CPAT Report No. 1838

Anglesey 33kV Reinforcement Works

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION





YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL CLWYD-POWYS CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Client name:	Scottish Power Energy Networks
CPAT Project No:	2454
Project Name:	Anglesey 33kV Reinforcement Works
Grid Reference:	SH 4454 6814 to SH 5343 7265
County/LPA:	Gwynedd Council/Anglesey Council
Planning Application:	N/A
CPAT Report No:	1838
Report status:	Draft
Confidential until	December 2021

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17 December 2021	17 December 2021	17 December 2021

Bibliographic reference: Grant, I., 2021. *Anglesey 33kV Reinforcement Works: Archaeological Mitigation.* Unpublished report. CPAT Report No. 1838.

Cover Photo: Excavation of culvert 14, viewed from the south-west. Photo CPAT 4786-0088



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Summary

A programme of archaeological mitigation was carried out by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, on behalf of Scottish Power Energy Networks, during the construction of a new electricity transmission line between the Llangaffo Substation (SH 4454 6814) and the Llanfair PG Primary Substation (SH 5343 7265) on Anglesey.

To facilitate the installation of poles carrying the overhead power line, the watching brief included the monitoring of machine excavated test pits at designated locations. Where the cable was to be placed underground the mitigation included a watching brief during soil stripping.

The primary mitigation of avoiding known heritage assets was successful in ensuring the preservation in situ of those assets known to lie within close proximity of the cable route. Additionally, a small number of possible new heritage assets; ditches, culverts and pits, possibly associated with enclosures or field systems, were identified south of *Bodlew* farmhouse and at two sites north, north-east of Bryn Celli Ddu.

Although no artefacts of archaeological significance were recovered from the sites, it is possible they are Medieval, Iron age or Roman in origin.

Two groups of prehistoric rock art (centred on SH 49925 69883 and SH 49825 69872) were identified on rock outcrops west of Bryn Celli Ddu. There is currently no record of rock art at this location on the H.E.R. The carvings, in the form of 'cup marks', could be part of a group of eight panels recently discovered by Manchester Metropolitan University (2018) in association with Cadw.

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1 Introduction

1.3.

- 1.1. This report describes the results of mitigation works undertaken by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT), on behalf of Scottish Power Energy Networks (SPEN), in connection with a project known as the Anglesey 33kV Reinforcement Works, which involved the construction of a new electricity transmission line between the Llangaffo Substation (SH 4454 6814) and the Llanfair PG Primary Substation (SH 5343 7265) on Anglesey (Fig. 1).
- 1.2. The mitigation works were determined by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) as their response to the planning application for the scheme, following the production of a Heritage Assessment by AOC Archaeology (Bird 2018), which identified the archaeological resource of the proposed route.



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Fig. 1: The route for the Anglesey 33kV Reinforcement Works

A Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 1) detailing the mitigation works was produced by CPAT and approved by GAPS, acting in their capacity as the archaeological curator for the region. This was informed by the assessment and walkover survey carried out by AOC Archaeology in advance of the cable installation. With regards to the work methodology, GAPS instructed that there would be different primary archaeological mitigation for the overhead and underground sections of the route.

1.4. For the overhead section three areas of archaeological sensitivity were identified where archaeological excavations (test pitting) would be required in advance of construction (Appendix 1, Sect 2.5).

- 1.5. For the underground section through the Bryn Celli Ddu landscape, between poles 75 and 76, there would be a watching brief during both the topsoil strip and subsequent cable trench excavations. The results of the monitoring highlighted a number of features. However the low level significance and nature of the archaeology was such that CPAT, with agreement with both GAPS and SPEN, were able to undertake sufficient investigative excavation without disruption to the overall project. The results of this work, are summarised within this report.
- 1.6. Much of the section of cable route within the A4080 and approaching the Llanfair PG substation had been recently examined by CPAT in relation to another transmission line scheme and GAPS were content that the level of disturbance resulting from the installation of other services was such that this could be installed without further archaeological input and no mitigation was therefore proposed. A section within a minor road passing Llys Lew, between poles 39 and 40, was to be similarly treated.

2 Archaeological Background

- 2.1. A summary report of the archaeology and history of the assessment area and its immediate surroundings can be found in Section 5 of the Heritage Assessment (H.A) by AOC Archaeology (Bird 2018), which identified the archaeological resource of the proposed route.
- 2.2. As part of the Heritage Assessment a sequence of Site Nos were assigned to non-designated sites identified along the route. To enable the findings of the archaeological mitigation to be placed into context, reference to these Site Nos is included in this report.

3 Watching Brief

- 3.1. The watching brief was conducted between 26 May and 24 August 2020 in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (2014).
- 3.2. The proposed locations of the poles and any accompanying stays (set out by SPEN in advance) were excavated as a series of Test Pits. All groundworks, test pitting and open cut, were undertaken using a machine fitted with a broad, flat, toothless bucket. This was undertaken under close archaeological supervision, down to the level of the first archaeological layer or the natural subsoil, whichever was encountered first. Subsequent excavation was carried out by hand using standard archaeological techniques and with appropriate recording (as laid out in the WSI 2157 Appendix 1).



Fig. 2 The route for the Anglesey 33kV Reinforcement Works. Key sites of archaeological interest revealed during the watching brief indicated • (TP 52, culvert 14 & TP79).

Poles (Test Pits) 11-17 (See Appendix 1, WSI 2157, Map 2)

3.3. The Heritage Assessment (Bird 2018) identified four non-designated sites (66, 97, 141 and 142) within the landscape to the east of Llangaffo where the OHL Route (Poles 11 to 17) passed through an area of registered bogland rising upslope to a hill crest and a ruined farmhouse, *Cae Meini*. Of particular note is Site 66. This is a Bronze Age urnfield found in 1882 in a small field belonging to the farm. A total of 32 cremation burials were found in a circle 36ft in diameter. Nine of the burial urns now reside in Bangor Museum. To date the field in which these burials were found has not been located as there is no visible trace of a stone cairn.

Test Pit 11

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- 3.4. The site was located at the base of a west-facing slope pasture field, overlooking a stream valley and registered bogland. The village of Llangaffo lies to the west. A pit, 2m x 2m, was machine excavated to a depth of 0.45m.
- 3.5. The undisturbed natural subsoil, a firm yellow orange clay with pale grey patches, was revealed at the base of the pit. The deposit contained inclusions of fragmented schist rock and sandstone. This was sealed by a deposit of stiff dark grey clay, 0.09m thick, which appeared to be outwash from the bog to the west. This was sealed by a deposit of colluvium, a firm mid brown silty clay 0.24m thick, and topsoil (Fig. 3)
 - No deposits or features of archaeological significance were recorded.



