

**Results of Archaeological Strip, Map & Record  
For Drainage Works Adjacent to the  
Site for Ysgol Rhyd y Llan, Llanfaethlu**

**NGR SH 31591 87062**

**Project Number CR140-2017**



**C.R Archaeology**

Compiled by C. Rees & M. Jones

On Behalf of Isle of Anglesey County Council

Copyright C.R Archaeology

## **Results of Archaeological Strip, Map and Record For Drainage Works Adjacent to the Ysgol Rhyd y Llan Site, Llanfaethlu**

<b>Planning Application Number:</b>	29LPA1008A/CC
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	NGR SH 31389 87108
<b>Client:</b>	Isle of Anglesey County Council
<b>Report Authors:</b>	C. Rees
<b>Project Number:</b>	CR140-2017
<b>Date:</b>	25-05-2017

# Contents

## 1.0 Introduction

## 2.0 Project Aims

## 3.0 Scheme of Works – Methodology

### 3.1 Desk Based Research

### 3.2 Walk Over of Stripped Area

#### 3.2.1 Archaeological Watching Brief/Strip, Map and Record

##### 3.2.1.1 Recording

##### 3.2.1.2 Additional Mitigation/Contingency Measures

##### 3.2.1.3 Recovery, Processing and Curation of Artefactual Material

##### 3.2.1.4 Archive Compilation

### 3.3 Timetable for Proposed Works

### 3.4 Staffing

### 3.5 Monitoring

### 3.6 Health and Safety

### 3.7 The Report

#### 3.7.1 Copyright

## 4.0 Topological and Geographical Background

### 4.1 Topography

### 4.2 Geology

## 5.0 Historical Background

## 6.0 Results of Archaeological Works

## 7.0 Conclusion

## 8.0 Bibliography

## Illustrations

**Figure 1.** Site Location Map

**Figure 2.** Trench Location Plan

## 1.0 Introduction

C.R Archaeology were instructed by Isle of Anglesey County Council to conduct archaeological works associated with the drainage of the new primary school - Ysgol Rhyd y Llan, in Llanfaethlu, Anglesey.

The drainage works were located to the south-east of the main school site, across the A5025 in the north of the village of Llanfaethlu, on the Isle of Anglesey. The site was in use as grazing within an enclosed field boundary system. The site lies within the Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

Within the vicinity of the development area there are known sites of archaeological interest including St. Maethlu's Church (which has Medieval origins), Carreglwyd Estate, Medieval cist cemeteries and Roman remains - both at parish level and within 500m of the proposed site.

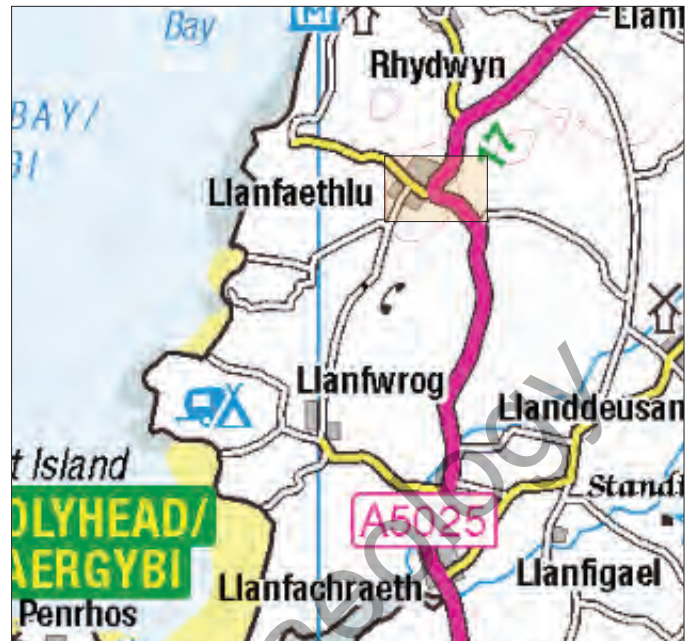
Recent works conducted at the adjacent school site uncovered archaeological remains of national significance which included four Early Neolithic houses, a Middle Neolithic pit group, a Later Neolithic pit group, two inhumations, a burnt mound, two flint scatters, a possible later Neolithic structure and a number of outlying features were discovered. This site is the first multi-house site of this period in North Wales.

Works have also been undertaken within the development field by Wessex Archaeology (WA) where further Neolithic and Iron Age remains were uncovered which, although poorly understood at this time, included structural evidence and a possible standing stone. The drainage route passed within c.50m of the trench in which these remains were uncovered. The WA trenching in this field was also carried out very near to the proposed drainage route and these trenches were largely negative containing only undated ditches.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) have recently undertaken works within approximately 180m of the proposed drainage route which also yielded positive results, uncovering evidence of Neolithic activity. Stuart Reilly of GAT has reported that, to date, the following features believed to be of Neolithic date have been uncovered: *“a large concentration of features, predominately shallow pits and gullies, with at least one possible gully/slot that may have formed part of wood panel wall and a scatter of post holes. The greatest concentration of artefacts have also been recovered from this area of the site, consisting primarily of flint and chert debitage, along with a more limited number of flakes, cores and scrappers, as well as small sherds of poorly fired and preserved pottery”*. There were also 19<sup>th</sup> Century and earlier, possibly Medieval, linear features on the site.

A specification (included as appendix a) was written following an email conversation with Jenny Emmett at GAPS beginning 26<sup>th</sup> January 2017 as a methodology for a programme of Strip, Map and Record. The works involved the machine stripping of a continuous trench approximately 1.8m in width over a distance of around 100m. The excavation was undertaken to the level of the underlying natural.

No archaeological features or artefacts were uncovered during the works and the project yielded a negative result.



**Figure 1. Site Location Map**

(Source: OS Open Data Mapping Contains Ordnance Survey data  
© Crown copyright and database right 2017)

## 2.0 Project Aims

This phase of works for the development site aimed to undertake a programme of archaeological strip, map and record on the groundworks associated with drainage works in the field opposite the main school site at Llanfaethlu. These works aimed to assess the survival, character and date of any archaeological remains and to excavate, record and analyse any archaeological remains uncovered.

This project aimed to fulfil the criteria for undertaking an Archaeological Excavation as specified in the CIfA Standard and Guidance documents.

The objectives of this programme of works were:

- To excavate/record all archaeological remains uncovered
- To examine the results of this phase of works in relation to those of previous phases undertaken at the adjacent school site and those at the WA and GAT sites

## 3.0 Scheme of Works - Methodology

### 3.1 Desk Based Research

As part of the previous phase of works a complete and coherent history of the site was compiled utilising material sourced from Anglesey Archives and the Bangor University Archives. A full map progression of the area was undertaken and where appropriate the archive information was supplemented with information from local libraries and specialist interest websites & journals.

