

YSGOL HENDRE, LLANBEBLIG, CAERNARFON

Archaeological Watching Brief



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

YSGOL HENDRE, LLANBEBLIG, CAERNARFON

Archaeological Watching Brief

Project No. G2381

Report No. 1196

Prepared for: Gwynedd County Council

July 2014

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Plate 04: Section 2 Rough ground levelled and undergrowth cleared at the northwest corner of site.
View from the E.

Plate 05: Section 3, the disturbed ground through which the fence post holes were excavated. View from South

SUMMARY

*Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) conducted a watching brief during groundworks associated with the installation of fencing around the playing fields of Ysgol Hendre, Llanbeblig, Caernarfon (centred on **NGR SH49096243**; Figure 1). The scheme consisted of the excavation of 105 fence post holes, each to a depth of 0.76m in order to erect 265 metres of fencing 2m in height. The fence post holes were 300mm square and were excavated with a 350mm diameter hydraulic auger. Once the fence posts were in place, the holes were filled with concrete.*

The watching brief was conducted during three separate visits. Along section 3 the fence post holes were excavated through topsoil and subsoil that produced the occasional small sherd of black glazed or tin glazed earthenware and one post hole produced a 1964 penny. Whereas section 2 was primarily excavated through modern building debris associated with the construction of the nearby council houses. No archaeological deposits were identified during the watching brief.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by *Gwynedd County Council* to conduct an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the installation of fencing around the playing fields of Ysgol Hendre, Llanbeblig, Caernarfon (centred on NGR **SH49096243**; Figure 1).

The scheme included the excavation of 105 fence post holes, each to a depth of 0.76m in order to erect 265 meters of fencing 2m in height. The fence post holes were 300mm square and were excavated using a 350mm diameter hydraulic auger. Once the fence posts were in place, the holes were filled with concrete.

The fencing is divided into three sections:

- Section 1 located along the southern and western sides of the playing fields.
- Section 2 located along the northern side of the playing fields.
- Section 3 located along the eastern side of the playing fields.

Note: Section 1 had already been completed prior to archaeological mitigation as it was located in previously disturbed ground.

The groundworks were completed by *North Wales Fencing* on behalf of *Gwynedd County Council* between 2nd July and 11th July 2014.

The archaeological mitigation involved examining the excavated fence post holes and associated spoil within the boundary of the playing fields to be fenced off, as defined in **Figure 1**.

The scheme was monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS). GAT produced a project design outlining the proposed scheme and archaeological mitigation methodology in June 2014 (see [Appendix I](#)). The project design was subsequently approved by GAPS (email correspondence: 01/07/14).

The guidelines specified in *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (Institute for Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001 and 2008) were adhered to throughout the course of the project.

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A brief examination of the regional Historic Environment Record (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT) revealed that Gwynedd Archaeological Trust have been involved with work on the archaeology in and around the proposed development area. Within the local area, the known archaeological sites include:

- Primary Reference Number (PRN) 3092 – Site of Roman Burial Ground (NGR SH48786215), located 190m south west of the proposed development;
- PRN 6492 – Llanbeblig Parish Church (NGR SH48746228), located 145m south west of the proposed development;
- PRN 3089 – Segontium Roman Fort (NGR SH48576235), located 315m north west of the proposed development;

GAT completed a multi phased programme of archaeological work in advance of and during the construction of Ysgol Hendre (Kenney, J. and Parry, L. W. et al. 2013, GAT Report 1103). The archaeological works identified an early medieval cemetery, and associated mortuary enclosures. Only a small number of cemeteries with mortuary enclosures have been found in Wales and even fewer with multiple enclosures, making this a site of national importance. This early medieval cemetery appeared to have been constructed on the site of a temporary Roman camp, established prior to the construction of the earliest Roman Fort of Segontium.