Fig. 3 Test Pit 11 viewed from west. Photo CPAT 4786-0130

Test Pit 12a and 12b (stay)

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- 3.7. The site was located east and upslope of Test Pit 11, located alongside the northern boundary of the field (an upstanding bank constructed from stone and earth). Two pits, 12a 2m x 2m and 12b 1.3m x 2.3m, were machine excavated to a depth of 0.45m and 0.3m respectively. The pit 12b was located 7m south of pit 12a.
- 3.8. Undisturbed natural subsoil was revealed at the base of both pits. This consisted of a firm yellow orange clay with pale grey patches containing fragmented schist rock and sandstone. The natural subsoil was sealed by a plough-soil deposit of firm mid brown silty clay up to 0.35m thick, containing occasional small pebbles. The overlying topsoil was 0.1m thick (Fig. 4 and 5).
- 3.9. No deposits or features of archaeological significance were recorded.



Fig. 4 Test Pit 12a viewed from the west. Photo CPAT 4786-0127



Fig. 5 Test Pit 12b viewed from the north-west. Photo CPAT 4786-0125

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3.10. The site was located in open pasture, downslope and west/south-west of a ruined farmhouse *Cae Meini* overlooking a river valley and the village of Llangaffo to the west. A low-lying

earthwork, orientated north-west to south-east, lay adjacent to the test pit. The test pit, 2m x 2m, was machine excavated to a depth of 0.83m (Fig. 6).

- 3.11. The undisturbed natural subsoil, a soft yellow brown silty clay alongside compacted schist stone, was revealed at the base of the pit. This was sealed by a deposit of firm pale orangebrown silty clay, 0.13m thick, containing occasional fragments of schist stone and pebbles. This was sealed by a thin, 0.15m, soft deposit of dark grey, brown silty clay. The combined thickness of the overlying plough-soil and topsoil was 0.3m thick.
- 3.12. No deposits or features of archaeological significance were recorded.



Fig. 6 Test Pit 13 viewed from the east. Photo CPAT 4786-0141

Test Pit 14

3.13. The site was located in open pasture, upslope and north-east of Test Pit 13. To the south-east were the ruined remains of the farmhouse, *Cae Meini*. The test pit, 2m x 2m, was machine excavated to a depth of 0.4m (Fig. 7). Of note was a low-lying stone cairn, 5m in diameter, located between the test pit and the farmhouse. No previous record exists of this feature.

The undisturbed natural subsoil, a firm pale-yellow brown silty clay alongside compacted schist stone and bedrock was revealed at the base of the pit. This was sealed by a deposit of firm pale orange- brown silty clay, 0.12m thick, containing occasional fragments of schist stone and pebbles. The combined thickness of the overlying plough-soil and topsoil was 0.28m thick.

3.15. No deposits or features of archaeological significance were recorded. However, the low-lying stone cairn could possibly be part of the missing Bronze Age cemetery recorded in 1882 (See 3.5).



Fig. 7 Test Pit 14 viewed from the south-west. Photo CPAT 4786-0138

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- 3.16. The site was located in open pasture, upslope and north-east of Test Pit 14. The test pit, 2m x 2m, was machine excavated to a depth of 0.50m (Fig. 8).
- 3.17. The undisturbed natural subsoil, a firm pale orange-brown silty clay alongside compacted schist stone and bedrock was revealed at the base of the pit. This was sealed by a deposit of orange-brown silty clay, 0.27m thick. The combined thickness of the overlying plough-soil (a greyish brown silt clay) and topsoil was 0.23m thick.
- 3.18. No deposits or features of archaeological significance were recorded.



Fig. 8 Test Pit 15 viewed from the north-west. Photo CPAT 4786-0136



Fig. 9 Test Pit 16 viewed from the south. Photo CPAT 4786-0134

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3.19. The site was located in scrubland surrounded by small outcrops of bedrock, near the summit of the hillslope north-east of Test Pit 15. The test pit, 2m x 2m, was machine excavated to a depth of 0.50m (Fig. 9).

- 3.20. The undisturbed natural subsoil, a firm pale orange-brown silty clay with patches of pink marl clay, gritstones and schist bedrock, was revealed at the base of the pit. This was sealed by a soft deposit of orange-brown silty clay, 0.14m thick. The combined thickness of the overlying relic plough-soil (a greyish brown silt clay) and topsoil was 0.36m thick.
- 3.21. No deposits or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

- 3.22. The site was located north-east of Test Pit 16, alongside (0.8m east of) the eastern boundary of a pasture field. The boundary, a substantial upstanding bank constructed from stone and earth, may be classified as an historic asset. To the east of the pit was a large rock outcrop and clearance cairn and beyond this the farmstead *Bodowyr*. The test pit, 2m x 2m, was machine excavated to a depth of 0.67m (Fig. 10).
- 3.23. The pit revealed a boundary ditch (0.31m deep), orientated north-north-west by south-southeast parallel with the bank to the west. The ditch contained two fills; a bluish orange iron mineral-stained soft silty clay, 0.11m thick, sealed by a dark grey soft silty clay 0.2m thick. The combined thickness of the overlying plough-soil (a firm brown silt clay) and topsoil was 0.36m thick. The low lying remains of a counterscarp bank, 2m wide, were evident along the eastern edge of the ditch.



3.24. No further deposits or features of archaeological significance were recorded.



Poles (Test Pits) 46-56 (See Appendix 1, WSI 2157, Map 6 & 7)

3.25. The Heritage Assessment (Bird 2018) identified three non-designated sites (65, 70 and 137) within the landscape to the east and south of *Bodlew* farmhouse. The OHL Route passes through this area between Poles 45 and 56. Site 65, a pear shaped enclosure known as Hen Fynwent locates the remains of a medieval chapel documented as Capel Cadwaladr. Site 70, located generally south of the farm on the south–east facing hillslope reported faint narrow linears detected by geophysical survey as probable fragments of ridge and furrow possibly indicative of medieval farming practice in the area. Site 137, was identified from LIDAR imaging as a potential oval enclosure of Iron Age or Roman origin.

Test Pit 46

- 3.26. The site was located in an arable field on the north-west side of an established dry-stone wall and bank, orientated north-west to south-east, south and downslope of *Bodlew* farmhouse. The test pit, 2.6m x 1.6m, was machine excavated to a depth of 0.2m (Fig. 11).
- 3.27. The undisturbed natural subsoil, a firm pale orange-brown silty clay with occasional rounded schist stone, was revealed at the base of the pit. This was sealed by a severely truncated plough-soil, a greyish brown silt clay, 0.2m thick.
- 3.28. No deposits or features of archaeological significance were recorded.



Fig. 11 Test Pit 46 viewed from the south-east. Photo CPAT 4786-0192

Test Pit 47

- 3.29. The site was located in open pasture on a gentle south-facing hillslope, south of *Bodlew* farmhouse. The test pit, 3m x 1.6m, was machine excavated to a depth of 0.7m (Fig. 12).
- 3.30. The undisturbed natural subsoil, a very soft mottled pale orange-brown silty clay with occasional patches of pink marl clay and fragmented schist stone, was revealed at the base of

the pit. This was sealed by a deposit of soft silty clay, 0.2m thick, variable in colour from yellowish brown to pale grey. The deposit, containing patches of charcoal flecked sooty brown humic material, resembled a relic ground surface although there were no obvious associated features within the vicinity. This was sealed by the modern plough-soil and topsoil, 0.5m thick. No further deposits or features of archaeological significance were recorded.



