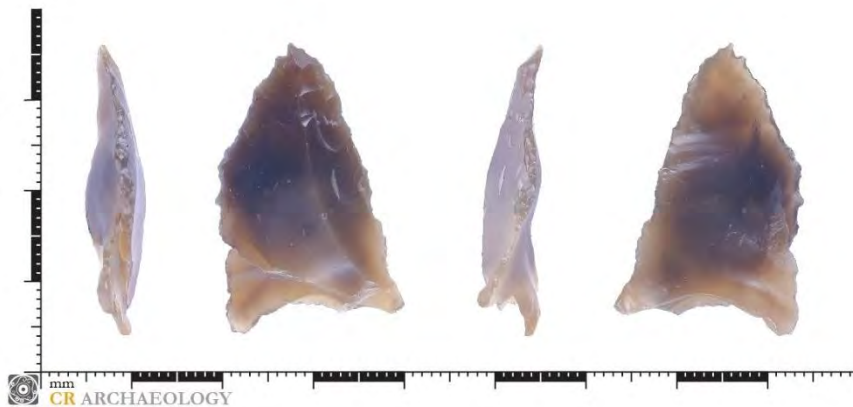


Results of Archaeological Works
(Strip, Map & Record) at

Fields 1 & 2, Ty'n Coed,
Llangefni, Ynys Môn



NGR SH 46531 76149 (Centre Point)

Project Number CR162-2018



CR Archaeology
Compiled by C. Rees & M. Jones
On Behalf of Parkfield Homes Ltd

Summary

CR Archaeology were instructed by Parkfield Homes Ltd to conduct a programme of Archaeological Strip, Map and Record at Fields 1 & 2, Ty'n Coed, Llangefni in compliance with planning conditions placed on the development. Works took place over 4 weeks in July – August 2018.

No archaeological features were uncovered during the works, but an assemblage of lithic artefacts was collected ranging in date from the Early Mesolithic – Early Bronze Age. Although these artefacts were spread fairly evenly across the development area, possibly due to ploughing, it is demonstrative of Prehistoric activity in the area. The lithics are predominantly of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. The quantity of unstratified material is larger than would ordinarily be expected to be collected in an area with no surviving cut features. This may be indicative of activity in the vicinity of the site, possibly with associated cut features such pit groups and/or other settlement activity.

Welsh Summary in Progress

Results of Archaeological Strip, Map & Record: Ty'n Coed, Llangefni, Ynys Môn

Planning Application Number: 34C553A

National Grid Reference: NGR SH 46531 76149 (Centre Point)

Client: Parkfield Homes Ltd

Report Authors: C. Rees

Report Number: CR162-2022

Date: 08-11-2022

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1.0 Introduction

CR Archaeology were instructed by Parkfield Homes Ltd to conduct a programme of Strip, Map and Record at the proposed site of a residential development (figure 1). It was proposed that 139 houses with associated access and drainage works be constructed on the site. The original Specification for Archaeological Works (Appendix A) covered the entire proposed development (Fields 1 – 4), but the works undertaken were phased. ***This report therefore covers the stripping of Fields 1 & 2 only, and at the time of writing no below ground works had been undertaken in Fields 3 or 4. Fields 3 & 4 are therefore excluded from discussion in this document and archaeological conditions attached to these areas will not be discharged alongside those of Fields 1 & 2.***

The site is located on the north-western outskirts of Llangefni town. It is bounded by hedgerows and was in use as grazing. The B5109 Llangefni – Bodffordd road runs along the north-eastern site boundary and there is housing to the north-east and south-east. There is undeveloped farmland to the south-west and north-west.

Prior to the Strip, Map and Record phase of works, evaluation phases comprising a geophysical survey, walkover and desk-based assessment were conducted. The site was considered to be of moderate-high archaeological potential as significant finds had previously been made within the vicinity of the proposed development area. It was therefore determined that further mitigation at the site was necessary. It was determined that this mitigation was to be in the form of a programme of strip, map & record.

The works were undertaken in July – August 2018 and no archaeological features were uncovered during the works. There was however an interesting assemblage of 38 lithic artefacts dating from the Mesolithic – Early Bronze Age periods. This material was found within the topsoil during stripping and was scattered across the stripped area. Although there were no clear concentrations of the material, the lithics were predominantly of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. The quantity of unstratified material is larger than would ordinarily be expected to be collected in an area with no surviving cut features. This may be indicative of activity in the vicinity of the site, possibly with associated cut features such as pit groups and/or other settlement activity.

