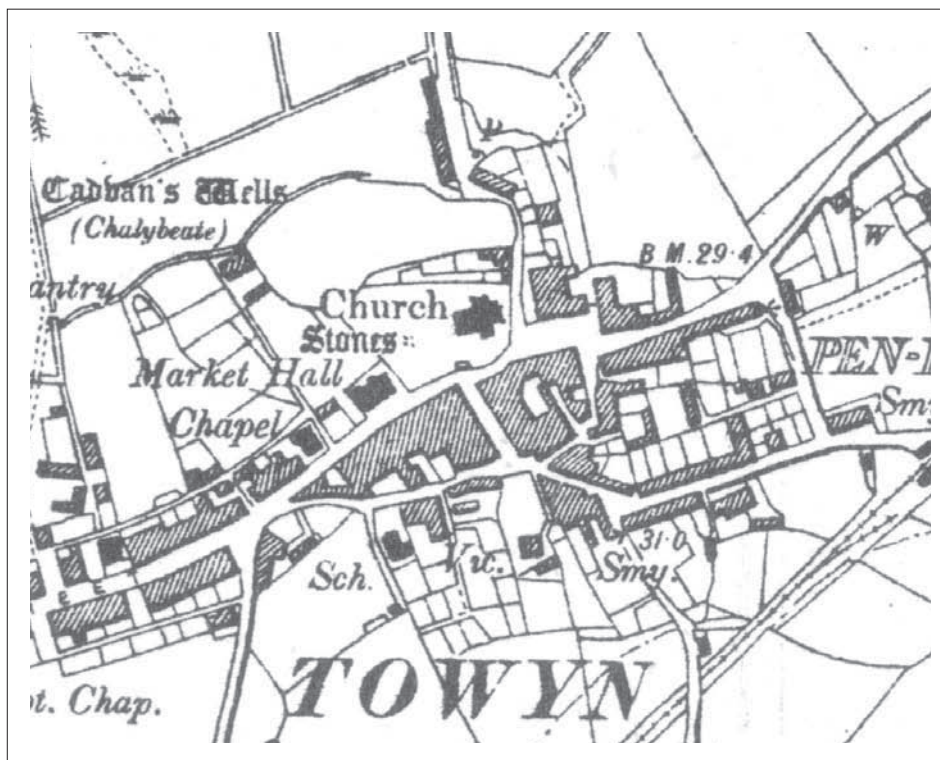


Archaeology Wales

Red Lion Street, Tywyn Gwynedd

Desk Based Research & Watching Brief



By
Chris E Smith BA (Hons) MA MIfA
Report No. 1128

Archaeology Wales

Red Lion Street, Tywyn Gwynedd

Desk Based Research & Watching Brief

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Report No: 1128

Date: April 2013

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Non-Technical Summary

This report results from work undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) for Mr John Allen of Allen's Properties Ltd. It draws upon the results gained by supporting desk based research and an archaeological watching brief on groundworks at Red Lion Street, Tywyn, Gwynedd, as part of the submission of a planning application for the construction of residential properties.

The remains of two backfilled cellars were identified during the Watching Brief, one in the north and one in the centre of the site. The more central structure was on an alignment that suggests is belonged to one of the buildings depicted on the 1888 OS map of the area. No other finds of features of archaeological significance were found.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 In November 2012 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out supporting desk based research and an archaeological watching brief on land at Red Lion Street, Tywyn, Gwynedd, LL36 9DF. The assessment area measured approximately 400 square metres and was centred on NGR SH 58862 00879 (Figs 1&2). The local planning authority is Gwynedd County Council and the planning application number is C12/1050/09/LL.
- 1.1.2 A Specification for the work to be undertaken was drawn up by Chris E Smith (AW) This was subsequently approved by Jenny Emmett, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service's Development Control Archaeologist.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The underlying solid geology of the site is composed of Caradoc Rocks (Undifferentiated), consisting of interbedded mudstone, siltstone and sandstone (Geological Survey Map, 2001).
- 1.2.2 The site is located within the centre of Tywyn. The town is located at approximately 10m above ordnance datum with the land rising gradually to the northeast, and more sharply to the east, in which direction the top of Graig Fach-goch is located at 402m above ordnance datum. The site lies 1.17km from the coast.

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.3.1 The proposed development site lies on a small plot of cleared land on the north side of Red Lion Street. The land is bounded to the east and west by rear property boundaries and to the north by the rear of Geufron House (currently unoccupied though previously a shop).
- 1.3.2 Tywyn is believed to have been established as a monastic community in the mid 6th century by St Cadfan, to whom the parish church is dedicated. Little historical research

has been undertaken into the early development of the town, but the medieval village which subsequently developed appears from documentary sources to have been comparatively small and tightly focused on the area around the church.

- 1.3.3 The medieval settlement is thought to have extended eastwards from the junction of College Green and National Street, along Maengwyn Street and Frankwell Street as far as Brook Street. Located approximately 50m south of the church, the assessment area is within this putative medieval street layout.
- 1.3.4 Early editions of Ordnance Survey maps of the area show the site as being mostly occupied by buildings; these appear to represent the infilling of earlier plots. It is still possible to make out these plots, despite alterations to the road layout and topographic changes that occurred in the 20th century when the buildings mapped in the 19th century were removed.
- 1.3.5 The following is a description of Tywyn from the 1868 National Gazetteer of Great Britain and Ireland, as transcribed by Hinson (2003),

"TYWYN, (or Towyn), a parish, post, and market town in the hundred of Estimaner, county Merioneth, 12 miles N. of Aberystwith, and 10 from Barmouth Ferry, with which it is connected by a short branch of the Aberystwith and Welsh coast railway. It is a bathing-place situated under the hills, near Cardigan Bay, opposite Sarn-y-Buch shoal. The parish includes Aberdovey, Cefnrhos, Cynfalfach, Faenol, and 7 other townships The town is much resorted to for bathing. In the parish is a small harbour easy of access. The herring fishery is carried on to some extent, and lead, copper, and slate are productive. The soil is rocky. Much of the marshes have been reclaimed, and are now rich meadow and pasture. The ruins of Trebeni Castle are seen on the hills. The river abounds in salmon."

- 1.3.6 Unlike other medieval towns in Merioneth, such as Bala and Harlech, Tywyn was not planned and its early development as a native religious and commercial centre affords greater similarities with Dolgellau. The ecclesiastical origins date back to the mid 6th century when Cadfan is said to have founded a monastery here which eventually emerged as the clas or mother church of the surrounding district. Parts of the present church of St Cadfan, notably the nave, aisles, and a section of the north transept, date from the 12th century, and the church may well occupy the site of the original structure. No date can be advanced for the appearance of the town, which is likely to have originated as a cluster of cottages in the shadow of the church. The 'villa de Tewyn in Merennyth' is recorded in 1283, but 10 years later only nine taxpayers were recorded. There are no early plans of Tywyn, but there are good reasons for placing the early town in the area of St Cadfan's church and Corbett square, which represents the early marketplace. As late as 1820 a traveller was able to note that 'as a town... it is hardly worthy of an appellation so lofty, and as for streets it has none merely lanes (Soulsby 1983).

- 1.3.7 Located within the St Cadfan's church, and testament to its early foundations, is an inscribed stone. The following extract is from the Royal Commission's 1921 Merionethshire Inventory regarding the stone.

The inscribe stone, which now lies in the church at Towyn, is probably the most ancient monument of the Welsh language. In 1761 it is said to have been removed from its place as a gatepost. It is generally known as the stone of St. Cadfan though it has nothing to do with him. The Towyn stone is about 7 feet long; it is rectangular in section, and is inscribed on each of its four sides. It is now broken near the top, and some letters are lost owing to the surface having chipped off at the edge of the fracture.