Fig. 12 Test Pit 47 viewed from the south. Photo CPAT 4786-0190



Fig. 13 Test Pit 48 viewed from the west. Photo CPAT 4786-0187

- 3.31. The site was located in open pasture on a gentle south-facing hillslope, south-east of Test Pit 47. The test pit, 2.6m x 1.6m, was machine excavated to a depth of 0.36m (Fig. 13).
- 3.32. The undisturbed natural subsoil, a fairly firm mottled pale-orange-brown silty clay with fragmented schist stone, was revealed at the base of the pit. There was some slight evidence of the remains of flecked charcoal overlying the deposit. This was sealed by a deposit of plough-soil, a firm greyish brown silty clay 0.26m thick, and topsoil, 0.1m thick.
- 3.33. No deposits or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

Test Pit 49a and 49b (stay)

- 3.34. The site was located in open pasture on a gentle south-facing hillslope, south-east of Test Pit 48. Two pits, 49a and 49b both 2.6m x 1.6m, were machine excavated to a depth of 0.4m and 0.3m respectively. The pits were separated by a field boundary (a dry-stone wall and hedge orientated north-east to south-west), and 49b was located 9m south of pit 49a.
- 3.35. Undisturbed natural subsoil was revealed at the base of both pits. This consisted of a mottled pale grey and orange silty clay containing fragmented schist stone. There was some evidence of flecked charcoal on the surface of the deposit. The natural subsoil was sealed by a plough-soil deposit of firm mid grey-brown silty clay up to 0.3m thick, containing occasional shist stone. The overlying topsoil was 0.1m thick (Fig. 14 and 15).
- 3.36. No deposits or features of archaeological significance were recorded.



Fig. 14 Test Pit 49a viewed from the north-west. Photo CPAT 4786-0185



Fig. 15 Test Pit 49b viewed from the east. Photo CPAT 4786-0183



Fig. 16 Test Pit 50 viewed from the north-east. Photo CPAT 4786-0181

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3.37. The site was located north-east of Test Pit 49b, adjacent to and south of a dry-stone wall and hedge orientated north-east to south-west. The test pit, 2.6m x 1.6m, was machine excavated to a depth of 0.36m (Fig. 16).

- 3.38. The undisturbed natural subsoil, a mottled pale grey and orange silty clay containing fragmented schist stone, was revealed at the base of the pit. An infilled boundary ditch, 1.1m wide and associated with the upstanding field boundary, truncated the natural subsoil along the north-western edge of the pit. The natural subsoil and the ditch were sealed by a plough-soil deposit of firm mid grey-brown silty clay, 0.26m thick, containing occasional shist stone. The overlying topsoil was 0.1m thick (Fig. 16).
- 3.39. No deposits or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

Test Pit 51a and 51b (stay)

- 3.40. The site was adjacent to a gateway north-east of Test Pit 50, in the corner of the field. Two pits, 51a, 2m x 2m, and 51b, 2.3m x 1.6m, were machine excavated to a depth of 0.65m and 0.55m respectively. The pits were separated by a field boundary and gateway, and 51b was located 7m north-west of pit 51a (Fig. 17 and 18).
- 3.41. Undisturbed natural subsoil was revealed at the base of both pits. This consisted of a mottled orange bluish-grey silty clay containing fragmented schist stone. A stone filled ditch, 2m wide and 0.55m deep and recorded in pit 51a, was probably an infilled field boundary ditch. The fill, consisting of large cobbles and fragments of house brick, formed the foundation for a causewayed track.
- 3.42. Within pit 51b the natural subsoil was sealed by a plough-soil deposit of firm mid grey-brown silty clay up to 0.2m thick, containing occasional shist stone. The overlying causewayed track material and topsoil was 0.35m thick (Fig. 14 and 15).
- 3.43. No deposits or features of archaeological significance were recorded.



Fig. 17 Test Pit 51a viewed from the south-west. Photo CPAT 4786-0177



Fig. 18 Test Pit 51b viewed from the south-west. Photo CPAT 4786-0179

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- 3.44. The site was located in enclosed pasture on a gentle south-facing hillslope, north-east of Test Pit 51a (Fig. 19). The test pit, 2.6m x 1.5m, was machine excavated to a depth of 0.6m (Fig. 20-21).
- 3.45. A deposit (5205) of mottled buff yellow-brown sandy silt with large cobbles of shist stone, was revealed at the base of the test pit. The deposit, believed to be re-deposited natural subsoil, was truncated by a broad linear feature [5204] orientated north to south. An excavated section through the feature revealed the eastern edge of a possible ditch at least 1.1m and 0.4m deep containing a fill (5203) of stiff dark grey clay. The western side of the ditch lay beyond the bounds of the test pit.
- 3.46. Underlying both the ditch [5204] and the deposit (5205) was a small, possible pit feature [5207], the extent of which was not visible within the limit of excavations. The feature, at least 0.4m wide, contained a fill (5206) of soft dark grey silty clay 0.15m thick. The ditch [5204], surrounding deposit (5205) and underlying pit [5207] remain undated (Fig. 22).

The orientation of the ditch, north to south, is of note. The surrounding field boundaries are orientated north-west to south-east. Therefore, it is possible that the ditch pre-dates the post-medieval landscape and could be part of an earlier enclosure.

3.48. A non-designated site (Site no. 137) was listed in the Heritage Assessment (Bird 2018, 134), located to the south-east of Test Pit 52. The site, which appears on LIDAR imaging and was originally identified by GAT, is categorised as a potential oval enclosure of Iron Age or Roman origin. The LIDAR image also shows a possible broad linear feature, orientated north-east to south-west, within the vicinity of Test Pit 52 (Bird 2018, Fig. 9, 41). It is possible that the feature [5204] is related to one or both of these sites.



Fig. 19 Location of Test Pit 52



Fig. 20 Test Pit 52 viewed from the north-east. Eastern edge of ditch feature [5204] outlined. Photo CPAT 4786-155



Fig. 21 Test Pit 52 viewed from the west. Partial outline of earlier feature [5207] indicated. Photo CPAT 4786-0166

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machine excavated to a depth of 0.3m (Fig. 16).

3.50. The undisturbed natural subsoil, a pale buff and orange silty clay containing fragmented schist sandstone rock, was revealed at the base of the pit. An infilled boundary ditch, 0.8m wide and associated with the upstanding field boundary, truncated both the natural subsoil and the

overlying plough-soil along the south-western edge of the pit.. The overlying topsoil was 0.1m thick (Fig. 23).