In order to identify the character of archaeological remains in the vicinity of the site a search of the Gwynedd HER was conducted examining an area within a 1000m radius of the proposed works (the grid reference for the search is taken as the centre point of the development area). The RCAHMW database and aerial photographs of the site were also examined. The information gathered has not been reproduced in this report but rather the reader is referred to document CR82-2014. WA and GAT have been consulted and draft reports/project summaries of their results have been sourced.

The works were carried out accordance with the CIfA Standards and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CIfA 2014).

### 3.2 Archaeological Strip, Map and Record

The ground works for the Ysgol Rhyd y Llan drainage site were carried out under Strip, Map and Record conditions. All machine excavation was supervised by an archaeologist from C.R Archaeology. The area was monitored until an archaeological horizon or the bedrock/natural is reached. The trench was c. 1.8m in width with an approximate length of 100m. Provision was put into place that all archaeological remains/potential archaeological remains identified during works would be marked using spray paint, and cordoned off to allow excavation by C.R Archaeology staff. This was not necessary as the project yielded a negative result.

The works were carried out in accordance with the CIfA Standard and Guidance documents (2014).

#### 3.2.1 Recording

The record forms at C.R Archaeology are based on the English Heritage system and full written, graphic and photographic records were made in accordance with the English Heritage *Field Recording Manual*. The written record comprises completed *pro-forma* record sheets.

A high-resolution 14.2mp Sony Alpha digital camera was used to create a photographic record of the site. Due to the negative result of the works only general photographs were taken of the site and excavation process.

All photographic records have been indexed and cross-referenced to written site records. Details concerning subject and direction of view are maintained in a photographic register, indexed by frame number. Images from photography will be stored in a loss-less digital format in this case '\*.TIF'.

### **3.2.2 Additional Mitigation/Contingency Measures**

Due to the negative result of the works, no additional mitigation/contingency were needed.

### **3.2.3 Recovery, Processing and Curation of Artefactual Material**

No artefactual material was recovered during this phase of works.

### **3.2.4 Archive Compilation**

All records created during the fieldwork will be checked for consistency and accuracy and will form part of the *Primary Site Archive (P1)* (EH 2006). The archive will contain all data collected, including records and other specialist materials. It will be ordered, indexed, adequately documented, internally consistent, secure, quantified, conforming to standards required by the archive repository and signposted appropriately to ensure future use in research, as detailed in the English Heritage *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) methodology.

The archive will be assembled in accordance with the guidelines published in, *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums & Galleries Commission 1994), *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990) and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF 2007).

All materials contained within the *Primary Site Archive (P1)* that are subsequently identified by the *Assessment Report (P2)* as appropriate for analysis will be processed by suitable specialists and the resultant *Research Archive (P3)* will be checked and ordered according to MoRPHE criteria. It is hoped that any archive/artefactual material created/discovered during this archaeological project will be deposited at Llangefni Museum but agreement will need to be secured between the land owner and the Isle of Anglesey County Council over artefact ownership. Archive material will be deposited in accordance with the museum's terms and conditions for archive deposition.

### **3.3 Timetable for Proposed Works**

The excavation was undertaken on 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2017 and was completed in a single day.

### **3.4 Staffing**

The project was managed by Catherine Rees (MCIfA, BA (Archaeology), MA (Archaeology) Postgraduate Diploma (Historic Environment Conservation) & Matthew Jones (BA (Archaeology), MA (Archaeology)). The fieldwork was conducted by Matthew Jones.

All staff have a skill set equivalent to the CIfA ACIfA/MCIFA level. C.Vs for all staff employed on the project can be provided on request. All projects are carried out in accordance with CIfA *Standard and Guidance* documents.

### **3.5 Monitoring**

The project was subject to monitoring by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services. GAPS were informed of the date of the commencement of works and the results of the fieldwork.

### **3.6 Health and Safety**

A risk assessment was conducted prior to the commencement of works and site staff were familiarised with its contents. A first aid kit was located in the site vehicle.

All staff were issued with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for the site work. This consisted of:

- Hi-visibility vests (EN471)
- Mobile Telephone (to be kept in site vehicle)
- Hard Hat
- Steel toe-capped boots with ankle support

C.R Archaeology was not the Principle Contractor onsite and complied with all Health and Safety Policy or specific on-site instructions provided by the client or their appointed Principal contractor (Wynne Construction) or H&S coordinator.

### **3.7 The Report**

This report clearly and accurately incorporates information gained from the programme of archaeological works. It presents the documentary evidence gathered in such a way as to create a clear and coherent record.

The final report includes:

- A copy of the agreed specification
- A location plan
- A full bibliography of sources consulted
- An archive compact disc

A copy of the report in Adobe PDF format will be sent to the appropriate monitoring archaeologist for approval before formal submission. A bound paper copy and PDF digital copy of the report will be submitted to GAPS as part of the formal submission. A digital Adobe PDF version and a bound paper copy of the final report and will be lodged with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record within six months of completion of post excavation works.

#### **3.7.1 Copyright**

C.R Archaeology and sub-contractors shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides a licence to the client and the local authority for the use of the report by the client and the local authority in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project.



## 4.0 Topological and Geographical Background

### 4.1 Topography

The site is located along the A5025 as it passes through the village of Llanfaethlu. The site is currently in use as grazing within an enclosed field boundary system. It is positioned opposite the Ysgol Rhyd Y Llan site, just outside within the Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

### 4.2 Geology

The bedrock geology at the site is recorded as “Gwna Group - Schist. Metamorphic Bedrock formed approximately 508 to 635 million years ago in the Cambrian and Ediacaran Periods. Originally sedimentary rocks formed in deep seas by chaotic deposition from underwater gravity slide. Later altered by low-grade metamorphism. Formed in deep seas by chaotic deposition from underwater gravity slide. These rocks were first formed in the deep sea by chaotic deposition from underwater gravity slides, and then later metamorphosed, though there is evidence of their sedimentary origin” (www.bgs.ac.uk).

Also recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site are “Gwna Group – Metabasaltic-rock. Metamorphic Bedrock formed approximately 508 to 635 million years ago in the Cambrian and Ediacaran Periods. Originally igneous rocks formed by eruptions of silica-poor magma. Later altered by low-grade metamorphism. Originally igneous rocks formed by eruptions of silica-poor magma. These rocks were first formed by volcanic eruptions of silica-poor magma, and then later metamorphosed, though there is evidence of their igneous origin”. A rocky outcrop is visible within the site boundaries (www.bgs.ac.uk).

The superficial geology of the site is not recorded. During the excavation of evaluation trenches it was found to be variable and of a mixture of clay, sand and gravel bands with limestone outcrops either at or just below the surface.

