

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Bryn Celli Ddu, Llanddaniel Anglesey**

Archaeological Watching Brief



By  
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Report No. 1676

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# Archaeology Wales

## Bryn Celli Ddu, Llanddaniel Anglesey

### Archaeological Watching Brief

Prepared For: ERW Consulting Chartered Surveyors

Edited by: Irene Garcia Rovira

Signed: 

Position: Project Manager

Date: 16.05.18

Authorised by: Irene Garcia Rovira

Signed: 

Position: Project Manager

Date: 16.05.18

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Kate Pitt ACIfA

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**May 2018**

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## **Non-Technical Summary**

*In May 2018 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out an archaeological watching brief on land at the development of an agricultural hardstanding area at Bryn Celli Ddu, Llanddaniel, Anglesey (SH51626 70743) (Figure 1 and 2). The work was to fulfil Condition 3 of the associated Planning Application No. 21C170C.*

*The site is within a known area of high archaeological sensitivity, with a concentration of prehistoric monuments including the well-known burial chamber of Bryn Celli Ddu (scheduled monument AN002), the Bryn Celli Ddu standing stone (scheduled monument AN085) and the nearby Tyddyn Bach standing stone (scheduled monument AN084).*

*No archaeological features were identified during the fieldwork. The site had been truncated by landscaping works for the adjacent milking parlour and also by farm machinery working across the site in waterlogged conditions. Despite the negative results of the archaeological investigation, there remains a moderate potential for features and deposits in this area, associated with prehistoric activity.*

*This watching brief was undertaken to the standards set in the CIfA's Standards and Guidance: for an archaeological watching brief (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.*

## **1 Introduction**

### **1.1 Location and Scope of Work**

In May 2018 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out an archaeological watching brief on land at the development of an agricultural hardstanding area at Bryn Celli Ddu, Llanddaniel, Anglesey (SH51626 70743) on behalf of ERW Consulting Chartered Surveyors (Figure 1 and 2). The associated Planning Application No. is 21C170C.

The site is located in the south of Anglesey, within a known area of high archaeological sensitivity, with a concentration of prehistoric monuments. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) recommended that the topsoil strip and all groundworks were archaeologically monitored in the form of an intensive watching brief, as required by planning condition 3 of the planning decision notice, adhering to Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment 2017

The following report provides details of the results of the work undertaken. The project was managed by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira and undertaken by Kate Pitt (ACIfA). The AW Project Number is 2610 and the Site Code BCD/18/WB.

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

The development area is an open field, located to the immediate south-east of the Bryn Celli Ddu milking parlour yard, 1.km to the east of Llanddaniel, and 1km to the west of the A4080. The topography of the development site is generally level at 35m AOD.

The underlying bedrock geology is Central Anglesey Shear Zone and Berw Shear Zone (Undifferentiated) Schist. The superficial soils are defined as Till, Devensian Diamicton formed during the Quaternary period (BGS 2017).

### **1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background**

The site is within a known area of high archaeological sensitivity, with a concentration of prehistoric monuments including the well-known burial chamber of Bryn Celli Ddu (scheduled monument AN002), the Bryn Celli Ddu standing stone (scheduled monument AN085) and the nearby Tyddyn Bach standing stone (scheduled monument AN084). Fieldwork by the University of Central Lancashire and Manchester Metropolitan University in conjunction with Cadw, confirmed that further elements of this prehistoric ritual landscape survive below ground in the immediate environs of the known monuments. The application area itself falls within the extent of a field system and associated hut settlement recorded on the HER (PRN 2711). These features are likely to be of late prehistoric or Romano-British date and indicate the potential for archaeological evidence of multiple periods to survive locally (Emmet, J., consultation response letter 6th September 2017).

## **2 Aims and Objectives**

### **2.1 Watching Brief**

2.1.1 The aims of an archaeological watching brief, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2014) are:

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

### **3 Methodology**

#### **3.1 Fieldwork**

Excavation of the entire 80m x 30m site strip was undertaken using a mechanical excavator with a smooth toothless bucket under close archaeological supervision.