3.51. No deposits or features of archaeological significance were recorded.



Fig. 23 Test Pit 53 viewed from the north. Photo CPAT 4786-0151

Test Pit 54a and 54b (stay)

- 3.52. The site was located in open pasture on a gentle south-east facing hillslope, north-east of Test Pit 53. Two pits, 54a and 54b both 2.6m x 1.6m, were machine excavated to a depth of 0.3m and 0.38m respectively. The pits were separated by a field boundary (a dry-stone wall and hedge orientated north-east to south-west). Test pit 54b was located 9m south-east of pit 54a.
- 3.53. Undisturbed natural subsoil was revealed at the base of both pits. This consisted of a soft pale buff and orange silty clay containing fragmented schist and sandstone. Within Test pit 54b there was some evidence of flecked charcoal and burning on the surface of the natural subsoil. The area, approximately 1m x 0.5m, was sealed by a plough-soil deposit of firm yellow brown silty clay 0.28m thick. The overlying topsoil was 0.1m thick (Fig. 24 and 25).

No deposits or features of archaeological significance were recorded.





Fig. 24 Test Pit 54a viewed from the north. Photo CPAT 4786-0160



Fig. 25 Test Pit 54b viewed from the south-east. Photo CPAT 4786-0162

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3.55. The site was located north-east of Test Pit 54b, adjacent to and south-east of a dry-stone wall and hedge orientated north-east to south-west. The test pit, 3m x 1.6m, was machine excavated to a depth of 0.4m (Fig. 26).

- 3.56. The undisturbed natural subsoil, a pale buff and orange silty clay containing fragmented schist stone and pebbles, was revealed at the base of the pit. The natural subsoil was sealed by a thin deposit of mottled pale buff silty clay, 0.12m thick. This was sealed by a plough-soil deposit of mid yellow brown silty clay, 0.18m thick. The overlying topsoil was 0.1m thick.
- 3.57. No deposits or features of archaeological significance were recorded.



Fig. 26 Test Pit 55 viewed from the east. Photo CPAT 4786-0165

Test Pit 56a and 56b (stay)

- 3.58. The site was located in the corner of a pasture field, north-east of Test Pit 55. Two pits, 56a, 4m x 1.6m orientated north-east to south-west, and 56b, 4.9m x 1.6m orientated north-west to south-east, were machine excavated to a depth of 0.3m and 0.25m respectively. The pits were separated by a field boundary (a dry-stone wall and hedge orientated north-east to south-west). Test pit 56b was located 9m north-west of pit 56a.
- 3.59. Undisturbed natural subsoil was revealed at the base of both pits. This consisted of a soft pale buff and orange silty clay containing fragmented schist stone and small pebbles. The Test pit 56a revealed a broad drainage ditch, 1.2m wide and at least 0.22m deep, orientated north to south. Owing to the ingress of water the full depth of the ditch was not recorded. The upper fill consisted of a soft mottled mid-brown silty clay. The possible line of a denuded bank, 0.6m wide, was also noted aligned along the east side of the ditch.
- 3.60. A later stone filled gully, 0.85m wide and 0.2m deep, had been placed within the ditch. The gully also truncated the overlying plough-soil (Fig. 27). The ditch and gully are both undated.
- 3.61. The deposits within Test pit 56b consisted of a plough-soil 0.15m thick sealed by a topsoil 0.1m thick (Fig. 28). No further deposits or features of archaeological significance were recorded in either pit.



Fig. 27 Test Pit 56a viewed from the east. Ditch and gully indicated. Photo CPAT 4786-0169



Fig. 28 Test Pit 56b viewed from the south. Photo CPAT 4786-0175

Poles (Test Pits) 70-72 (See Appendix 1, WSI 2157, Map 9)

Prehistoric Rock Art

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3.62. Recent work by Manchester Metropolitan University (2018) in association with Cadw has been recording prehistoric rock art in the landscape around Bryn Celli Ddu Chambered Cairn and

along the ridge on which Tyddyn Bach Standing Stone is located to the north-west of Bryn Celli Ddu. The artwork is generally in the form of 'cup markings', small shallow circles sometimes accompanied by linear marks cut into the natural rock. Eight new rock art panels have been recorded along the ridge although the exact location and form of these was not available when the Heritage Assessment was undertaken by AOC Archaeology (Bird 2018).

3.63. As part of the mitigation outlined by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) it was determined that a watching brief should be implemented in the areas between Poles 70 and 75 where it was known some of the rock art had been discovered on outcrops located in the enclosed pasture. CPAT were tasked with identifying, recording and subsequently ensure the protection of the carvings whilst monitoring the groundworks in these areas.



Fig. 29 General view, from the north-west, of the rock outcrops between poles 70 and 72. Location of the prehistoric rock art. Photo CPAT 4786-0016

3.64. Two groups of rock art (RA 1 and RA 2) were subsequently identified on outcrops of glacial smoothed shist rock located between Poles 70 and 72 (Figs. 29-30). The better defined 'cup marks' had a black halo on their circumference which probably signified an alteration of the rock related to the creation of the marks. The rock consisted of a mica shist with quartz inclusions.



Fig. 30 Location of Prehistoric rock art (group RA 1 and RA 2) between poles 70 – 72.



Fig. 31 General location of Rock Art group RA 1, viewed from the south-west. Photo CPAT 4786-0010

Group RA 1 (i-iii,centred on NGR SH 49925 69883)

3.65. The group consisted of two cup marks (**i** and **ii**), 0.6m apart, approximately 0.1m in diameter and 0.03m deep. A third cup mark (**iii**) of similar size was located 1.5m to the south-west (Figs. 32-34).



Fig. 32 Cup mark I, viewed from the south. Photo CPAT 4786-0007



Fig. 33 Cup mark II, viewed from the south. Photo CPAT 4786-0008



Fig. 34 Cup mark III, viewed from the south. Photo CPAT 4786-0009

Group RA 2 (iv-vi, centred on NGR SH 49825 69872)

- 3.66. The group consisted of three cup marks (**iv-vi**). Cup mark **iv** was 0.1m in diameter and 0.03m deep. Located 4m north-west was cup mark **v**, approximately 0.15m in diameter and 0.06m deep. The sixth cup mark (**vi**), 0.1m in diameter and 0.04m deep, was located 3m to the north (Figs. 35-38).
- 3.67. No deposits or features of archaeological significance were recorded in any of the excavations (Test Pits 70-72) undertaken within the vicinity of the recorded prehistoric artwork.

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Fig. 35 General location of Rock Art group RA 2, viewed from the south-west. Photo CPAT 4786-0014



Fig. 36 Cup mark IV, viewed from the south. Photo CPAT 4786-0011



Fig. 37 Cup mark V, viewed from the south. Photo CPAT 4786-0012



Fig. 38 Cup mark VI, viewed from the south. Photo CPAT 4786-0013

Underground Cabling – Bryn Celli Ddu. (Between Poles 75-76)

3.68. Bryn Celli Ddu is a nationally important Neolithic burial chamber (Scheduled Monument No. AN002) which is the focus of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape. The monument is a type of megalithic tomb that has a widespread distribution in the Irish Sea area and is thought

to have been built over the site of an earlier henge monument. There is a cluster of monuments in the local landscape that probably used the chamber as a focal point for their siting.