## 5.0 Historical Background

A full history of the site and the surrounding area was produced as an element of the Desk-Based Assessment section of report CR82-2014. It was therefore not deemed necessary to reproduce this information in this document and a summary is included below. The aforementioned document (CR82-2014) is to be read in conjunction with this Specification.

Since the production of this document there have been extensive works carried out in the area, including the site works associated with the school development, WA trenching within the same field as the proposed drainage route and GAT works at a waterworks site within 180m of the proposed drainage route. The results of these works is summarised in the “Recent Works” section below.

### Prehistoric

There is a single site of Prehistoric date (in this instance Bronze Age) recorded within 1000m of the proposed development site. There is also a further site which could possibly be of Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date within the vicinity of the proposed development area.

Maen Hir, (also known as Llanfaethlu or Soar Standing Stone PRN 2021, NPRN 302298) is a schist standing stone located approximately 2/3 of a mile to the south-east of the proposed school site. The second site, PRN 2035, is an underground passage at Bryn Maethlu Farm. Although on the Gwynedd HER this site has been interpreted as an artificial fox earth by Frances Lynch there does remain the possibility that this site may be of prehistoric origin as was believed by it's excavators in 1894 (Griffith 1895: 232).

The RCAHMW Inventory for Anglesey (RCAHMW 1937: 68-69) records a further significant site within the parish – Castell, a promontory fort on the coast near Trefadog which is located approximately 1.2 miles to the south-west of the site). The site is recorded as PRN 1.

### **Roman**

Llanfaethlu is known to be an area associated with Roman activity. Lewis records that *“It is supposed to have been known at a very early period to the Romans, who are thought to have had a smelting place here, for the ore of the Parys mountain. This supposition is confirmed in some degree by the discovery of a cake of copper-ore, weighing fifty-four lb., and stamped with a mark resembling the Roman letter L, about the year 1757, and by the quantities of charcoal and scoria of copper which are frequently turned up by the plough in tilling the land upon the higher grounds (Lewis 1833: 115).* It is recorded in the HER as PRN 2030. The HER also records a Roman coin hoard (PRN 2046) within the 1000m search radius of the site. This hoard contained 39 coins, some 20 of which were of Republican issue.

### **Early Medieval/ Medieval**

Two Early Medieval cist cemeteries have been discovered within 1000m of the proposed development site. The first (PRN 2028) was uncovered in 1860 when the remains of five skeletons were found whilst building a road to Carreglwyd. The second site (PRN 2029) was excavated in 1894 following the discovery of a number of graves following the removal of a fence.

There are two entries of Medieval date recorded in the HER. The first is St. Maethlu's Church (PRN's 2022 & 6983), the graveyard of which borders the proposed development site. The exact date of the foundation of this church is not clear but it is possible that part of the current building dates from 13<sup>th</sup> century, although the building was extensively restored in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. St Maethlu's Church is a Grade II\* Listed Building.

The second Medieval era site from within the 1000m search radius is the possible site of a mill – Melin Carreglwyd. The existence of this feature has not been possible to verify and it is not recorded on historic maps. The classification for Melin Carreglwyd is given as “Folklore” and therefore little further can be said of this feature.

### **Post-Medieval/ Modern**

The remaining sites within the 1000m search radius are of Post-Medieval/modern date. By far the most significant of these sites are Carreglwyd House and grounds (PRN 2044 & 17281). The limits of the essential setting for the Carreglwyd park boundary is the north-western boundary of the proposed development site. We have been informed by the current estate owner that the proposed development site has been part of the Carreglwyd Estate since at least 1634, possibly earlier. The current Carreglwyd House is a Grade II\* Georgian manor house set in wooded grounds.

### **Recent Works**

Recent works conducted at the adjacent school site uncovered archaeological remains of national significance which included four Early Neolithic houses, a Middle Neolithic pit group, a Later Neolithic pit group, two inhumations, a burnt mound, two flint scatters, a possible later Neolithic structure and a number of outlying features were discovered. This site is the first multi-house site of this period in North Wales.

Works have also been undertaken within the development field by Wessex Archaeology (WA) where further Neolithic remains and remains of an Iron Age date were uncovered which, although poorly understood at this time, included structural evidence and a possible standing stone. The proposed

drainage route passes within around 50m of the trench in which these remains were uncovered. The WA trenching in this field was also carried out very near to the proposed drainage route and these trenches were largely negative containing only undated ditches.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) have been undertaking works within approximately 180m of the proposed drainage route which have also yielded positive results and uncovered evidence of Neolithic activity. Stuart Reilly of GAT has reported that, to date, the following features believed to be of Neolithic date have been uncovered: “*a large concentration of features, predominately shallow pits and gullies, with at least one possible gully/slot that may have formed part of wood panel wall and a scatter of post holes. The greatest concentration of artefacts have also been recovered from this area of the site, consisting primarily of flint and chert debitage, along with a more limited number of flakes, cores and scrappers, as well as small sherds of poorly fired and preserved pottery*”. There are also 19<sup>th</sup> Century and earlier linear features on the site.

## **6.0 Results of Archaeological Works**

The ground works for the Ysgol Rhyd y Llan drainage site were carried out under Strip, Map and Record conditions. All machine excavation was supervised by an archaeologist from C.R Archaeology. The area was monitored until an archaeological horizon or the bedrock/natural is reached. The trench was c. 1.8m in width with an approximate length of 100m. The trench location is shown on figure 2, and plates 1 – 4 show representative samples along the length of the trench.

Provision was put into place that all archaeological remains/potential archaeological remains identified during works would be marked using spray paint, and cordoned off to allow excavation by C.R Archaeology staff. This was not necessary as the project yielded a negative result.

No archaeological features or artefacts were uncovered during the works and the project yielded a negative result.

## **7.0 Conclusion**

Despite the high archaeological potential of the area, and significant archaeological discoveries being made nearby, no archaeological features or artefacts were uncovered during this phase of work.

