1326

Esgyryn Site, Llandudno Junction

Archaeological Watching Brief

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Esgyryn Site, Llandudno Junction

Archaeological Watching Brief

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Prepared for: Ainsley Gommon Architects on behalf of Conwy County Borough Council

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was contracted by Ainsley Gommon Architects, on the behalf of Conwy County Borough Council to conduct an archaeological watching brief of a new school development, west of the A470 Road, at Llandudno Junction.

The watching brief of the school development uncovered limited evidence of primarily agricultural features such as field drains and late 19th/early 20th century pottery in the topsoil. In addition a possible prehistoric pit was identified along the southern boundary of the development in close proximity to a pit dated to the Early to Middle Neolithic (c 3800-c 3000 BC)*. The relative lack of archaeological activity uncovered during the watching brief can be largely attributed to the majority of the site being located in an area prone to flooding, in particular during the winter months.*

Contractwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd (YAG) gan Ainsley Gommon Architects, ar ran Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy i gynnal brîff gwylio archaeolegol o ddatblygiad ysgol newydd, i'r gorllewin o Ffordd A470, yng Nghyffordd Llandudno.

Datgelodd y brîff gwylio ar safle y datblygiad ysgol tystiolaeth gyfyngedig o nodweddion amaethyddol yn bennaf, megis draeniau maes a chrochenwaith canrifoedd 19eg hwyr/20fed cynnar yn yr uwchbridd. Yn ogystal, nodwyd pwll cynhanesyddol posibl ar hyd ffin ddeheuol y datblygiad yn agos at pwll sydd wedi cael ei ddyddio i'r Cynnar i Middle Neolithig (c 3800-c 3000 CC). Gall y diffyg cymharol o weithgaredd archeolegol ar draws y safle ei briodoli i raddau helaeth i'r rhan fwyaf o'r safle yn cael ei lleoli mewn ardal sy'n dueddol o ddioddef llifogydd, yn enwedig yn ystod misoedd y gaeaf.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was contracted by *Ainsley Gommon Architects*, on the behalf of *Conwy County Borough Council* to conduct an archaeological watching brief of a new school development, west of the A470 Road, at Llandudno Junction, (centred on **NGR SH80647804**; Figure 01). The watching brief covered the entire development.

The archaeological watching brief formed part of a staged programme of archaeological mitigation as requested by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS; per. comms. 9th October 2015). The watching brief was preceded by the following elements:

- The controlled strip which covered an approximate area of 55m east-west by 20m north-south located close to the southern limit of the development;
- The existing field boundaries/hedgerows were recorded within the development; and
- An archaeological watching brief was conducted of the removal of the affected hedgerows.

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken as per the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) approved project design (see Appendix I) monitored the following activities of the enabling works:

- The removal of topsoil and subsoil within the boundary of the development;
- Ground reduction within the boundary of the development. This was primarily focused on the main structure (Figure 02 – reproduction of Client Drawing C835.808B) and the immediate vicinity thereof, such as the hard/soft play area;
- The excavation of service trenches, such as, the diversion of the existing overhead power cable and the insertion of gas and water mains; and
- The excavation of trenches for drainage along the access road, the main roads and carpark.

Reference was made to the following guidelines:

- *Guidelines for digital archives* (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015).
- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 1995, rev. 2001, 2008 and 2014).
- *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2009, rev. 2014).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

GAT previously conducted an archaeological assessment and evaluation (geophysical survey) of the development (see GAT Report 1179 & *Eden Mapping* Report GAT-14-001, April 2014). The assessment/evaluation report identified nine features within the development plot, including four field boundaries and a footpath, as well as four geophysical survey anomalies suggesting former field boundaries and plough markings. Two small curvilinear anomalies were also identified in the eastern field.

The field boundaries which made up the three fields which constituted the development were evident on historic mapping, including the 1840 Llangwstennin Tithe Map that predates the Llangwstennin Enclosure Act of 1843. Under the terms of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 they were of potential historic value, as they formed an integral part of a field system that predated the Enclosure Act (Hedgerow Regulations 1997 Schedule 1 Part II, 5). The footpath is evident on the First to Third Edition 25" Ordnance Survey maps of the area and partly runs through the development plot. It was not identified during the walkover survey and the report recommended a basic record of this feature during the development works if it was visible during initial groundworks.

The archaeological assessment had indicated that there were no known prehistoric, Roman or early medieval archaeological sites within the boundary of the proposed development or the surrounding area.

Recently though, on an adjacent development to the north, two small pits (PRN 61631 and 61717) were uncovered (see GAT Reports 1295 & 1385). The pit (PRN 61631) at the southern end of the site measured 0.67m long x 0.52m wide, with a depth of 0.22m; the pit contained heat fractured burnt stone (80% of the fill) within a very compacted dark brown/black silt-clay. A palaeoenvironmental sample was recovered for species identification and dating. The radiocarbon date was 3319 ± 30 BP (Laboratory Code SUERC – 58848 (GU36816)), with a calibrated range of 1519 calBC at 95.4% probability, suggesting a date range within the Early to Middle Bronze (2500BC to 1000BC) (see GAT Report 1295). The second pit (PRN 61717) was located at the northern end of the development. The pit was sub-circular in plan with a maximum diameter of 0.75m and depth of 0.15m, with the basal fill consisting of a soft dark greyish black silt mixed with frequent flecks and pieces of charcoal. The fill lined the base of the pit. The charcoal assemblage retrieved from this fill totalled 46.8g with the most common identified species being hazel (*Corylus avellana* L). The accumulation of charcoal and cereal (single cereal caryopses) within this pit is domestic in nature and probably represents a single burning event. Two pieces of hazel roundwood were

identified as the most suitable for dating and were submitted to *Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre* (SUERC) for radiocarbon dating. The radiocarbon dates were 4618 ± 28 BP (Laboratory Code SUERC - 71189 (GU42792)) with a calibrated range of 3506 – 3427 calBC and 4524 ± 30 BP (Laboratory Code SUERC - 71190 (GU42793)) 3242 – 3103 calBC both at 95.4% probability. This would suggest a date range within the Early to Middle Neolithic (3800BC – 3000BC) (see GAT Report 1385).

In addition to this prehistoric habitation there was later activity, in the form of a cluster of medieval field boundaries (PRNs 36,513; 36,515; 36,516) that were located to the immediate north west of the development area.

The controlled strip conducted by GAT in March 2015 identified nine features of which six were natural in origin. The remaining three features were confirmed as archaeological features and interpreted as a former hedge line (Context [009] PRN60150) running in a southwest - northeast direction at the upper end of the site (Figure 03) and most likely the positive magnetic geophysical anomaly identified at the same location and two small pits at the south-eastern end of the controlled strip (Contexts [005] PRN 60148 and [007] PRN 60149; Figure 03). Both pits were shallow in depth and stone-rich; pit [005] contained charcoal in a sealed deposit, from which a palaeoenvironmental sample was recovered (Context (008); sample <01>) (see GAT Report 2374).

The palaeoenvironmental sample produced charcoal fragments of oak and of willow/poplar, of which the latter were selected and submitted to the *Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre* (SUERC) for radiocarbon dating. Two dates were requested and quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) with calibrated age ranges determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration programme (OxCal14). The two dates were 3377 calBC (SUERC-61197 (GU37966)) and 3396 calBC (SUERC-61193)), which equates to the Early to Middle Neolithic (c 3800-c 3000 BC).

3.0 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 Watching Brief

The definition of an archaeological watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.

An archaeological watching brief can divided into four categories:

- comprehensive (present during all ground disturbance)
- intensive (present during sensitive ground disturbance)
- intermittent (viewing the trenches after machining)
- partial (as and when seems appropriate).

An **intensive** watching brief was recommended by GAT for this scheme, to be completed during the topsoil/subsoil strip, ground reduction, excavation of pipe/cable trenches and foundation trenches.

The **watching brief** consisted of the following:

- Observation of non-archaeological excavation works.
- A written and photographic record was maintained of non-archaeological deposits with the former consisting of GAT pro-forma record sheets. The photographic record was maintained with a digital SLR with a minimum resolution of 3872 x 2592 10.2 effective megapixels in RAW format. The images were subsequently converted to TIFF and JPEG for archiving using Adobe Photoshop, in accordance with *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. A complete table of metadata with details of each photographic image taken, including descriptions and directions of shot, were produced using Microsoft Access (archive images G2374_0105 to G2374_0258; see Appendix II for a reproduction of the metadata).
- Preparation of full archive report under project number **G2374**.

The watching brief was conducted between 11th November 2015 and 29th November 2016 and monitored the following enabling works:

- The removal of topsoil and subsoil within the development boundary;
- Ground reduction within the boundary of the development. This focused primarily on the main structure and the immediate vicinity thereof;
- The excavation of trenches for drainage along the access road, the main roads and carpark;
- The excavation of trenches for services, such as, the diversion of the existing overhead power cable and the insertion of gas and water mains; and
- The excavation of the footings for the habitat garden path.

In advance of the enabling works it was agreed with GAPS and the site contractor that the archaeological watching brief would not include the monitoring of topsoil/subsoil removal from the controlled strip, as it has already been archaeologically investigated. The topsoil/subsoil strip, ground reduction, drainage trenches, service trenches and foundations were undertaken by 13 tonne and 8 tonne 360° excavators fitted with toothless buckets.

4.0 WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

4.1 Topsoil and Subsoil Strip

The site contractor commenced the enabling works at the site, on the south western limit of the development, adjacent to the private road access to the Welsh Government building of Sarn Mynach, in early November 2015. GAT did not monitor the initial clearance of the route of the site road up to the boundary fence between the development and Sarn Mynach, as the ground was contaminated.

Most of the ground reduction work was completed using 13 tonne tracked 360° excavators fitted with 2.0m wide toothless ditching bucket, that worked individually or in pairs (Plate 01). The initial topsoil and subsoil strip was conducted in conjunction with three wheeled front loading dumpers (Plate 02), with the resulting spoil largely stored at the north eastern end of the site in the vicinity of the eastern half of the sports pitch.

The archaeological watching brief commenced on Wednesday 11th November 2015, with the topsoil strip of the site road as far as the 'hammerhead' at the south western edge of the development, followed by half of the sports pitch and the main car park the next day. The topsoil in these locations had an average depth of 0.30m and consisted of a soft, cohesive mid greyish brown silty clay mixed with moderate small sub-angular stones. The topsoil in these areas produced a moderate quantity of late 19th and early 20th century sherds of Buckley ware and finer white glazed wares which were recovered, noted and discarded. The removal of the topsoil in these areas confirmed the presence of a 'metallic utility' identified during the geophysical survey (see Figure 04) which appeared as a 0.50m wide modern linear cut that had been backfilled by re-deposited orange clay (Plate 03). The service trench was excavated through the underlying subsoil a mid orangey brown silty clay mixed with the occasional small sub-angular stone.

The topsoil/subsoil strip along with most of the initial enabling works was hampered for most of November and December 2015 by excessive rainfall. The ground became saturated to the point where it was not viable or safe to remove the topsoil/subsoil and transport it with wheeled front loading dumpers to the storage area located at the sports pitch. In addition, GAT raised concerns over the deep ruts being cut by plant traversing the site (Plate 04), in particular in the half of the sports pitch which had been topsoil stripped, due to the vulnerability of any underlying, potentially quite ephemeral archaeology which could have been damaged or destroyed before being identified and investigated by the archaeologist present. Through consultation with GAPS and the site contractor it was agreed that the

sports pitch would not be accessed until ground conditions improved and that spoil would be removed from site in the meantime. To help mitigate for potential archaeological remains within the sports pitch it was also agreed that the remaining subsoil would be removed in advance of further use.