Excavations were also undertaken as part of the Llanbeblig Environs Project in 2013 within the vicinity of Section 1 of the proposed fencing works. The excavations in this area identified a feature (Hopewell, D. 2014, GAT Report 1175, 8-9: Feature 011), which appears to be related to the remains of a temporary post-medieval agricultural building or enclosure.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

A watching brief was carried out between the 2nd July 2014 and the 11th July 2014. A total of three visits were made to the works by GAT on and between these dates. During the visits the groundworks were monitored and recorded.

The groundworks involved the excavation of 105 fence post holes, each to a depth of 0.76m in order to erect 265 metres of fencing 2m in height. The fence post holes were 300mm square and were excavated with a 350mm diameter hydraulic auger. In addition, a mini-digger was used to clear and level undergrowth and modern building debris along the northern (Section 2) edge of the playing fields. This work was conducted to provide the hydraulic auger with level ground to excavate fence post holes along Section 2.

The watching brief consisted of the following:

- Examination of excavated fence post holes and associated spoil.
- A written and photographic record of any non- archaeological deposits that were revealed. The camera used was a Nikon D3000 digital SLR, set to maximum resolution in JPEG FINE format.
- Preparation of full archive report under project number **G2381**.

4.0 TOPOGRAPHY

The groundwork took place within playing fields that can be accessed via the north off Fford Coed Marion and the new school of Ysgol Hendre, located to the south west. The ground has been artificially levelled to create the playing fields, the boundaries of which are defined by mature hedgerows along the south and east and a combination of fencing and the backyards of houses along the north and west. Levelling the ground for the playing fields has altered the natural topography of the local area, which tends to be undulating in nature. The area along the northern edge of the site consisted of modern gravel overgrown by tall weeds and wild grass, interspersed by rectangular concrete footings for a former builder's compound.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Section 3

This portion of the site defined the eastern boundary of the playing fields to be enclosed by the fencing, on a south southwest by north northeast axis (Plate 01). The fence post holes along section 3 had an average depth of 0.6m and diameter of 0.4m. The auger had drilled through a mixture of topsoil that consisted of a fine mid brown clayey loam that covered a fine, compact orange clayey sand subsoil (Plate 02). The associated spoil formed from the auger holes for the fence posts was inspected and produced a handful of small sherds of black glazed and tin glazed earthenware. In addition, a corroded 1964 penny was retrieved from the spoil of a fence post close to the north east corner of section 3. No archaeological deposits were identified within this section of the fencing.

5.2 Section 2

This part of the site defined the northern boundary of the playing fields to be enclosed by the fence panels, on a north northwest by south southeast axis (Plate 03). The fence post holes along section 2 were closer to the dimensions outlined in the methodology. In advance of using the auger, rough ground in the form of modern building debris and thick undergrowth (Plate 04) had to be cleared by a mini-digger. The auger drilled through hard core that consisted of a mixture of fine quarry gravel, mixed with mid brown clay, stones and modern building debris, such as concrete and fragments of plastic pipes (Plate 05). No archaeological deposits were identified within this section of the fencing.

6.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

The watching brief involved examining the excavated fence post holes and associated spoil within the boundary of the playing fields to be fenced off. This revealed an area of ground that has been heavily altered in the recent past. In section 2 this disturbance had been caused through the construction of the houses off Ffordd Coed Marion. While in section 3 it was in association with levelling the ground for the playing fields. If any archaeological remains do survive beneath the playing fields of Ysgol Hendre, Llanbeblig, Caernarfon, then it is at a greater depth than that of the excavated fence post holes. As all that was retrieved from the spoil of the post holes were pieces of pottery and a coin from the 19th and 20th century.

7.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

Hopewell, D. 2014 Llanbeblig Environs Project: Excavation Report, Unpublished GAT Report 1175, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor.

Jones, M., Rees, C. and Hopewell, D, 2009 Cae Ty Gwyn Field & Environs, Llanbeblig, Caernarfon: Archaeological Works: Phase 2, Unpublished GAT Report 840, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor.