## **5.0 Bibliography**

Cadw. 1998. *Register of Parks and Gardens in Wales: Conwy, Gwynedd and the Isle of Anglesey*

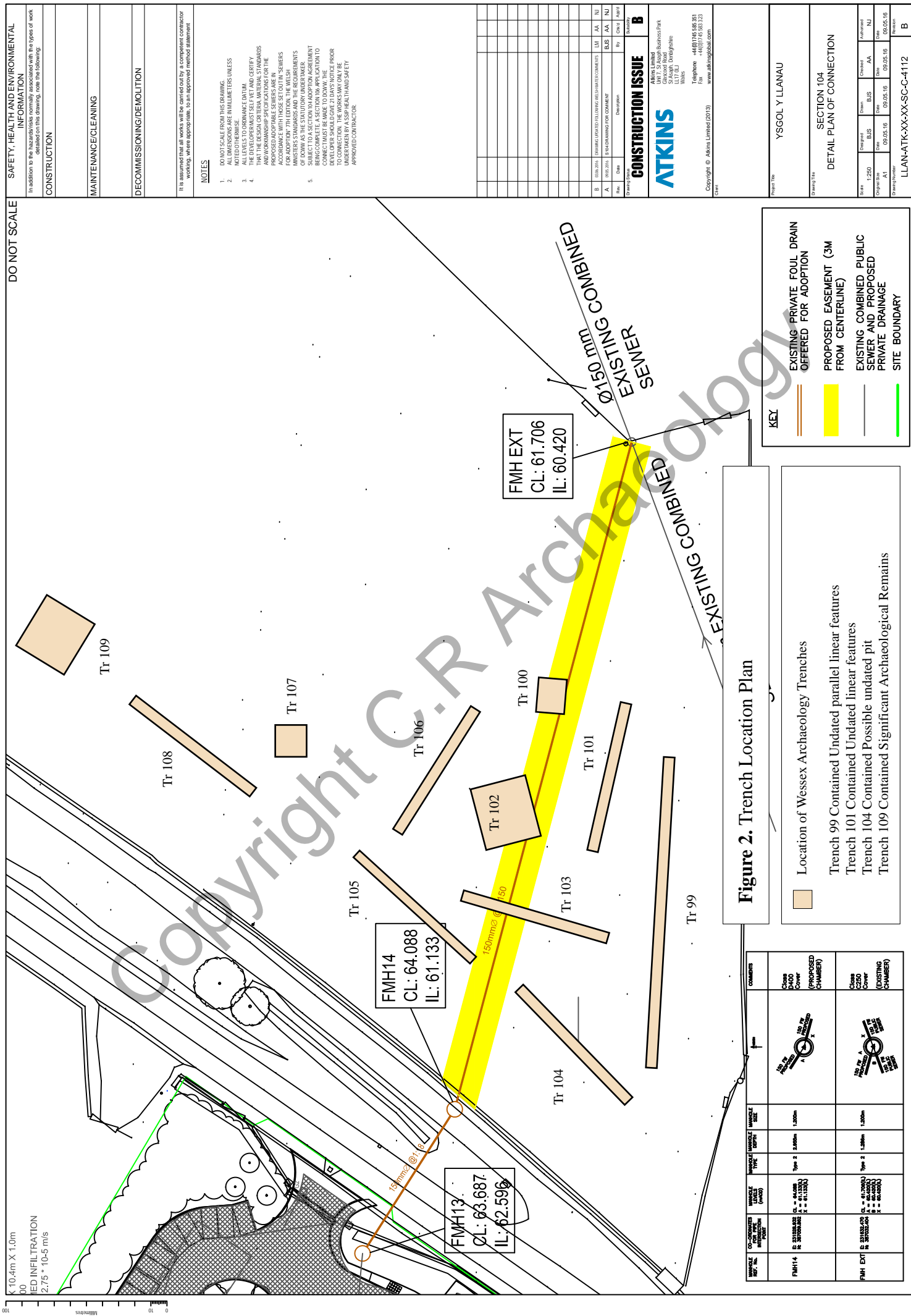
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Code of Conduct*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*

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







**Plate 1.** North Facing View of Trench (Facing Ysgol Rhyd Y Llan)



**Plate 2.** North Facing View of Trench (Facing Ysgol Rhyd Y Llan)



**Plate 3.** South Facing View of Trench (Facing Ysgol Rhyd Y Llan)



**Plate 4.** South Facing View of Trench (Facing Ysgol Rhyd Y Llan)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*

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

English Heritage. 2008. *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation*

English Heritage. 2011. *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)*

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2007. *Recent Excavations at Llandegai, Near Bangor, North Wales*. Report 666

Lewis, Samuel. 1833. *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales*

Pennant, T. 1883 Edition. *"Tours in Wales"*. Caernarfon. H. Humphreys.

Pritchard, H. 1871. *Copper Cakes, Etc., Castellor*. Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol II Fourth Series  
RCAHMS. 1937. *Anglesey: An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in the County*

Rees, C. 2014. *Results of Archaeological Works at the Proposed Site for Ysgol y Llannau, Llanfaethlu*. Unpublished report for Isle of Anglesey County Council, report no. CR82-2014

Rees, C. 2015. *Results of Evaluation Trenching at the Proposed Site for Ysgol y Llannau, Llanfaethlu*. Unpublished report for Isle of Anglesey County Council, report no. CR84-2015

Rees, C. 2015. *Results of Targeted Archaeological Excavation of Area of Neolithic Activity at the Proposed Site for Ysgol y Llannau, Llanfaethlu*. Unpublished interim report for Isle of Anglesey County Council (in preparation)

#### **Websites – all sites were visited 21/01/2015**

[www.archaeoleg.org.uk/neo.html](http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/neo.html)

[www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/neolithic/REGIONAL%20SEMINAR%20NW%20WALES%20NEOLITHIC%20AND%20EARLY%20BRONZE%20AGE.pdf](http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/neolithic/REGIONAL%20SEMINAR%20NW%20WALES%20NEOLITHIC%20AND%20EARLY%20BRONZE%20AGE.pdf)

[www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/neolithic/VERSION%2001%20NEOLITHIC%20AND%20EARLIER%20BRONZE%20AGE.pdf](http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/neolithic/VERSION%2001%20NEOLITHIC%20AND%20EARLIER%20BRONZE%20AGE.pdf)

<http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/reviewdocs/neolithicsummary.pdf>

[www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/DBA2010working%20draft.pdf](http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/DBA2010working%20draft.pdf)

[www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa\\_standards\\_field\\_eval.pdf](http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_standards_field_eval.pdf)

[www.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html)

[www.bradford.ac.uk/life-sciences/business-and-outreach/archaeological-sciences/organic-residue-analysis/sampling-protocol/](http://www.bradford.ac.uk/life-sciences/business-and-outreach/archaeological-sciences/organic-residue-analysis/sampling-protocol/)

[www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/](http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/)

[www.data.gov.uk/data/map-preview](http://www.data.gov.uk/data/map-preview)

[www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk](http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk)

## **Appendix A.**

### **Specification for Archaeological Works**

Copyright C.R Archaeology

**Specification for Archaeological Strip, Map & Record  
For Drainage Works Adjacent to the**

**Site for Ysgol Rhyd y Llan, Llanfaethlu**

**NGR SH 31591 87062**

**Project Number CR140-2017**



**C.R Archaeology**

Compiled by C. Rees & M. Jones

On Behalf of Isle of Anglesey County Council



**Specification for Archaeological Strip, Map and Record For Drainage Works Adjacent to the Ysgol Rhyd y Llan Site, Llanfaethlu**