The topsoil/subsoil strip recommenced in January 2016. Due to the continued saturated ground conditions and poor weather the wheeled dumpers were abandoned in favour of a tracked dumper (Plate 05), to allow for safer transport of spoil across the site and to generate less impact on the potential underlying archaeology.

In advance of plant crossing the topsoil stripped portion of the sports pitch, two tracks were cleared by 13 tonne tracked 360° excavator fitted with a toothless bucket (Plate 06) under archaeological supervision. The tracks were positioned along the southern edge of the area for a distance of 40m with a width of 4.0m and across it on a diagonal northeast-southwest alignment for a length of 40m and width of 3.2m (Plate 07). The remaining mid brown silty clay subsoil had a depth of 0.15m which overlaid a light greyish yellow boulder clay.

The site contractor worked from the hammerhead along the western half of the development and then across the footings for the ‘Hub’, of the school and associated areas, on an east-west alignment. The site was systematically stripped, typically by a single 13 tonne tracked 360° excavator fitted with a toothless bucket (Plate 08), although the ground beneath overhead power cables was stripped by an 8 tonne tracked 360°, with the spoil being removed by the tracked dumper (Plate 09). The topsoil and subsoil colour and consistency remained the same across the length and breadth of the development although the underlying natural varied in colour and consistency. The natural was typically a light greyish yellow boulder clay, with a higher concentration of boulders within the clay that protruded into the subsoil in the south east corner and highest point of the site (Plate 10). The boulders ranged from 0.10m to 1.0m in diameter with no indication of plough marks which suggests that either the ploughing was shallow or that the fields within the development had not been ploughed. Local variation of the natural included a concentration of coarse, fine red gravelly clay along the hedgeline (Plate 11) to the immediate east of the site road and a heavy, plasticity red clay (Plate 12) occasionally encountered along the western limit of the development.

4.2 Service Trenches

The enabling works included the excavation of a number of service trenches for drainage, water mains, gas mains and power cables. In areas of the site where the ground level had not been reduced to the surface of the natural boulder clay GAT monitored the excavation of service trenches as part of the watching brief.

The initial drainage trenches along the route of the access road up to the boundary fence between the development and Sarn Mynach were not monitored as the ground was contaminated. The remainder of the access road, as far as the hammerhead, had the remainder of the subsoil (maximum depth of 0.20m) removed by a tracked 360° excavator fitted with a toothless bucket with a GAT archaeologist present. The area stripped measured 20m in length and 5.0m in width (Plate 13) and was reduced onto a light greyish yellow boulder clay with no archaeological deposits evident.

Two feeder drainage pipes along the western edge of the hammerhead were also monitored and were excavated by a tracked 360° excavator fitted with a narrow toothless trenching bucket (Plate 14). The pipe trenches were 0.90m wide and varied in depth from 0.60m to 0.40m. The remaining layer of subsoil had a maximum depth of 0.20m and consisted of a mid brown clay. The underlying natural consisted of a thin (0.20m) band of mid brownish yellow silty clay that overlaid a compact plasticity red clay. During the excavation of the larger of the two pipe trenches, the remains of a stone field drain were identified in section (Plate 15). It was located 15m from the western edge of the site, being 0.50m wide and 0.50m deep and consisted of moderate sized pebbles and sub-rounded stones.

A duct trench to take the overhead power cable which crossed the southern end of the site was excavated north along the route of the site, east across the width of the main car park and continued east until it reached the A470. It was excavated intermittently depending on ground conditions by a tracked 360° excavator fitted with a narrow toothless trenching bucket (Plate 16). The trench had a depth of 0.80m, and width of 0.50m. The remaining subsoil had a depth of 0.30m that covered a natural thin band (0.20m) of mid brownish yellow silty clay which in turn overlaid a compact plasticity red clay natural (Plate 17). No archaeological deposits were identified during the excavation of this duct trench.

The remaining service trenches were excavated through areas of the site that had been reduced to the surface of the underlying natural and discharged for not having archaeological remains and were not monitored as part of the watching brief.

4.3 Habitat Garden Path

The last aspect of the enabling works included in the archaeological watching brief consisted of monitoring the excavation of the habitat garden path, located at the rear of the new school in the southern corner of the development (Figure 02 & Plate 18). The path was excavated by a small 360° excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under archaeological supervision, with a maximum width of 1.50m and was excavated to the surface of the underlying natural clay; an average depth of 0.32m (Plate 19). The topsoil consisted of a fine, cohesive mid brown sandy clayey loam mixed with occasional sub-rounded stones and plant roots. It covered a compact, cohesive light greyish yellow sandy clay mixed with frequent small sub-rounded stones and moderate medium to large cobbles.

During the excavation of the path a roughly circular in plan pit [019] was uncovered, which had a diameter of 0.99m and depth of 0.18m. The cut had a moderate break of slope at the top with steep sides along the south side and gently sloping side along the north. The break of slope at the base of the cut was gentle and it had a flat base. The pit contained a single fill (020) a friable mid brown sandy loam mixed with infrequent small sub-rounded stones and the occasional medium sized cobble (Plate 20 & Figure 06). There was no charcoal within (020) so a soil sample was not taken and no artefacts were recovered from the fill.

Pit [019] was slightly larger than the pits [005] (PRN60148) and [007] (PRN60149) identified during the archaeological controlled strip conducted in advance of the groundworks (see GAT Report 1233). Given the relative close proximity of these features it is possible that the pits were part of a broadly contemporary period of activity.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was contracted by *Ainsley Gommon Architects*, on the behalf of *Conwy County Borough Council* to conduct an archaeological watching brief of a new school development, west of the A470 Road, at Llandudno Junction. The watching brief primarily consisted of monitoring the topsoil/subsoil strip across the majority of the development as well as more limited sections of the service trenches and landscaping associated with the school grounds.

The staged programme of archaeological mitigation for the school development has uncovered evidence for prehistoric activity close to the southern boundary of the development. The controlled strip identified two small pits (PRN 60148 & 60149) one of which (PRN 60148) was subsequently dated to the Early to Middle Neolithic (c 3800-c 3000 BC). While the watching brief uncovered a third pit in close proximity which may also be of prehistoric date. These pits, along with the pits (PRN 61631 and 61717) identified to the north in the adjacent housing development, were all located on higher ground.

The remaining evidence of archaeological activity found within the development boundary was of primarily agricultural features such as field drains and late 19th/early 20th century pottery in the topsoil.

The majority of the school development is low lying, almost a hollow, which was prone to standing water and which was evident in the winter of 2015/16 was also liable to flooding. The local topography and the evidence from archaeological mitigation and evidence from the adjacent development, clearly indicates a greater preponderance of activity on higher, drier ground and of limited settlement up to and including the 20th century. The area was predominantly agricultural in nature that was lightly used for ploughing (as possible ard marks were identified in the geophysical survey) and in more recent times was used as upland pasture.

The work undertaken by GAT at Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction, alongside the neighbouring housing development, has helped to contribute to the understanding of archaeological activity of the hinterland of the Great Orme to the north and of the Conwy valley to the south. Prior to the archaeological mitigation undertaken at these developments there was no evidence for prehistoric activity in Llandudno Junction. The archaeological features investigated and dated at these developments help to illustrate the type of landscape people of the late prehistoric period would have lived in and the type of transitory activity lived in this area of North Wales.

6.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 *Standards and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief;*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives;*

Owen K. and S. Reilly 2016. Land off Narrow Lane, Llandudno Junction Phase 1 & 2 Archaeological Watching Brief and Level 1 Building Recording. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 1295;

Parry L. W. and K. Owen 2015. Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction Archaeological Mitigation Report for Boundary Recording & Controlled Strip Excavation. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 1233;

Planning permission reference 0/40597;

Reilly S. and B. Jones 2017. Land off Narrow Lane, Llandudno Junction Phase 3 Archaeological Watching Brief Final Report. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 1385;

Roberts J. and R. Evans 2014. Esgyryn Site, Llandudno Junction Archaeological Assessment. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 1179;

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015 Guidelines for digital archives.

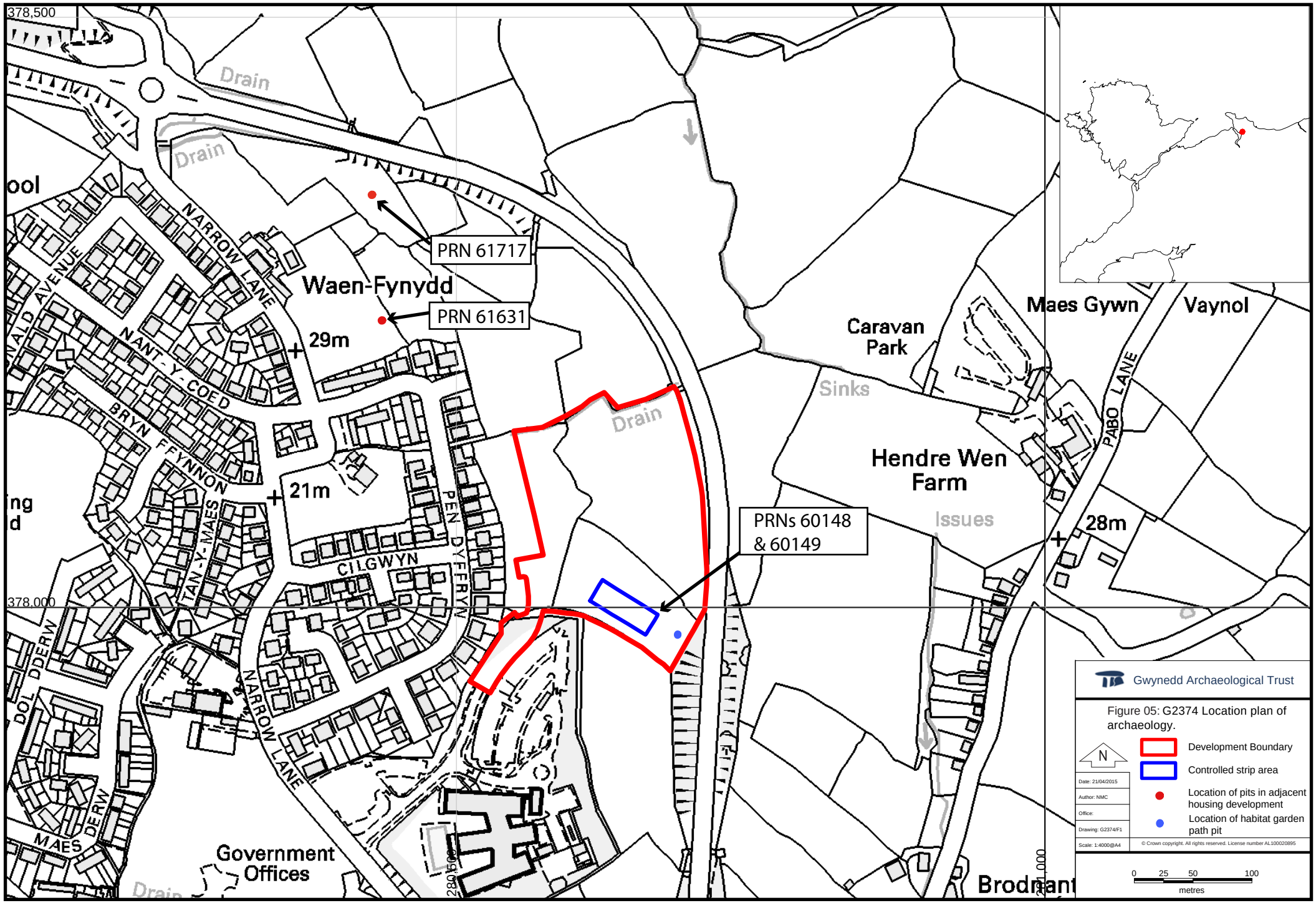

Figure 01: Location plan with the development boundary outlined in red, controlled strip outlined in blue & pits shown in red and blue dots.