The excavation locations are shown on Figure 2. The strip was on average 0.1m deep.

The on-site work was undertaken by Kate Pitt. The overall management of the project was undertaken by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira. All areas were photographed using high resolution (16mp+) digital photography.

All on-site illustrations were undertaken on drafting film using recognised conventions and scales (1:10, 1:20, 1:50, as appropriate).

All works were undertaken in accordance with the CIfA's *Standards and Guidance: for an archaeological watching brief* (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure, as laid out in the Specification (Appendix III).

#### **3.2 Finds**

No archaeological finds were recovered during the course of the watching brief.

#### **3.3 Palaeo-environmental Evidence**

No deposits suitable for sampling were encountered during the fieldwork.

### **4 Results of the Watching Brief**

#### **4.1 Description (Figure 2; Plates 1-10)**

Natural orange-brown till and clay deposits were located at 0.05m-0.1m below the current ground surface. This was partially covered by a thin dark-brown clay loam topsoil with a high content of slurry run-off from the adjacent milking-parlour yard. The soil was waterlogged and disturbed in the majority. Large depressions of churned up deposits remained after the site strip was complete.

No archaeological features were identified during the watching brief. In addition, no residual archaeological artefacts were retrieved from the topsoil or the mixed ground deposits.

## **5 Interpretation and Conclusion**

### **5.1 Overall Interpretation**

The upper soil sequence identified during the investigation comprised thin topsoil. This overlay natural deposits of silty clay and outcrops of sandstone bedrock. The natural appeared to have been patchily truncated by farm machinery moving across waterlogged soil, and this would have to a large extent destroyed any features or deposits that once existed in this area. No evidence for any anthropogenic activity was identified in any of the exposed or excavated deposits.

### **5.2 Conclusion**

There is a moderate potential for prehistoric features or deposits at this location given the site's location with surrounding prehistoric sites known. However, the truncation by the construction of the adjacent existing farm buildings and waterlogged farming activities resulted in no archaeology being encountered if it did ever exist at this location.

### **6.3 Storage and Curation**

- 6.3.1 The project archive will be prepared in accordance with: Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (CifA, 2014), the requirements of the National Monuments Record (Wales) and the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, MoRPHE (Historic England, 2006).

## **6 Bibliography and References**

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

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014, Standards and Guidance for a Watching Brief.

