

Silver Bay Holiday Village Rhoscolyn, Ynys Môn

Archaeological Controlled Strip



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Silver Bay Holiday Village Rhoscolyn, Ynys Môn

Archaeological Controlled Strip

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SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by Silver Bay Holiday Village to complete an archaeological controlled strip prior to the proposed construction of a two storey leisure building at Silver Bay Holiday Village, Rhoscolyn, Ynys Môn (NGR SH28227543).

An area 39.60m (l) x 36.10m (w) x 0.70m (d) (maximum dimensions) was opened between two hedge lines to the east and west, a rock outcrop to the north and the access road between the Silver Bay Holiday Village administrative buildings and the Holiday Village proper to the south.

The archaeological potential expected was for Mesolithic finds to be encountered similar to those discovered 170m to the south-west in 1986 and for material related to the 17th century building known as Pentre Gwyddel 100m to the west.

The topsoil thickness varied between 0.05m and 0.70m, generally trending from north to south and from west to east. The quality, even grading and thickness of the topsoil suggests it was imported to landscape this part of the Holiday Village or one of its precursors. The subsoil was glacial till over a clay containing intermittent stones and boulders up to 1m x 0.30m x 0.30m in size.

Modern local services were encountered running west to east across the site and their depth and location recorded.

No archaeological finds, features or deposits were encountered; however a possible palaeo-channel was discovered, which may link up to a former stream bed to the south-east of the site.

1. INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by *Silver Bay Holiday Village* to carry out a programme of archaeological controlled stripping works prior to the proposed development of a two storey leisure building at Silver Bay Holiday Village, Rhoscolyn, Ynys Môn (NGR **SH28227543**; **Figure 01 & Plate 01**). Two test pits, **TP01** and **TP02** were excavated within the proposed footprint of the building on the 6th of August 2012 in order to assess the type, quality and depth of soils and natural deposits. The archaeological controlled stripping works were undertaken from the 23rd of November to the 13th of December 2012 over a period of seven days.

Pinelog Ltd. drawing number **C 3733 D 02** dated **09/10/2011** (superseded by undated drawing number **C3733 D 02 Revision A** on the 6th of December 2012) indicated that the proposed development involves the construction of a two storey leisure building at the Silver Bay Holiday Village, Rhoscolyn, Ynys Môn. The footprint of the development will measure 1230.80m² and will consist of the building, a car park and linking pathway. The building will incorporate two pools, café, beauty therapy area, offices and a first floor gym.

The programme of archaeologically controlled stripping works was undertaken as a condition of planning application **43C11T** as requested by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA). *The content of this report must be approved by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services.*

The proposed development lies within the Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. <http://www.landscapesforlife.org.uk/anglesey-aonb.html>

A project specification has been prepared for the proposed development by GAT (November 2012) which accords with normal requirements requested by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service. The project specification is reproduced as [Appendix I](#) in this document. This report conforms to that design, and to the guidelines specified in Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation (Institute for Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001, 2008) http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_standards_excavation.pdf

The planning records for Silver Bay Holiday Village held by Anglesey County Council extend back to 1985, and a list of these and the planning determinations can be found at: <http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2012/03/02/enc-ch-planning-ctte-07-03-12.pdf>

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Silver Bay Holiday Village lies on the south of Holy Island, the island to the west of Anglesey within a geological zone known as Assemblage Zone 1. This is characterised by an extensive field of elongate to egg-shaped drumlins that covers most of northern and western Anglesey.

Drumlins are subglacial landforms (i.e. they form beneath the ice). The drumlins are composed of either a thick layer of the glacial sediment known as till, or a core of bedrock encased in a thin carapace of this till. The till, known as Irish Sea Till, is composed of angular, broken rock fragments, derived from the underlying bedrock, mixed with a sandy to muddy matrix. The underlying bedrock consists of undifferentiated Pre-Quaternary rocks. <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/ebooks/angleseylmap/english.html>.

The location of the proposed development is centred on NGR **SH28227543** (**Figure 01; Plate 01**) within the parish of Rhoscolyn on ground sloping gently from west to east approximately 100m east of the 17th century building known as Pentre Gwyddel. Located approximately 700m to the south west of the site is Silver Bay Beach (Traeth Llydan) from which the Holiday Village takes its name.

The Ordnance Survey mapping 1st, 2nd and 3rd editions of 1889 (**Figure 02**), 1900 (**Figure 03**) and 1924 (**Figure 04**) respectively show that the sub-rectangular field of approximately seven and a half acres within which the proposed development is to be located has remained as open ground. The only recorded feature being a spring and associated outfall channel 180m to the north-east of Pentre Gwyddel.

Immediately to the east and west of the proposed development location site are lines of hedgerow which appear to have been planted after the creation of the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map in 1924. Immediately to the north is a rock outcrop approximately 8m high and 180m long covered in scrub and immediately to the south is an access road to Silver Bay Holiday Village chalets to the east from the main complex of administrative and leisure buildings to the west.