A1

SITE PLAN - OPTION 4

T:\Projects\Projects C800-C849\C835-Llandudno Junction Area School\CAD\Arch\wt\000 3D models\Site - Revised Levels FF129.05\.rvt

17/11/2014 13:07:04

0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

VISUAL SCALE 1:500 @ A1

PROPOSED SITE PLAN - OPTION 4

1 : 500

Number	C835.808B	A1

NOTES:
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DRAWING STATUS

FOR INFORMATION

NORTH

Figure 02: Reproduction of client drawing C835.808B

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY
B	LEVELS ADJACENT TO SCHOOL REVISED	17/11/14	RB
A	OPTION 4 SITE PLAN FIRST ISSUE	06/11/14	RB

Job LLANDUDNO JUNCTION AREA SCHOOL

Drg SITE PLAN - OPTION 4

Number C835.808B

Scale	Date	Drawn	(Checked)
1 : 500	06/11/14	RB	MF/NM

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architecture , urban design
THE OLD POLICE STATION, 15 GLYNNE WAY, HAWARDEN CH5 3NS
Tel: 01244 537100 Fax: 01244 537747 wales@ainsleygommonarchitects.co.uk
Ainsley Gommon Architects Ltd. Registered in England & Wales No.4167948.
Registered Office: 1 Price Street, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead CH41 5JN
www.ainsleygommonarchitects.co.uk

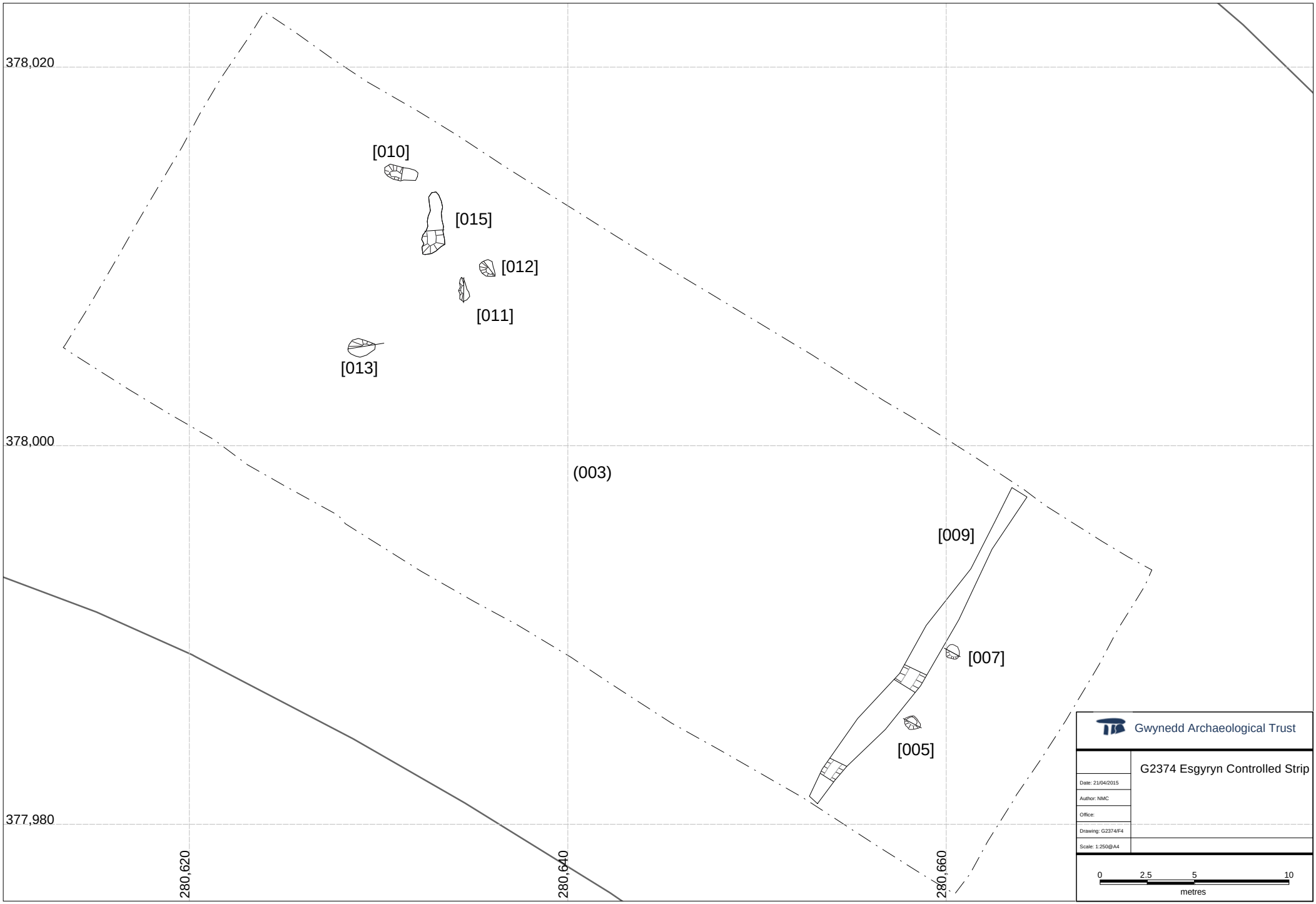

Figure 03: Location of features within the controlled strip area, sample <01> obtained from (008), within pit [005].

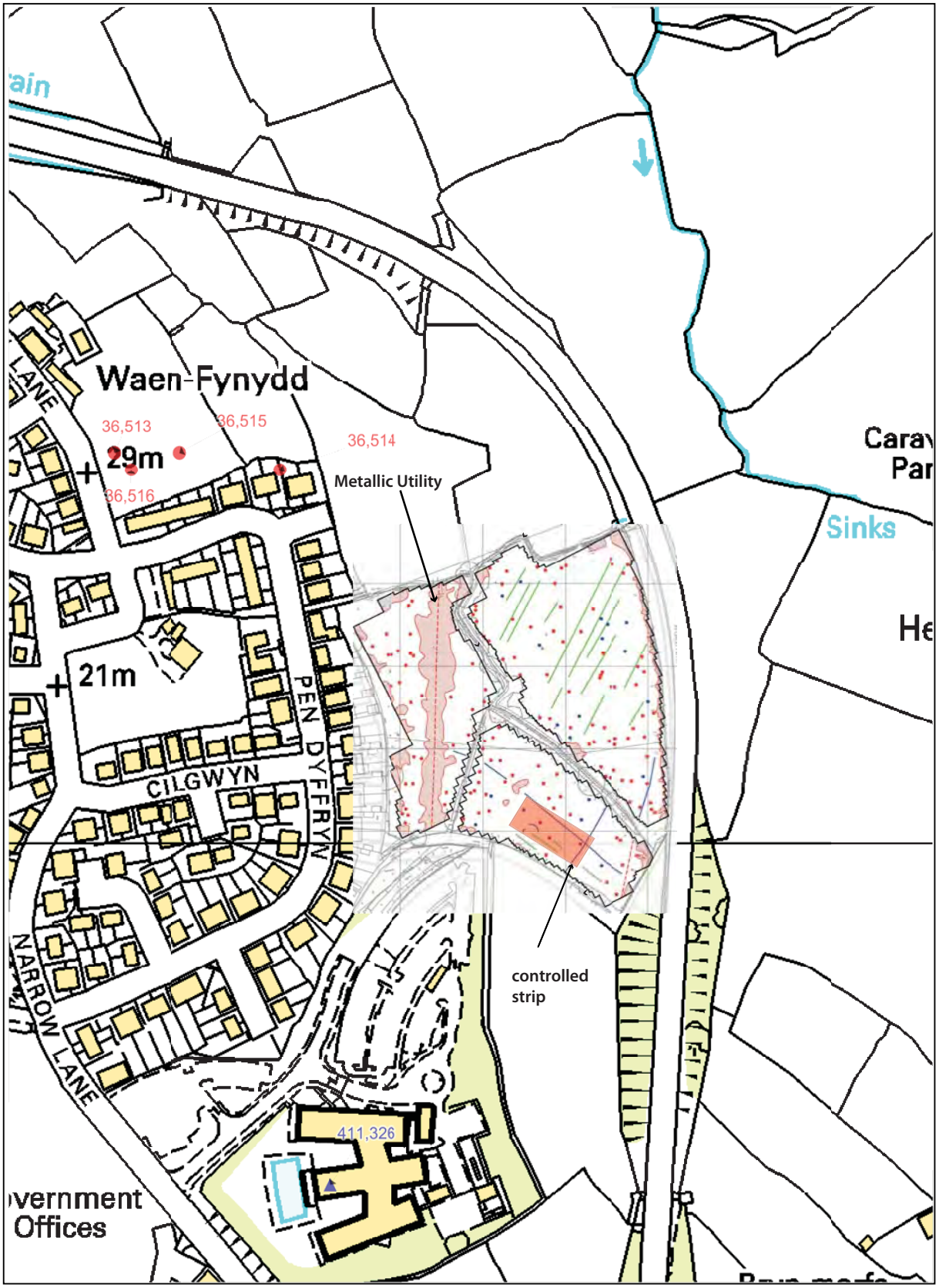

Figure 04: Location of geophysical features, archaeological sites and controlled strip.