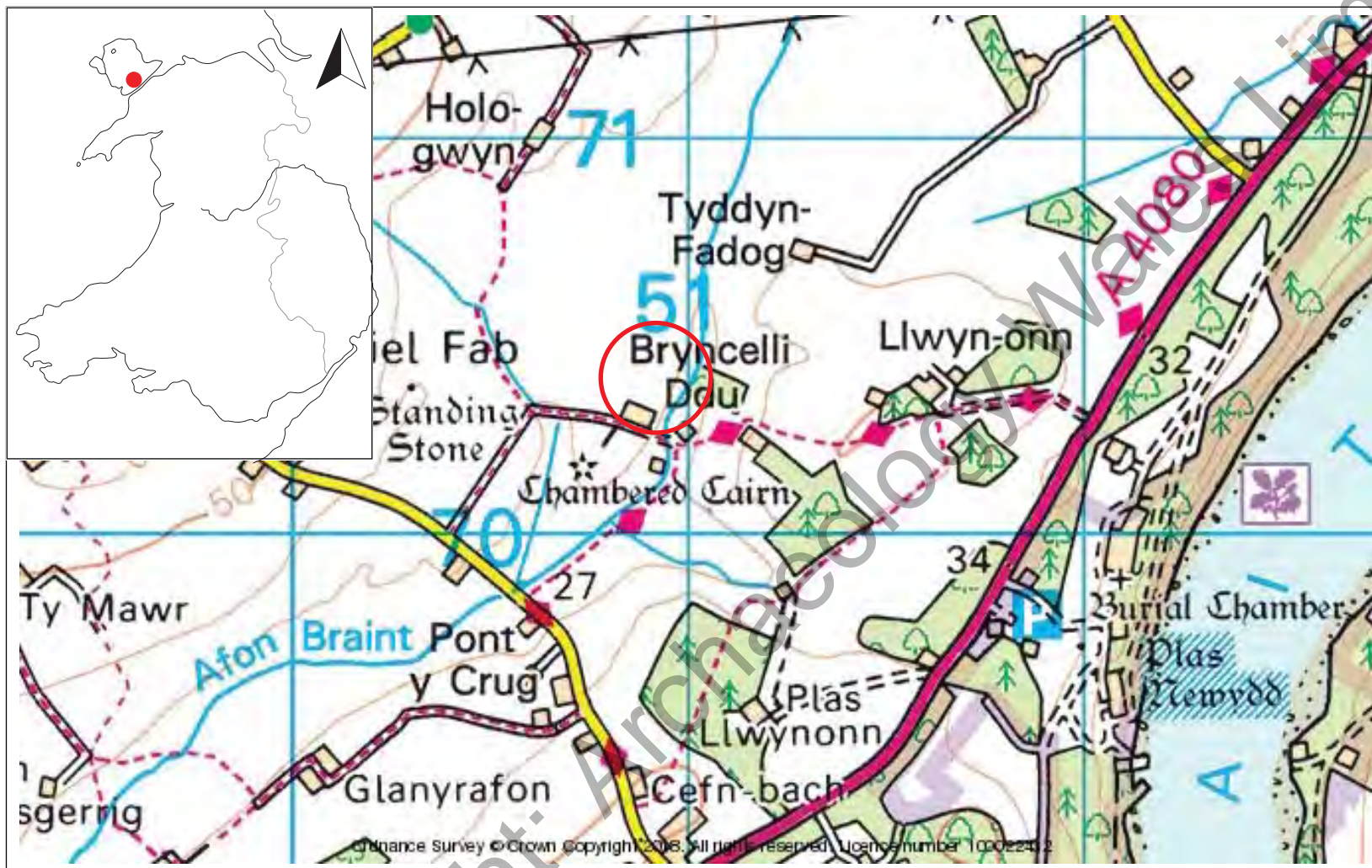
British Geological Survey 2018,  
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

