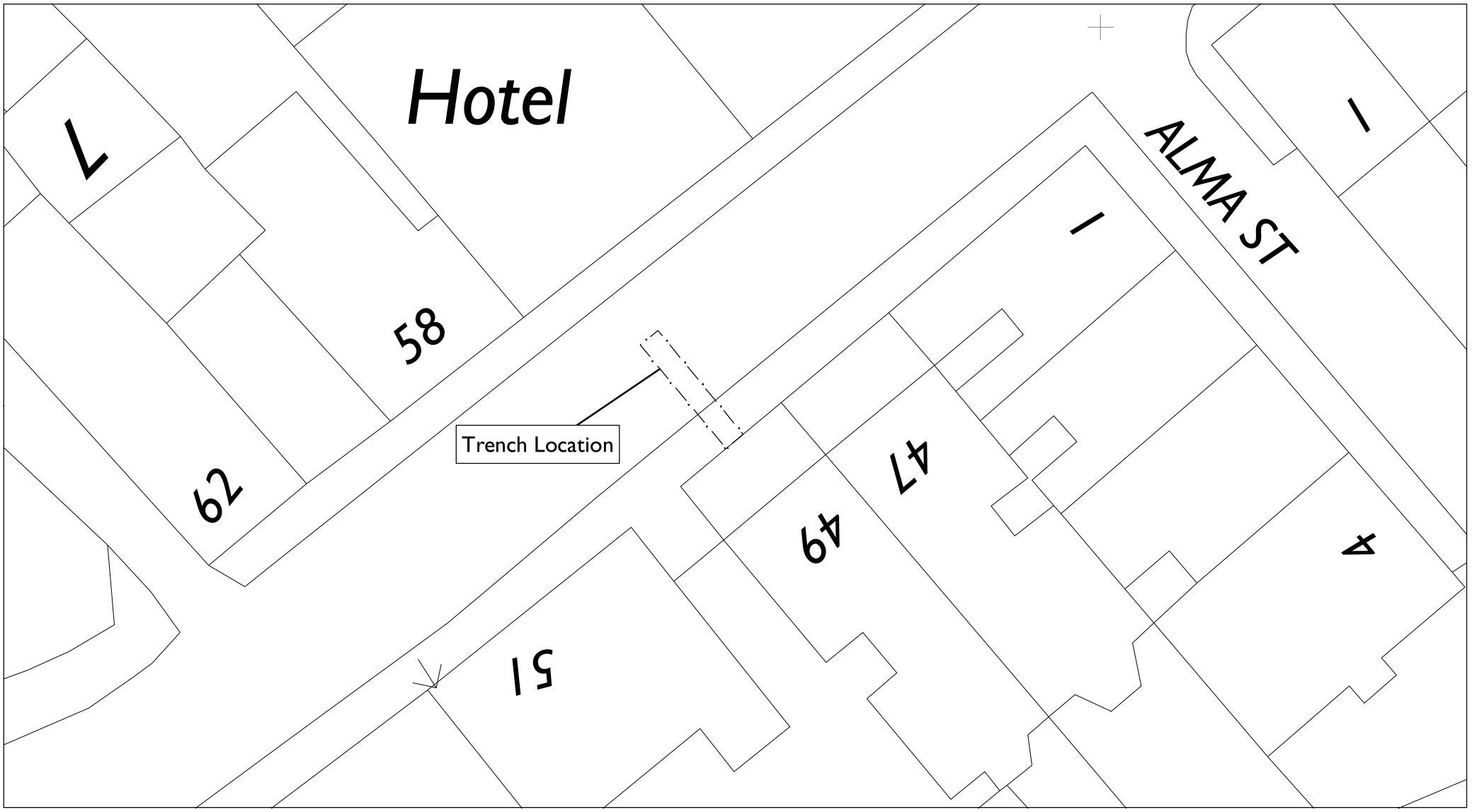
PROJECT // 1370C - Castle Street. Beaumaris

DESCRIPTION // Site Location Detail

DOC REF: LP1370C-SWB-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 3 // Trench Location



Scale 1:250 @ A4

0 10m

N

PROJECT // 1370C - Castle Street. Beaumaris

DESCRIPTION // Trench Location

DOC REF: LP1370C-SWB-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

TRIAL PIT REQUEST

APPENDIX 1

Trial Pit / Borehole Request

Page 1

TP No & Contract No	A991.S.120.018	Costain	
Name of Asset or Output	47 and 49 Castle Street, Beaumaris		
Address	Castle Street Beaumaris, LL58 8BB		
		XY Ref	X and Y 260459,375967
Date Work Request Raised	12.12.2011		
Raised by (Name)	Vic Mohun (MWA)		

Important Information and requirements	Yes	No	Not Applicable	No Response
Has PM been consulted in TH location(s)?	X			
Has Contractor been consulted in TH location(s)?		X		
Have utility drawings been attached to this request?	X			
DCWW access permit (AF01) required?				
Contractor				
Risk Assessment / Method Statement provided and approved before works commence?				
Permit to dig provided?				
Welfare Arrangements - What is being provided?				

Description of Work Required (Inc Ref to Attached Drawing)	**Mandatory** Date Results Required by (ASAP not an option)
Excavate trial pit No1 (TP1) situated in the footpath and carriageway and expose the invert of the existing foul drain from property no, 49 Castle Street, Beaumaris. The depth of this drain is assumed to be 2.5m below existing footpath level. Trial pit is approximately 6.5m in length and spans from outside of the boundary wall of no 49 Castle Street (footpath) to just over the combined DCWW sewer shown on the trial pit location plan attached (approx centre line of carriageway). The purpose of the trial pit is to locate all charted and uncharted services and to provide soil samples for WAC testing. Trial pit must not be backfilled until inspected by a representative of Costain. The position, nature (type), condition and level of all located services detailed on the drawing below are to be recorded and locations triangulated to static features (as per trial pit log example) and recorded on the Trial pit log. All levels should be related to Ordnance Datum Newlyn. Photographs of trial pit must be taken showing all relevant information. Any visual or olfactory evidence of ground contamination and presence of groundwater should be duly recorded. Samples from each visible strata are to be taken as per trial pit sampling procedure listed at rear of document. Ground conditions are to be recorded on the trial pit log using the description chart attached to each trial pit log. **A road closure will be required** and a Traffic Management plan must be produced and agreed prior to commencement of activities and agreed order of trial pits and subsequent TMA notices must be adhered to and procedure followed. Any penalties incurred due to non-compliance of this legislation will be reclaimed from the Contractor.	

Diagram of TP – from Drawing