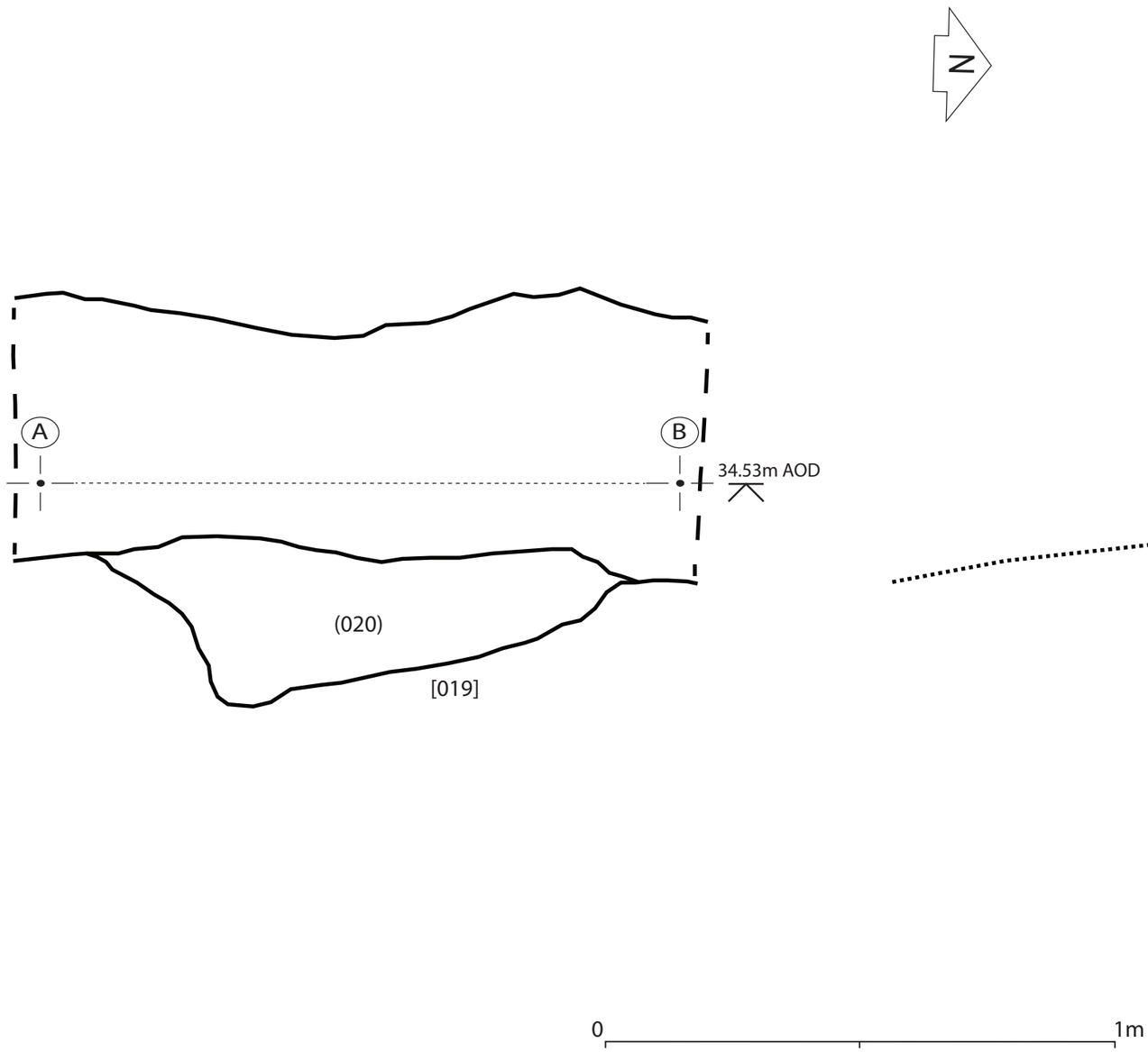

Figure 05 Section and plan of pit [019], Scale 1:10 @ A4

(020) Mid brown sandy loam matrix mixed with infrequent small sub-rounded stones and the occasional medium sized cobble
[019] Cut of shallow circular pit

E 280688.451 / N 377979.065

Plate 01: View of topsoil strip at the 'hammerhead' junction. View from the south south east (Photographic archive ref. G2374_Esgyryn_0111.jpg).

Plate 02: Topsoil strip of sports pitch with 360° excavators & 3 wheeled dumpers. View from the west (Photographic archive ref. G2374_Esgyryn_0116.jpg).

Plate 03: Modern linear cut for 'metallic utility'. 1m x 1m scale. View from the south (Photographic archive ref. G2374_Esgyryn_0113.jpg).

Plate 04: An example of ruts (beneath overhead power cable). 1m x 1m scale. View from the west (Photographic archive ref. G2374_Esgyryn_0128.jpg).

Plate 05: Tracked dumper being used for the saturated ground conditions. 1m x 1m scale. View from the north west (Photographic archive ref. G2374_Esgyryn_0158.jpg).

Plate 06: Subsoil strip of tracks in sports pitch. 1m x 1m scale. View from the south west (Photographic archive ref. G2374_Esgyryn_0136.jpg).

Plate 07: The two stripped tracks across the sports pitch. 1m x 1m scale. View from the west (Photographic archive ref. G2374_Esgyryn_0138.jpg).

Plate 08: Topsoil/subsoil strip of the 'Hub' as machine worked west to east. View from the north west (Photographic archive ref. G2374_Esgyryn_0180.jpg).

Plate 09: Topsoil/subsoil strip beneath overhead cables. View from the east (Photographic archive ref. G2374_Esgyryn_0150.jpg).

Plate 10: South east corner of site with more boulders. 1m x 1m scale. View from the west (Photographic archive ref. G2374_Esgyryn_0210.jpg).

Plate 11: Example of fine red gravelly clay natural. View from the south (Photographic archive ref. G2374_Esgyryn_0146.jpg).

Plate 12: Example of red plasticity clay natural.1m x 1m scale. View from the north west (Photographic archive ref. G2374_Esgyryn_0155.jpg).

Plate 13: Area stripped of subsoil along access road. 1m x 1m scale. View from the south west (Photographic archive ref. G2374_Esgyryn_0133.jpg).

Plate 14: Excavation of drainage pipe trench at hammerhead. View from the south east (Photographic archive ref. G2374_Esgyryn_0140.jpg).

Plate 15: Stone field drain in west facing section of drainage pipe trench. 1m x 1m scale. View from the west (Photographic archive ref. G2374_Esgyryn_0141.jpg).

Plate 16: Excavation of duct trench adjacent to main car park.1m x 1m scale. View from the south Photographic archive ref. G2374_Esgyryn_0144.jpg).

Plate 17: West facing section of duct trench. 1m x 1m scale. View from the west (Photographic archive ref. G2374__Esgyryn_0145.jpg).

Plate 18: Habitat garden path. 1m x 1m scale. View from the north (Photographic archive ref. G2374_Esgyryn_0249.jpg).

Plate 19: Depth of topsoil and underlying natural clay. 1m x 1m scale. View from the west (Photographic archive ref. G2374_Esgyryn_0251.jpg).

Plate 20: East facing section of pit [019]. 1m x 1m scale. View from the east (Photographic archive ref. G2374_Esgyryn_0257.jpg).

APPENDIX I

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Project Design (November 2015)

ESGYRYN SITE, LLANDUDNO JUNCTION

PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF (G2374)

Prepared for

Ainsley Gommon Architects

October 2015

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

ESGYRYN SITE, LLANDUDNO JUNCTION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for *Ainsley Gommon Architects*, October 2015

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by *Ainsley Gommon Architects* to provide a project design to conduct an archaeological watching brief of a 3.0ha plot of land, west of the A470 Road, at Llandudno Junction, county borough of Conwy (centred on **NGR SH80647804**; Figure 01). The plot is currently vacant pastureland. The watching brief will be conducted as outlined in the planning condition 7 (planning reference 0/40597) and will cover the whole development.

The archaeological watching brief is part of a staged programme of archaeological mitigation as requested by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS; per. comms. 6th January 2014). To date this staged programme has consisted of the following elements:

- The controlled strip which covered an approximate area of 55m east-west by 20m north-south located close to the southern limit of the proposed development;
- The existing field boundaries/hedgerows were recorded within the proposed development; and
- An archaeological watching brief was conducted of the removal of the affected hedgerows.

The archaeological watching brief will monitor the following activities of the enabling works:

- The removal of topsoil and subsoil during groundworks within the boundary of the proposed development;
- Ground reduction within the boundary of the proposed development. This will primarily be focused on the main structure (Figure 02) and the immediate vicinity thereof, such as the hard/soft play area;
- The excavation of trenches for services, such as, the diversion of the existing overhead power cable and the insertion of gas and water mains;
- The excavation of trenches for drainage along the access road, the main roads and carpark as well as internal and external drainage associated with the school buildings and the installation of an attenuation tank; and
- The excavation of the footings for the main structure, link and hub.

The enabling works are due to start on the week commencing 12th October 2015 and are due to be completed by the end of April 2016.

The scheme has been and will continue to be monitored by GAPS and the content of this design must be approved by the GAPS Archaeologist prior to the start of the archaeological watching brief.

Reference will be made to the following guidelines:

- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 1995, rev. 2001, 2008 and 2014).

- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 1995, rev. 2001, 2008 and 2014).

- *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2009, rev. 2014).

- *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2008, rev. 2014).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

GAT previously conducted an archaeological assessment and evaluation (geophysical survey) of the proposed development (see GAT Report 1179 & *Eden Mapping* Report GAT-14-001, April 2014). The assessment/evaluation report identified nine features within the development plot, including four field boundaries and a footpath, as well as four geophysical survey anomalies suggesting former field boundaries and plough markings. Two small curvilinear anomalies were also identified in the eastern field.

The existing field boundaries separating the three current fields within the development are also evident on historic mapping, including the 1840 Llangwstennin Tithe Map (Figure 03) that predates the Llangwstennin Enclosure Act of 1843. Under the terms of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 they are potentially of historic value, as they form an integral part of a field system predating the Enclosure Act (Hedgerow Regulations 1997 Schedule 1 Part II, 5). The footpath is evident on the First to Third Edition 25" Ordnance Survey maps of the area and partly runs through the development plot. It was not identified during the walkover survey and the report recommended a basic record of this feature during the development works if it is visible during initial groundworks.

The archaeological assessment had indicated that there were no known prehistoric, Roman or early medieval archaeological sites within the boundary of the proposed development or the surrounding area, although recently on an adjacent development roughly 300m to the north, a small pit was uncovered that contained heat fractured burnt stone (80% of the fill) within a very compacted dark brown/black silt-clay, and on excavation it was noted that there were a number of stakeholes within the base of the pit. A palaeoenvironmental sample was recovered for species identification and dating. The radiocarbon date was 3319 ± 30 BP (Laboratory Code SUERC – 58848 (GU36816)), with a calibrated range of 1519 calBC at 95.4% probability, suggesting a date range within the Early to Middle Bronze (2500BC to 1000BC). Later activity, in the form of a cluster of medieval field boundaries (PRNs 36,513; 36,515; 36,516) were located to the immediate north west of the development area.

The controlled strip conducted by GAT in March 2015 identified nine features of which six were natural in origin. The remaining three features were confirmed as archaeological features and interpreted as a former hedge line (Context [009]) running in a SW-NE direction at the upper end of the site (Figure 04) and most likely the positive magnetic geophysical anomaly identified at the same location (Figure 05) and two small pits at the south-eastern end of the controlled strip (Contexts [005] and [007]; Figure 04). Both pits were shallow in depth and stone-rich; pit [005] contained charcoal in a sealed deposit, from which a palaeoenvironmental sample was recovered (Context (008); sample <01>) (see GAT Report 2374).

The palaeoenvironmental sample produced charcoal fragments of oak and of willow/poplar, of which the latter were selected and submitted to the *Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre* (SUERC) for radiocarbon dating. Two dates were requested and quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) with calibrated age ranges determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration programme (OxCal14). The two dates were 3377 calBC (SUERC-61197 (GU37966)) and 3396 calBC (SUERC-61193)), which equates to the Early to Middle Neolithic (c 3800-c 3000 BC).

3.0 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 Watching Brief

The next stage of the archaeological mitigation will involve an archaeological watching brief of the project's ground works given the potential of uncovering further archaeological features within the development boundary. This potential was highlighted during the controlled strip (GAT Report 2374) when two prehistoric pits and a post-medieval hedgeline were identified. The pits may represent a larger cluster of such features or it might indicate scattered domestic prehistoric activity within the boundary of the development. Context [005] of the controlled strip was a fire pit and the charcoal retrieved from the fill revealed that the fuel used was locally sourced wood, of species that are still present within the local area. The hedgeline most likely continues beyond the limit of the controlled strip and while the pottery retrieved from the fill indicates a post-medieval date, there is no cartographic evidence to verify its existence.

(Reproduced from Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*)

The definition of an archaeological watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.

This definition and Standard do not cover chance observations, which should lead to an appropriate archaeological project being designed and implemented, nor do they apply to monitoring for preservation of remains in situ.

An archaeological watching brief is divided in to four categories according the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*:

- comprehensive (present during all ground disturbance)
- intensive (present during sensitive ground disturbance)
- intermittent (viewing the trenches after machining)
- partial (as and when seems appropriate).

An **intensive** watching brief is recommended by GAT for this scheme, to be completed during the topsoil/subsoil strip, ground reduction, excavation of pipe/cable trenches and foundation trenches.

The **watching brief** will consist of the following:

- Observation of non-archaeological excavation works.

- A drawn, written and photographic record of any archaeological structures and deposits that may be revealed.

- Preparation of full archive report.