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## **APPENDIX I:** Figures

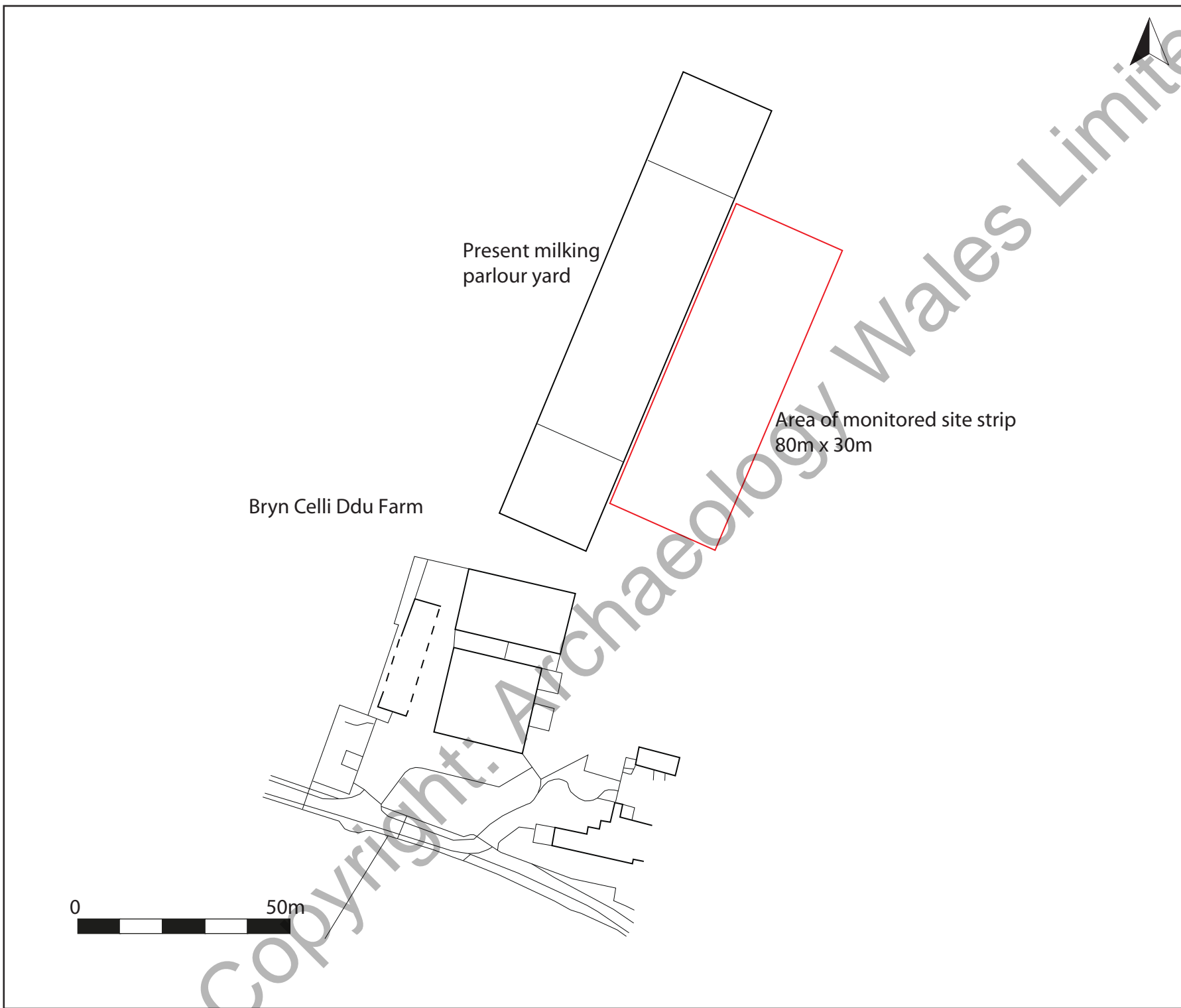
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— Location of proposed development site

Figure 1  
Site location map



— Location of proposed development site

Figure 2  
Detailed site plan

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## **APPENDIX II:** Plates

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Plate 1. Site prior to topsoil strip. View NE. 2m scale



Plate 2. Site prior to topsoil strip. View NE. 2m scale





Plate 3. Site prior to topsoil strip. View SW. 2m scale



Plate 4. Site topsoil strip. View SW. 2m scale





Plate 5. Site topsoil strip. View SW. 2m scale



Plate 6. Site topsoil strip SW end of site. View SW. 2m scale





Plate 7. Site topsoil strip. View NE. 2m scale



Plate 8. Site topsoil strip NE end of site. View NE. 2m scale





Plate 9. Site topsoil strip. View SW. 2m scale



Plate 10. Site topsoil strip. View SW. 2m scale



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## **APPENDIX III:** Written Scheme of Investigation

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## **WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

### **FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**At Bryn Celli Ddu, Llanddaniel, Anglesey**

**Prepared for:**

**ERW Consulting Chartered Surveyors**

**Planning Application Number: 21C170C**

**Project No: 2610**

**19<sup>th</sup> April 2018**



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Figure 1. Site location

## Summary

*This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the methodology for an intensive watching brief to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales at the request of ERW Consulting Chartered Surveyors. The watching brief will be undertaken during all ground works associated with the proposed development at Bryn Celli Ddu, Llanddaniel, Anglesey. The associated Planning Reference No. is 21C170C.*

*The site is within a known area of high archaeological sensitivity, with a concentration of prehistoric monuments.*

*All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).*

## 1. Introduction and planning background

This WSI details the methodology for watching brief to be undertaken in association with the proposed development of an agricultural hardstanding area at Bryn Celli Ddu, Llanddaniel, Anglesey (SH51626 70743) (Figure 1 and 2). The associated Planning Application No. is 21C170C.