Kenney, J. and Hopewell, D. 2009 Cae Ty Gwyn Playing Field, Llanbeblig, Caernarfon: An Archaeological Assessment, Unpublished GAT Report 773, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor.

Kenney, J. 2009 Cae Ty Gwyn Playing Field, Llanbeblig, Caernarfon: Watching Brief on Test Pits, Unpublished GAT Report 783, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor.

Kenney, J and Parry, L. W. 2012 Cae Ty Gwyn Playing Fields and Environs, Development of a New Primary School, Ysgol Hendre at Llanbeblig, Caernarfon: Archaeological Assessment of Potential for Analysis Report and Updated Project Design, Unpublished GAT Report 1025, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor.

Kenney, J. and Parry, L. W. et.al. 2013 Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Caernarfon: Archaeological Excavations, Unpublished GAT Report 1103, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor.

Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Institute for Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001 & 2008)

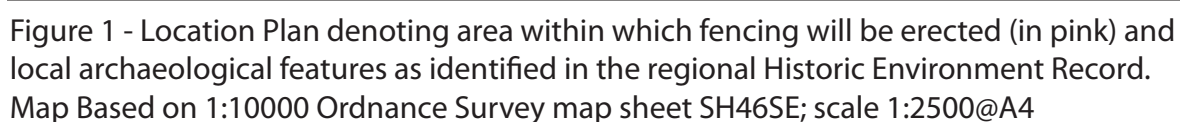




Plate 01: Section 3, erection of fence posts and panels. View from the NE.



Plate 02: Section 3, fence post hole with associated spoil. View from N.



Plate 03: Section 2 The northern boundary of the playing fields with a line of new fence panels. View from E.



Plate 04: Section 2 Rough ground levelled and undergrowth cleared at the northwest corner of site. View from the E.



Plate 05: Section 3, the disturbed ground through which the fence post holes were excavated. View from South.

APPENDIX I

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust project design (June 2014)

YSGOL HENDRE,
LLANBEBLIG, CAERNARFON

PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF (G2381)

Prepared for

Gwynedd County Council

July 2014

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

**YSGOL HENDRE, LLANBEBLIG, CAERNARFON
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

Prepared for *Gwynedd County Council*, June 2014

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by *Gwynedd County Council* to provide a project design for undertaking an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the installation of fencing around the playing fields of Ysgol Hendre, Llanbeblig, Caernarfon (centred on NGR **SH49096243**; Figure 1). The scheme includes the excavation of 105 fence post holes, each to a depth of 0.76m in order to erect 265 meters of fencing 2m in height. The fence post holes will be 300mm square and will be excavated using a 350mm diameter hydraulic auger, except where ground conditions dictate the use of a mini digger with a 300mm bucket. Once the fence posts are in place, the holes will be filled with concrete.

Base on received information (email correspondence 12th of May 2014), the fencing is divided into three sections:

- Section 1 located along the southern and western sides of the playing fields.
- Section 2 located along the northern side of the playing fields.
- Section 3 located along the eastern side of the playing fields.

Note: Section 1 has already been completed because this was in previously disturbed ground.

The site contractor will be *North Wales Fencing* and the work is scheduled from w/c 02/07/14, for 14 days.

The watching brief will monitor the following:

- All excavated fence post holes in Sections 2 and 3;
- Any open excavations in Sections 2 and 3;

The watching brief will comprise tactical visits to view excavated fence post holes rather than watching the holes being dug.

The scheme will be monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services and the content of this design must be approved by the GAPS Archaeologist prior to the start of the watching brief.