The watching brief will monitor:

- The removal of topsoil and subsoil during groundworks within the boundary of the proposed development;

- Ground reduction within the boundary of the proposed development. This will primarily be focused on the main structure and the immediate vicinity thereof, such as the hard/soft play area;

- The excavation of trenches for drainage along the access road, the main roads and carpark as well as internal and external drainage associated with the school buildings and the installation of an attenuation tank;

- The excavation of trenches for services, such as, the diversion of the existing overhead power cable and the insertion of gas and water mains;

- The excavation of the footings for the main structure, link and hub; and

- A daily record of the watching brief will be kept with GAT pro-formas and photographs of this work will be taken using a digital SLR set to maximum resolution and shots will be taken in RAW format.

As part of the enabling works it has been agreed that the archaeological watching brief will not include the monitoring of topsoil/subsoil removal from the controlled strip, as it has already been archaeologically investigated. The topsoil/subsoil strip, ground reduction, drainage trenches, service trenches and foundations will be undertaken by 20 tonne 360° excavators fitted with toothless buckets. There will be a minimum of one GAT archaeologist per 360° excavator, if, as is anticpated, the machines work in separate areas of the site. If the 360° excavators work in tandem or in close proximity then one GAT archaeologist will cover this work. The contractor work programme (Appendix I) will require a maximum of three 360° excavators working simultaneously. GAPS will be kept appraised of any changes in the monitoring arrangements.

Exposed areas of the underlying natural clay will not be driven over by heavy plant until it has been examined and released by the GAT archaeologist. If archaeological deposits are identified these will be marked off with hazard tape and the contractor will be alerted to the presence of the archaeology. The archaeology will be avoided by plant until it has been fully investigated and recorded. Another GAT archaeologist will be made available to investigate and record the archaeology, to allow the continuation of the ground works. Investigation work of archaeological deposits will be undertaken as follows:

- All identified features will be recorded using GAT pro-formas and photographed using a digital SLR camera set to RAW format;

- A complete table of metadata with details of each photographic image taken, including descriptions and directions of shot, will be produced using Microsoft Access;

- The extent of any identified archaeological activity, and any features therein, will be located using survey grade (not handheld) GPS with <10cm accuracy (model: *Trimble GNSS/R6/5800*);

- A drawn record will be completed for all relevant features. This will include sections and plans where required at either 1:10 or 1:20 scale;

- Any further mitigation required will be subject to an additional Further Archaeological Works Design (FAWD);

- Recourse to specialist input should be considered during fieldwork as well as during the post-excavation programme, to accommodate any palaeoenvironmental, artefactual or other deposits or areas of archaeological significance identified during the course of the mitigation;

- All archaeological features/ deposits encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent features. Limited excavation will be undertaken to characterise the features/ deposits: this strategy will be based on feature type and may include an initial 50% sample of sub-circular features and 10% sample of linear features. Any subsequent excavation required will be detailed in an appropriate **Further Archaeological Works Design**; and

- Should dateable artefacts and ecofacts be recovered, an interim report will be submitted summarising the results, along with an assessment of potential for analysis specification (in line with the MAP2 process).

3.2 Environmental Samples

Any deposits deemed suitable for dating will be taken from sealed contexts, with bulk samples from ditches and pit fills proposed as not less than 10 litres from each context. The sampling strategy will be undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (English Heritage, 2011). Recourse will be made to relevant specialists for palaeoenvironmental analysis and dating. Any required specialists will be nominated in a post-excavation project design.

Specific palaeoenvironmental strategies for any peat deposits (if encountered) will be discussed with the GAPS if encountered and input from a specialist will be sought during the archaeological excavation on an appropriate sampling strategy to be rationalised in a further archaeological works design.

3.3 Human Remains

Any finds of human remains will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected, and both the coroner and the GAPS Archaeologist informed. If removal is necessary it will take place under appropriate regulations and with due regard for health and safety issues. In order to excavate human remains, a Ministry of Justice licence is required under Section *25* of the Burials Act 1857 for the removal of any body or remains of any body from any place of burial. This will be applied for should human remains need to be investigated or moved.

3.4 Small Finds

The vast majority of finds recovered from archaeological excavations comprise pottery fragments, bone, environmental and charcoal samples, and non-valuable metal items such as nails. Often many of these finds become unstable (i.e. they begin to disintegrate) when removed from the ground. All finds are the property of the landowner however it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. All finds would be treated according to advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Rescue 1999). Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff and ARCUS at Sheffield.

Unexpected Discoveries: Treasure Trove

Treasure Trove law has been amended by the Treasure Act 1996. The following are Treasure under the Act:

- *Objects other than coins* any object other than a coin provided that it contains at least 10% gold or silver and is at least 300 years old when found.

- *Coins* all coins from the same find provided they are at least 300 years old when found (if the coins contain less than 10% gold or silver there must be at least 10. Any object or coin is part of the same find as another object or coin, if it is found in the same place as, or had previously been left together with, the other object. Finds may have become scattered since they were originally deposited in the ground. Single coin finds of gold or silver are not classed as treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act.

- *Associated objects* any object whatever it is made of, that is found in the same place as, or that had previously been together with, another object that is treasure.

- *Objects that would have been treasure trove* any object that would previously have been treasure trove, but does not fall within the specific categories given above. These objects have to be made substantially of gold or silver, they have to be buried with the intention of recovery and their owner or his heirs cannot be traced.

The following types of finds are not treasure:

- Objects whose owners can be traced.

- Unworked natural objects, including human and animal remains, even if they are found in association with treasure.

- Objects from the foreshore which are not wreck.

All finds of treasure must be reported to the coroner for the district within fourteen days of discovery or identification of the items. Items declared Treasure Trove become the property of the Crown, on whose behalf the National Museums and Galleries of Wales acts as advisor on technical matters, and may be the recipient body for the objects.

The National Museums and Galleries of Wales will decide whether they or any other museum may wish to acquire the object. If no museum wishes to acquire the object, then the Secretary of State will be able to disclaim it. When this happens, the coroner will notify the occupier and landowner that he intends to return the object to the finder after 28 days unless he receives no objection. If the coroner receives an objection, the find will be retained until the dispute has been settled.

3.5. Further Archaeological Works

The identification of significant archaeological features during the controlled strip may necessitate the production of a new project design and the submission of new cost estimates to the contractor.

The application of a further archaeological works design (FAWD) will be dependent on the initial identification, interpretation and examination of an archaeological feature and the establishment of a threshold of significance over which a FAWD might be triggered. This may include any features of demonstrable or likely prehistoric to medieval date and, for post-medieval features, any complex or unusual remains, including industrial activity. The requirement for an FAWD will be determined in conjunction with GAPS through established communication lines and the monitoring process.

The FAWD will be instigated through a GAT produced document that will include:

- feature specific methodologies;

- artefact and ecofact specialist requirements, with detail of appropriate sampling strategies and specialist analysis;

- timings, staffing and resourcing;

- additional costs.

The FAWD document will need to be approved by GAPS

3.5.1 Indicative Post-ex Specialist Costs

Palaeoenvironmental sample processing (Brython Archaeology) - £60.00/sample;
Palaeoenvironmental sample processing assessment/analysis - £70.00/sample;
Palaeoenvironmental sample C14 dating - 2 samples @£315.00 each.

This design does not include a methodology or cost for, conservation of, or archiving of finds discovered during the watching brief. The need for these will be identified in the post-fieldwork programme (if required), and a new design will be issued for approval by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.

3.6 Monitoring Arrangements

The GAPS Archaeologist will need to be informed of the project start date and of the subsequent progress and findings. This will allow the GAPS Archaeologist time to arrange monitoring visits and attend site meetings (if required) and enable discussion about the need or otherwise for FAWDs (if required) as features of potential archaeological significance are encountered.

3.7 Processing data, illustration, report and archiving

The level of post-excavation analysis and reporting for the purposes of the mitigation will be sufficient to establish the character, scale, date range, artefactual and palaeo-environmental potential and overall significance of the remains and will be based on the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991).

Following the completion of the fieldwork, the data will be processed, final illustrations will be compiled and a report will be produced which will detail and synthesise the results. Location drawings and a sample of relevant photographs will be used to illustrate the reports.

4.0 PROCESSING DATA, ILLUSTRATION, REPORT AND ARCHIVING

Following completion of the stages outlined above, a report will be produced incorporating the following:

- Non-technical summary
- Introduction
- Aims and purpose
- Specification
- Methods and techniques, including details and location of project archive
- Watching Brief Results
- Summary and conclusions
- List of sources consulted.

Illustrations will include plans of the location of the study area and archaeological sites. Historical maps, when appropriate and if copyright permissions allow, will be included. Photographs of relevant sites and of the study area where appropriate will be included. A draft copy of the report will be sent to the regional curatorial archaeologist (GAPS) and to the client prior to production of the final report.

5.0 DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. The archaeological mitigation outlined in this project design will be conducted from the week commencing 12th October 2015 to the end of April 2016. The interim report for the archaeological mitigation will be produced within one month of completion of the fieldwork.

- A digital report will be provided to GAPS.
- Two copies of the paper report plus a digital report and archive on optical disc will be provided to Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust; this will be submitted within six months of report completion.
- A digital report and archive (including photographic and drawn) data will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales.
- A paper report(s) plus digital report(s) will be provided to the client.

5.1 Historic Environment Record

In line with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER must be contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER. At the onset, the HER Enquiry Form provided by the HER, will be completed and submitted.

6.0 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section and attended by a minimum of one Project Archaeologist. As outlined in section 3.1 the number of project archaeologists required for the development will increase depending on the number of active 360° excavators and if archaeological remains need to be investigated. The project archaeologist will be responsible for field management duties, including liaison with GAPS and client. The project archaeologist will be responsible for completing day record sheets as well as all other on site pro-formas and will also archive all written, drawn and digital data. The project archaeologist will also be responsible for submitting a draft final report for project manager review and approval. The report will then be submitted as per the arrangements defined in para. 5.

7.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Trust subscribes to the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) Health and Safety Policy as defined in *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (2006).

The GAT Project Archaeologist will be CSCS certified. Copies of the site specific risk assessment will be supplied to the client and site contractor prior to the start of fieldwork. Any risks and hazards will be indicated prior to the start of work via a submitted risk assessment. All staff will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and hard hat.

8.0 INSURANCE

Public Liability

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 any one event in respect of Public Liability

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Public Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/000405

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2016

Employers Liability

Limit of Indemnity- £10,000,000 any one occurrence.

The cover has been issued on the insurers standard policy form and is subject to their usual terms and conditions. A copy of the policy wording is available on request.

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/000405

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2016

Professional Indemnity

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 in respect of each and every claim

INSURER Hiscox Insurance Company Limited

POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity

POLICY NUMBER HU PI 9129989/1208

EXPIRY DATE 22/07/2016

9.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 *Standards and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief;*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation;*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives;*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials;*

Planning permission reference 0/40597;

Roberts J. and R. Evans 2014. Esgyryn Site, Llandudno Junction Archaeological Assessment. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 1179.