<b>Planning Application Number:</b>	29LPA1008A/CC
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	NGR SH 31389 87108
<b>Client:</b>	Isle of Anglesey County Council
<b>Report Authors:</b>	C. Rees
<b>Project Number:</b>	CR140-2017
<b>Date:</b>	10-02-2017

# Contents

## 1.0 Introduction

## 2.0 Project Aims

## 3.0 Historical Background

### 3.1 Topography

### 3.2 Geology

## 4.0 Scheme of Works – Methodology

### 4.1 Desk Based Research

### 4.2 Walk Over of Stripped Area

#### 4.2.1 Archaeological Watching Brief/Strip, Map and Record

##### 4.2.1.1 Recording

##### 4.2.1.2 Additional Mitigation/Contingency Measures

##### 4.2.1.3 Recovery, Processing and Curation of Artefactual Material

##### 4.2.1.4 Archive Compilation

### 4.3 Timetable for Proposed Works

### 4.4 Staffing

### 4.5 Monitoring

### 4.6 Health and Safety

### 4.7 The Report

#### 4.7.1 Copyright

## 5.0 Bibliography

## Illustrations

### Figure 1. Site Location Map

## Appendix A. Site Plans Showing Proposed Works

## 1.0 Introduction

C.R Archaeology have been instructed by Isle of Anglesey County Council to conduct archaeological works associated with the drainage of the new primary school - Ysgol Rhyd y Llan, in Llanfaethlu, Anglesey.

The drainage works are located to the south-east of the main school site, across the A5025 in the north of the village of Llanfaethlu, on the Isle of Anglesey. The site is currently in use as grazing within an enclosed field boundary system. The site lies within the Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

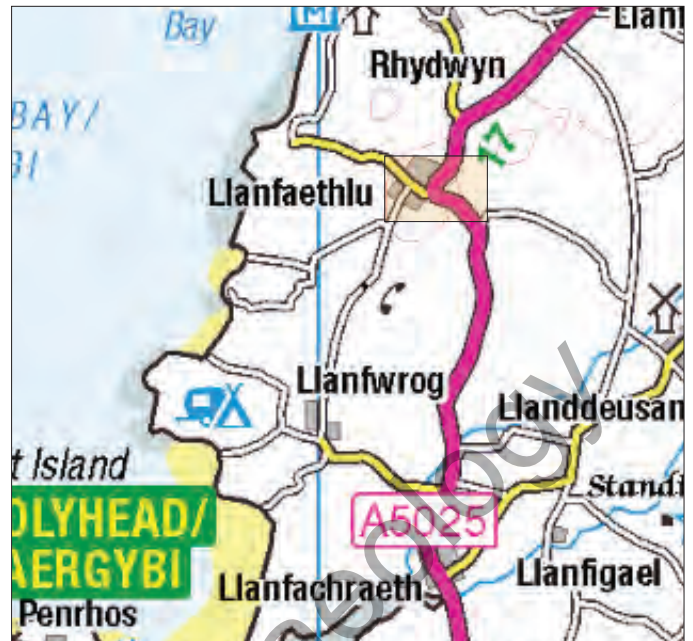
Within the vicinity of the proposed development area there are known sites of archaeological interest including St. Maethlu's Church (which has Medieval origins), Carreglwyd Estate, Medieval cist cemeteries and Roman remains - both at parish level and within 500m of the proposed site.

Recent works conducted at the adjacent school site uncovered archaeological remains of national significance which included four Early Neolithic houses, a Middle Neolithic pit group, a Later Neolithic pit group, two inhumations, a burnt mound, two flint scatters, a possible later Neolithic structure and a number of outlying features were discovered. This site is the first multi-house site of this period in North Wales.

Works have also been undertaken within the development field by Wessex Archaeology (WA) where further Neolithic remains were uncovered which, although poorly understood at this time, included structural evidence and a possible standing stone. The proposed drainage route passes within around 50m of the trench in which these remains were uncovered. The WA trenching in this field was also carried out very near to the proposed drainage route and these trenches were largely negative containing only undated ditches.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) have been undertaking works within approximately 180m of the proposed drainage route which have also yielded positive results and uncovered evidence of Neolithic activity. Stuart Reilly of GAT has reported that, to date, the following features believed to be of Neolithic date have been uncovered: *“a large concentration of features, predominately shallow pits and gullies, with at least one possible gully/slot that may have formed part of wood panel wall and a scatter of post holes. The greatest concentration of artefacts have also been recovered from this area of the site, consisting primarily of flint and chert debitage, along with a more limited number of flakes, cores and scrapers, as well as small sherds of poorly fired and preserved pottery”*. There are also 19<sup>th</sup> Century and earlier, possibly Medieval, linear features on the site.

This specification has been written with reference to an email conversation with Jenny Emmett at GAPS beginning 26<sup>th</sup> January 2017 as a methodology for a programme of Strip, Map and Record. The works will involve the machine stripping of a continuous trench approximately 1.8m in width over a distance of around 100m. The excavation will be undertaken to the level of the underlying natural. There may be some newt mitigation required and should this be any groundworks required in association with this works then it will be conducted under Archaeological Watching Brief conditions.



**Figure 1. Site Location Map**

(Source: OS Open Data Mapping Contains Ordnance Survey data  
© Crown copyright and database right 2017)

## 2.0 Project Aims

This phase of works for the development site aims to undertake a programme of archaeological strip, map and record on the groundworks associated with drainage works in the field opposite the main school site at Llanfaethlu. These works aim to assess the survival, character and date of any archaeological remains and to excavate, record and analyse any archaeological remains uncovered.

This project aims to fulfil the criteria for undertaking an Archaeological Excavation as specified in the CIfA Standard and Guidance documents.

The objectives of this programme of works are:

- To excavate/record all archaeological remains uncovered
- To examine the results of this phase of works in relation to those of previous phases undertaken at the adjacent school site and those at the WA and GAT sites

## 3.0 Historical Background

A full history of the site and the surrounding area was produced as an element of the Desk-Based Assessment section of report CR82-2014. It was therefore not deemed necessary to reproduce this information in this document and a summary is included below. The aforementioned document (CR82-2014) is to be read in conjunction with this Specification.

Since the production of this document there have been extensive works carried out in the area, including the site works associated with the school development, WA trenching within the same field as the proposed drainage route and GAT works at a waterworks site within 180m of the proposed drainage route. The results of these works is summarised in the “*Recent Works*” section below.

### Prehistoric

There is a single site of Prehistoric date (in this instance Bronze Age) recorded within 1000m of the proposed development site. There is also a further site which could possibly be of Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date within the vicinity of the proposed development area.