Reference will be made to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Institute for Archaeologists 2008).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A brief examination of the regional Historic Environment Record (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT) revealed that Gwynedd Archaeological Trust have been involved with work on the archaeology in and around the proposed development area. Within the local area, the known archaeological sites include:

- Primary Reference Number (PRN) 3092 – Site of Roman Burial Ground (NGR SH48786215), located 190m south west of the proposed development;
- PRN 6492 – Llanbeblig Parish Church (NGR SH48746228), located 145m south west of the proposed development;
- PRN 3089 – Segontium Roman Fort (NGR SH48576235), located 315m north west of the proposed development;

GAT completed a multi phased programme of archaeological work in advance of and during the construction of Ysgol Hendre (Kenney, J. and Parry, L. W. et al. 2013, GAT Report 1103). The archaeological works identified an early medieval cemetery, and associated mortuary enclosures. Only a small number of cemeteries with mortuary enclosures have been found in Wales and even fewer with multiple enclosures, making this a site of national importance. This early medieval cemetery appeared to have been constructed on the site of a temporary Roman camp, established prior to the construction of the earliest Roman Fort of Segontium.

Excavations were also undertaken as part of the Llanbeblig Environs Project in 2013 within the vicinity of Section 1 of the proposed fencing works. The excavations in this area identified a feature (Hopewell, D. 2014, GAT Report 1175, 8-9: Feature 011), which appears to be related to the remains of a temporary post-medieval agricultural building or enclosure.

3.0 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 Introduction

(Reproduced from Institute for Archaeologists 2008, *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 into four categories according to 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).

A **partial** watching brief is recommended by GAT for this scheme.

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

- Observation of non-archaeological excavation works, as detailed in para. 1.0.
- A drawn, written and photographic record of any archaeological features and deposits that may be revealed.
- Preparation of full archive report.

3.2 Basic watching brief methodological procedures

3.2.1 Watching Brief

The watching brief will comprise tactical visits to view excavated fence post holes rather than watching the holes being dug.

All attendances and identified features will be recorded using GAT pro-formas and photographed using a digital SLR camera set to JPEG FINE format. If encountered, 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*).

All features 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; any subsequent excavation will be detailed in an appropriate Further Archaeological Works Design.

Where appropriate, samples for specialist analyses will be taken.

3.2.2 Environmental Samples

Given the small size of the individual holes the potential for encountering environmental samples may be low. However, if encountered, relevant archaeological deposits will be sampled by taking bulk samples 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.

3.2.3 Human Remains

Given the small size of the individual holes the potential for encountering human remains may be low. If encountered, 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 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.

3.2.4 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.

3.3 Further Archaeological Works

The identification of significant archaeological features during the the watching brief 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 will 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 the GAPS Archaeologist.

This design does not include a methodology or cost for examination of, conservation of, or archiving of finds discovered during the watching brief, 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.

3.4 Monitoring Arrangements

The GAPS Archaeologist will need to be informed of the start and end dates and for the various elements of the scheme listed and of the subsequent progress and findings.

3.5 Processing data, illustration, report and archiving

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 report.

The report will be completed in line with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Institute for Archaeologists 2008).

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 (to be decided in consultation with the regional Historic Environment Record) within six months of the completion of the fieldwork that is currently scheduled in July 2014. All digital data will be written to optical media and stored with the paper archive.

- A digital report will be provided to GAPS;
- 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 on optical disc 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

The copyright and ownership of the paper and digital archive from archaeological work will rest with the originating body (GAT).

4.0 PERSONNEL

The work will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section. The work will be undertaken by one of the Trust's Archaeologists experienced in the relevant skills/periods required. Site personnel are expected to be limited to 1No archaeologist.

5.0 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). Risks will be assessed prior to and during the work.

6.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

Hopewell, D. 2014 Llanbeblig Environs Project: Excavation Report, Unpublished GAT Report 1175, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor.

Jones, M., Rees, C. and Hopewell, D, 2009 Cae Ty Gwyn Field & Environs, Llanbeblig, Caernarfon: Archaeological Works: Phase 2, Unpublished GAT Report 840, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor.

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Kenney, J and Parry, L. W. 2012 Cae Ty Gwyn Playing Fields and Environs, Development of a New Primary School, Ysgol Hendre at Llanbeblig, Caernarfon: Archaeological Assessment of Potential for Analysis Report and Updated Project Design, Unpublished GAT Report 1025, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor.