GAT completed a project design (November 2012; [Appendix I](#)) and identified that within 200m of the proposed development were two discrete archaeological findspots recorded on the GAT Historic Environment Record (HER) with Primary Record Numbers (PRN) and one Listed Building (LB). These were:

- PRN 1654 (**SH 28107530**) 170m to the south-west of the proposed location was the findspot of an assemblage of Mesolithic date consisting of 38 flakes and one microlith - accessioned into Bangor Museum as **1986/3**.
- PRN 1655 (**SH 28107530**) 170m to the south-west of the proposed location was a findspot of a stone mortar of prehistoric date.
- PRN 11148 / LB 5329 (**SH 28127543**) 100m to the west is a Post-Medieval building known as Pentre Gwyddel, which is a building of 17th century date, it has been subsequently altered with an added gabled porch to front and a single storey modern block added to right gable end.

Based on the archaeological evidence from the HER, it was thought possible that the proposed scheme could impact on the location of unknown archaeological finds, features and deposits, particularly of prehistoric date relating to the Mesolithic flint work and of post-medieval date relating to Pentre Gwyddel.

No Roman or Medieval archaeology was identified within 200m of the proposed development, with the nearest major sites being the Roman fort of Caer Gybi **SH24718262** (PRN 1762) 7.7km north and the medieval parish church of St. Gwenfaen **SH26827571** (PRN 5374 / LB 5326) 1.4km west respectively.

3. METHODOLOGY

In order to inform the project design a GAT archaeologist excavated two test pits, **TP01** and **TP02** within the proposed footprint of the building on the 6th of August 2012 in order to assess the type, quality and depth of soils and natural deposits.

- A written record of the test pit content and all identified features was completed via GAT pro-formas
- All test pits were recorded photographically, with detailed notations and a measured survey. The photographic record was completed using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution in the JPEG format.

The archaeological controlled stripping **TR01** was undertaken from the 23rd of November to the 13th of December 2012 over a period of seven days.

Archaeological Controlled Stripping involves the removal of all plough soil and sub-soils down to layers capable of preserving archaeological features. The work is undertaken under archaeological supervision. The project conforms to the guidelines specified in Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation (Institute for Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001, 2008) http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_standards_excavation.pdf

- Topsoil and subsoil were stored on site, adjacent to the excavations.
- Once the area had been stripped, no vehicles were allowed to cross it until archaeological investigation had finished.
- A written record of the trench content and all identified features was completed via GAT pro-formas
- All trenches were recorded photographically, with detailed notations and a measured survey. The photographic record was completed using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution in the JPEG format.
- The controlled stripping was carried out using a Caterpillar 307 6.4 tonne tracked excavator fitted with a **toothless** bucket

4. RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

4.1 Test Pit TP01

In order to inform the project design a GAT archaeologist excavated a test pit 0.30m x 0.30m x 0.42m (to top of natural) in order to assess the type, quality and depth of soils and natural deposits on the north-west side of the proposed development area (**Plate 02**).

The topsoil was a dark greyish brown, friable sandy silt. A coin from the reign of George VI (1937-1952) was the only find recovered. Depth of topsoil was 0.12m.

The subsoil was a mid-orange brown, friable sandy silt. The depth of the subsoil recorded was 0.30m to the bottom of the test pit.

4.2 Test Pit TP02

In order to inform the project design a GAT archaeologist excavated a test pit 0.30m x 0.30m x 0.46m (to top of natural) in order to assess the type, quality and depth of soils and natural deposits on the north-east side of the proposed development area (**Plate 03**).

The topsoil was a dark greyish brown, friable sandy silt. Depth of topsoil was 0.12m.

The subsoil was a mid-orange brown, friable sandy silt. The depth of the subsoil recorded was 0.34m to the bottom of the test pit.

4.3 Archaeological Controlled Stripping

Dimensions (maximum): 39.60m (l) x 36.10m (w) x 0.70m (d)

In order that the condition attached to planning application **43C11T** could be discharged by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA) the footprint of the proposed development was subject to a programme of archaeological controlled stripping. The site was stripped using from north to south and west to east using a Caterpillar 307 6.4 tonne excavator equipped with a toothless bucket (**Plates 04, 05 and 06**)

Topsoil (1001) to a depth of between 0.05m and 0.70m was noted, consisting of a dark brown friable loam with very few inclusions within the matrix. The depth of the topsoil generally trended from north to south and from west to east, the greatest depth noted towards the south eastern corner of the site. Modern finds including a golf ball, plastic can carriers and five plastic tent pegs were noted with the topsoil. These finds are best interpreted as casual losses by visitors to the Holiday Village. The topsoil overlay a red brown clay subsoil, which displayed some characteristics of Irish Sea Till, between 0.20m and 0.40m deep containing sub angular stones and rocks ranging in size from

0.05m x 0.05m x 0.02m to 1m x 0.30m x 0.30m (1002), overlying from north to south, the rock outcrop (1003), a light brown sandy clay deposit (1004) and an intermittent layer of black anaerobic clay (1005) (**Plate 07**). These all overlay a natural clay subsoil (1006) (**Plate 08**)

The Excavator opened an area (**Plate 09**) when the subsoil (1002) reached a lower level than other areas of the site. This revealed a layer of black anaerobic clay (1007) similar in character to (1005) and below that a fine orange sand (1008). This is best interpreted as part of a palaeochannel which appears to link with a former stream channel 140m to the south-east of the site.