Maen Hir, (also known as Llanfaethlu or Soar Standing Stone PRN 2021, NPRN 302298) is a schist standing stone located approximately 2/3 of a mile to the south-east of the proposed school site. The second site, PRN 2035, is an underground passage at Bryn Maethlu Farm. Although on the Gwynedd HER this site has been interpreted as an artificial fox earth by Frances Lynch there does remain the possibility that this site may be of prehistoric origin as was believed by it's excavators in 1894 (Griffith 1895: 232).

The RCAHMW Inventory for Anglesey (RCAHMW 1937: 68-69) records a further significant site within the parish – Castell, a promontory fort on the coast near Trefadog which is located approximately 1.2 miles to the south-west of the site). The site is recorded as PRN 1.

## **Roman**

Llanfaethlu is known to be an area associated with Roman activity. Lewis records that *“It is supposed to have been known at a very early period to the Romans, who are thought to have had a smelting place here, for the ore of the Parys mountain. This supposition is confirmed in some degree by the discovery of a cake of copper-ore, weighing fifty-four lb., and stamped with a mark resembling the Roman letter L, about the year 1757, and by the quantities of charcoal and scoria of copper which are frequently turned up by the plough in tilling the land upon the higher grounds (Lewis 1833: 115).* It is recorded in the HER as PRN 2030. The HER also records a Roman coin hoard (PRN 2046) within the 1000m search radius of the site. This hoard contained 39 coins, some 20 of which were of Republican issue.

## **Early Medieval/ Medieval**

Two Early Medieval cist cemeteries have been discovered within 1000m of the proposed development site. The first (PRN 2028) was uncovered in 1860 when the remains of five skeletons were found whilst building a road to Carreglwyd. The second site (PRN 2029) was excavated in 1894 following the discovery of a number of graves following the removal of a fence.

There are two entries of Medieval date recorded in the HER. The first is St. Maethlu's Church (PRN's 2022 & 6983), the graveyard of which borders the proposed development site. The exact date of the foundation of this church is not clear but it is possible that part of the current building dates from 13<sup>th</sup> century, although the building was extensively restored in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. St Maethlu's Church is a Grade II\* Listed Building.

The second Medieval era site from within the 1000m search radius is the possible site of a mill – Melin Carreglwyd. The existence of this feature has not been possible to verify and it is not recorded on historic maps. The classification for Melin Carreglwyd is given as “Folklore” and therefore little further can be said of this feature.

## **Post-Medieval/ Modern**

The remaining sites within the 1000m search radius are of Post-Medieval/modern date. By far the most significant of these sites are Carreglwyd House and grounds (PRN 2044 & 17281). The limits of the essential setting for the Carreglwyd park boundary is the north-western boundary of the proposed development site. We have been informed by the current estate owner that the proposed development site has been part of the Carreglwyd Estate since at least 1634, possibly earlier. The current Carreglwyd House is a Grade II\* Georgian manor house set in wooded grounds.

## **Recent Works**

Recent works conducted at the adjacent school site uncovered archaeological remains of national significance which included four Early Neolithic houses, a Middle Neolithic pit group, a Later Neolithic pit group, two inhumations, a burnt mound, two flint scatters, a possible later Neolithic structure and a number of outlying features were discovered. This site is the first multi-house site of this period in North Wales.

Works have also been undertaken within the development field by Wessex Archaeology (WA) where further Neolithic remains were uncovered which, although poorly understood at this time, included structural evidence and a possible standing stone. The proposed drainage route passes within around 50m of the trench in which these remains were uncovered. The WA trenching in this field was also carried out very near to the proposed drainage route and these trenches were largely negative containing only undated ditches.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) have been undertaking works within approximately 180m of the proposed drainage route which have also yielded positive results and uncovered evidence of Neolithic activity. Stuart Reilly of GAT has reported that, to date, the following features believed to be of Neolithic date have been uncovered: *“a large concentration of features, predominately shallow pits and gullies, with at least one possible gully/slot that may have formed part of wood panel wall and a scatter of post holes. The greatest concentration of artefacts have also been recovered from this area of the site, consisting primarily of flint and chert debitage, along with a more limited number of flakes, cores and scrappers, as well as small sherds of poorly fired and preserved pottery”*. There are also 19<sup>th</sup> Century and earlier linear features on the site.

### **3.1 Topography**

The site is located along the A5025 as it passes through the village of Llanfaethlu. The site is currently in use as grazing within an enclosed field boundary system. It is positioned opposite the Ysgol Rhyd Y Llan site, just outside within the Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

### **3.2 Geology**

The bedrock geology at the site is recorded as *“Gwna Group - Schist. Metamorphic Bedrock formed approximately 508 to 635 million years ago in the Cambrian and Ediacaran Periods. Originally sedimentary rocks formed in deep seas by chaotic deposition from underwater gravity slide. Later altered by low-grade metamorphism. Formed in deep seas by chaotic deposition from underwater gravity slide. These rocks were first formed in the deep sea by chaotic deposition from underwater gravity slides, and then later metamorphosed, though there is evidence of their sedimentary origin”* (www.bgs.ac.uk).

*Also recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site are “Gwna Group – Metabasaltic-rock. Metamorphic Bedrock formed approximately 508 to 635 million years ago in the Cambrian and Ediacaran Periods. Originally igneous rocks formed by eruptions of silica-poor magma. Later altered by low-grade metamorphism. Originally igneous rocks formed by eruptions of silica-poor magma. These rocks were first formed by volcanic eruptions of silica-poor magma, and then later metamorphosed, though there is evidence of their igneous origin”. A rocky outcrop is visible within the site boundaries (www.bgs.ac.uk).*

*The superficial geology of the site is not recorded. During the excavation of evaluation trenches it was found to be variable and of a mixture of clay, sand and gravel bands with limestone outcrops either at or just below the surface.*

## **4.0 Scheme of Works - Methodology**

### **4.1 Desk Based Research**

As part of the previous phase of works a complete and coherent history of the site was compiled utilising material sourced from Anglesey Archives and the Bangor University Archives. A full map progression of the area was undertaken and where appropriate the archive information was supplemented with information from local libraries and specialist interest websites & journals.

In order to identify the character of archaeological remains in the vicinity of the site a search of the Gwynedd HER was conducted examining an area within a 1000m radius of the proposed works (the grid reference for the search is taken as the centre point of the development area). The RCAHMW database and aerial photographs of the site were also examined. The information gathered will not be reproduced in the following report but rather the reader is referred to document CR82-2014.

Further desk-based research was conducted as an important element of the post-excavation strategy of the previous excavations at the adjacent school site and should this project yield positive results then research will be combined with that undertaken for the aforementioned works.

WA and GAT have been consulted and draft reports/project summaries of their results have been sourced. Should this project yield positive results then the results will be examined in relation to those from these projects and full project reports will be consulted.