Figure 01

Location plan with the site outlined in red, showing the main access to the site

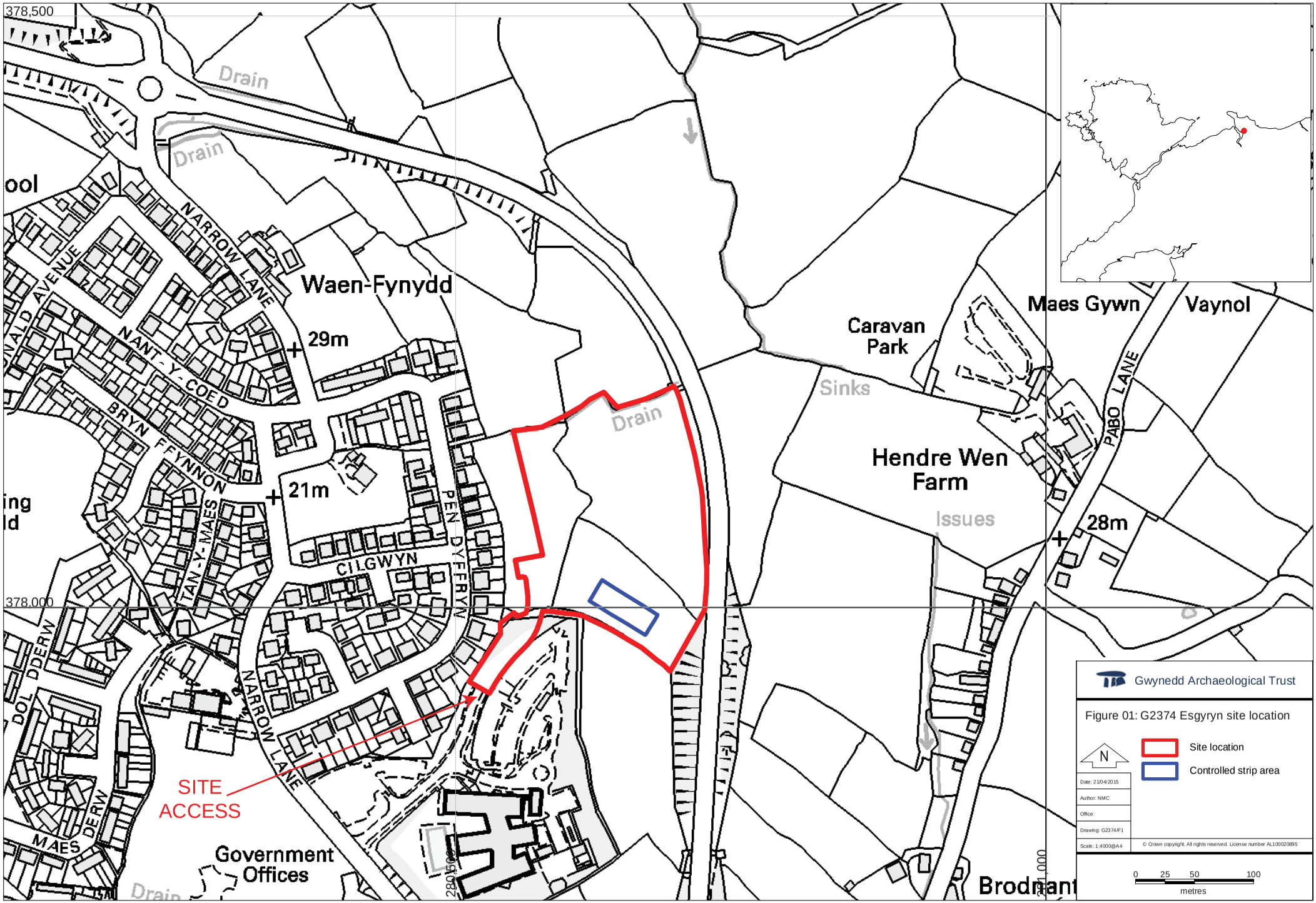

Figure 01: Location plan with the site outlined in red, showing the main access to the site

Figure 02

Reproduction of proposed site plan

0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

VISUAL SCALE 1:500 @ A1

PROPOSED SITE PLAN - OPTION 4

1 : 500

Number C835.808B | A1

NOTES:
THIS DRAWING IS THE COPYRIGHT OF AINSLEY GOMMON ARCHITECTS. DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING. WORK TO FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY. CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE. ANY DISCREPANCIES TO BE NOTIFIED TO THE ARCHITECT.

DRAWING STATUS

FOR INFORMATION

NORTH

Figure 02: Reproduction of Proposed Site Plan

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY
B	LEVELS ADJACENT TO SCHOOL REVISED	27/11/14	RB
A	OPTION 4 SITE PLAN FIRST ISSUE	06/11/14	RB

Job LLANDUDNO JUNCTION AREA SCHOOL

Drg SITE PLAN - OPTION 4

Number C835.808B

Scale	Date	Drawn	(Checked)
1 : 500	06/11/14	RB	MF/NM

Ainsley Gommon
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www.ainsleygommonarchitects.co.uk

Figure 03

Reproduction of the Llangwstennin Parish Tithe Map 1840, with the proposed development site superimposed in RED.

Figure 03: Reproduction of the Llangwstennin Parish Tithe Map 1840, with the proposed development site superimposed in RED.
Not to Scale

Figure 04

Location of features within the controlled strip area, sample <01> obtained from (008), within pit [005].

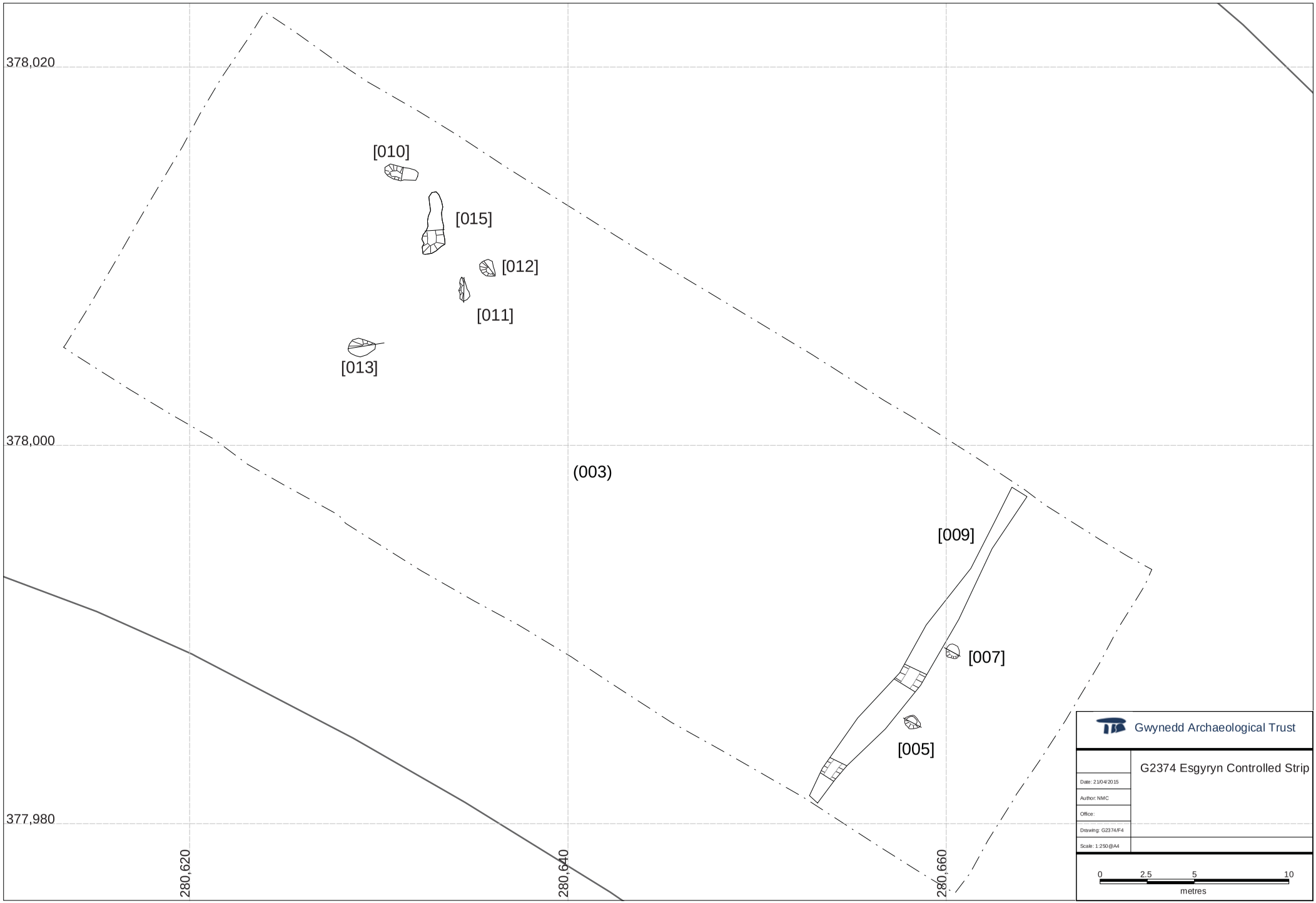


Figure 04: Location of features within the controlled strip area, sample <01> obtained from (008), within pit [005].

Figure 05

Location of the proposed development, geophysical features, archaeological sites and controlled strip.

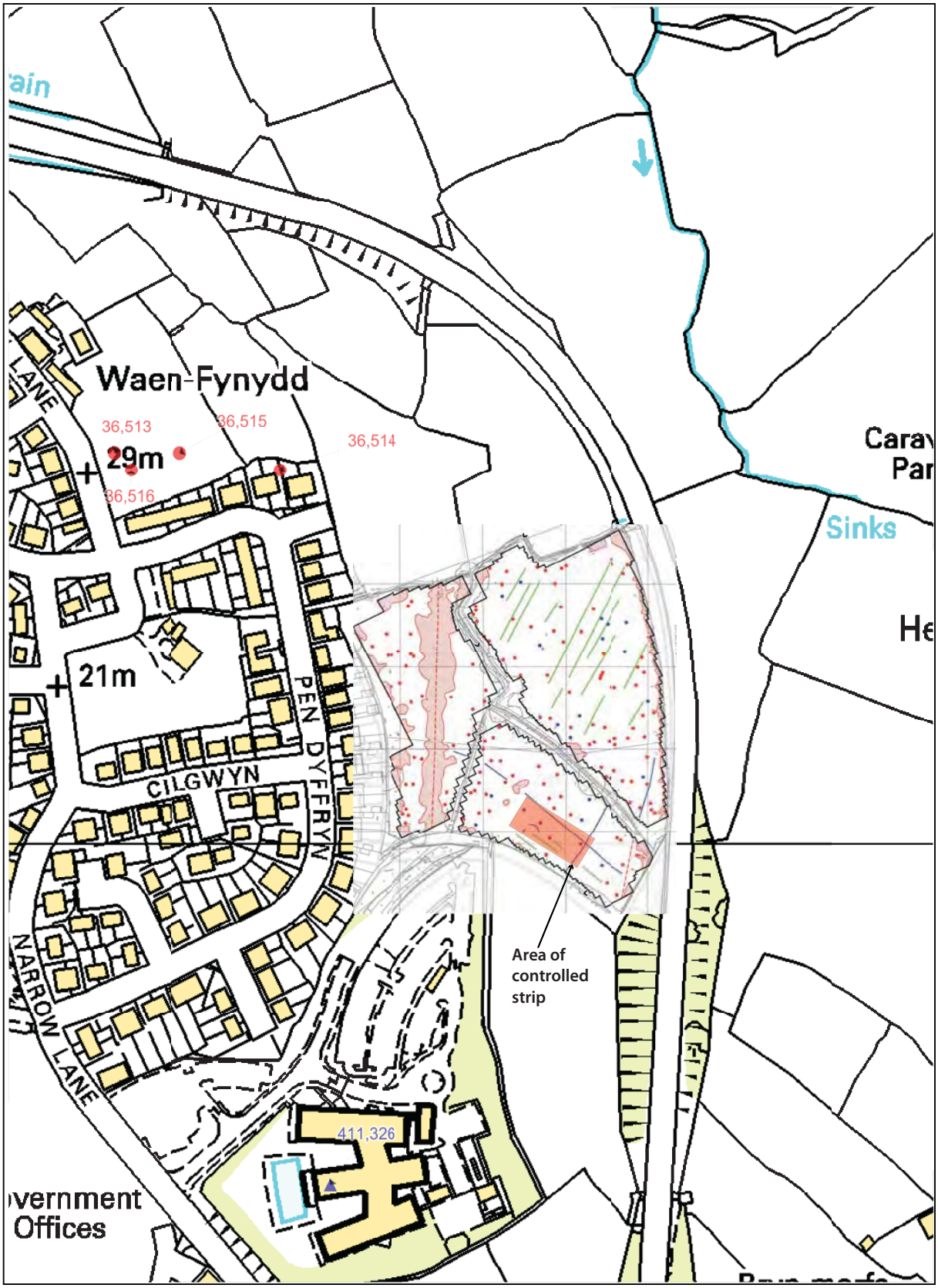


Figure 05: Location of the proposed development, geophysical features, archaeological sites and controlled strip.