- 3.69. The section between Poles 75 and 76 passed through the Bryn Celli Ddu prehistoric landscape and therefore the cable was placed underground to minimise the impact of the line on that landscape. All initial excavation was undertaken by machine using a toothless ditching bucket. A watching brief was maintained throughout topsoil stripping and subsequent cable trench excavations. The wayleave was approximately 1.8m wide, located north-west and north of Bryn Celli Ddu in open improved pasture. The depth of the initial strip was between 0.5m 0.6m. All topsoil and plough-soil was removed down onto the undisturbed natural subsoil, a firm orange-brown silty clay mixed with sandstone and bands of mica rich shist stone. There were occasional large boulders, none of which could be considered to be of archaeological significance (Fig. 39).
- 3.70. In the north-west section, features consisted of shallow peat deposits in sunken hollow-ways and a number of field drains varying from pipe drains to stone culverts, all orientated north-west to south-east and evenly spaced. One feature of note was revealed in this section; a linear gully [05], 1.2m wide and orientated on a slightly different alignment north to south (Fig. 40-41). A sample excavation through the gully revealed that it narrowed into a stone-lined feature 0.5m wide and 0.26m deep. The structure was constructed from shist cobbles and contained two fills; a compacted fine grit deposit with pebbles (06) sealed by a soft loamy dark brown silty clay (03), 0.23m thick (Fig. 42). No artefactual evidence was recovered from the gully, which remains undated.



Fig. 39 Route of the underground cabling section north-west and north of Bryn Celli Ddu. Recorded archaeological features (5-21) indicated.



Fig. 40 Drainage gully (05), viewed from the south-west. Photo CPAT 4786-0019



Fig. 41 Drainage gully (05), viewed from the east. Photo CPAT 4786-0020



Fig. 42 Section and plan of drainage gully (05).

- 3.71. In the northern section of the line, a number of late post medieval and modern field drains were recorded, all orientated north to south and evenly spaced. Four features of note were revealed in this section all of which were sealed by up to 0.5m of plough-soil; a linear gully [10], a substantial stone capped culvert [14] with an adjacent gully [18] and a stone filled drain [21] (Fig. 39). The features remain undated but are probably earlier than the 18th-19th century field drainage.
- 3.72. The feature 10, a curving linear gully, 1m wide and orientated east to west, contained a single fill (09) of soft grey silty clay 0.15m thick (Figs. 43-44). The gully, reminiscent of a drainage drip gully associated with prehistoric and Romano-British roundhouses, could be an indication of occupation within the general vicinity. A substantial stone capped culvert and adjacent drain (14 and 18), both undated and recorded 30m to the east indicated the possibility of some further degree of occupation within the general locale.
- 3.73. The two linear features (14 and 18) orientated north-east to south-west, truncated a deposit (19) that appeared trampled and was reminiscent of a relic ground surface. It consisted of a charcoal-flecked orange-brown silty clay that sealed the undisturbed natural subsoil. Although the two features were similarly aligned, the gully [18] pre-dated the culvert [14] (Fig. 45).
- 3.74. The gully [18], 0.8m wide and 0.15m deep, contained a basal fill (17) of weathered yellowgreen silty clay sealed by a soft friable grey clay (16) and a firm dark grey clay with occasional large shist stone (15). The uppermost fill (15) was truncated along the eastern edge by the culvert [14]. The cut for the culvert, 0.95m wide and 0.4m deep, contained a stone-built structure, 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep. The drain consisted of two lines of upright cobbles (03) capped with angular shist stone (08) (Fig, 46-48).



Fig. 43 Drainage gully (10), viewed from the south-east. Photo CPAT 4786-0054



Fig. 44 Section and plan of drainage gully (10).



Fig. 45 Culverts 18 and 14, pre-excavation, viewed from the south. Photo CPAT 4786-0043



Fig. 46 Section through culvert (14), viewed from the south. Photo CPAT 4786-0056



Fig. 47 Culverts 18 and 14, post excavation, viewed from the south. Photo CPAT 4786-0073

- 3.75. The gully [18] and culvert [14] were sealed by a deposit (12) that consisted of large rounded cobbles within a matrix of loose brown silty clay capped by a firm thin lens of yellow puddled clay. The deposit, which was spread all over the general vicinity, could possibly be the ploughed down remains of a structure that appears to be located immediately to the north and north-west of the features.
- 3.76. It should be noted that at the time of excavation, following consultation with GAPS, a decision was made not to investigate the area outside the established route of the wayleave. No further investigation was undertaken and the gully, culvert and surrounding environ remain undated.

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Fig. 48 Section and plan of culverts 18 and 14.

3.77. A stone lined gully [21] was recorded at a point 30m (NGR SH 50714 70473) to the west of the culvert [14]. The gully, 0.75m wide x 0.2m deep and orientated north to south, was only partly excavated revealing a basal fill of deliberately broken shist stone sealed with compacted pink clay (Fig. 49). The gully, one of seven drains forming part of an extensive field drainage system recorded in the area, remains undated but is presumed to be of 18th-19th century origin.





Fig. 49 Section through drainage gully (21) viewed from the south. Photo CPAT 4786-0091

Poles (Test Pits) 76-82 (See Appendix 1, WSI 2157, Maps 10-11)

Test Pit 76a and 76b (stay)

- 3.78. The site was located in open pasture on a north facing hillslope, north of *Bryn Celli Ddu* farm and west of the underground cabling trench. Two pits, 76a, 2m x 1m, and 76b 2m x 2m, were machine excavated to a depth of 0.2m and 0.36m respectively. The pits were separated by a field boundary (a dry-stone wall and hedge orientated north-east to south-west). Test pit 76b was located 9m west of pit 76a.
- 3.79. Undisturbed natural subsoil was revealed at the base of both pits. This consisted of a firm mottled yellow-pink clay containing fragmented schist stone. Within Test pit 76a a stone filled culvert was recorded along the northern edge. The culvert, up to 0.43m wide, had been set into the boundary fence-line and is assumed to be of post medieval origin. The overlying deposit of plough-soil, a stiff yellow brown silty clay, and topsoil was 0.2m thick (Fig.50-51).

3.80. No deposits or features of archaeological significance were recorded.



Fig. 50 Test Pit 76b viewed from the west. Photo CPAT 4786-0094



Fig. 51 Test Pit 76a viewed from the south-east. Photo CPAT 4786-0097

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3.81. The site, adjacent to a concrete cattle trough, was located on the summit of a low lying hill overlooking *Bryn Celli Ddu* farm to the south. The test pit, 2m x 2m, was machine excavated to a depth of 0.3m (Fig. 52).