The site is within a known area of high archaeological sensitivity, with a concentration of prehistoric monuments. GAPS has recommended that the topsoil strip and all groundworks are archaeologically monitored in the form of an intensive watching brief, as required by planning condition 3 of the planning decision notice.

This WSI has been prepared by Kate Pitt ACIfA, Project Officer, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of ERW Consulting Chartered Surveyors.

The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with GAPS in its capacity as archaeological advisors to Isle of Anglesey County Council. GAPS has recommended that a watching brief of the development area is undertaken during ground works to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

The aim of the watching brief is to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information regarding the nature of archaeological remains on the site of the development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy (revised edition 9, November 2016), Section 6.5 and Technical Advice Note TAN24: The Historic Environment (2017). The work is to ensure that all buried artefacts and deposits are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

## 2. Site Description

The development area is an open field, surrounded by fields, located c.200m to the east of the Tyddyn-Fadog buildings, 1.5km to the east of Llanddaniel, and c.500m to the west of the A4080. The topography of the development site is generally level at 35m AOD.

The underlying bedrock geology is Central Anglesey Shear Zone And Berw Shear Zone (Undifferentiated) Schist, Mica. The superficial soils are defined as Till, Devensian Diamicton formed during the Quaternary period (BGS 2017).

## 3. Archaeological background

The site is within a known area of high archaeological sensitivity, with a concentration of prehistoric monuments including the well-known burial chamber of Bryn Celli Ddu (scheduled monument AN002), the Bryn Celli Ddu standing stone (scheduled monument AN085) and the nearby Tyddyn Bach standing stone (scheduled monument AN084). Fieldwork by the University of Central Lancashire and Manchester Metropolitan University in conjunction with Cadw, confirmed that further elements of this prehistoric ritual landscape survive below ground in the immediate environs of the known monuments. The application area itself falls within the extent of a field system and associated hut settlement recorded on the HER (PRN 2711). These features are likely to be of late prehistoric or Romano-British date and indicate the potential for archaeological evidence of multiple periods to survive locally (Emmet, J., consultation response letter 6<sup>th</sup> September 2017).

## 4. Objectives

This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the watching will meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (2014)*.

The objective of the watching brief will be:

- to allow a rapid investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are uncovered during the proposed groundworks within the application area.
- to provide the opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief are not sufficient to support the treatment to a satisfactory or proper standard.

A written report will be compiled following the fieldwork. Sufficient desk-top research will be undertaken to ensure that the results of this work are properly understood, interpreted and reported.

The report will include a comprehensive assessment of the historic context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within regional, national and, if relevant, international research frameworks.

#### **4.1. Site Specific Research Aims**

It is important to recognize that whilst primarily designed to mitigate impacts, developer-led archaeology is also regarded as research activity with an academic basis, the aim of which is to add to the sum of human knowledge. Curators recognize the desirability of incorporating agreed research priorities as a means of enhancing the credibility of the development control process, ensuring cost-effectiveness and legitimately maximizing intellectual return.

A research framework for the archaeology of Wales has been produced (2011-2014) and currently in the process of review.

This watching brief has the capacity to identify areas where subsequent mitigation may contribute to better understandings about prehistoric activity in the area.

### **5. Timetable of works**

#### **5.1. Fieldwork**

The watching brief will be undertaken during all ground works associated with the proposed development. The work is proposed to start in April 2018. Archaeology Wales will update GAPS with the exact date.

#### **5.2. Report delivery**

The report will be submitted to ERW Consulting Chartered Surveyors and to GAPS within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional HER.

### **6. Fieldwork**

#### **6.1. Detail**

An intensive archaeological watching brief will be undertaken during all intrusive ground works associated with the development (see Figure 2).

The watching brief will be undertaken using a tracked 360 degree excavator equipped with a flat-bladed bucket, and will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist until the natural substrate has been reached.

The work will be undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Watching Briefs* (2014).

The site archaeologist undertaking the watching brief will be afforded the required access by the main contractor in order to observe and where necessary to record any archaeological remains revealed. Groundwork will not be undertaken without the presence of the site archaeologist. The site archaeologist will record finds and less significant archaeological deposits and features without significant delay to the work program.