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 Supporting Desk Based Research

2.1.1 The supporting desk based research was undertaken to:

- Gain an understanding of the likely archaeological features and their distribution within the assessment area.
- To place the results of the work in their historic context.
- To aid and inform future archaeological work undertaken at the site.

2.2 Watching Brief

2.2.1 The watching brief was undertaken to:

- Allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works.
- Provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching brief archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.
- The main objective of a watching brief is to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on a site.

3 Methodology

3.1 Supporting Desk Based Research

3.1.1 As part of the supporting desk based research, the following repositories were consulted for readily available information:

- The regional HER database for the locations of all known archaeology (Monuments, Events) within a 200m radius of the centre of the assessment area
- The National Library in Aberystwyth, Promap, online mapping and the OS Mastermap for readily available historic maps
- Cadw's listed building and scheduled ancient monument database for the locations of protected sites
- The online database of the Portable Antiquities Scheme for finds recovered from the area.

3.2 Watching Brief

- 3.2.1 The removal of overburden deposits across the site was undertaken by a mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision. Initial removal of overburden removed only demolition rubble and topsoil.
- 3.2.2 The excavation of foundation trenches totalling 120m in length, 0.6m - 0.7m wide and between 0.6m and 1m deep was undertaken by mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision.
- 3.2.3 All exposed surfaces and sections were visually examined and archaeological features were excavated by hand.
- 3.2.4 The on-site work was undertaken by Mark Houliston. The overall management of the project was undertaken by Chris E Smith (MifA). All areas were photographed using high resolution digital photography.
- 3.2.5 All on-site illustrations were undertaken on drafting film using recognised conventions and scales (1:10, 1:20, 1:50) as appropriate.
- 3.2.6 All works were undertaken in accordance with the IfA's *Standards and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2008, revised 2011) and current Health and Safety legislation.

3.3 Finds

- 3.3.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and bagged by context.

3.4 Palaeo-environmental evidence

- 3.4.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the course of the excavation.

4 Supporting Desk Based Research Results

4.1 Cartographic Analysis

- 4.1.1 The 1888 25 Inch OS map (Fig 3) shows the assessment area as being covered in buildings. The alleyway bounding the east of the site, running roughly north-south, is present. Four structures, one marked as a pub, are shown to project past the current line of street frontages into the area of Red Lion Street itself. This makes the southern entrance to Red Lion Street very narrow.
- 4.1.2 The 1901 6 Inch OS map (Fig 4) shows largely the same information as the 1888 edition, although all of the structures are shaded as one solid block with no individual walls indicated. The alleyway bounding the east of the site is still marked and the structures projecting beyond the current street frontage (along the southern edge of the assessment area) are still present. No further changes were noted.
- 4.1.3 The 1938 6 Inch OS map (Fig 5) shows the assessment area in the same degree of detail as the previous edition with no apparent changes depicted.
- 4.1.4 The 1979 25 Inch OS map (Fig 6) shows the area in clearer detail than the two previous editions. The majority of the assessment area now appears to consist of open spaces to the rear of properties. The structures projecting past the southern edge of the assessment areas now appear to have been demolished, thus widening the entrance to Red Lion Street. No further changes were noted.
- 4.1.5 The 2010 OS Mastermap (Fig 7) shows that in the largely open space depicted on the 1979 edition, two small rectangular structures were erected. These were demolished immediately prior to the excavation of foundation trenches. No further changes were noted from the cartographic evidence.

4.2 Cartographic Analysis Summary

- 4.2.1 The cartographic analysis shows that the assessment area has undergone significant change since the late 19th century. The site is depicted on the earlier maps as being covered in buildings, even projecting into the road. By 1979, however, the buildings had been demolished and the area was largely open.
- 4.2.2 The demolition of the buildings created a wider access to the south end of Red Lion Street.
- 4.2.3 Between 1979 and 2010 two small rectangular buildings were erected. These were demolished prior to the start of the current phase of development.
- 4.2.4 The demolition of structures previously erected within the assessment area, in particular that structure marked as a pub, highlighted the possibility that backfilled cellars would be found on the site.

HER Data

4.2.5 A search of the regional HER returned only 7 recorded sites within a 200m radius of the assessment area. When combined with a search of Cadw's listed building database a total of 22 sites within a 200m radius is shown (some sites are duplicated in the two databases) (Fig 8). All 22 sites are listed below:

- PRN 7078 – St Cadfan's Church – Medieval
- PRN 4799 – Pillar Stone, St Cadfan's Church (now lost) – Early Medieval
- PRN 4798 – Inscribed Stone, St Cadfan's Church – Early Medieval
- PRN 4800 – Stone Setting, St Cadfan's Church - Unknown
- PRN 3197 – Tywyn medieval town - Medieval
- PRN 2975 – Corbett Arms Hotel – Post Medieval
- PRN 4804 – St Cadfan's Chapel - Unknown
- LB GI No. 4642 – St Cadfan's Church
- LB GII No. 84542 - St Cadfan's Lych Gate
- LB GII No. 84533 – Boer War Memorial
- LB GII No. 84531 – Unnamed Property
- LB GII No. 84547 – Somerset House
- LB GII No. 21515 – The Vicarage
- LB GII No 84546 – The Vicarage Outbuilding
- LB GII No. 4649 – Unnamed Property
- LB GII No. 4648 – Stanley House
- LB GII No.s 4644-4646 – Unnamed Properties
- LB GII No. 84528 – Unnamed Property
- LB GII No. 4643 – Corbett Arms Hotel
- LB GII No. 84548 – White Hall Hotel

4.3 Summary

- 4.3.1 The HER and LB data shows that the vast majority of recorded sites within a 200m radius of the assessment area relate to post-medieval structures. Medieval and early medieval features are also present within the dataset, although these form a minority.
- 4.3.2 None of the sites are located within the assessment area.

4.4 Supporting Desk Based Research Summary

- 4.4.1 The supporting desk based research has shown that the assessment area was previously located beneath several post-medieval structures, the majority of which were demolished between 1938 and 1979.
- 4.4.2 Whilst clearly datable earlier features do exist within 200m of the assessment area, the majority of recorded sites are post-medieval in date.
- 4.4.3 No sites recorded by the HER or the Cadw LB database are shown as being within the assessment area.

5 Watching Brief Results

5.1 Soils and ground conditions

- 5.1.1 The excavation of the foundation trenches took place immediately after the demolition of the two structures shown on figure 7. The overburden deposits thus contained large amounts of demolition rubble; generally these were set within a mid-brown silt deposit.
- 5.1.2 Natural clay deposits were reached almost immediately beneath the deposit of rubble and silt. These varied in colour between mid-yellow and grey/brown but were ubiquitous across the site, located at a uniform depth of 0.4-0.5m beneath the current ground surface.
- 5.1.3 The ground conditions were predominantly dry throughout the course of the work.

5.2 Description (Fig 9, Plates 1-6)

- 5.2.1 Removal of overburden deposits (1, 2) was undertaken by mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision. The foundation trench measured 0.6m in width and a total of 120m in length. The natural clay deposits (3) were exposed at a depth of between 0.4 and 0.5m across the site.
- 5.2.2 The remains of foundations (4) belonging to the most northerly of the recently demolished structures were observed within the northern foundation trench (Plates 3-4).
- 5.2.3 Within the middle foundation trench, running northeast to southwest across the site (Fig 9), a wall (5) and possible backfilled cellar [6] were encountered (Plates 5-6). The wall

was composed of sub-rounded but unfaced stones, partially bonded with lime mortar. The cellar was backfilled with further rubble and mid brown silt. Excavation did not continue beyond a depth of 1m below the current ground surface.