Four different types of local services were recorded crossing the site. From north to south, these were:

- A redundant Telephone cable of 10mm diameter crossed the site 3.60m from the northern edge of the excavation at an average depth of 0.10m (**Plate10**).
- A Liquid Propane Gas pipe of 30mm diameter crossed the site 12.90m from the northern edge of the site from west to east at an average depth 0.30m. At approximately 17.00m from the western edge the pipe went under the natural clay and did not resurface across the remainder of the site (**Plate 11**).
- A Water pipe of 40mm diameter crossed the site 3.25m from the southern edge of the excavation from west to east at an average depth of 0.20m (**Plate 12**).
- A Water pipe of 40mm diameter crossed the site 1.35m from the southern edge of the excavation from west to east at an average depth of 0.45m (**Plate 12**).
- An Electrical cable of 10mm diameter crossed the site 0.55m from the southern edge of the excavation from west to east at an average depth of 0.40m (**Plate12**).

5. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

The archaeological excavation on the footprint of the proposed development has been able to elucidate some evidence concerning post-medieval land use close to the property known as Pentre Gwyddel.

The site appears to have been considerably landscaped during the creation of the Silver Bay Holiday Village or its precursor. A photograph taken from the east during the archaeological works shows a marked difference in the quality and type of plants growing on the landscaped and un-landscaped areas (**Plate 13**).

The marked thickness and quality and even grading of the topsoil suggests that this material has been imported from elsewhere. The landscaping of the site has also appeared to reduce the level of the red brown clay subsoil and make understanding of the original drift geological conditions difficult.

The area opened by the Excavator may represent part of a palaeochannel subsequently buried under the clay natural. The presence of a former stream channel 140m to the south-east of the site, which eventually discharged into the western side of Silver Bay may be part of the same system (**Plate 14**).

No significant relict archaeological features were found during construction, and no finds were made from a secure archaeological context, however the topsoil contained some modern material. These included a 20th century coin, a Golf Ball, Plastic Tent Pegs and Plastic Can Carriers. All of these finds are best interpreted as modern losses by visitors to Silver Bay Holiday Village or its predecessor.

6. SOURCES CONSULTED

Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

<http://www.landscapesforlife.org.uk/anglesey-aonb.html>

Anglesey County Council Planning and Orders Committee 07/03/2012 - 7.2 Remainder Applications

<http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2012/03/02/enc-ch-planning-ctte-07-03-12.pdf>

Anglesey i-Map, British Geological Survey

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/ebooks/angleseylmap/english.html>

Carr, A.D. 2011 *Medieval Anglesey*, The Anglesey Antiquarian Society, Llangefni

Client drawings: *Carpenter Davies Partnership Ltd.* Drawing No. **P1244/E03**

Client drawings: *Pinelog Ltd.* Job No. **C3733**. Drawing No. **D 01**

Client drawings: *Pinelog Ltd.* Job No. **C3733**. Drawing No. **D 02**

Client drawings: *Pinelog Ltd.* Job No. **C3733**. Drawing No. **D 02** Revision **A**

Client drawings: *Pinelog Ltd.* Job No. **C3733**. Drawing No. **D 05**

Historic Environment Record - Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT

Institute for Archaeologists - Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation

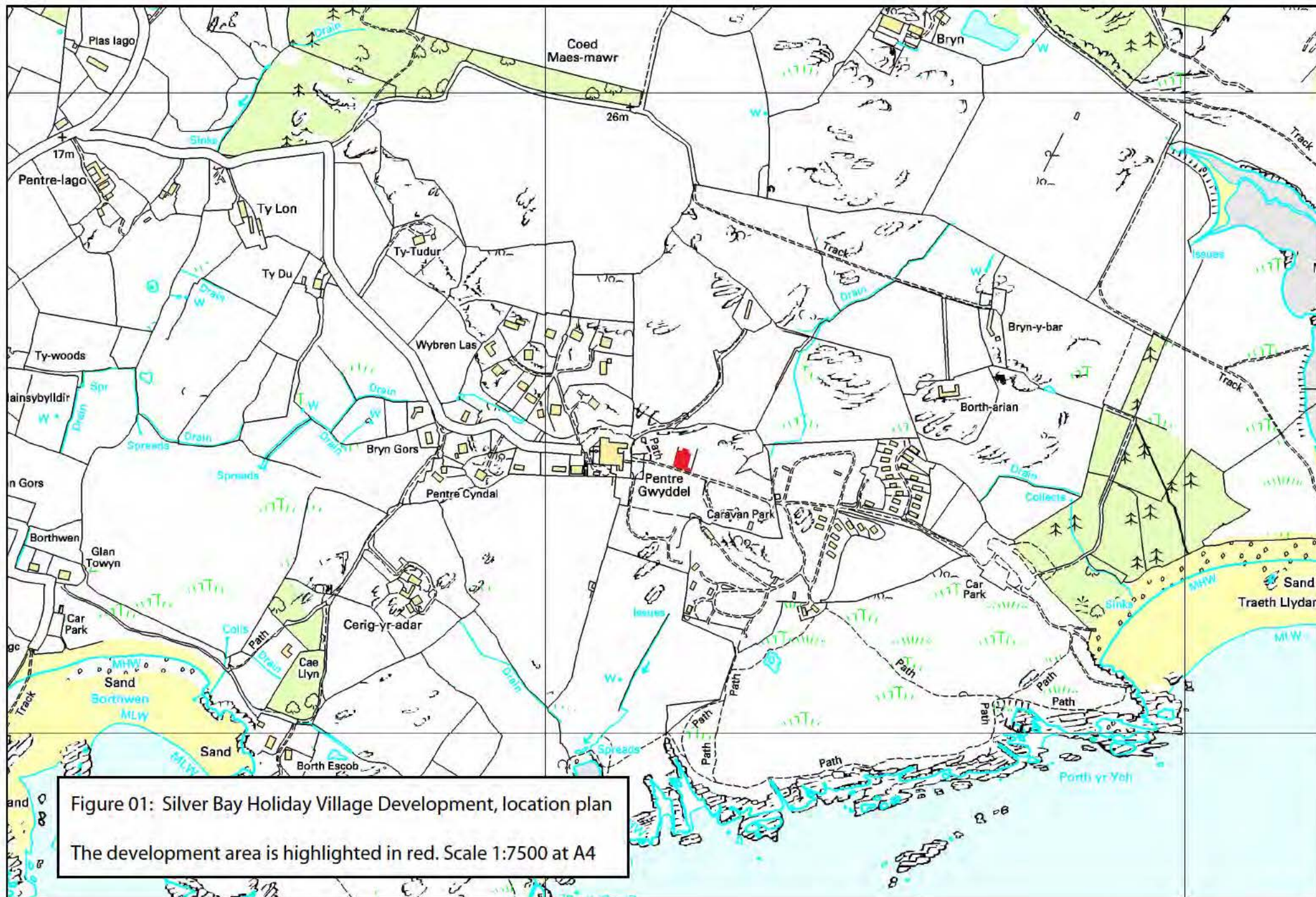
http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_standards_excavation.pdf