Where significant or complex archaeological deposits or features are encountered there will be a requirement for those areas to be fenced off and highlighted to all contractors employed on the site. Machines or contractors shall not enter this area until archaeological recording has been completed. If significant archaeological features are revealed during the work a meeting between ERW Consulting Chartered Surveyors, GAPS and AW will be called at the earliest convenience. Contingency costs will be agreed in advance before any extension to the programme commences and will follow a site meeting between Archaeology Wales, ERW Consulting Chartered Surveyors and GAPS.

## 6.2. Recording

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

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

All features identified will be tied in to the OS survey grid and fixed to local topographical boundaries.

Photographs will be taken in digital format with an appropriate scale, using a 12MP camera with photographs stored in Tiff format.

The archaeologist undertaking the watching brief will have access to the AW metal detector and be trained in its use.

## 6.3. Finds

The professional standards set in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological* (2014) will form the basis of finds collection, processing and recording.

All manner of finds regardless of category and date will be retained.

Finds recovered that are regarded as Treasure under *The Treasure Act 1996* will be reported to HM Coroner for the local area.

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

#### 6.4. Environmental sampling strategy

Deposits with a significant potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental material will be sampled, by means of the most appropriate method (bulk, column etc). Where sampling will provide a significant contribution to the understanding of the site AW will draw up a site-specific sampling strategy alongside a specialist environmental archaeologist. All environmental sampling and recording will follow English Heritage's *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology* (2002).

#### 6.5. Human remains

In the event that human remains are encountered, their nature and extent will be established and the coroner informed. All human remains will be left *in situ* and protected during backfilling. Where preservation *in situ* is not possible the human remains will be fully recorded and removed under conditions that comply with all current legislation and include acquisition of licenses and provision for reburial following all analytical work. Human remains will be excavated in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains: Technical Paper Number 13* (1993).

A meeting with GAPS, ERW Consulting Chartered Surveyors and AW will be called if the human remains uncovered require contingency arrangements.

#### 6.6. Specialist advisers

In the event of certain finds, features or sites being discovered, AW will seek specialist opinion and advice. A list of specialists is given in the table below although this list is not exhaustive.

Artefact type	Specialist
Flint	Kate Pitt (Archaeology Wales)
Animal bone	Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Rachael Hall (APS)
Clay pipe	Hilary Major (Freelance)
Glass	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst (University of York)/Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
Metalwork	Kevin Leahy (University of Leicester)/ Quita Mold (Freelance)



Metal work and metallurgical residues	Dr Tim Young (GeoArch)
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson (Bradford University)
IA/Roman pottery	Jane Timby (Freelance)
Roman Pottery	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)/ Peter Webster (Freelance)
Post Roman pottery	Stephen Clarke (Monmouthshire Archaeology)
Charcoal (wood ID)	John Carrot (Freelance)
Waterlogged wood	Nigel Nayling (University of Wales – Lampeter)
Molluscs and pollen	Dr James Rackham
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers (Freelance)

#### 6.6.1. Specialist reports

Specialist finds and palaeoenvironmental reports will be written by AW specialists, or sub-contracted to external specialists when required.

## 7. Monitoring

GAPS will be contacted approximately five days prior to the commencement of archaeological site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

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

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

## 8. Post-fieldwork programme

### 8.1. Archive assessment

#### 8.1.1. Site archive

An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2006) upon completion of the project.

The site archive (including artefacts and samples) will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and deposited with an appropriate receiving organisation, in compliance with CIfA Guidelines (*Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, 2014). The legal landowners consent will be gained for deposition of finds.