5.2.4 No further finds or features were noted throughout the course of the watching brief.

6 Interpretation & Conclusions

6.1 Overall interpretation

6.1.1 Past structural activity appears to have left surprisingly few foundation trenches or cellars within the assessment area. Fig 10 shows the locations of the walls depicted on the 1888 OS map overlaid on a modern plan of the area. None of the earlier walls were identified during the Watching Brief.

6.1.2 Fig 11 shows the locations of walls that were uncovered during the Watching Brief. The cellar wall of the modern structure in the northern trench aside, the only area of archaeological interest was in the middle of the plot, where the partial remains of a backfilled cellar were identified. Whilst the walls of this cellar do not tally with any depicted on the 1888 OS map, they do share a common alignment with those structures. It is, therefore, likely that the cellar is contemporary with the structures depicted on the that map.

The occurrence of natural clay deposits at a relatively shallow depth, combined with the complete lack of earlier features and walls, suggests that when the demolition of structures occurred in this area (between 1938 and 1979), some reduction in ground level occurred.

7 Acknowledgements

7.1.1 Thanks are due to Mark Houlston undertaking the watching brief and to John Allen for his help on and off site.

8 Bibliography and References

British Geological Survey. 2001, 4th Edition. Solid Geology Map, UK South Sheet.

Hinson, C. 2003 *Transcript from 1868 National Gazetteer of Great Britain and Ireland*

Institute for Archaeologists. 2008, revised 2011. *Standards and Guidance for a Watching Brief*

RCAHMW. 1921. Merionethshire Inventory

Soulsby, I. 1983. *The Towns of Medieval Wales*. Phillimore & Co Ltd, Sussex

Other Sources:

Full search of regional HER – 200m Radius

Full search of Cadw listed building database – 200m Radius

Full search of Portable Antiquities Scheme online database

Cartographic Sources:

1888 25 Inch OS Map

1901 6 Inch OS Map

1938 6 Inch OS Map

1979 25 Inch OS Map

2010 OS Mastermap

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APPENDIX I: Figures

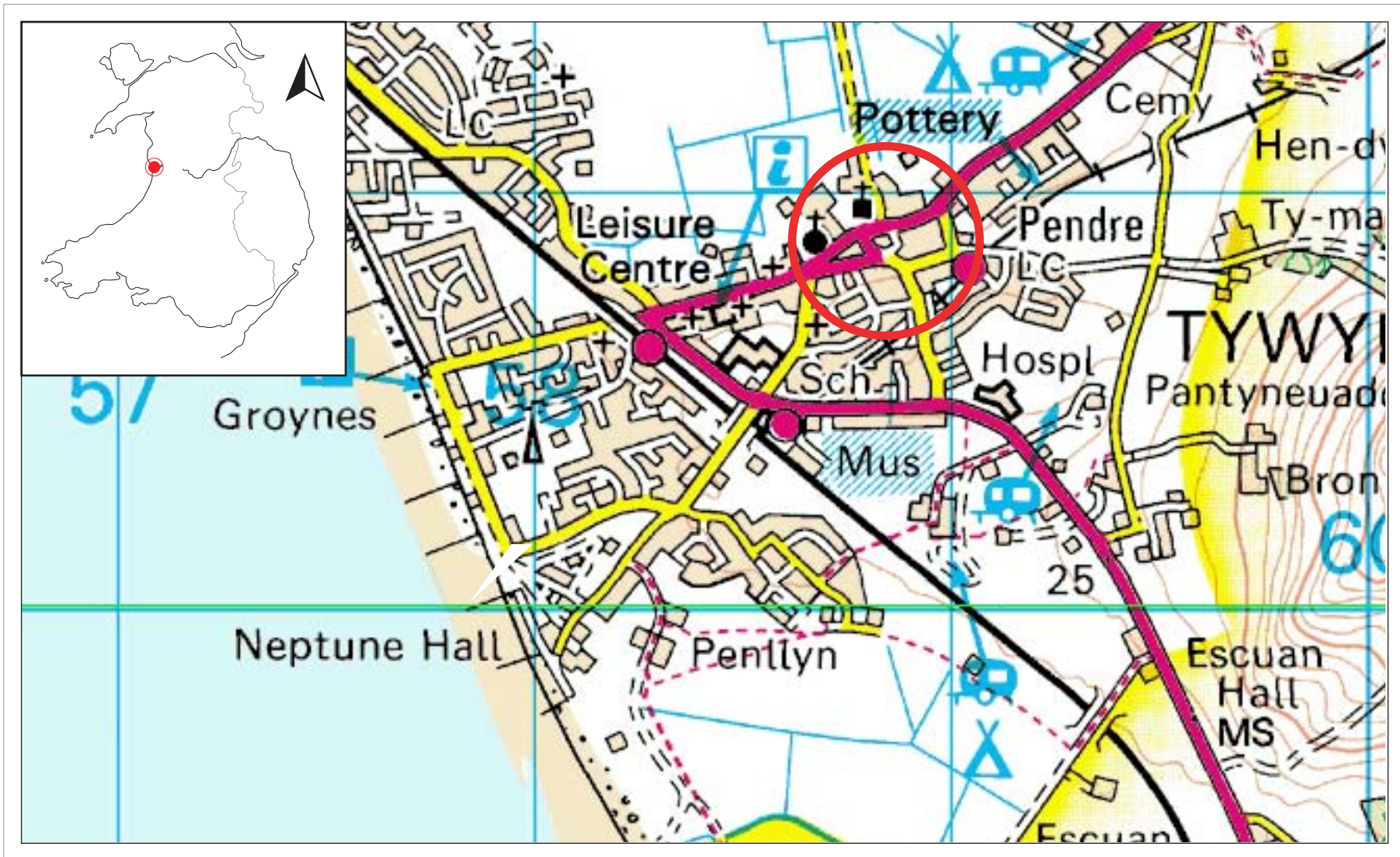


Fig 01: Map showing location of assessment area

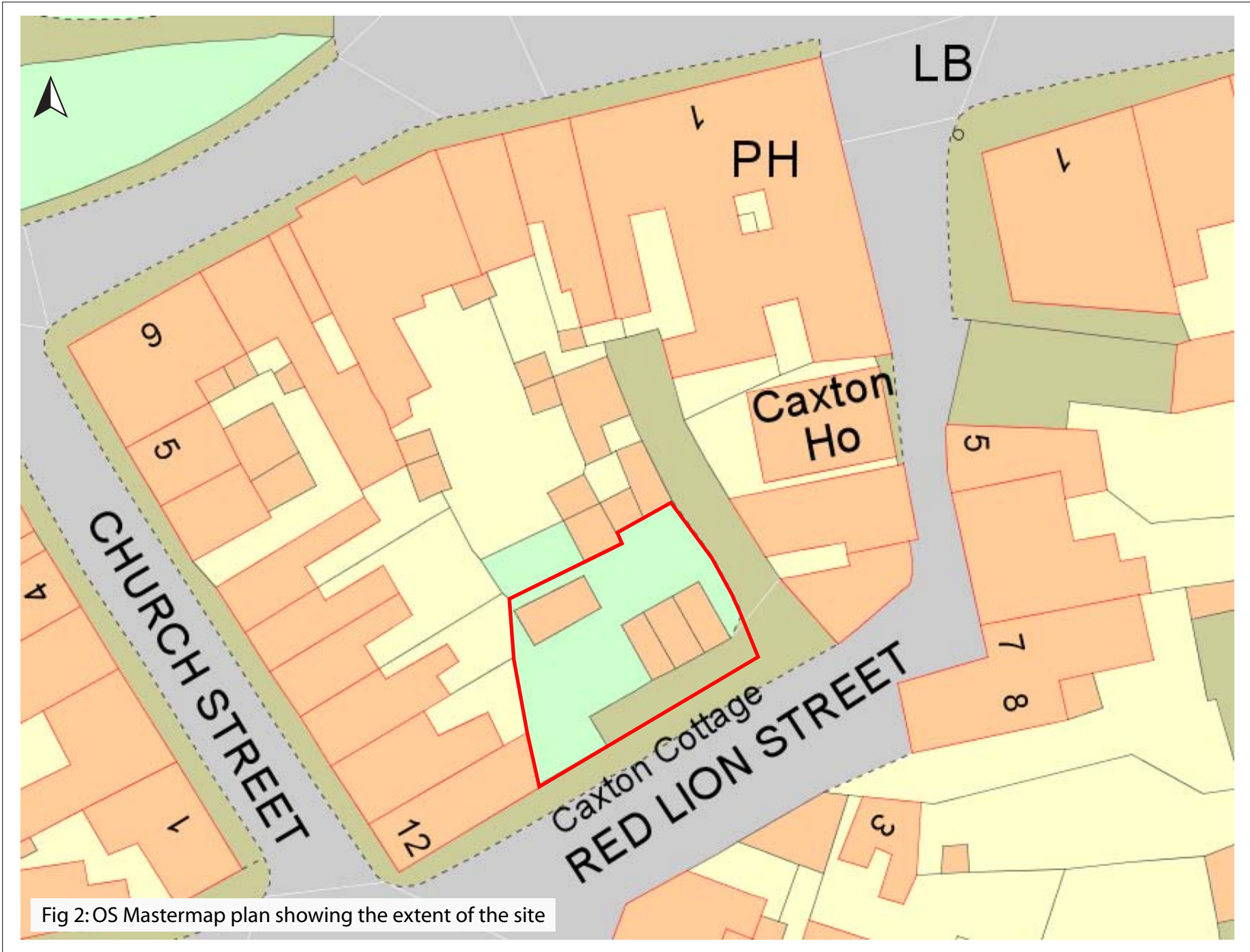


Fig 2: OS Mastermap plan showing the extent of the site

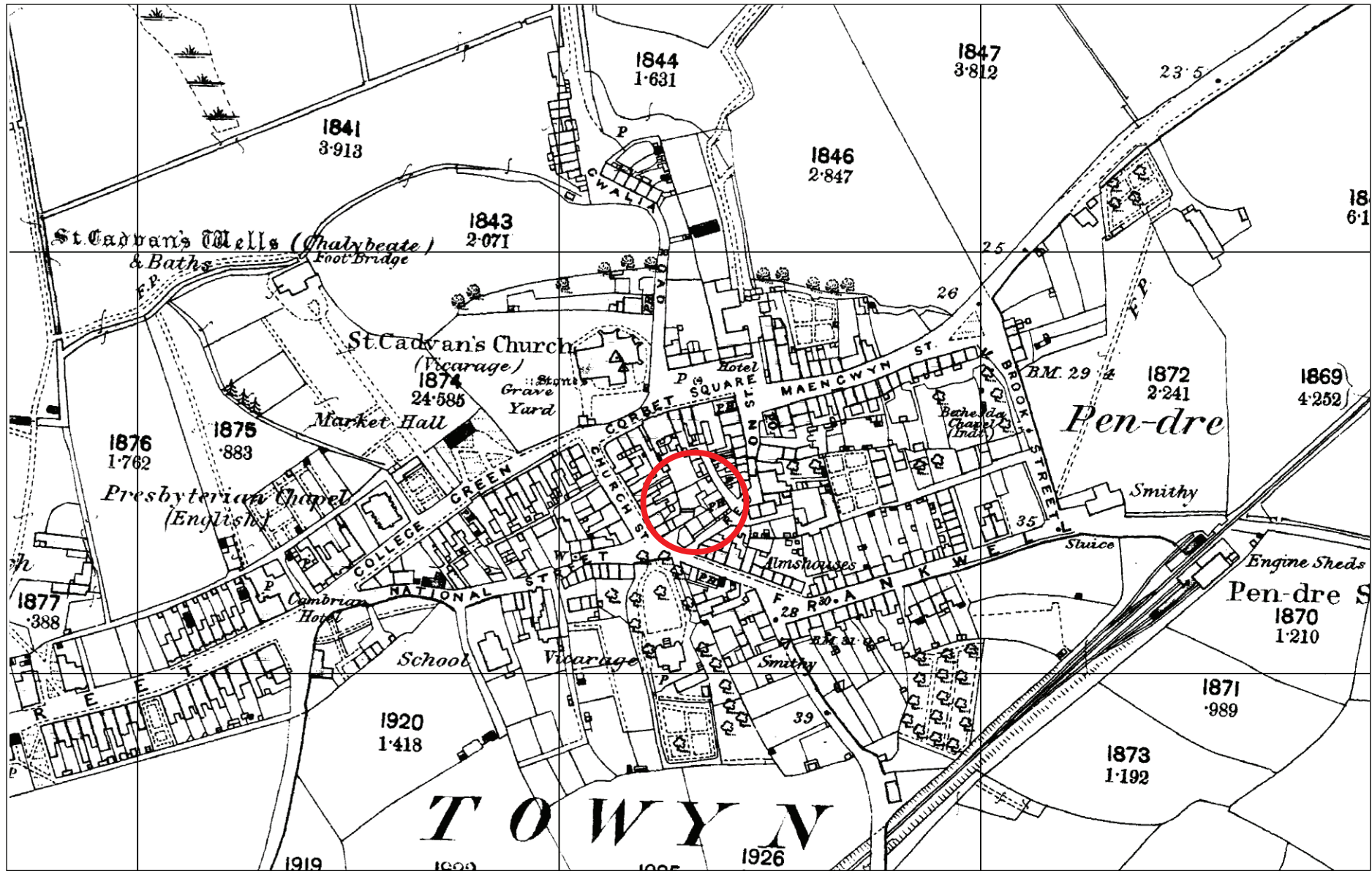


Fig 3: 1888 25 inch OS map showing assessment area



Fig 4 : Second Edition 6 inch OS Map (1901) showing location of assessment area within Tywyn.