Lynch, F. 1991 *Prehistoric Anglesey: The Archaeology of the Island to the Roman Conquest*, The Anglesey Antiquarian Society, Llangefni

Ordnance Survey 1mile to 25" Anglesey First Edition Map Sheet XVI.4 (1889)

Ordnance Survey 1mile to 25" Anglesey Second Edition Map Sheet XVI.4 (1900)

Ordnance Survey 1mile to 25" Anglesey Third Edition Map Sheet XVI.4 (1924)



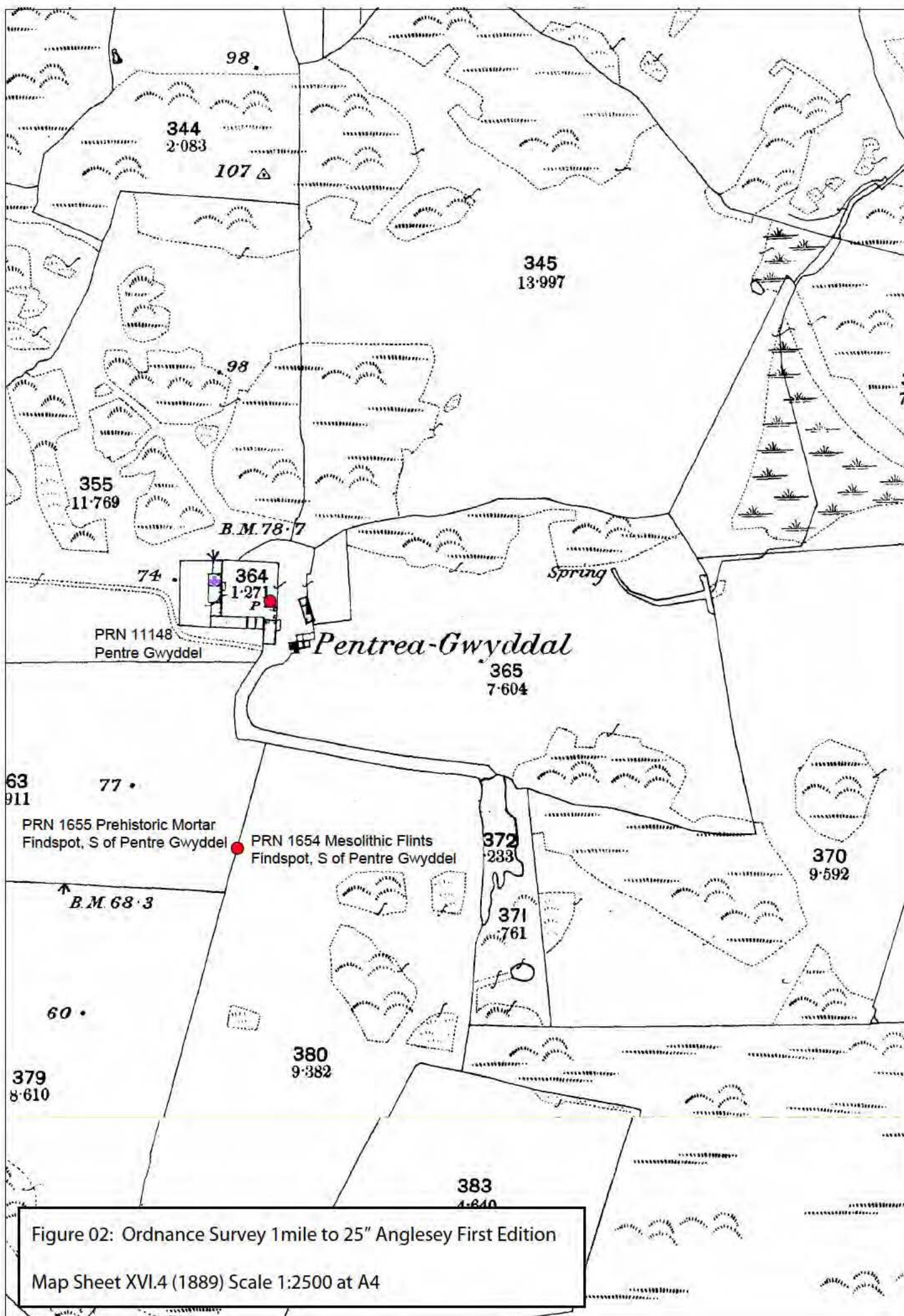


Figure 02: Ordnance Survey 1 mile to 25" Anglesey First Edition
Map Sheet XVI.4 (1889) Scale 1:2500 at A4