Kenney, J. and Parry, L. W. et.al. 2013 Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Caernarfon: Archaeological Excavations, Unpublished GAT Report 1103, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor.

Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Institute for Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001 & 2008)

Figure 01

Location Plan

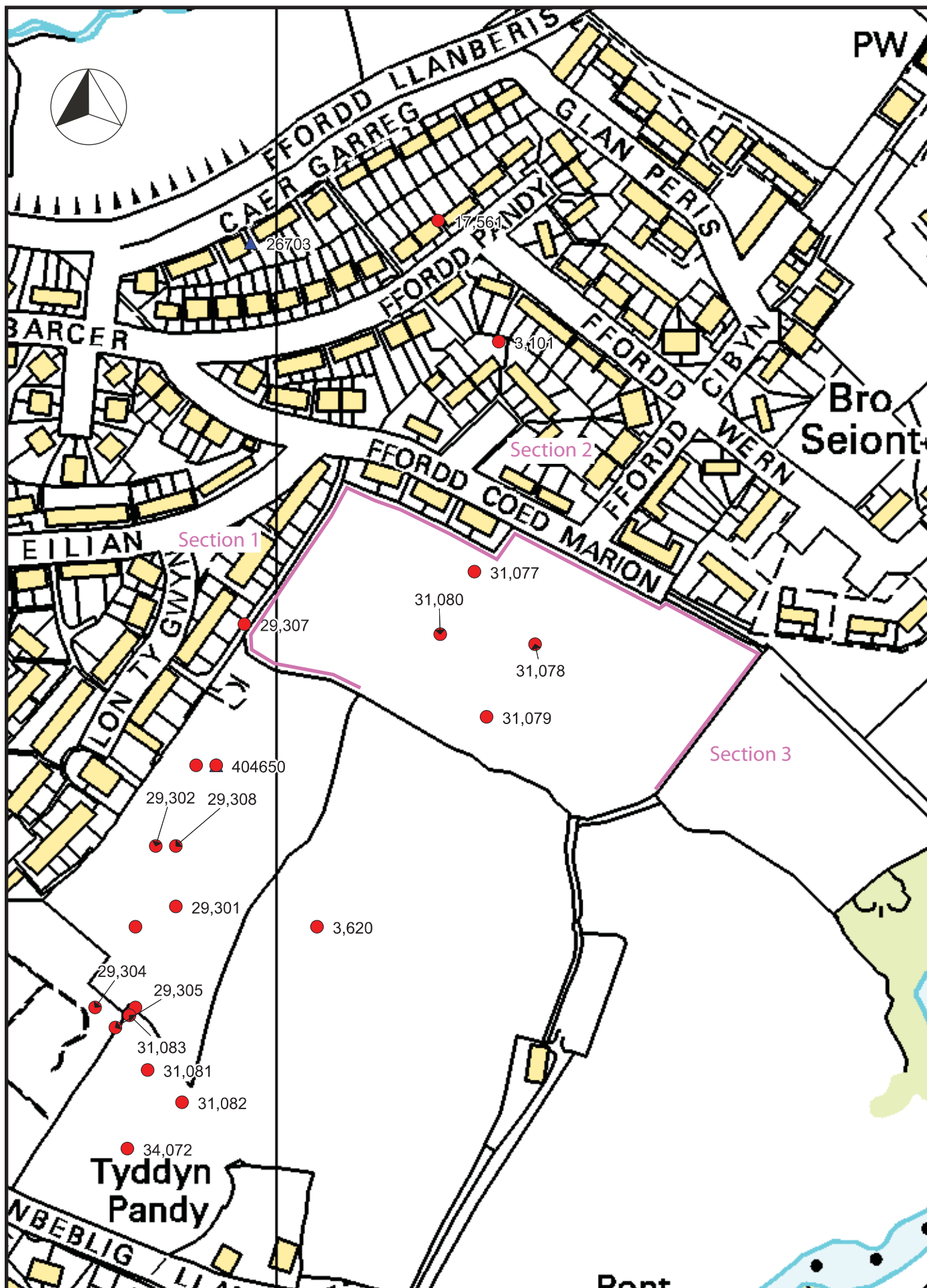


Figure 1 - Location Plan denoting area within which fencing will be erected (in pink) and local archaeological features as identified in the regional Historic Environment Record.
Map Based on 1:10000 Ordnance Survey map sheet SH46SE; scale 1:2500@A4

GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT

This assessment identifies the Health and Safety issues associated with carrying out an archaeological evaluation and watching brief of proposed borehole locations.
In addition to this document, you must also be familiar with the Health and Safety Policy of the Trust.

If you are in doubt about any of the aspects of this form, seek help from your Project Manager or Health and Safety Officer.

Project No	G2381	Project Name	Ysgol Hendre, Llanbeblig
Site Name	Ysgol Hendre, Llanbeblig (NGR SH49096243)	First aid kit	GAT Vehicle
Project Archaeologist	Spencer Gavin Smith (SGS) Iwan Parry (IP)	Project Manager	John Roberts (JR)
Other Trust members present	n/a	Staff mobile phone numbers	JR: 07900166764 SGS: 07544986495 IP: 07867170175
Dates of work	02/07/2014 to completion		
Client	Gwynedd County Council	Client contact	Elin Huws Thomas Gwynedd County Council 07771997279 01286 679336 elinwynhuws@gwynedd.gov.uk
Site Contractor	North Wales Fencing 01248 364673 info@nwfencingco.com	Contact Names and phone numbers	via Elin Huws Thomas

Hazard identification and risk assessment

Include all site specific hazards

Hazard	Nature of risk	Severity of risk	Probability of risk	Persons exposed	Control Measures	Severity of risk	Probability of risk	Persons exposed
Travelling to site	Road accident	L-H	L	All	Ensure vehicle is in roadworthy condition. Do not drive when too tired. Access/ egress to site will be by designated walkways/ routes only	L-H	L	All
Working at roadside	Road accident	H	H	All	Wear high visibility clothing with full jacket, not just waistcoat. Work only within safety barriers.	H	L	All
Working with mechanical excavator:	Direct blow	L-H	L-H	All	Wear high visibility clothing. Wear safety helmet. Wear goggles if dusty. Make sure all machine operators know of your presence. Keep clear of operating circle of excavator arm.	L-H	L-M	All
	Material dropped from bucket	L-H	L-H		Be constantly alert to the location of machines and buckets. Remember mechanical failure can result in rapid and violent movement of hydraulic arm or bucket. Keep clear of bucket.	L-H	L-M	
Machines and other vehicles travelling around site	Danger of collision or contact with plant, vehicles and machinery.	L-H	M	Staff	Be aware at all times, avoid areas where plant and machinery is active. Always wear high visibility clothing, hard hat and safety boots. Keep clear of bucket.	L-H	L	Staff
Underground Services	Electric shock Gas leak High Pressure Gas Main on Eastern edge of Site	M-H M-H	M M	Staff and contractors Staff and contractors	Familiarise yourself with the location of all service cables. If a cable is exposed, do not touch, but get contractor to check it. Where there is any doubt about the identity of an exposed service it should be treated as an electricity cable or gas pipe until	M-H M-H	L L	Staff and contractors Staff and contractors