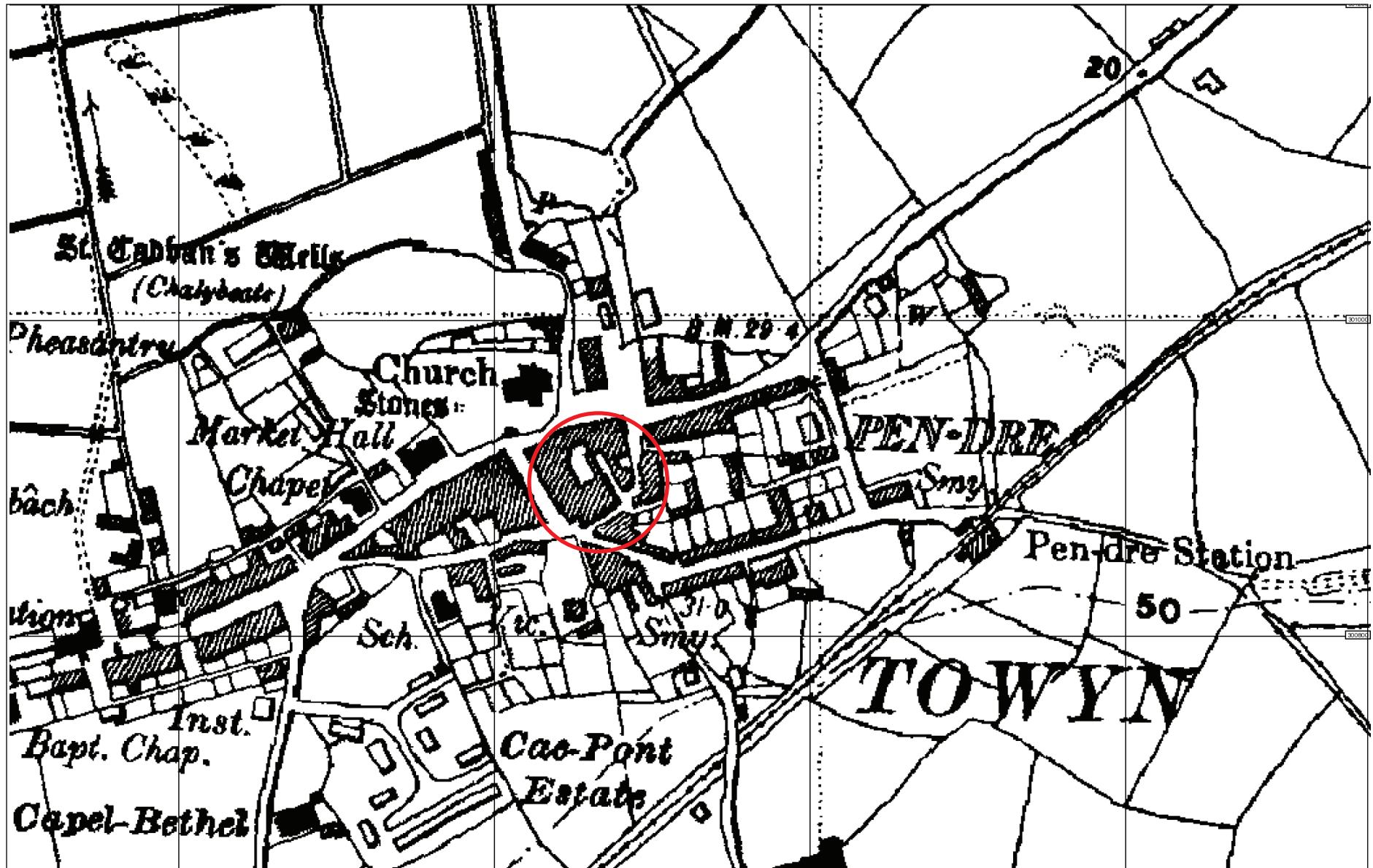


Fig 5: 1938 25 inch OS map showing assessment area



Fig 6: 1979 25 inch OS map showing assessment area

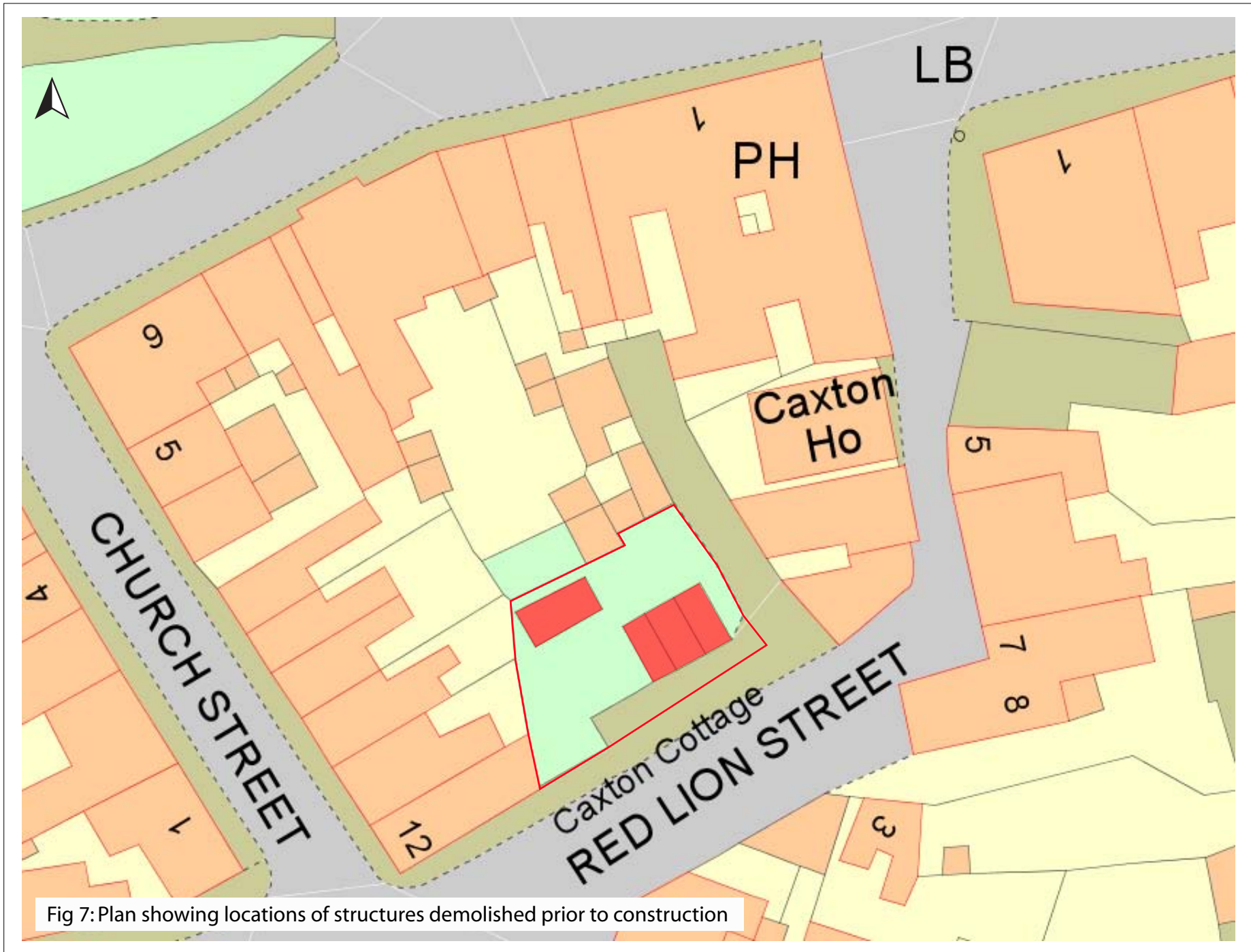


Fig 7: Plan showing locations of structures demolished prior to construction