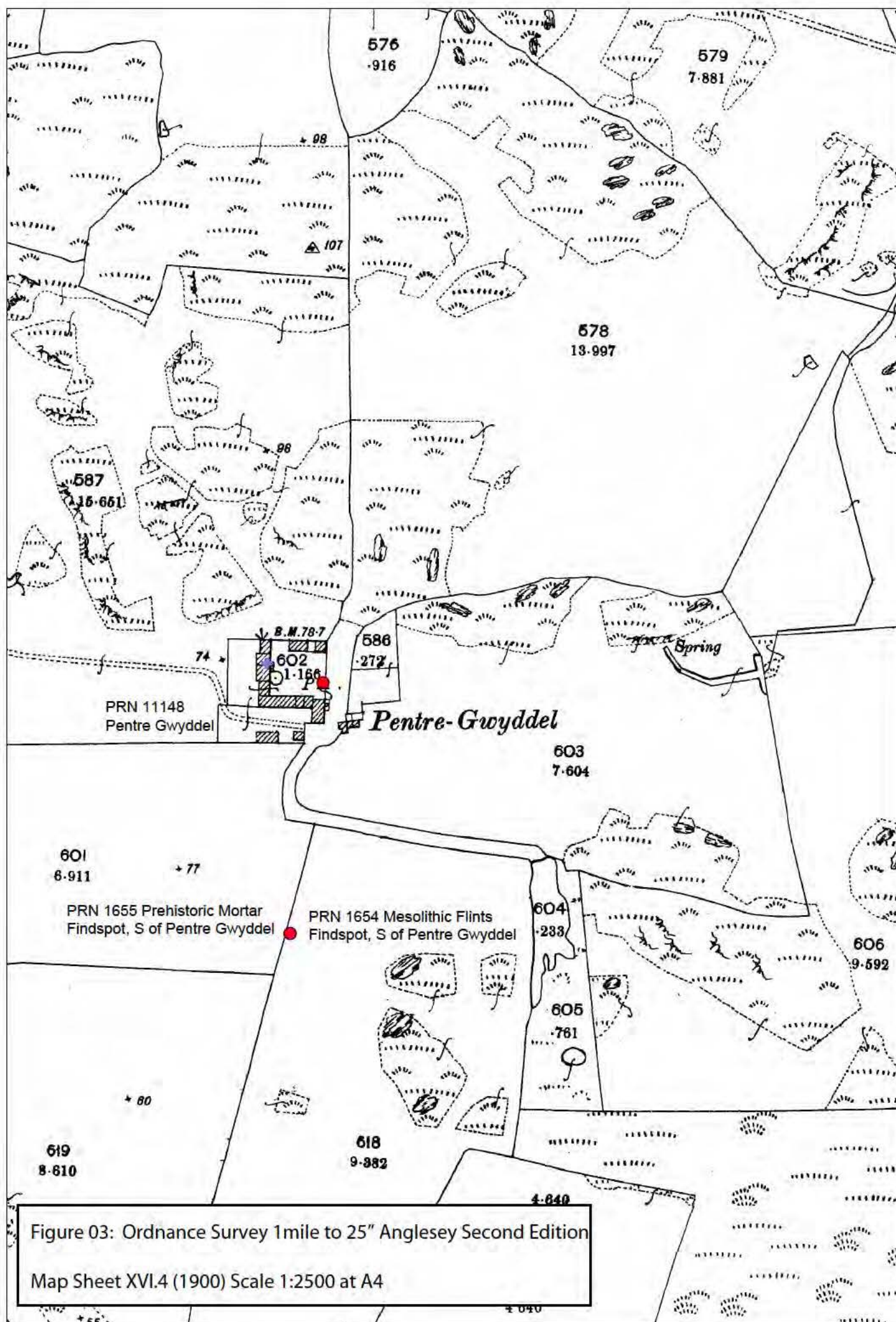


Figure 03: Ordnance Survey 1mile to 25" Anglesey Second Edition

Map Sheet XVI.4 (1900) Scale 1:2500 at A4

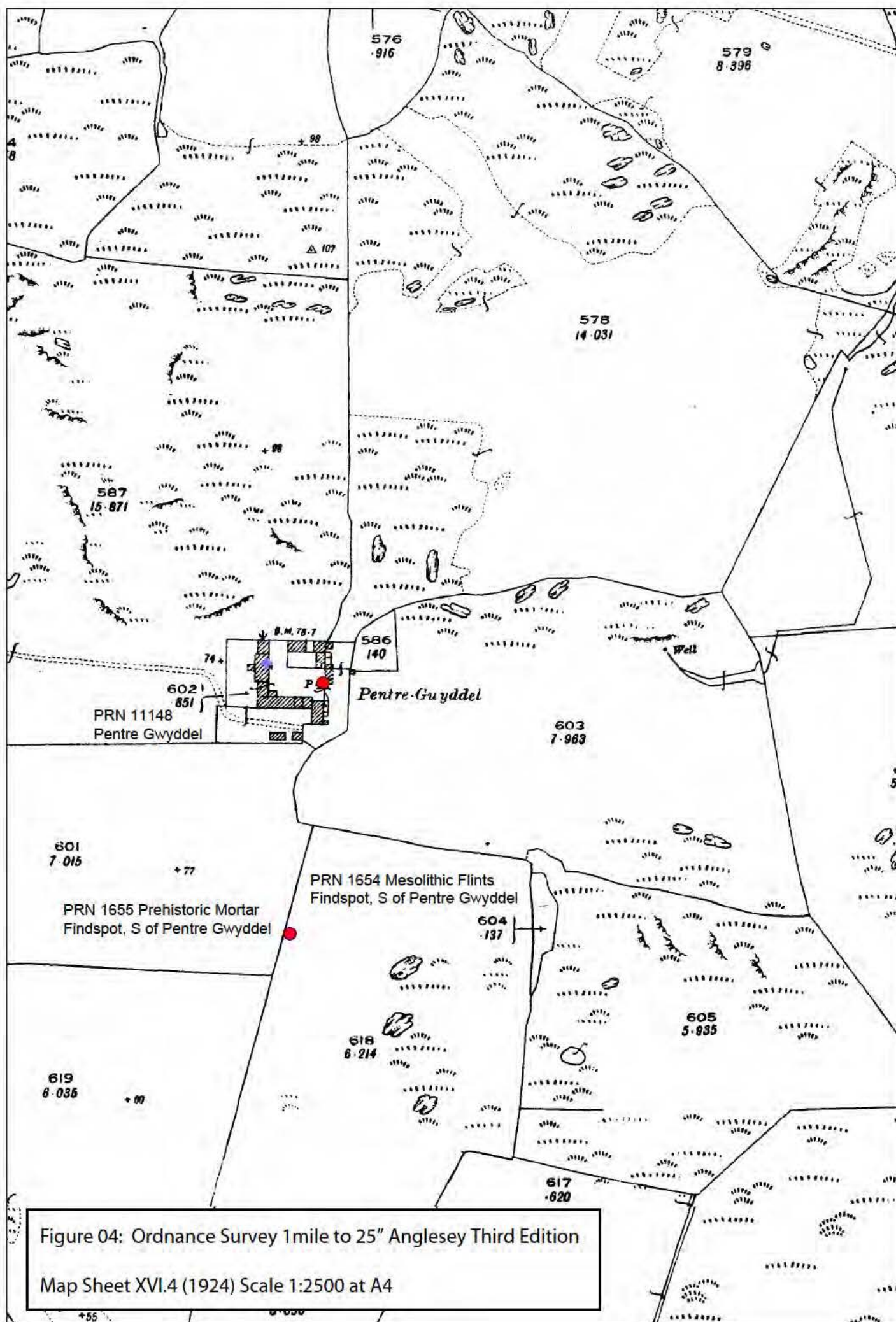


Figure 04: Ordnance Survey 1 mile to 25" Anglesey Third Edition
Map Sheet XVI.4 (1924) Scale 1:2500 at A4



Figure 05: Reproduction of Pinelog Ltd. drawing C3733 D 02 Revision A

Not to Scale



Plate 01 - View of the site of the proposed development at Silver Bay Holiday Village taken looking south prior to the controlled stripping work being undertaken.



Plate 02 - TP01 as excavated on the 6th of August 2012 with the clay natural visible in the base of the Test Pit.



Plate 03 - TP02 as excavated on the 6th of August 2012 with the clay natural visible in the base of the Test Pit.



Plate 04 - Controlled stripping of the north end of the proposed development - exposing the dip of the rockface under the topsoil, subsoil and natural.



Plate 05 - Exposure of the local services Liquid Propane Gas (LPG) pipe crossing the area of controlled stripping. A sump excavated to aid drainage is visible in the background.



Plate 06 - View west of the southern end of the controlled stripping works. The 17th Century building known as Pentre Gwyddel is visible in the background to the left of the plant machinery.



Plate 07 - View north west showing the controlled stripping of the north of the site and the relationship between the bedrock, sandy deposit and clay natural. Note the black anoxic clay deposit in the centre left of the image.



Plate 08 - Typical section through the controlled stripping works - exposing the depth of topsoil and subsoil above the natural.



Plate 09 - View of section created when a lower level of clay natural was encountered. A fine sandy layer is visible immediately above the level of the water table under the spade. Note the black anerobic clay deposit.



Plate 10 - Controlled stripping of the north end of the proposed development - the transition between the rockface and the natural. A redundant grey telephone cable can be seen crossing the centre of the image.



Plate 11 - Exposure of the local services Liquid Propane Gas (LPG) pipe running west to east across the stripped area.



Plate 12 - Exposure of local services Electricity cable and two Water pipes running west to east across the stripped area.



Plate 13 - View west showing the change in the ground between the landscaped (background) and unlandscaped (foreground) areas of the field containing the proposed development.