#### **8.1.2. Analysis**

Following a rapid review of the potential of the site archive, a programme of analysis and reporting will be undertaken. This will result in the following inclusions in the final report:

- Non-technical summary
- Location plan showing the area/s covered by the watching brief, all artefacts, structures and features found
- Plan and section drawings (if features are encountered) with ground level, ordnance datum and vertical and horizontal scales.
- Written description and interpretation of all deposits identified, including their character, function, potential dating and relationship to adjacent features. Specialist descriptions and illustrations of all artefacts and soil samples will be included as appropriate.
- An indication of the potential of archaeological deposits which have not been disturbed by the development
- A discussion of the local, regional and national context of the remains by means of reviewing published reports, unpublished reports, historical maps, documents from local archives and the regional HER as appropriate.
- A detailed archive list at the rear listing all contexts recorded, all samples finds and find types, drawings and photographs taken. This will include a statement of the intent to deposit, and location of deposition, of the archive.

### **8.2. Reports and archive deposition**

#### **8.2.1. Report to client**

Copies of all reports associated with the watching brief together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted to ERW Consulting Chartered Surveyors and GAPS upon completion.

#### **8.2.2. Additional reports**

After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of all reports will be deposited with the relevant county Historical Environment Record, the National Monuments Record and, if appropriate, Cadw.

### **8.2.3. Summary reports for publication**

Short archaeological reports will be submitted for publication in relevant journals; as a minimum, a report will be submitted to the annual publication of the regional CBA group or equivalent journal.

### **8.2.4. Notification of important remains**

Where it is considered that remains have been revealed that may satisfy the criteria for statutory protection, AW will submit preliminary notification of the remains to Cadw.

### **8.2.5. Archive deposition**

The final archive (site and research) will, whenever appropriate, be deposited with a suitable receiving institution, usually the relevant Local Authority museums service. Arrangements will be made with the receiving institution before work starts.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, copies of all reports and the final archive will be deposited no later than six months after completion of the work.

Copies of all reports, the digital archive and an archive index will be deposited with the *National Monuments Record*, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER. A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to GAPS.

### **8.2.6. Finds deposition**

The finds, including artefacts and ecofacts, excepting those which may be subject to the Treasure Act, will be deposited with the same institution, subject to the agreement of the legal land owners.

## **9. Staff**

The project will be managed by Rowena Hart (AW Regional Director) and the fieldwork undertaken by James Weaver (Archaeology Wales). Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of GAPS and ERW Consulting Chartered Surveyors.

## **Additional Considerations**

## **10. Health and Safety**

### **10.1. Risk assessment**

Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations* 1992. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

## 10.2. Other guidelines

AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2002)*.

## 11. Community Engagement and Outreach

Wherever possible, AW will ensure suitable measures are in place to inform the local community and any interested parties of the results of the site investigation work. This may occur during the site investigation work or following completion of the work. The form of any potential outreach activities may include lectures and talks to local groups, interested parties and persons, information boards, flyers and other forms of communication (social media and websites), and press releases to local and national media.

The form of any outreach will respect client confidentiality or contractual agreements. As a rule, outreach will be proportional to the size of the project.

Where outreach activities have a cost implication these will need to be negotiated in advance and in accordance with the nature of the desired response and learning outcomes.

## 12. Insurance

AW is fully insured for this type of work, and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

## 13. Quality Control

### 13.1. Professional standards

AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* and the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs* currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

### 13.2. Project tracking

The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

## 14. Arbitration

Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' *Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists* applying at the date of the agreement.

## 15. References

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for the collection, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for excavation.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for an archaeological watching brief.

English Heritage, 2002. Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology.

English Heritage, 2006. Management Of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE).

McKinley, J., Roberts C., 1993, Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains, Technical Paper 13.

British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain viewer:

[www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html)

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **APPENDIX III:** Archive Cover Sheet

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## ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Bryn Celli Ddu Farm, Llanddaniel, Anglesey

Site Name: Bryn Celli Ddu, Anglesey

Site Code: BCD/18/WB

PRN: -

NPRN: -

SAM: -

LB: -

NGR: SH51626 70743

Site Type: Greenfield - Farm

Project Type: Watching brief

Project Manager: Irene Garcia Rovira

Project Dates: May 2018

Categories Present: -

Location of Original Archive: AW

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Location of Finds: N/A

Museum Reference: N/A

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