The works will be carried out accordance with the CIfA Standards and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CIfA 2014).

## **4.2 Archaeological Strip, Map and Record**

The ground works for the Ysgol Rhyd y Llan drainage site are to be carried out under Strip, Map and Record Conditions which are to be conducted by C.R Archaeology. All machine excavation will be supervised by an archaeologist from C.R Archaeology. The area will be monitored until an archaeological horizon or the bedrock/natural is reached. The trench will be c. 1.8m in width with an approximate length of 100m. All archaeological remains/potential archaeological remains identified during works will be marked using spray paint and cordoned off to allow excavation by C.R Archaeology staff.

All archaeological features, structures or remains will be trowel cleaned by hand. Investigation of such features, structures or deposits will be sufficient to determine their character, date, significance and quality. Excavation will generally involve the removal of 100% of pits/posthole fills and 50% of the fills of ditches/large linear features – this may be increased to 100% should the features be of prehistoric date. Should it be deemed necessary to understand the archaeological remains uncovered the area may be extended but it must be noted that there is a maximum 6m easement for the project and works cannot extend beyond this due to land ownership issues. Any extension will be subject to prior agreement between GAPS and the client.

If features yield suitable material for dating/environmental processing then samples will be taken for processing off site. The size of these samples will depend on the size of the feature but for smaller features a sample of up to 95% will be taken.

In the event of a significant discovery GAPS will be informed of the discovery and a mitigation strategy agreed before works will progress. Fieldwork is to be conducted and managed by Catherine Rees (MCIfA) & Matthew Jones (MA) of C.R Archaeology.

There may be some newt mitigation required and should this be any groundworks required in association with this works then it will be conducted under Archaeological Watching Brief conditions.

The works will be carried out in accordance with the CIfA Standard and Guidance documents (2014).

### **4.2.1 Recording**

The record forms at C.R Archaeology are based on the English Heritage system and full written, graphic and photographic records will be made in accordance with the English Heritage *Field Recording Manual*. Sample forms can be provided on request. The written record shall comprise completed *pro-forma* record sheets.

Plans, sections and elevations will be produced on gridded, archive standard stable polyester film at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate. Representative measured sections will be prepared as appropriate showing the sequence and depths of deposits. A temporary benchmark (TBM) will be



established on the site and where possible plans, elevations and sections will contain grid and level information relative to OS data. All drawings will be numbered and listed in a drawing register, these drawing numbers being cross-referenced to written site records. A 'harris matrix' diagram will be constructed for the excavated area.

A high-resolution 14.2mp Sony Alpha digital camera will be used to create a photographic record of the site. This will be comprised of photographs of archaeological features and appropriate groups of features and structures. Included in each photograph will be an appropriate scale, north arrow and a record board detailing the site name, number and context number. General photographs will also be taken of the excavation process and significant finds/insitu artefactual material.

All photographic records will be indexed and cross-referenced to written site records. Details concerning subject and direction of view will be maintained in a photographic register, indexed by frame number. Images from photography will be stored in a loss-less digital format in this case '\*.TIF'.

#### **4.2.2 Additional Mitigation/Contingency Measures**

In the event of a further significant archaeological discovery being made during the excavation C.R Archaeology will immediately inform both the client and the development control archaeologists Jenny Emmett. Consultation will take place between C.R Archaeology, GAPS and the client with regards to the most suitable course of action.

In the event that human remains are encountered site work will cease with immediate effect in the vicinity of the find. The coroner, client and monitoring body will be informed immediately. The company will abide by the requirements of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. Any arrangements regarding the discovery of human remains will be at the discretion of HM Coroner whose instruction/permission will be sought. All human remains are to be preserved *in situ*, covered and protected. They will only be removed in exceptional circumstances and with the appropriate Ministry of Justice licence, environmental health regulations, Coroner's permission and, if appropriate, in compliance with the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981 or other local Act, with adequate security provided in such cases.

Any artefacts recovered that fall within the scope of the Treasure Act 1996 will be reported to the landowner, GAPS and to HM Coroner.

#### **4.2.3 Recovery, Processing and Curation of Artefactual Material**

All recovered artefactual material will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored according to *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014) and *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 2001). The aim will be to create a stable, ordered, well-documented, accessible material archive forming a resource for current and future research (CIfA 2014).

All artefactual material will be bagged and labelled with the site code and context number prior to their removal from site. The archive reference number will be clearly marked on all finds. Each assemblage will be examined according to typological or chronological criteria and conservation needs identified. An assessment report of all post-medieval material will be produced by Matthew Jones and further specialists will be appointed as required. A list of specialists has been submitted to GAPS and the relevant expertise will be sought. Any specialist conservation necessary will be undertaken by Cardiff Conservation Services, Cardiff University. This will be conducted in accordance with guidelines issued by the Institute for Conservation.

Frances Lynch has been engaged as the ceramic specialist and Dr. Ian Brooks as the lithics experts and have produced initial assessments of the material recovered to date. This information is presented in report CR84-2015.

#### **4.2.4 Archive Compilation**

All records created during the fieldwork will be checked for consistency and accuracy and will form part of the *Primary Site Archive (P1)* (EH 2006). The archive will contain all data collected, including records and other specialist materials. It will be ordered, indexed, adequately documented, internally consistent, secure, quantified, conforming to standards required by the archive repository and signposted appropriately to ensure future use in research, as detailed in the English Heritage *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) methodology.

The archive will be assembled in accordance with the guidelines published in, *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums & Galleries Commission 1994), *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990) and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF 2007).

All materials contained within the *Primary Site Archive (P1)* that are subsequently identified by the *Assessment Report (P2)* as appropriate for analysis will be processed by suitable specialists and the resultant *Research Archive (P3)* will be checked and ordered according to MoRPHE criteria. It is hoped that any archive/artefactual material created/discovered during this archaeological project will be deposited at Llangefni Museum but agreement will need to be secured between the land owner and the Isle of Anglesey County Council over artefact ownership. Archive material will be deposited in accordance with the museum's terms and conditions for archive deposition.

#### **4.3 Timetable for Proposed Works**

It is envisaged that the excavation will be undertaken with a provisional start date of early May 2017 and the field work will take place over approximately 2 – 3 weeks. Further time has been allotted for post-excavation works.

#### **4.4 Staffing**

The project will be managed by Catherine Rees (MCIfA, BA (Archaeology), MA (Archaeology) Postgraduate Diploma (Historic Environment Conservation) & Matthew Jones (BA (Archaeology), MA (Archaeology)). The fieldwork will be conducted by Matthew Jones and/or Catherine Rees with additional suitably qualified field staff brought in as necessary.