Plate 14 - View of the proposed development site in relation to the line of the former stream bed marked by the line of bushes in the centre left of the image.

SILVER BAY HOLIDAY VILLAGE

PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP/MAP/SAMPLE

Prepared for

Silver Bay Holiday Village

November 2012

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

SILVER BAY HOLIDAY VILLAGE, RHOSCOLYN, YNYS MÔN

PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP/MAP/SAMPLE

Prepared for Silver Bay Holiday Village, November 2012

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1. INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by *Silver Bay Holiday Village* to provide a project design with costs for undertaking an archaeological strip/map/sample in advance of the construction of a proposed two storey leisure building at the Silver Bay Holiday Village, Rhoscolyn, Ynys Môn (centred on NGR **SH28227543**; see figure 1). The footprint of the development will measure 1001m² and will consist of the building, a car park and linking pathway. The building will incorporate two pools, café, beauty therapy area, offices and a first floor gym.

The archaeological strip/map/sample will be completed as a condition of planning application **43C11T** as requested by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA). The current design is for the strip/map/sample of the agreed footprint for the building, car park and linking pathway and does not include any ancillary works, e.g. service connections, groundworks compound, etc.; any archaeological mitigation associated with these works will be included in a separate design (if required as part of the planning condition).

This design will conform to the guidelines specified in Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001, 2008) http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_standards_excavation.pdf The project proposals within this design must be approved by GAPS to ensure that they are 'fit for purpose' (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001, 2008: paragraph 3.2.5).

The work is proposed to start on the 12th of November 2012, subject to receiving utility plans from the relevant utility companies.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Within 200m of the site are three noted archaeological findspots or buildings with a particular heritage value.

- PRN 1654 (**SH 2810 7530**) 170m to the south-west is the location of a findspot of flints of a Mesolithic date.
- PRN 1655 (**SH 2810 7530**) 170m to the south-west is the location of a findspot of a stone mortar of prehistoric date.
- PRN 11148 (**SH 2812 7543**) 100m to the west is a Post-Medieval building known as Pentre Gwyddel, which is a building of 17th century date. Listed Building Ref. 5329

3. METHOD STATEMENT

The strip/map/sample technique involves the examination of machine-stripped surfaces within the confines of the designated areas, to identify archaeological remains. The machine stripping will be supervised by the archaeological contractor. Once stripping has been completed, any areas of archaeological potential will be identified and cleaned by hand. Where complex archaeological deposits are identified during stripping, these will be identified at an early stage in order to formulate a defined area of work. This technique relies upon the recognition of features by plan; excavation of features will be kept to the minimum required to assess the nature and importance of the remains and to allow a suitable archaeological mitigation strategy.

The whole of the development area will be investigated by the strip/map/sample technique. If this reveals little or no archaeology then the features within the footprint of the proposed leisure building can be recorded by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. If the archaeology found within the footprint of the development is of a more complex nature or considered to be worthy of more detailed works then a decision as to the appropriate course of action will be taken with the agreement of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS).

3.1 Site Specific Methodology

Removal of the topsoil/ploughsoil horizons will be undertaken by a 360° tracked excavator with a 1.50m or 1.80m toothless bucket. The soil will be removed in thin spits down to either the top of significant archaeological deposits or to the initial glacial horizon. The stripping will be constantly monitored by an archaeologist to ensure that the right level is reached and to identify finds or layers that appear during stripping.

The archaeologist will not act as a banksman.

All identified archaeological contexts within the strip/map/sample locations will be excavated manually unless otherwise agreed with the curator in advance. All archaeological contexts subsequently located must be adequately sampled in order to define their function, date, and relationship to adjacent features.

- The site will be planned to scale and a digital survey completed using a Total Station or survey quality Global Positioning System (if required).
- A written record of the trench content and all identified features will be completed via pro-forma sheets
- All subsurface features will be recorded photographically using a digital SLR camera set to high resolution.
- Features and layers will be excavated only enough to establish their depth, character and if possible their date. The assumption is that excavation will be kept to a minimum. Any artefacts found during these investigations will be collected and where charcoal-rich deposits are found or other deposits likely to contain palaeoenvironmental information these will be sampled as appropriate.

3.2 Further Archaeological Works

The identification of significant archaeological features during the strip/map/sample may necessitate the production of a new project design and the submission of new cost estimates to the contractor. This design will be agreed with GAPS before further works are undertaken.

Preservation *in situ* will be considered for any significant remains found but if this is not possible a programme of excavation will be proposed.

3.3 Processing data, illustration, report and archiving

The present design does not include a methodology or cost for examination of, conservation of, or archiving of finds discovered during the strip/map/sample, nor of any radiocarbon dates required, nor of examination of palaeoenvironmental samples. 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 GAPS Archaeologist.

The level of post-excavation analysis and reporting for the purposes of the evaluation will be sufficient to establish the character, scale, date range, artefactual and palaeo-environmental potential and overall significance of the remains.

The level of artefact analysis will be sufficient to establish date ranges of archaeological deposits, a general assessment of the types of pottery and other artefacts to assist in characterising the archaeology, and to establish the potential for all categories of artefacts should further archaeological work be necessary.

Palaeo-environmental samples, if appropriate, will be processed and scanned to establish the site's potential for yielding valuable information of this type. The scanning will be performed by specialists with appropriate experience of assessing the significance and potential of such material on the basis of limited analysis. Samples will be retained for possible future detailed analysis.