Appendix I

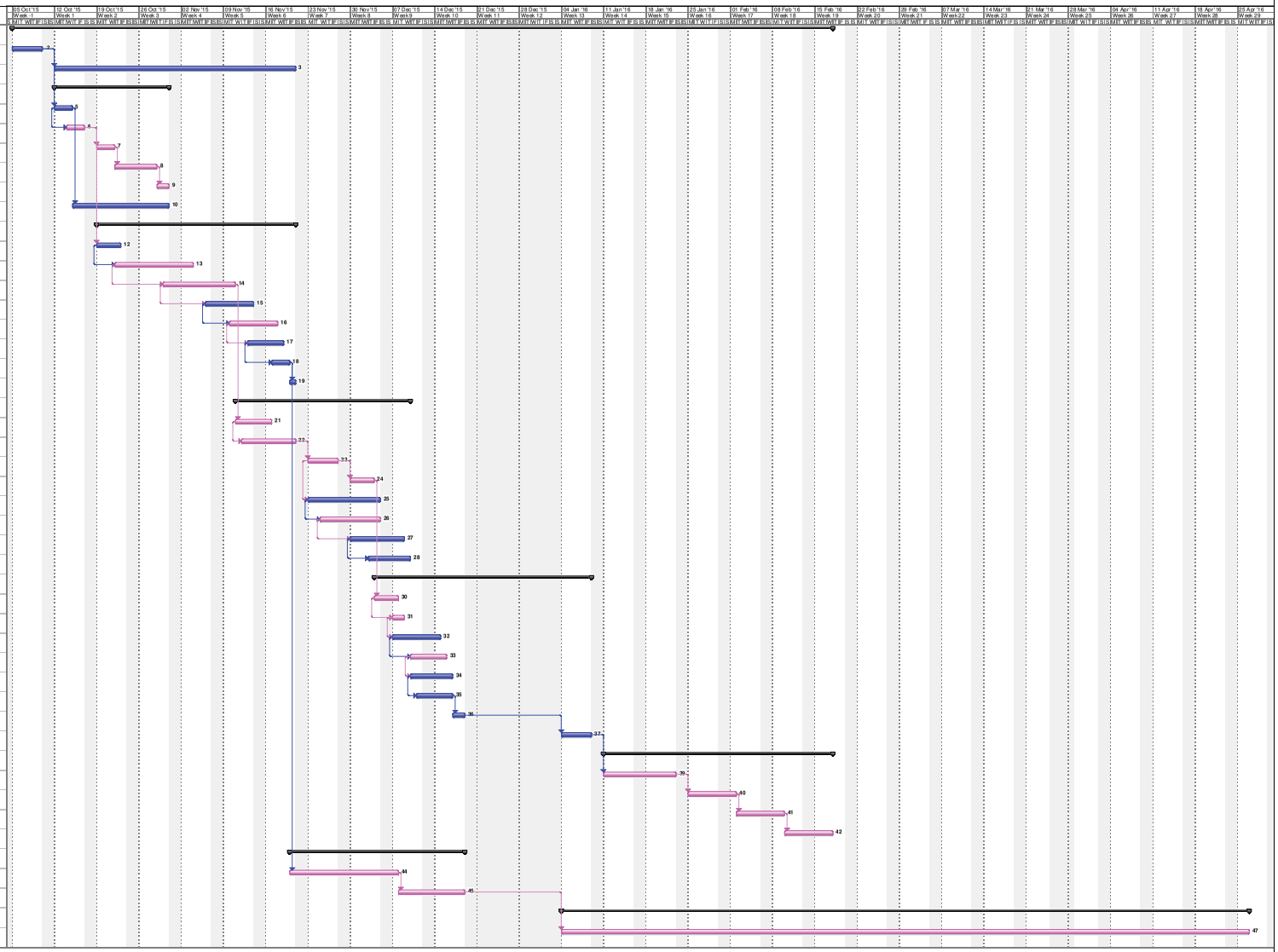
Copy of Read Construction Llandudno Junction Archaeological Watching Brief Programme.

Read

Llandudno Junction
Archaeological Watching Brief Programme

Date: 1st October 2015

ID	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish	Predecessors
1	**Enabling Works Phase**	**88 days**	**Mon 05/10/15**	**Wed 17/02/16**	
2	Secure site area and set up temporary facilities	5 days	Mon 05/10/15	Fri 09/10/15	
3	Install permanent fencing to North, East & Southern boundaries	30 days	Mon 12/10/15	Fri 20/11/15	2
4	**Topsoil Strip**	**15 days**	**Mon 12/10/15**	**Fri 30/10/15**	
5	Controlled Archaeological Area	3 days	Mon 12/10/15	Wed 14/10/15	2
6	Access Road	3 days	Wed 14/10/15	Fri 16/10/15	5SS+2 days
7	Half Football pitch	3 days	Mon 19/10/15	Wed 21/10/15	6
8	Car Park & Roads	5 days	Thu 22/10/15	Wed 28/10/15	7
9	Below Overhead Cables	2 days	Thu 29/10/15	Fri 30/10/15	8
10	Spoil Heap Maintenance	12 days	Thu 15/10/15	Fri 30/10/15	5
11	**Access Road**	**25 days**	**Mon 19/10/15**	**Fri 20/11/15**	
12	RLD & relocate spoil mound to controlled strip area	4 days	Mon 19/10/15	Thu 22/10/15	6
13	Install SW drainage (excluding final connections)	9 days	Thu 22/10/15	Tue 03/11/15	12SS+3 days
14	Install FW drainage (excluding final connections)	8 days	Fri 30/10/15	Tue 10/11/15	13SS+6 days
15	Capping	6 days	Fri 06/11/15	Fri 13/11/15	14SS+5 days
16	Gullies & Ducts	6 days	Tue 10/11/15	Tue 17/11/15	15SS+2 days
17	Kerbing	4 days	Fri 13/11/15	Wed 18/11/15	16SS+3 days
18	MOT	3 days	Tue 17/11/15	Thu 19/11/15	17SS+2 days
19	Tarmac to road (excl footpaths & excl wearing course)	1 day	Fri 20/11/15	Fri 20/11/15	18
20	**Main One Way Road**	**21 days**	**Wed 11/11/15**	**Wed 09/12/15**	
21	RLD, Cut & Fill	4 days	Wed 11/11/15	Mon 16/11/15	14
22	Install SW drainage	7 days	Thu 12/11/15	Fri 20/11/15	21SS+1 day
23	Attenuation installation	5 days	Mon 23/11/15	Fri 27/11/15	22
24	Install FW drainage	4 days	Mon 30/11/15	Thu 03/12/15	23
25	Capping	10 days	Mon 23/11/15	Fri 04/12/15	23SS
26	Gullies/Ducts	8 days	Wed 25/11/15	Fri 04/12/15	25SS+2 days
27	Kerbing	7 days	Mon 30/11/15	Tue 08/12/15	26SS+3 days
28	MOT	5 days	Thu 03/12/15	Wed 09/12/15	27SS+3 days
29	**Carpark**	**16 days**	**Fri 04/12/15**	**Fri 08/01/16**	
30	RLD, Cut & Fill	2 days	Fri 04/12/15	Mon 07/12/15	24
31	Install SW drainage	2 days	Mon 07/12/15	Tue 08/12/15	30SS+1 day
32	Capping	6 days	Mon 07/12/15	Mon 14/12/15	31SS
33	Gullies/Ducts	4 days	Thu 10/12/15	Tue 15/12/15	32SS+3 days
34	Kerbing	5 days	Thu 10/12/15	Wed 16/12/15	33SS
35	MOT	4 days	Fri 11/12/15	Wed 16/12/15	34SS+1 day
36	Tarmac	2 days	Thu 17/12/15	Fri 18/12/15	35
37	Set up site ofices & welfare facilities	5 days	Mon 04/01/16	Fri 08/01/16	36
38	**Services**	**28 days**	**Mon 11/01/16**	**Wed 17/02/16**	
39	SPN overhead power diversion	10 days	Mon 11/01/16	Fri 22/01/16	37
40	Water mains up to boundary	6 days	Mon 25/01/16	Mon 01/02/16	39
41	Gas mains up to boundary	6 days	Tue 02/02/16	Tue 09/02/16	40
42	Install BT incoming ductwork	6 days	Wed 10/02/16	Wed 17/02/16	41
43	**Site Groundworks**	**21 days**	**Fri 20/11/15**	**Fri 18/12/15**	
44	Strip topsoil, stockpile	12 days	Fri 20/11/15	Mon 07/12/15	18
45	Cut & fill levels & stone base	9 days	Tue 08/12/15	Fri 18/12/15	44
46	**Construction Phase**	**80 days**	**Mon 04/01/16**	**Tue 26/04/16**	
47	Foundations, drainage etc	80 days	Mon 04/01/16	Tue 26/04/16	45



Project: Hawarden summer holiday wo
Date: Thu 01/10/15
Rev3 - amended following agreement

Task | Split | Progress | Milestone | Summary | Project Summary | External Tasks | External Milestone | Deadline

APPENDIX II

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2374_Esgyryn_0105.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	General View of area to be top soiled stripped before start	SSE	1m	11/11/15	
G2374_Esgyryn_0106.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Working shot showing two machines topsoil stripping	SSE	-	11/11/15	
G2374_Esgyryn_0107.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	View of section through, temporary West facing section	W	1m	11/11/15	
G2374_Esgyryn_0108.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	General shot showing topsoil stripping	S	-	11/11/15	
G2374_Esgyryn_0109.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Subsoil patch visible - showing level to the ground is topsoil stripped	SE	1m	11/11/15	
G2374_Esgyryn_0110.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	View of linear feature [102]	S	1m	11/11/15	
G2374_Esgyryn_0111.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripped surface	SSE	-	11/11/15	Plate 01