- 3.82. The undisturbed natural subsoil, shattered shist bedrock with a fine buff-reddish sand and grit, was revealed at the base of the pit. The area had been heavily truncated by a modern water-pipe and associated groundworks. Owing to cattle erosion the overlying plough-soil was only 0.2m thick.
- 3.83. No deposits or features of archaeological significance were recorded.



Fig. 52 Test Pit 77 viewed from the west. Photo CPAT 4786-0100

The site, east and downslope of Test Pit 77, was located at the base of an east facing hillslope, north-east of Bryn Celli Ddu farm. The test pit, 2m x 2m, was machine excavated to a depth of 0.45m (Fig. 53).

3.85. The undisturbed natural subsoil, shist bedrock with a fine reddish-brown silty clay and gravel, was revealed at the base of the pit. This was sealed by a firm plough-soil, 0.3m thick, and topsoil, 0.1m thick.

3.86. No deposits or features of archaeological significance were recorded.



Fig. 53 Test Pit 78 viewed from the east. Photo CPAT 4786-0103

3.90.

- 3.87. The site, east and downslope of Test Pit 78, was located at the base of a north-west facing hillslope, north-east of *Bryn Celli Ddu* farm (Fig. 54). The test pit, 2m x 2m, was machine excavated to a depth of 0.7m (Fig. 55).
- 3.88. A broad linear ditch [7905], 1.2m wide and 0.7m deep, orientated north-north-east to southsouth-west, was revealed at the base of the test pit. The ditch, sealed by modern plough-soil and hill-wash, had been cut from a height of 0.3m below the present ground surface.
- 3.89. Another possible ditch [7913], at least 0.9m wide and 0.55m deep orientated north to south, was recorded downslope (west) of the ditch [7905]. The feature was only partly excavated as the western side lay beyond the bounds of the test pit. The relationship between the two features could not be ascertained as a third linear drain [7906], 0.2m wide and orientated east to west, truncated both ditches. The drain [7906], deliberately filled with fragmented shist stone (7907), was probably of 19th-century origin (Figs. 56-57).

The location, size and orientation of the ditches 7905 and 7913, are of note. The nature of the features suggests they are not contemporary with the surrounding post-medieval landscape and could be part of an earlier enclosure or field system of medieval or prehistoric origin. No artefactual evidence was recovered and therefore the features remain undated.

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Fig. 54 Route of overhead cabling section north-east of Bryn Celli Ddu. Recorded archaeological features noted at Test Pit 79.



Fig. 55 Test Pit 79 viewed from the west. Photo CPAT 4786-0116



Fig. 56 Test Pit 79, features 7905,6 and 7, viewed from the north-east. Photo CPAT 4786-0120



Fig. 57 Test Pit 79, sections and plan.

- 3.91. The site, east and upslope of Test Pit 79, was located on the crest of hill within the perimeter of a field boundary, orientated north-east to south-west. To the north-east was *Tyddyn Fadog* farmhouse. The test pit, 2m x 1m, was machine excavated to a depth of between 0.38m 0.5m (Fig. 58).
- 3.92. The undisturbed natural subsoil, shist bedrock with a pale yellow-brown silty clay, was revealed at the base of the pit. This was sealed by a thin lens of disturbed natural subsoil, 0.1m thick, and firm plough-soil (or possibly the remains of an earlier boundary embankment), 0.4m thick.
- 3.93. No deposits or features of archaeological significance were recorded.



Fig. 58 Test Pit 80 viewed from the south-west. Photo CPAT 4786-0105

Test Pit 81

3.94. The site, east of Test Pit 80, was located at a central point within a pasture field, on the crest of a hill south of *Tyddyn Fadog* farmhouse. The test pit, 2m x 2m, was machine excavated to a depth of between 0.44m (Fig. 59).



The undisturbed natural subsoil, shist bedrock with a pale yellow-brown silty clay and small pebbles, was revealed at the base of the pit. This was sealed by a thin lens of disturbed natural subsoil, 0.1m thick, and firm plough-soil 0.3m thick.

3.96. No deposits or features of archaeological significance were recorded.



Fig. 59 Test Pit 81 viewed from the east. Photo CPAT 4786-0106

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- 3.97. The site, east of Test Pit 81, was located adjacent to and within the perimeter of a field boundary, orientated north-east to south-west. To the north-west was *Tyddyn Fadog* farmhouse. The test pit, 2m x 1m, was machine excavated to a depth of 0.4m (Fig. 60).
- 3.98. The undisturbed natural subsoil, shist bedrock with a pale yellow-brown silty clay, was revealed at the base of the pit. An infilled boundary ditch, 0.4m wide and associated with the upstanding field boundary, truncated the natural subsoil along the western edge of the pit. The ditch fill was truncated by a culvert, 0.28m wide, containing an orange ceramic drain capped with purple roofing slate, assumed to be of 18th-19th century origin. The overlying overburden consisted of a plough-soil deposit of brown silty clay, 0.3m thick, and topsoil 0.1m thick.
- 3.99. No deposits or features of archaeological significance were recorded.



Fig. 60 Test Pit 82 viewed from the east. Photo CPAT 4786-0108

4 Conclusions

- 4.1. The primary mitigation of avoiding known heritage assets was successful in ensuring the preservation in situ of those assets known to lie within close proximity of the cable route. Additionally, a small number of possible new heritage assets; broad ditches, culverts, and pits in association with relic ground surfaces, were identified during the watching brief. No artefacts of archaeological significance were recovered during the investigations.
- 4.2. Charcoal flecked deposits and discrete patches of burning overlying natural subsoil and sealed by relic plough-soils, were recorded in Test Pits, 47-49 and 54b. This could be tentative evidence for Iron Age or Roman occupation south of *Bodlew* farmhouse.
- 4.3. A possible ditch [5204], recorded at Test Pit 52, south-east of *Bodlew* farmhouse possibly predates the post-medieval landscape and could be part of an earlier enclosure or field system identified on LIDAR imaging by GAT. The site is categorised as a potential oval enclosure of Iron Age or Roman origin.
 - Two groups of prehistoric rock art (RA 1 and RA 2) were identified on rock outcrops west of Bryn Celli Ddu, located between Poles 70 and 72. There is currently no record of rock art at this location on the H.E.R. The carvings, in the form of 'cup marks', could be part of a group of eight panels recently discovered by Manchester Metropolitan University (2018) in association with Cadw.
- 4.5. A number of relic drainage gullies, specifically a substantial stone capped culvert [14] with an adjacent gully [18], were recorded during the underground cabling excavations located north of Bryn Celli Ddu. The features remain undated but are probably earlier than the 18th-19th century field drainage. A deposit of rubble, sealing both the culvert 14 and the surrounding

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area, could possibly be the ploughed down remains of a previously unrecorded structure of medieval or earlier date.