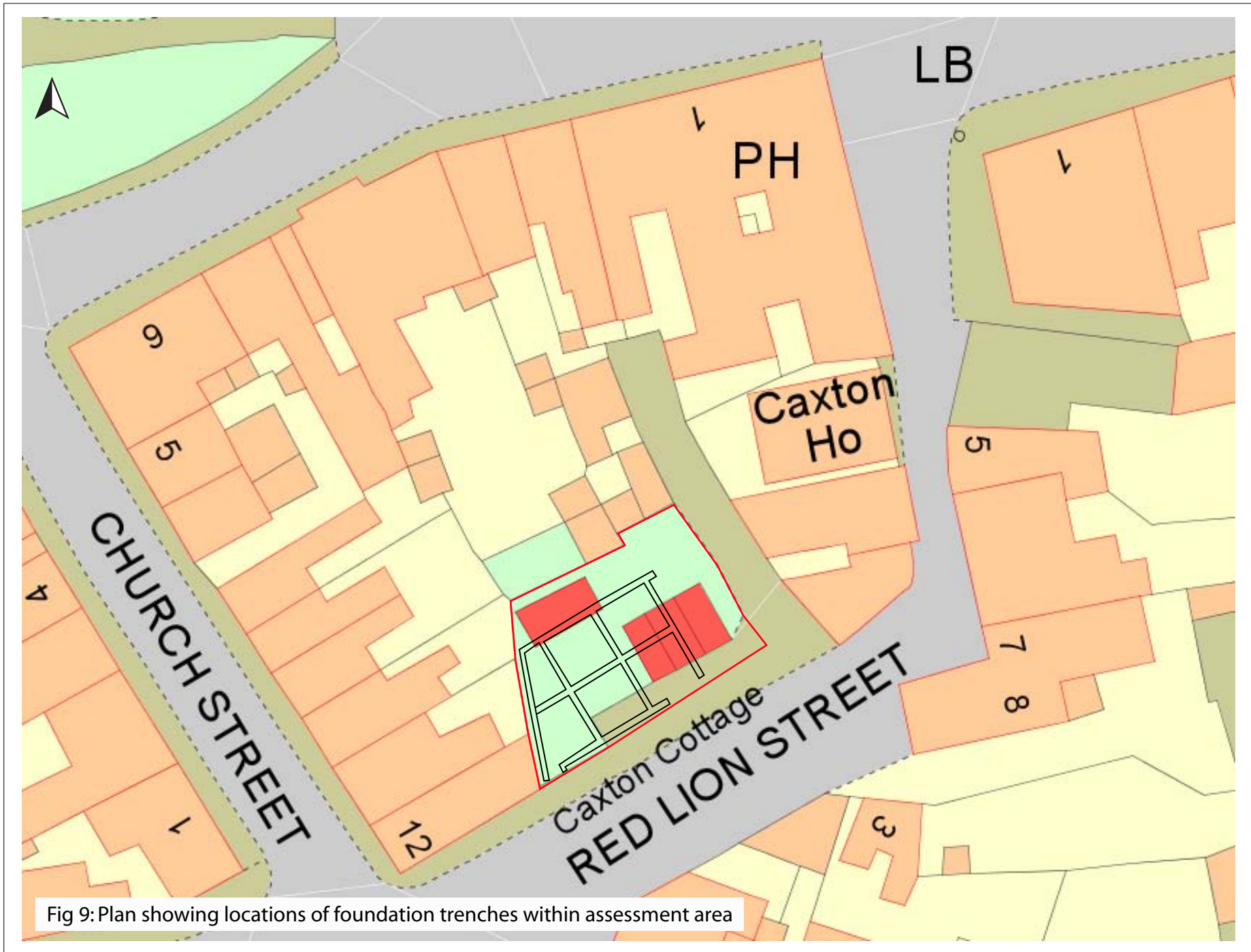


Fig 9: Plan showing locations of foundation trenches within assessment area

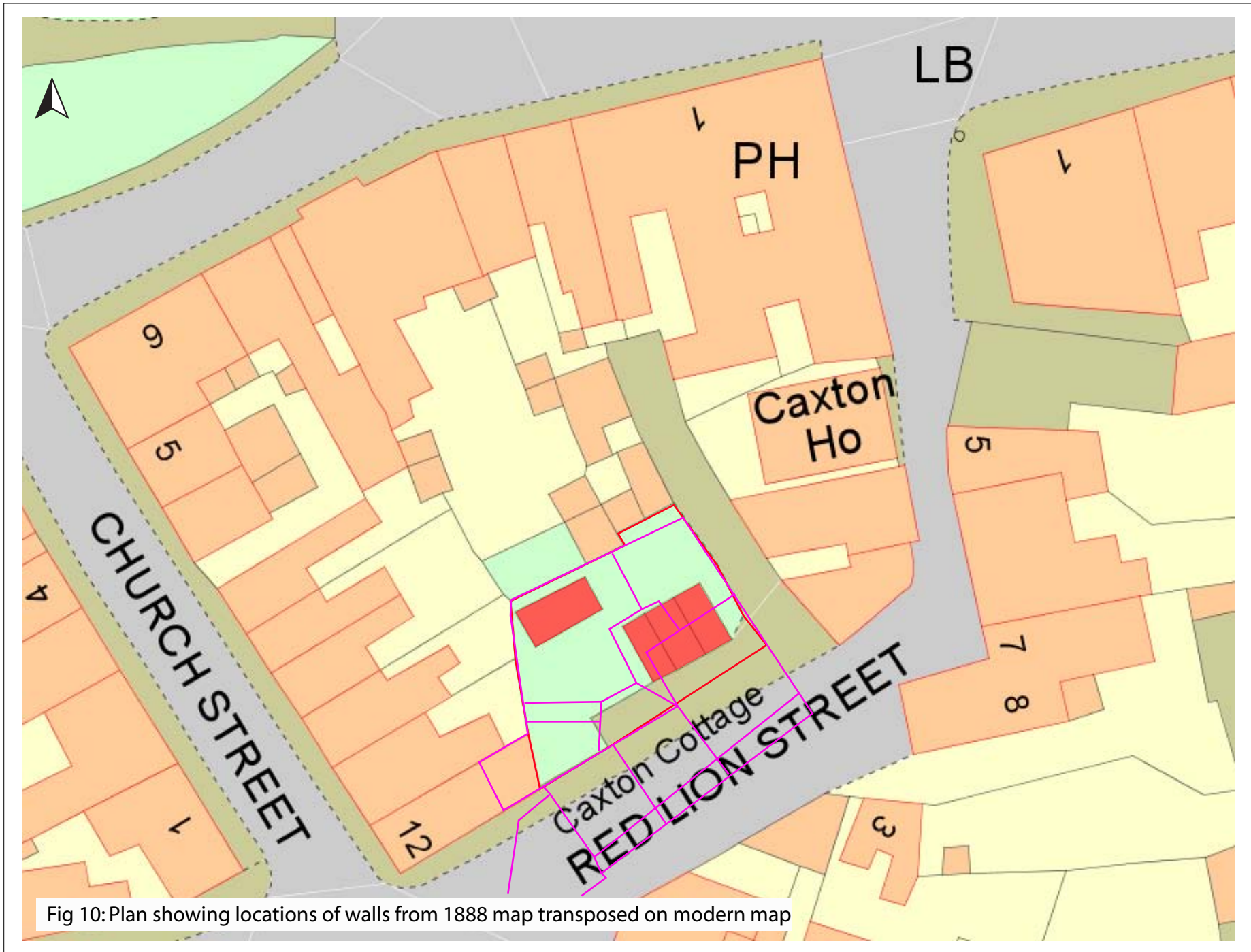
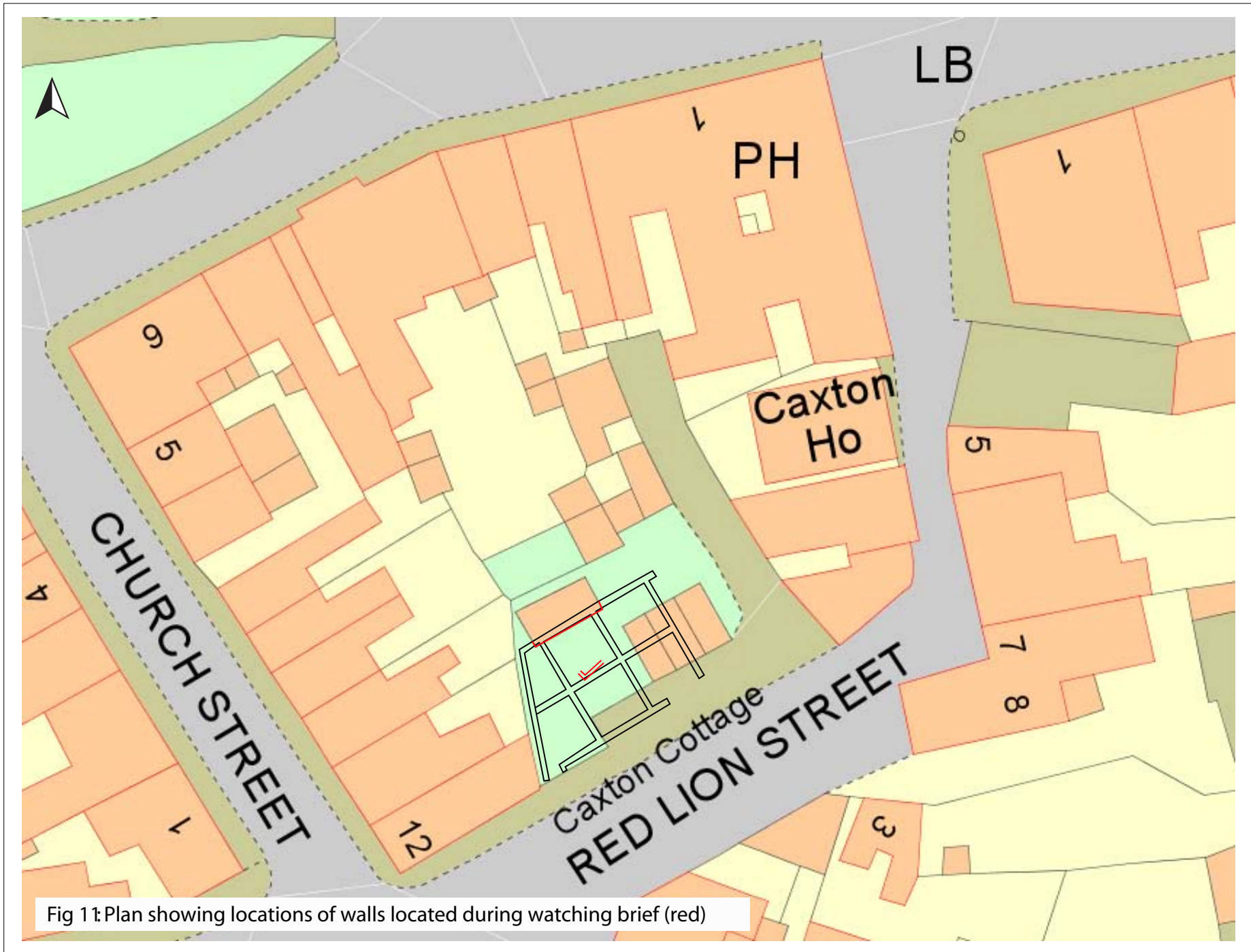