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2374_Esgyryn_0112.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Detail of [102] showing it is cut through topsoil	W	1m	12/11/15	
G2374_Esgyryn_0113.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Feature [102]	S	1m	12/11/15	Plate 03
G2374_Esgyryn_0114.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	General shot showing topsoil stripping	N	-	12/11/15	
G2374_Esgyryn_0115.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Opening up NE area of site excavation	NE	1m	12/11/15	
G2374_Esgyryn_0116.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	General working shot of sports pitch area during topsoil stripping	W	-	12/11/15	Plate 02
G2374_Esgyryn_0117.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Subsoil visible after topsoil strip in sports pitch area	S	-	12/11/15	
G2374_Esgyryn_0118.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Topsoil/subsoil strip of half of sports pitch	SW	-	12/11/15	
G2374_Esgyryn_0119.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Shot showing depth after topsoil/subsoil strip in sports area	SW	1m	12/11/15	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2374_Esgyryn_0120.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	View of sports pitch after half of area stripped	SE	-	12/11/15	
G2374_Esgyryn_0121.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Example of imprint of tracks on wet ground	E	-	12/11/15	
G2374_Esgyryn_0122.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Topsoil strip of car park area	SW	-	12/11/15	
G2374_Esgyryn_0123.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Topsoil strip of car park area	SW	-	12/11/15	
G2374_Esgyryn_0124.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Area of car park stripped by days end	S	-	12/11/15	
G2374_Esgyryn_0125.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	General view of area of long grass/heavy rooting and tree stump after removal	SW	-	13/11/15	
G2374_Esgyryn_0126.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	General view of area of long grass/heavy rooting and tree stump after removal	N	-	13/11/15	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2374_Esgyryn_0127.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	General view of area of long grass/heavy rooting and tree stump after removal	S	-	13/11/15	
G2374_Esgyryn_0128.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Example of ruts (beneath overhead power lines) and showing wetness of ground	W	1m	15/12/15	Plate 04
G2374_Esgyryn_0129.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Area to be stripped of subsoil	SW	1m	15/12/15	
G2374_Esgyryn_0130.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Area during excavation by toothless bucket	SW	-	15/12/15	
G2374_Esgyryn_0131.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Area stripped for pipe trench	NE	1m	15/12/15	
G2374_Esgyryn_0132.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Depth of topsoil/subsoil, west facing section	W	1m	15/12/15	
G2374_Esgyryn_0133.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Area stripped for pipe trench	SW	1m	15/12/15	Plate 13

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2374_Esgyryn_0134.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Subsoil strip along southern edge of the football pitch.	SW	-	05/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0135.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Track along the southern edge of the football pitch stripped of subsoil.	E	1m	05/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0136.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	2nd track across the football pitch being stripped of subsoil.	SW	1m	05/01/16	Plate 06
G2374_Esgyryn_0137.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	2nd track stripped of subsoil.	SW	1m	05/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0138.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Photos of tracks, freshly stripped, across the football pitch.	W	1m	05/01/16	Plate 07
G2374_Esgyryn_0139.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	View of site from the football pitch to document the current ruts through the topsoil.	NE	-	05/01/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2374_Esgyryn_0140.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Excavation of drainage pipe trench at 'Hammerhead'.	SE	-	05/01/16	Plate 14
G2374_Esgyryn_0141.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stone field drain visible in W facing section of trench.	W	1m	05/01/16	Plate 15
G2374_Esgyryn_0142.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	View across the site to show lack of impact of tracked dumper.	N	-	06/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0143.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Strip of topsoil for cable duct trench, adjacent to car park.	S	1m	06/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0144.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Start of cable duct trench, beside car park.	S	1m	07/01/16	Plate 16
G2374_Esgyryn_0145.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	W facing section of cable duct trench adjacent to start point.	W	1m	07/01/16	Plate 17
G2374_Esgyryn_0146.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of school road to east of 'Hammerhead'	S	-	07/01/16	Plate 11

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2374_Esgyryn_0147.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Small area topsoil stripped to the immediate north of overhead cables.	N	1m	07/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0148.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Area stripped of school road and 'Hammerhead' (partially stoned).	E	-	07/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0149.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Topsoil beneath overhead cables (with tracked dumper) NE of 'Hammerhead'.	W	-	12/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0150.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Topsoil strip beneath overhead cables, for pipe work (with tracked dumper). Beside old hedgeline.	E	-	12/01/16	Plate 09

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2374_Esgyryn_0151.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Excavation of electric duct trench across 'carpark' towards 'football pitch'.	W	-	13/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0152.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Depth of electric duct trench.	S	1m	13/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0153.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Area topsoil stripped beneath the overhead cables.	W	1m	13/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0154.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Area topsoil stripped beneath the overhead cables.	E	1m	13/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0155.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Area stripped of topsoil beneath overhead cables and to the E of 'Hammerhead'.	NW	1m	13/01/16	Plate 12

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2374_Esgyryn_0156.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	View down the main water channel running south-north showing area to be stripped	S	1m	18/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0157.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping area to the west of the line of trees to be retained	SW	1m	18/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0158.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping area to the west of the line of trees to be retained	NW	1m	18/01/16	Plate 05
G2374_Esgyryn_0159.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping area to the west of the line of trees to be retained	W	1m	18/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0160.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping across the main water channel immediately south of the line of trees to be retained	NW	-	18/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0161.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stoning up over 'terram' towards the site of the 'Hub' building	W	1m	18/01/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2374_Esgyryn_0162.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping area to the west of the line of trees to be retained	S	1m	18/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0163.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping area to the west of the line of trees to be retained	N	1m	18/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0164.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Drainage channel being laid south-north in western part of site	S	1m	20/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0165.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Completion of stripping of area to the west of the line of trees to be retained	N	1m	20/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0166.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Preliminary strip of the area east of the 'hub'	W	1m	21/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0167.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Preliminary strip of the area east of the 'hub'	W	1m	21/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0168.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stoned up drainage channel running south-north across site	S	1m	21/01/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2374_Esgyryn_0169.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of area immediately south of line of trees to be retained	W	1m	21/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0170.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Strip of area east of the 'hub'	W	1m	21/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0171.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of area immediately east of line of trees to be retained	S	1m	21/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0172.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of area immediately east of line of trees to be retained	S	1m	21/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0173.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Reduction of stripped area to east of 'hub'	W	1m	22/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0174.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Soil, Subsoil and clay profile	N	1m	22/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0175.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stream running south-north with 'terram' and stone over	S	1m	22/01/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2374_Esgyryn_0176.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stream running south-north with 'terram' and stone over	N	1m	22/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0177.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Reduced level and stoning up to south of line of trees to be retained	W	1m	22/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0178.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Reduced level and stoning up to east of line of trees to be retained	NE	1m	22/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0179.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Area stripped for the community 'hub'	NE	-	25/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0180.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Topsoil / subsoil strip of the NW edge of the 'Hub'	NW	-	25/01/16	Plate 08
G2374_Esgyryn_0181.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping southwards from area already stoned up	N	1m	28/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0182.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	View along stream channel running S-Across site	S	1m	28/01/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2374_Esgyryn_0183.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of subsoil and topsoil eastwards towards A470	W	1m	28/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0184.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Boulder - typical of those disturbed during stripping eastwards towards A470	-	1m	28/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0185.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil E towards A470	W	1m	28/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0186.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil E towards A470	W	1m	28/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0187.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil S over building footprint	S	1m	28/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0188.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil S over building footprint	S	1m	28/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0189.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil S over building footprint	S	1m	28/01/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2374_Esgyryn_0190.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil east of stream running South to North across site	N	1m	28/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0191.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil over building footprint	W	1m	28/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0192.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil S of previously stoned up area	W	1m	28/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0193.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil parallel to demarcation of 11Kv powerline	N	1m	29/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0194.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil Southwards from previously stoned area	W	1m	29/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0195.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil E towards A470 road	W	1m	29/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0196.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	View of progress of works on site	E	-	29/01/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2374_Esgyryn_0197.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil E towards A470 road	W	1m	29/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0198.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil at SE edge of line of retained trees	N	1m	29/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0199.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil at SE edge of line of retained trees	W	1m	29/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0200.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil at SE edge of line of retained trees	W	1m	29/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0201.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil at SE edge of line of retained trees	W	1m	29/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0202.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil at SE edge of line of retained trees	W	1m	29/01/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2374_Esgyryn_0203.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil at SE edge of line of retained trees	W	1m	29/01/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0204.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil to N of previously stoned area	W	1m	01/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0205.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping along line of service trench crossing NW/SE across E side of site	NW	1m	01/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0206.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil along line of service trench NW/SE across site	NW	1m	01/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0207.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil along line of service trench NW/SE across site	SE	1m	01/02/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2374_Esgyryn_0208.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil along line of service trench NW/SE across site	W	1m	01/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0209.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil E towards A470 road	W	1m	05/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0210.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil E towards A470 road	W	1m	05/02/16	Plate 10
G2374_Esgyryn_0211.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil E towards A470 road	W	1m	05/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0212.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil parallel to 11Kv powerline demarcation	NW	1m	05/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0213.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil E towards A470 road	NW	1m	05/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0214.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil E towards A470 road	W	1m	05/02/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2374_Esgyryn_0215.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil E towards A470 road	NW	1m	05/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0216.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil E towards A470 road	W	1m	05/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0217.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Excavation of topsoil and subsoil at E end of site close to A470	SW	-	08/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0218.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Excavation of topsoil and subsoil at E end of site close to A470	SW	-	08/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0219.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	View across site from E showing boulders protruding out of clay	E	-	08/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0220.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Excavation of topsoil and subsoil at E end of site close to A470	SW	1m	09/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0221.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil west to east across site	S	1m	10/02/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2374_Esgyryn_0222.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil at E end of site close to A470	S	1m	10/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0223.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil at E end of site close to A470	S	1m	10/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0224.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil at E end of site close to A470	E	1m	10/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0225.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Removal of redundant 11Kv pole from close to stream running N/S across site	N	1m	10/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0226.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil over area to become school's kitchen garden	W	1m	11/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0227.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Topsoil and subsoil stripping near A470	NW	1m	11/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0228.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Topsoil and subsoil stripping near A470	N	1m	11/02/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2374_Esgyryn_0229.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Topsoil and subsoil stripping near A470	N	1m	11/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0230.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Extent of stripped area at end of day	NW	1m	11/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0231.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil at SE corner of site close to retained line of trees	W	1m	12/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0232.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil at SE corner of site close to retained line of trees	W	1m	12/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0233.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil at SE corner of site close to retained line of trees	W	1m	12/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0234.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil at SE corner of site close to retained line of trees	W	1m	12/02/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2374_Esgyryn_0235.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of NW corner of site to provide an area for clay dumping	W	1m	12/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0236.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of S part of site to W of retained line of trees	E	1m	12/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0237.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of NW part of site to provide an area for clay dumping	NW	1m	12/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0238.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping of S part of site to W of retained line of trees	E	1m	12/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0239.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Representative section through topsoil in teaching block area to E of site	E	1m	15/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0240.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	General shot of topsoil stripping in 'teaching block' area in E side of site	NNE	-	15/02/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2374_Esgyryn_0241.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	General shot of topsoil stripping on E side of site 'Teaching Block' area	N	1m	15/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0242.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	General shot of 'teaching block' area, showing the stripped clay with small - medium boulders	NE	1m	15/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0243.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	General shot of 'teaching block' area, showing the stripped clay with small - medium boulders	NE	1m	15/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0244.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	General view of 'teaching block' stripped area 3/4 finished	SE	1m	15/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0245.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping NW corner close to access road	E	1m	16/02/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2374_Esgyryn_0246.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping NW corner close to access road	E	1m	16/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0247.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping NW corner close to access road	E	1m	16/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0248.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Stripping NW corner close to access road	N	1m	16/02/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0249.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Strip of pathway to rear of school	N	1m	29/11/16	Plate 18
G2374_Esgyryn_0250.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Dumper tyre ruts at bottom of topsoil layer	E	1m	29/11/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0251	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Strip of pathway	W	1m	29/11/16	Plate 19
G2374_Esgyryn_0252.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Strip of pathway	N	1m	29/11/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0253.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Strip of pathway	NW	1m	29/11/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0254.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Strip of pathway	NE	1m	29/11/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0255.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Strip of pathway	NE	1m	29/11/16	
G2374_Esgyryn_0256.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	E facing section of feature 001 pit [1004]	E	1m	29/11/16	

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date	Plates
G2374_Esgyryn_0257.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	E facing section of feature 001 pit [1004]	E	1m	29/11/16	Plate 20
G2374_Esgyryn_0258.jpg	Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction	Watching Brief	Plan of pit [1004]	N	1m	29/11/16	

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