							proved otherwise. Be careful with mattock and spade. Do not work alone if there is any danger of locating unknown services. Familiarise yourself with the risk assessment for gas leaks. Be aware of risk of health risk from sewage/waste water pipes.				
Collapse of sections	Buried by falling section. Falling into excavation	M-H	M	All			Do not enter any excavation which looks unsafe. Do not enter any excavation if you are on your own. Do not enter any excavation deeper than 1.2m	M-H	L	L	All
		L-M	M				Collapse of sections – excavations should only be entered when inspected and deemed safe by the principle/main contractor.	L-M			
Contaminated ground This can include bacteria, chemicals, metals, sewage	Risk to health from bacteria, chemicals, metals, sewage, sharp objects, explosive objects.	L-H	M-H				Obtain all information possible about the deposits being excavated. Remain alert. If you have any reason to believe the ground is contaminated in any way which may be harmful to your health do not proceed without undertaking a new risk assessment and deciding upon preventative measures. Ask advice from your Project Manager or Health and Safety Officer.	L-H	L-M		
Contamination from soils	Disease from soil	L-H	M-H				Wear gloves. Wash hands before eating.	L-H	L-M		
Environmental risks	Road vehicles, people	L-H	L-M	All			Inform police when traffic control needed. Use of safety markers/barriers. Provision of public information and careful public relations.	L-H	L		All

Signed... *S.G. Smith* ...Date...19/06/14

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata

File reference	Project name	Project phase	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Date
G2381_001.jpg	G2381, Ysgol Hendre, Caernarfon	Watching Brief	General shot along pole line, section 3	NNE	1X1m	02/07/2014
G2381_002.jpg	G2381, Ysgol Hendre, Caernarfon	Watching Brief	Hole 10, section 3	N	1X1m	02/07/2014
G2381_003.jpg	G2381, Ysgol Hendre, Caernarfon	Watching Brief	Close-up hole 10, section 3	N	1x1m	02/07/2014
G2381_004.jpg	G2381, Ysgol Hendre, Caernarfon	Watching Brief	Row of posts and holes along section 3	SSW	1x1m	02/07/2014
G2381_005.jpg	G2381, Ysgol Hendre, Caernarfon	Watching Brief	General shot along fence line at section 3	SSW	1x1m	02/07/2014
G2381_006.jpg	G2381, Ysgol Hendre, Caernarfon	Watching Brief	Route of fence for section 2, across hard core	NW	1x1m	02/07/2014
G2381_007.jpg	G2381, Ysgol Hendre, Caernarfon	Watching Brief	Route of fence for section 2, across hard core and old compound	NW	1x1m	02/07/2014
G2381_008.jpg	G2381, Ysgol Hendre, Caernarfon	Watching Brief	Area cleared of undergrowth	SW	N/A	07/07/2014
G2381_009.jpg	G2381, Ysgol Hendre, Caernarfon	Watching Brief	Completed fence line along section 3	NE	N/A	07/07/2014
G2381_010.jpg	G2381, Ysgol Hendre, Caernarfon	Watching Brief	Completed fence line along section 3	SW	N/A	07/07/2014
G2381_011.jpg	G2381, Ysgol Hendre, Caernarfon	Watching Brief	New gate posts at entrance to playing fields	NE	N/A	07/07/2014
G2381_012.jpg	G2381, Ysgol Hendre, Caernarfon	Watching Brief	New section of fencing along section 2	SE	N/A	11/07/2014
G2381_013.jpg	G2381, Ysgol Hendre, Caernarfon	Watching Brief	Close-up of modern disturbed ground beside fence	NW	N/A	11/07/2014
G2381.014.jpg	G2381, Ysgol Hendre, Caernarfon	Watching Brief	Section of new fencing beside concrete platform	S	N/A	11/07/2014
G2381.015.jpg	G2381, Ysgol Hendre, Caernarfon	Watching Brief	New section of fencing at rear of houses, section 2	NW	N/A	11/07/2014
G2381.016.jpg	G2381, Ysgol Hendre, Caernarfon	Watching Brief	Close-up of modern disturbed ground	SE	N/A	11/07/2014

G2381.017.jpg	G2381, Ysgol Hendre, Caernarfon	Watching Brief	End of current line of fencing	SE	N/A	11/07/2014
G2381.018.jpg	G2381, Ysgol Hendre, Caernarfon	Watching Brief	End of current line of fencing	NW	N/A	11/07/2014
G2381.019.jpg	G2381, Ysgol Hendre, Caernarfon	Watching Brief	Area of cleared ground at NW corner of site	SE	1x1m	11/07/2014



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
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