The significance of any archaeology will be judged by general reference to the non-statutory criteria for scheduled monuments. The report on the evaluation will provide an assessment of the impact of the scheme and an outline of mitigation measures proposed. The findings will be discussed with the GAPS archaeologist.

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. Survey drawings and a sample of relevant photographs will be used to illustrate the reports.

The report will include:

1. Introduction
2. Project Design
3. Methods and techniques
4. Archaeological Background
5. Results of the strip/map/sample
6. Summary and conclusions
7. List of sources consulted.

3.4 Archive

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions will be labelled and cross-referenced, and lodged in an appropriate place within six months of the completion of the project. Digital data, including photographs, will be archived with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.

The primary product of this project is to be a full excavation report to be held in the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record and to be available for public and academic consultation. As a minimum requirement if applicable to the archaeology recovered it is proposed to publish a summary of the work with appropriate illustrations in Archaeology in Wales, the journal for the Council of British Archaeology Wales.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

If necessary, relevant archaeological deposits will be sampled by taking bulk samples (a minimum of 10.0 litres and maximum of 30.0 litres) for flotation of charred plant remains. Bulk samples will be taken from waterlogged deposits for macroscopic plant remains. Other bulk samples, for example from middens, may be taken for small animal bones and small artefacts.

5.0 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 licence is required under Section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Vict/20-21/81/introduction> 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.

6.0 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 be stored and made available for future 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.

Unexpected Discoveries: Treasure Trove

Treasure Trove law has been amended by the Treasure Act 1996.

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/24/contents>

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.

7.0 STAFF

The project will be supervised by John Roberts, Senior Archaeologist. The work will be undertaken by GAT personnel (CV's are available upon request).

It is recommended that one member of staff is required to monitor the strip/map/sample process. An additional staff member may be required to survey any identified features during the initial strip/map/sample, and to help investigate the features.

If significant archaeological remains are discovered a new project design/new cost estimates may be produced that may require additional staff members.

8.0 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** (1999).

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.

9.0 INSURANCE

Liability Insurance - Aviva Policy 24765101CHC/000045

- Employers' Liability: Limit of Indemnity £10m in any one occurrence
- Public Liability: Limit of Indemnity £5m in any one occurrence
- Hire-in Plant Insurance: £50,000.00 any one item;
£250,000.00 any one claim

The current period expires 21/06/13

Professional Indemnity Insurance – RSA Insurance Plc 201102552/1208

- Limit of Indemnity £5,000,000 any one claim

The current period expires 22/07/13

10.0 REFERENCES

Burial Act 1857

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Vict/20-21/81/contents>

Historic Environment Record - Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT

Institute for Archaeologists - Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation

http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_standards_excavation.pdf

Treasure Act 1996

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/24/contents>

SILVERBAY HOLIDAY VILLAGE

PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP/MAP/SAMPLE

Prepared for Silver Bay Holiday Village, November 2012

COST ESTIMATE

Costs are estimated.

Based on the size of the proposed works and communication with the client it is estimated that the strip/map/sample programme will require an archaeological presence for ten days in total, but the presence of archaeological features may cause that time to be extended. The client will supply all plant and welfare and will be acting in the capacity of principal contractor. The working day will be a standard 8 hours; if longer days or weekend working are required these will be charged at overtime rate.

Please note also [para. 3.2](#)

The report and archive is expected to be completed in five days, but could take longer if extensive archaeology is found and specialist analysis is needed on finds and samples;

Please note comments in [para. 3.2](#)

The Management of the project by a senior archaeologist is expected to be completed in one day, but could take longer if extensive archaeology is found and specialist analysis is needed on finds and samples; please note comments in [para. 3.2](#)

Standard time will be charged at £ /hour (<8 hours); overtime (inc. Saturdays) at £/hour. All costs exclusive of VAT.

Week 01

Site Archaeologist (x1) @£/day = £

TOTAL £

- Additional days may be required if extensive archaeological activity is identified: this will be discussed in advance with the client, and will be quoted @£ per archaeologist per day;

Week 02

Site Archaeologist (x2) @£/day = £

TOTAL £

- Additional days may be required if extensive archaeological activity is identified: this will be discussed in advance with the client, and will be quoted @£ per archaeologist per day;

REPORT

Archaeologist (x1) @£/day = £

TOTAL £

Fencing @£

- Additional report writing days may be required if extensive archaeological activity is identified: this will be discussed in advance with the client, and will be quoted @£ per day;

MANAGEMENT TIME

Archaeologist (x1) @£/day = £

- Additional management days may be required if extensive archaeological activity is identified: this will be discussed in advance with the client, and will be quoted @£ per day;

ESTIMATE MINUS PLANT AND WELFARE BUT INC. MESH FENCING AND MANAGEMENT TIME = £

VAT will be added at the appropriate rate (VAT No.: 712 8463 39)

Please note the following:

- Costs do not include machine hire as it is arranged with the client that they will supply a machine of suitable size with a toothless bucket
- **The Trust will not be held responsible for any delays to the work programme resulting from the discovery of archaeological sites or finds.**
- The cost quoted does not include examination of, conservation of or archiving of finds discovered during the evaluation, nor of any radiocarbon dates required, nor of examination of palaeoenvironmental samples.



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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