Fig 10: Plan showing locations of walls from 1888 map transposed on modern map



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APPENDIX II: Plates



Plate 1: View west along street frontage during cutting of foundations



Plate 2: View north west across plot showing sprayed locations of foundation trenches

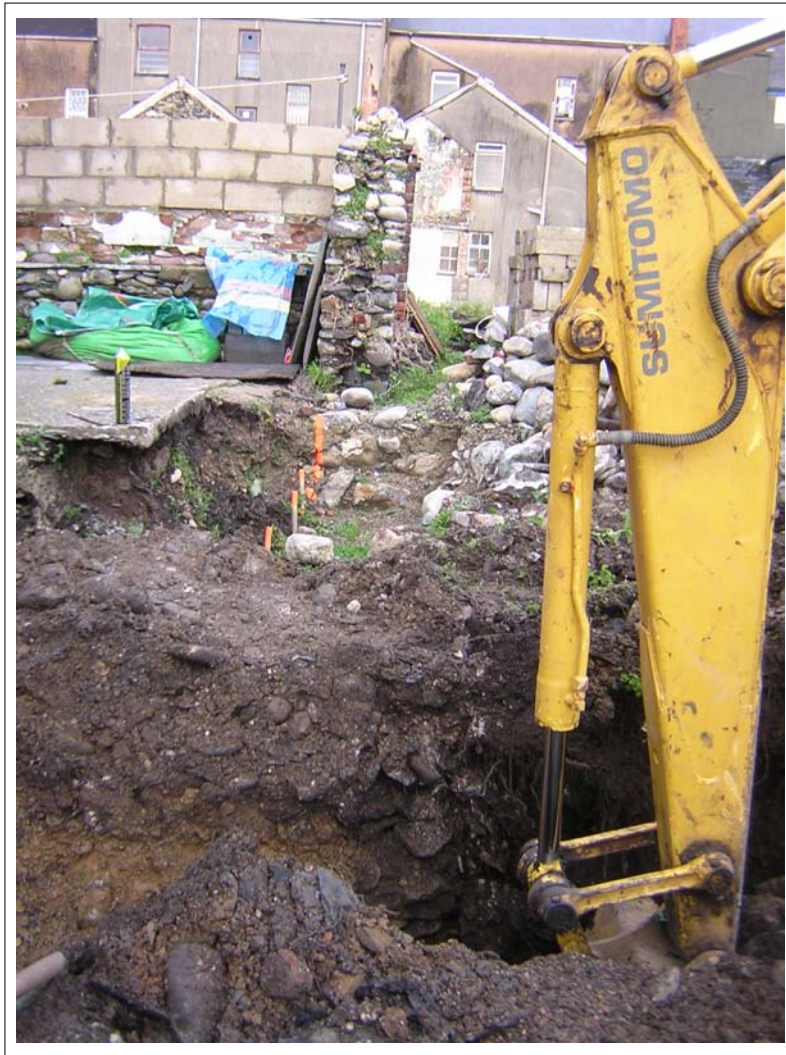


Plate 3: View of foundation cut for modern building demolished prior to excavation, Looking north



Plate 4: View of foundation cut for modern building demolished prior to excavation
Scale 1x1m



Plate 5: View of wall and backfilled cellar in middle of plot



Plate 6: View of trench in area of backfilled cellar feature

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APPENDIX III:

WSI

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Specification

For Archaeological Watching Brief at

Red Lion Street, Tywyn

Prepared for:

John Allen

Director

Allen's Properties Ltd

Project No: 2080

Date: 22 October 2012

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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This specification details the proposal for an archaeological watching brief on groundworks associated with the development of new dwellings at Red Lion Street, Tywyn.

1. Introduction

The proposed development is at Red Lion Street, Tywyn, Gwynedd, LL36 9DF (Henceforth – the site), NGR: SH 58865 00888. The development proposal has been submitted by Mr John Allen of Allen's Properties Ltd. The local planning authority is Gwynedd County Council and the planning application number is C12/1050/09/LL.

The proposed development is on a small plot of land occupying the north side of Red Lion Street, Tywyn.

This specification has been prepared by Chris E Smith (MIfA), Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of Mr John Allen. It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during an archaeological watching brief at the site.

The purpose of the watching brief is to provide Gwynedd County Council with the information that they have requested from Mr Allen, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy WALES (revised July 2010), Section 6.5, and Welsh Office Circular 60/96. The work is to ensure that all buried artefacts and deposits are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.

The details set out in this specification follow information provided by Jenny Emmett, Development Control Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS). GAPS, in its capacity as archaeological adviser to Gwynedd County Council, has recommended that an archaeological watching brief is undertaken.

All work will conform to Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (IfA 2008), and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards.

2 Site description

The proposed development site lies on a small plot of cleared land on the north side of Red Lion Street, Tywyn. The land is bounded to the east and west by rear property boundaries and to the north by the rear of Geufron House (a currently unoccupied former shop).