4.6. Two possible ditches [7905 and 7913] recorded in Test Pit 79, north-east of Bryn Celli Ddu farm, do not appear to be contemporary with the surrounding post-medieval landscape and could be part of an earlier enclosure or field system of medieval or prehistoric origin. Presently there are no known heritage assets at this location.

5 Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Gethin Gibbon; Mark Foden; Paul Jeffs and Nicola Whiteley; 5.1. SPEN for their support throughout the project. Archaeological curatorial support was provided by Jenny Emmett and Tom Fildes; GAPS. Fieldwork was undertaken by Ian Grant, Richard Hankinson, Ian Davies and Christopher Matthews, CPAT. Mechanical groundworks was undertaken by P.N Daley Ltd and Keltbrey. (chae)

6 Sources

Published sources

Bird, L., 2018. Reinforcement 33kV Line, Anglesey: Heritage Assessment. AOC Archaeology Report (AOC Project Number 24271).

7 Archive deposition Statement

7.1. The project archive has been prepared according to the CPAT Archive Policy and in line with the CIFA Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives guidance (2014). The digital archive only will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust and the paper/drawn/digital archive with the National Monuments Record (RCAHMW). No artefacts were recovered.

Archive summary

33 CPAT watching brief/Trench record forms (as pdf)

192 Digital photographs; CPAT Film Number: 4786

1 CPAT Context Register (Bryn Celli Ddu OHL section Nos 01- 21)

1 CPAT Drawing Register Form (Drawing Nos 01 – 12)

- 1 CPAT Levels record sheet (Bryn Celli Ddu OHL section Culvert 14 & 18)
- 5 x A4 drawings sheet
- 4 x A3 drawings sheet

convidencement power Archaeological Trust Digital site drawings (Adobe Illustrator and JPEG)

Digital survey data by ASW (Shapefiles)

Appendix 1: CPAT WSI 2157_V4

1 Introduction

1.1. The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) have been invited to undertake a programme of mitigation works on behalf of Scottish Power Energy Networks (SPEN) in connection with a project known as the Anglesey 33kV Reinforcement Works, which involves the construction of a new electricity transmission line between the Llangaffo Substation (SH 4454 6814) and the Llanfair PG Primary Substation (SH 5343 7265) on Anglesey (Fig. 1).



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Fig. 1: The route for the Anglesey 33kV Reinforcement Works

- 1.2. This document presents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological mitigation and has been formulated through discussion with the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) and is subject to their approval.
 - The mitigation works have been determined by GAPS as their response to the planning application for the scheme, following the production of a Heritage Assessment by AOC Archaeology (Bird 2018), which identified the archaeological resource of the proposed route.
- 1.4. The majority of the line will be carried overhead on single wooden poles, with occasional double poles and stays, generally at corner points and the end of each section. However, there are also three sections where the cable will be placed underground. Two of these sections, between poles 39 and 41 and from pole 92 to the Llanfair PG substation, will be installed in roads. The third section, between poles 77 and 78, passes through the Bryn Celli Ddu

prehistoric landscape and has been designed to minimise the impact of the line on that landscape (see Maps 1-12 at the rear of this document).

- 1.5. Bryn Celli Ddu is a nationally important Neolithic burial chamber (Scheduled Monument No. AN002) which is the focus of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape through which the route passes. The monument is a type of megalithic tomb that has a widespread distribution in the Irish Sea area and is thought to have been built over the site of an earlier henge monument. There is a cluster of monuments in the local landscape that probably used the chamber as a focal point for their siting.
- 1.6. The scheme involves the following works:
- Site compounds;
- Vehicular access;
- Excavations for an underground cable at Bryn Celli Ddu, within a 7m-wide easement;
- Excavations in the A4080 and other roads near Llanfair PG for an underground cable;
- Excavations in the vicinity of Llys Lew, where the line will be placed underground within a minor road;
- Erection of 91 poles, some with associated stays, to carry an overhead transmission line from the Llangaffo Substation linking it to the Llanfair PG Primary Substation via the underground sections noted above
 - 1.7. The start date for the works is May 2020 and the expected duration is 4-5 months.

2 Mitigation

2.1. With regards to the work methodology, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS), acting in their role as the archaeological curator, have instructed that there will be different primary archaeological mitigation for the overhead and underground sections.

Underground cabling

- 2.2. For the underground section through the Bryn Celli Ddu landscape, between poles 75 and 76, there will be a watching brief during both the topsoil strip and subsequent cable trench excavations.
- 2.3. Depending on the results of the watching brief, there may be a subsequent phase of further excavation, employing a strip, map and excavate approach. The nature and extent of such excavations, if required, would be agreed in advance with both GAPS and SPEN. Any additional work would be the subject of a separate costing and WSI.
 - Much of the section of cable route within the A4080 and approaching the Llanfair PG substation has been recently examined by CPAT in relation to another transmission line scheme and GAPS are content that the level of disturbance resulting from the installation of other services is such that this can be installed without further archaeological input and no mitigation is therefore proposed. The section passing Llys Lew, between poles 39 and 40, will be similarly treated.

Overhead cabling

2.5. The results of the Heritage Assessment led to GAPS identifying three areas of archaeological sensitivity where archaeological excavations are required in advance of construction:

- poles 11-17, where a poorly-located Bronze Age cemetery has been identified;
- poles 46-56, where there are a range of monuments, including two possible enclosures seen on LiDAR and where there is also documentary evidence of a burial chamber; and
- poles 76-82, which lie in the generally sensitive Bryn Celli Ddu environment and where other heritage assets have been identified.
- 2.6. A watching brief will be implemented during overhead line construction to ensure the protection of some recently discovered prehistoric rock art in the area of poles 70-72

3 Standard and Guidance

3.1. The archaeological work will be undertaken in accordance with the following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) standards and guidance:

Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching brief (2014) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (2014) Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (2014)

- Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2014)
- 3.2. The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust is a CIFA Registered Organisation and as such agrees to abide by the Institute's *Code of Conduct* (2014). The project will be managed by an appropriately qualified professional archaeologist who is a Member of the CIFA.

4 Methodology

Excavation for poles and stays

- 4.1. In each of the areas specified above the locations of the poles and any accompanying stays will be excavated by a machine fitted with a broad, flat, toothless bucket, under close archaeological supervision, down to the level of the first archaeological layers or the natural subsoil, whichever is encountered first.
- 4.2. The pole locations will each involve the excavation an area of 2m by 2m, while the stay excavations will measure 2.5m by 1.5m. All will be set out by SPEN in advance to ensure that disturbance is minimised. Subsequent excavation will be carried out by hand using standard archaeological techniques and with appropriate recording, as specified below.