All staff will have a skill set equivalent to the CIfA ACIfA/MCIFA level. C.Vs for all staff employed on the project can be provided on request. All projects are carried out in accordance with CIfA *Standard and Guidance* documents.

#### **4.5 Monitoring**

The project will be subject to monitoring by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services. A projected time-scale and copy of the risk assessment can be provided on request to the monitoring body prior to the commencement of works.

#### **4.6 Health and Safety**

A risk assessment will be conducted prior to the commencement of works and site staff will be familiarised with its contents. A first aid kit will be located in the site vehicle.

All staff will be issued with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for the site work. Initially this is anticipated to consist of:

- Hi-visibility vests (EN471)
- Mobile Telephone (to be kept in site vehicle)
- Suitable Walking Boots & Waterproofs

Any further PPE required will be provided by C.R Archaeology

C.R Archaeology staff are not the Principle Contractor onsite and will comply with all Health and Safety Policy or specific on-site instructions provided by the client or their appointed Principal contractor (Wynne Construction) or H&S coordinator.

#### **4.7 The Report**

The report will clearly and accurately incorporate information gained from the programme of archaeological works. It will present the documentary evidence gathered in such a way as to create a clear and coherent record. This will include illustrations of any cartographic/pictorial sources. The report will contain a site plan showing the locations of any photographs taken.

The final report will include:

- A copy of the agreed specification
- A location plan
- All identified features and significant finds plotted on an appropriately scaled site plan
- Full dimensional and descriptive detail of all identified finds and features
- A full bibliography of sources consulted
- An archive compact disc

A copy of the report in Adobe PDF format will be sent to the appropriate monitoring archaeologist for approval before formal submission. A bound paper copy and PDF digital copy of the report will be submitted to GAPS as part of the formal submission. A digital Adobe PDF version and a bound paper copy of the final report and will be lodged with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record within six months of completion of post excavation works.

##### **4.7.1 Copyright**

C.R Archaeology and sub-contractors shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides a licence to the client and the local authority for the use of the report by the client and the local authority in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project.

## 5.0 Bibliography

- Cadw. 1998. *Register of Parks and Gardens in Wales: Conwy, Gwynedd and the Isle of Anglesey*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Code of Conduct*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*
- English Heritage. 2006. *Management Of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE)*
- English Heritage. 2008. *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation*
- English Heritage. 2011. *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)*
- Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2007. *Recent Excavations at Llandegai, Near Bangor, North Wales.* Report 666
- Lewis, Samuel. 1833. *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales*
- Pennant, T. 1883 Edition. *"Tours in Wales"*. Caernarfon. H. Humphreys.
- Pritchard, H. 1871. *Copper Cakes, Etc., Castellor*. Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol II Fourth Series
- RCAHMW. 1937. *Anglesey: An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in the County*
- Rees, C. 2014. *Results of Archaeological Works at the Proposed Site for Ysgol y Llannau, Llanfaethlu*. Unpublished report for Isle of Anglesey County Council, report no. CR82-2014
- Rees, C. 2015. *Results of Evaluation Trenching at the Proposed Site for Ysgol y Llannau, Llanfaethlu*. Unpublished report for Isle of Anglesey County Council, report no. CR84-2015
- Rees, C. 2015. *Results of Targeted Archaeological Excavation of Area of Neolithic Activity at the Proposed Site for Ysgol y Llannau, Llanfaethlu*. Unpublished interim report for Isle of Anglesey County Council (in preparation)

**Websites – all sites were visited 21/01/2015**

[www.archaeoleg.org.uk/neo.html](http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/neo.html)

[www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/neolithic/REGIONAL%20SEMINAR%20NW%20WALES%20NEOLITHIC%20AND%20EARLY%20BRONZE%20AGE.pdf](http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/neolithic/REGIONAL%20SEMINAR%20NW%20WALES%20NEOLITHIC%20AND%20EARLY%20BRONZE%20AGE.pdf)

[www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/neolithic/VERSION%2001%20NEOLITHIC%20AND%20EARLIER%20BRONZE%20AGE.pdf](http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/neolithic/VERSION%2001%20NEOLITHIC%20AND%20EARLIER%20BRONZE%20AGE.pdf)

<http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/reviewdocs/neolithicsummary.pdf>

[www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/DBA2010working%20draft.pdf](http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/DBA2010working%20draft.pdf)

[www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa\\_standards\\_field\\_eval.pdf](http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_standards_field_eval.pdf)

[www.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html)

[www.bradford.ac.uk/life-sciences/business-and-outreach/archaeological-sciences/organic-residue-analysis/sampling-protocol/](http://www.bradford.ac.uk/life-sciences/business-and-outreach/archaeological-sciences/organic-residue-analysis/sampling-protocol/)

[www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/](http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/)

[www.data.gov.uk/data/map-preview](http://www.data.gov.uk/data/map-preview)

[www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk](http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk)

**Appendix A.**

**Proposed Site Works**

**Appendix A.**

**Proposed Site Works**

Copyright C.R Archaeology

DO NOT SCALE

SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

In addition to the hazards normally associated with the types of work shown on this drawing, the following

CONSTRUCTION

MAINTENANCE/CLEANING

DECOMMISSIONING/DEMOLITION

NOTES

1. DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING.

2. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

3. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO FACE UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

4. THE DEVELOPER MUST SET AND CERTIFY THAT THE DESIGN CRITERIA MATERIAL STANDARDS AND WORKMANSHIP SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE

5. SUBJECT TO A SECTION 104 ADOPTION AGREEMENT BEING COMPLETE, A SECTION 106 APPLICATION TO

CONNECT MUST BE MADE TO DOWN THE

TO CONNECTION. THE WORKS MAY ONLY BE

UNDER TAKEN BY A SSIP HEALTH AND SAFETY

APPROVED CONTRACTOR

ATKINS

CONSTRUCTION ISSUE

ATKINS Limited

Unit 7, St Asaph Business Park

St Asaph, Denbighshire

LL21 7JY

Wales

Telephone +44(0)1462 585 951

Fax +44(0)1462 585 323

www.atkinsglobal.com

Copyright © Atkins Limited (2013)

Client

Project File

YSGOL Y LLANAU

SECTION 104

DETAIL PLAN OF CONNECTION

Scale

1:250

Original Date

09.05.16

Drawn By

AT

Checked By

AA

Approved By

AA

Date

09.05.16

Revision

09.05.16

09.05.16

09.05.16

09.05.16

09.05.16

09.05.16

09.05.16

09.05.16

09.05.16

09.05.16

09.05.16

09.05.16

09.05.16

09.05.16

09.05.16

09.05.16

09.05.16

09.05.16

09.05.16

09.05.16

10.4m X 1.0m

DO NOT SCALE

ED INFILTRATION

2.75 \* 10-5 m/s

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m

10m