Tywyn is believed to have been established as a monastic community in the mid 6th century by St Cadfan, to whom the parish church is dedicated. Little historical research has been undertaken into the early development of the town, but the medieval village which subsequently developed appears from documentary sources to have been comparatively small and tightly focused on the area around the church.

The medieval settlement is thought to have extended eastwards from the junction of College Green and National Street, along Maengwyn Street and Frankwell Street as far as Brook Street. Located approximately 50m south of the church, the application site is squarely within this putative medieval street layout.

Early editions of Ordnance Survey mapping show the site as being mostly occupied by buildings, which appears to be infilling of earlier plots. It is still possible to make out these plots, despite alteration of the road layout and a change of use of the site in the 20th century which removed the buildings mapped in the 19th century. The extent to which sequential redevelopment of the site may have affected any below ground deposits is unknown. However, there are no obvious indications of significant disturbance or lowering and it is possible that lightweight outbuildings may have had little impact.

No previous archaeological investigation is known to have been undertaken within the medieval core of Tywyn and the general potential for surviving features and deposits is therefore unknown. In light of this fact, the results of the project will add significantly to our understanding of the history and development of the town.

3 Method Statement for a Watching Brief

A watching brief complying with the IfA Standards and Guidance on Watching Briefs (October 2008) will be completed during all ground disturbances associated with the development.

The watching brief is intended to ensure that all buried remains will be fully investigated and recorded if they are revealed.

As defined by the IfA (2008) 'the Watching Brief will provide an opportunity for the archaeologists present to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard'.

If such a find is made representatives of GAPS will be informed and a site meeting organised as appropriate. If, as a result of the meeting, GAPS recommend that further work is undertaken, for example the excavation of specific areas or features, AW will prepare a Specification for the work and an estimate of all associated costs.

Methodology

Prior to the watching brief, desk based research will be undertaken. This will include:

- consultation of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER)
- all relevant published and unpublished sources (e.g. from regional or specialist journals, excavation reports, etc)
- all relevant cartographic, illustrative and historical sources (e.g. trade directories) pertaining to the historical development of the site

Relevant sources may be found at the Gwynedd Archives in Dolgellau, the University of Bangor and the regional Historic Environment Record (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust)

The watching brief archaeologist will be present during **all** groundworks. If potential archaeological features are exposed at any time during this work, he/she will stop the machine work and hand clean the areas in question.

Exposed linear features, as well as postholes and pits will be 50% sampled. Features of significant archaeological interest may require 100% excavation. All features will be recorded prior to and after excavation.

Recording will be carried out using AW recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc), using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.

Written, drawn and photographic records of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 14 mega pixels or above.

Plans and sections will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required, and these will be related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

Artifacts

Archaeological artifacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be cleaned and labelled using an accession number which will be obtained from the local museum. A single number sequence will be allocated to all finds. The artifacts will be stored appropriately until they are deposited with the museum.

All artefacts recovered during the project will be retained and be related to the contexts from which they were derived. All typologically distinct and closely datable finds will be recorded three-dimensionally.

The evaluation will carefully consider any artefactual or economic information and provide an assessment of the viability, for further study, of such information. It will be particularly important to provide an indication of the relative significance of such material for any subsequent decision-making process regarding mitigation strategies.

Any finds which are considered to be in need of immediate conservation will be referred to a UKIC qualified conservator (Phil Parkes of Cardiff Conservation Services).

A catalogue by context of all artefactual material found, quantified by number, weight, or both, and containing sketches of significant artefacts will be compiled.

Pottery will be analysed to the standards outlined in "Guidelines for the Preparation of Pottery Archives" as prepared by the Study Group for Roman Pottery in consultation with the IFA. All other material will be analysed following the advice given in the Institute of Field Archaeologists: Guidelines for Finds Work.

The requirements for the conservation of artefacts will be unpredictable until after the completion of the fieldwork. The archaeological contractor will ensure, however, that at least minimum acceptable standards are achieved (the UK Institute of Conservation's Guidelines for the Treatment of Finds from Archaeological Site should be used as guidance).

Environmental and technological samples

Samples will be taken where necessary when significant deposits are located. These will be retained for processing. The level of post-excavation processing will be dependent on the results of the field evaluation.

Any features containing deposits of environmental or technological significance will be sampled. If required, the project manager should arrange, through a suitably qualified expert the assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits. The assessment of potential should consider the guidelines set out in the English Heritage publication 'Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology' March 2002.

The requirements for the conservation of samples will be unpredictable until after the completion of the fieldwork. The archaeological contractor will ensure, however, that at least minimum acceptable standards are achieved (the UK Institute of Conservation's Guidelines for the Treatment of Finds from Archaeological Site should be used as guidance).

Human remains

Human remains will be left in situ, covered and protected when discovered. No further investigation will normally be undertaken until GAPS and the local Coroner have been informed. After discussion, it may be appropriate to take bone samples for C14 dating. If removal is essential it can only take place under the appropriate Ministry of Justice and Environmental Health regulations.

Monitoring

GAPS will be contacted prior to the commencement of the watching brief, and subsequently once the work is underway.

Any changes to the specification that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to the GAPS for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

Representatives of GAPS will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the watching brief. GAPS will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during the post-fieldwork programme.

4 Method statement for the production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive

Report preparation

The report will contain the following:

- A fully representative description of the information gained, even if this should be negative evidence.
- A concise non-technical summary of the results.
- At least one plan showing the site's location in respect to the local topography, as well as the position of all excavated areas.
- Suitably selected plans and sections of significant archaeological features. All plans and sections should be related to Ordnance Datum.
- Written descriptions of all features and deposits excavated and their considered interpretation.
- A summary report on any artefactual and ecofactual assemblage and an assessment of their potential for further study, prepared by suitably qualified individuals or specialists.

- A statement of the local and regional context of the archaeological remains identified.

Copies of the report will be sent to Mr John Allen, GAPS and for inclusion in the HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required.

A summary report of the work will be submitted for publication to a national journal (eg *Archaeology in Wales*) no later than one year after the completion of the work.

The site archive

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and be deposited within an appropriate local museum on completion of site analysis and report production. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in 'Management of Archaeological Projects Two, Appendix 3' (English Heritage 1991).

Arrangements will be made with the local museum before work starts. Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, the report and the archive will be deposited not later than six months after completion of the work.

Other significant digital data generated by the survey (ie AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, etc) will be presented as part of the report on a CD/DVD. The format of this presented data will be agreed with the curator in advance of its preparation.

5 Resources and timetable

Standards

The watching brief will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

AW is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation and all work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the IFA.

Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. Overall management of the project will be undertaken by Chris Smith, MIFA (a CV is available upon request).

Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

Timetable of archaeological works

A projected start date for the work is the week starting Mon 19th November with the on-site watching brief expected to take between one and two days.

Insurance

AW is an affiliated member of the CBA, and holds Insurance through the CBA insurance service.

Health and safety

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the *Health & Safety at Work Act*,

1974, and the Health and Safety Policy Statement of AW.

If AW has sole possession of the site, then AW will produce a detailed Risk Assessment for approval by the client before any work is undertaken. If another organisation has responsibility for site safety, then AW employees will be briefed on the contents of all existing Risk Assessments, and all other health and safety requirements that may be in place.

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APPENDIX IV: Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Red Lion Street, Tywyn

Site Name:	Red Lion Street
Site Code:	RLST/12/WB
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR SH 58862 00879
Site Type:	Brown Field
Project Type:	Watching Brief
Project Manager:	Chris E Smith
Project Dates:	November 2012
Categories Present:	Modern-Medieval
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	-
Number of Finds Boxes:	-
Location of Finds:	-
Museum Reference:	-
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

Archaeology Wales

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