Watching brief

- 4.3. The watching brief will be undertaken to monitor the following works:
 - Soil stripping for the underground section between poles 77 and 78; and
 - during overhead line construction to ensure the protection of some recently discovered prehistoric rock art in the field containing poles 72-74
- 4.4. All soil stripping along the underground section between poles 77 and 78 will be conducted under a watching brief, using a machine with a broad, flat, toothless blade. Work will be supervised by one or more archaeologists at all times, depending on how many machines are operating at any given time. Soil stripping will remove all overburden onto the surface of the natural subsoil, or the first significant archaeological horizon which is recognised.

4.5. Isolated archaeological features and artefacts will be investigated and recorded as work progresses, although should any significant archaeology be revealed no further construction work will be permitted until an agreement has been reached with GAPS and SPEN to allow for an appropriate level of investigation and recording under a strip, map and excavate approach.

General excavation methodology

- 4.6. The excavation of archaeological features or deposits will be undertaken by hand using the conventional techniques for archaeological excavation:
- All features will be located as accurately as possible on an overall plan of the development at an appropriate scale, showing boundaries depicted on Ordnance Survey mapping;
- Contexts will be recorded on individual record forms, using a continuous numbering system, and be drawn and photographed as appropriate;
- Stratigraphic units will be assigned a record number and entered along with a description on an individual record form or trench recording sheet as appropriate;
- Plans will be drawn on permatrace to a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate;
- All photography will be taken using a digital SLR camera with a minimum resolution of 12 mega pixels, including a metric scale in each view, with views logged in a photographic register;
- In the event of human burials being discovered the Ministry of Justice will be informed. The remains will initially be left in situ, and if removal is required, a MoJ licences will be applied for under the Burial Act 1857;
- In the event of finding any artefacts covered by the provisions of the Treasures Act 1996, the appropriate procedures under this legislation will be followed.

Artefacts

- 4.7. All artefacts and environmental samples will be treated in a manner appropriate to their composition and a sampling strategy will be developed as appropriate:
- All archaeologically significant finds recovered during the watching brief will be retained and located accurately using GPS or total station;
- All stratified finds will be collected by context, or where appropriate, individually recorded in three dimensions. Unstratified finds will only be collected where they contribute significantly to the project objectives or are of particular intrinsic interest.
- All finds and samples will be collected, processed, sorted, quantified, recorded, labelled, packed, stored, marked, assessed, analysed and conserved in a manner appropriate to their composition and in line with appropriate guidance;
- Arrangements will be made to assess and study any artefacts, assemblages and environment samples;
 - Any artefacts recovered during the recording process will be deposited with the nearest regional or county Museum, subject to the permission of the owner. The artefacts will be deposited along with a copy of the site report including a detailed list of all artefacts recovered.

Assessment of the Site Archive

- 4.8. Following the completion of fieldwork the site archive will be assessed to determine the potential of the data to contribute to archaeological knowledge and to identify any further study necessary. This will be completed within three months of the conclusion of all on site fieldwork. The results of the assessment will be submitted to GAPS for approval, as follows:
- An interim report of the excavation results.

- A full description of the site archive.
- An assessment of the potential of the site archive for further analysis including assessments of environmental samples, artefacts and ecofacts.
- A programme and costing for the full analysis of the site archive, publication of the results and deposition of the archive.
- A final quotation for post excavation analysis, reporting and publication will then be submitted to the client.

Interim Report

- 4.9. An illustrated interim report will be prepared containing conventional sections to include:
- Non-technical summary
- Introduction
- Site location
- Archaeological Background
- A full, phased stratigraphic discussion of the archaeological features
- Artefactual summary
- Conclusions
- An interpretive discussion of the results, placing them in a local and regional context
- The results of assessment of artefacts and ecofacts carried out by suitable specialists
- Supporting photographs, illustrations and plans at appropriate scales
- Supporting data tabulated or in appendices
- References
- Appropriate appendices on archives and finds
- 4.10. The report summary will be provided in English and Welsh, in accordance with the *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records* (HERs) V1 (July 2018).
- 4.11. A draft version of the report will be provided to GAPS for approval prior to the production of the final version.
- 4.12. Copies of the report will be provided to the client, GAPS, the regional HER and the NMR.

Site archive

4.14.

4.13. The overall archive will conform to guidelines described in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE), Historic England 2015, the CIfA (2014) Standard and *Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* and *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales* (NPAAW, 2017) and *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records* (HERs) V1 (July 2018).

The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record (NMR), RCAHMW, including a copy of the final report. This archive will include all written, drawn, survey and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.

5 Resources and programming

5.1. The programme of mitigation will be undertaken by a team of skilled archaeologists under the site direction of a Member of CIfA, with overall supervision by CPAT's Principal Archaeologist. CPAT is also a CIfA Registered Organisation and as such agrees to abide by their *Code of Conduct* (2019) and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (2014).

- 5.2. All report preparation will be completed by or with the assistance of the same field archaeologist(s) who conducted the site work.
- 5.3. The client should be aware that in the event that significant archaeological remains are revealed there may be a requirement for more detailed excavation and specialist services. Any further work over and above the original watching brief, excavation and reporting would be the subject of a separate WSI and costing. The following figures provide an indication of the types of additional services and indicative costs which might be required, for which the client is advised to make some provision.

Finds conservation etc	£285 per day
Radiocarbon dating	£330 each
Finds specialist	£285 per day

6 Monitoring

6.1. The timetable for the mitigation works has yet to be agreed with the client. GAPS will be informed of the timetable as soon as this becomes available and will be kept informed as work progresses in order to arrange monitoring as necessary.

7 Health and Safety

- 7.1. Requirements relating to Health and Safety regulations will be adhered to by CPAT and its staff.
- 7.2. A project-specific Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) will be prepared prior to the commencement of on-site works
- 7.3. All site staff will undertake the Contractor's safety induction and work within the site constraints. Emergency arrangements will conform to the Contractor's Emergency Plan.
- 7.4. Access, egress and movement within the scheme will be undertaken according to protocols agreed with the Contractor.
- 7.5. The use of PPE will conform to the Contractor's site rules. These will include but not be limited to the following:
- hi-viz clothing to class EN471 will be worn at all times
 - safety footwear and eye protection will be worn at all times
 - suitable gloves and other PPE will be worn as directed
 - hard hats will be worn in proximity to working plant



It has been assumed that sufficient and appropriate welfare facilities will be provided by the Contractor.

8 Insurance

8.1. CPAT is covered by appropriate Public and Employer's Liability insurance, as well as Professional Indemnity insurance to the values identified below (copies of certificates available on request.

9 References

copyright ocume powers Archaeological Trust Bird, L., 2018. Reinforcement 33kV Line, Anglesey: Heritage Assessment. AOC Archaeology Report (AOC Project Number 24271).



Anglesey 33kV line - Map 2

Anglesey 33kV Reinforcement Works Archaeological Mitigation



Anglesey 33kV line - Map 4



Anglesey 33kV line - Map 6



Anglesey 33kV line - Map 8



Anglesey 33kV line - Map 10 60

Anglesey 33kV Reinforcement Works Archaeological Mitigation



Anglesey 33kV line - Map 12