2.0 Project Aims & Objectives

The aim of this programme of works was to undertake Archaeological Strip, Map & Record of the Fields 1 & 2 within the development site area (see Figure 2).

The aim for the programme of archaeological works was to assess the survival, character and date of any archaeological remains and to excavate, record and analyse all archaeological remains uncovered within the area uncovered.

This project aimed to fulfil the criteria for undertaking an Archaeological Strip, Map and Record as specified in the CIfA Standard and Guidance documents (2020).

The objectives of this programme of works were:

- To identify and excavate/record any archaeological remains uncovered within the proposed development area
- To increase understanding of the site's history, development and significance.

3.0 Scheme of Works - Methodology

The methodologies employed conformed to The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavation* (2020).

3.1 Desk Based Research

A complete and coherent history of the site was compiled during the previous phase of works and this information has been integrated into this report. Search radii of 500m and 100m were utilised to examine the known archaeological features and artefacts within the immediate area surrounding the site.

The works were carried out in accordance with the CIfA Standards and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (2020).

This material forms the historical background for the full archaeological report.

3.2 Archaeological Strip, Map and Record

The ground works for Fields 1 & 2 were carried out under Strip, Map and Record Conditions. All machine excavation was supervised by an archaeologist from CR Archaeology. The area was monitored until the underlying natural was reached. All archaeological remains/potential archaeological remains identified during works will be marked using spray paint and cordoned off to allow excavation by CR Archaeology staff.

No archaeological features were uncovered during the works.

Fieldwork was conducted and managed by Matthew Jones, with site works undertaken by Matthew Jones and Kevin Wooldridge of C.R Archaeology.

The works were carried out in accordance with the CIfA Standard and Guidance documents (2020).

3.2.1 Recording

The record forms at CR 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 comprised completed *pro-forma* record sheets.

A high-resolution 14 mega-pixel Sony Alpha digital camera was used to create a photographic record of the site. This was comprised of photographs general photographs due the negative result of the site works.

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

3.2.2 Additional Mitigation/Contingency Measures

No additional mitigation/contingency measures were required (other than the changes detailed above).

3.2.3 Recovery, Processing and Curation of Artefactual Material

All recovered artefactual material was retained, cleaned, labelled and stored according to *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2020) and *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 2001). The aim was to create a stable, ordered, well-documented, accessible material archive forming a resource for current and future research (CIfA 2020).

All artefactual material was bagged and labelled with the site code and context number prior to removal from site. The archive reference number will be clearly marked on all finds.

The lithic assemblage was assessed and analysed by Dr Ian Brooks and his report is included in full in this document.

3.2.3.1 Material Selection Strategy

The material selected for retention was determined in accordance with the National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales Archaeological Archives: Selection, Retention and Disposal Guidelines for Wales (<http://www.welshmuseumsfederation.org/en/news-archive/resources-landing/Collections/national-standard-and-guidance-for-collecting-and-depositing-archaeological-archives-in-wales-2017.html>).

The document states:

“Prehistoric Lithics and Worked Stone

Retain: All assemblages whether stratified or not that contribute to our understanding of Welsh prehistory or lithic technology. Consultation with the museum curator and a specialist will be necessary to formulate a selection strategy for some knapping debitage”.

Therefore, despite the lithic assemblage from the site being from an unstratified context it has been retained in its entirety for deposition at Oriel Môn (Accession Numbers - 22/2022/1-38).

3.2.4 Archive Compilation

All records created during the fieldwork were 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.

Archive/artefactual material created/discovered during this archaeological project will be deposited at Oriel Môn museum/Anglesey Archives.

Processed assemblages will be boxed according to issued guidelines and a register of contents compiled prior to deposition. Archive material will be deposited in accordance with the museum's terms and conditions for archive deposition.

3.3 Timetable for Proposed Works

Works were undertaken beginning 16th July 2018 and the field work took place over approximately 4 weeks. Further time was allotted for post-excavation works.

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 and Kevin Wooldridge.

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 who were kept informed of site progress.

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
- Steel toe capped boots
- Hard Hat

CR Archaeology staff were not the Principle Contractor onsite and complied with all Health and Safety Policy and specific on-site instructions provided by the appointed Principal contractor (Wynne Construction).

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 report contains a site plan showing the locations of photographs taken.

The final report includes:

- A bilingual summary
- A copy of the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation
- A location plan
- A plan showing the locations of the excavated areas
- A full bibliography of sources consulted
- An archive compact disc/USB stick

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

CR 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 Geological Background

4.1 Topography

The eastern site boundary is located along the Llangefni – Bodffordd Road and is bounded by hedgerows. It is located on the outskirts of the town of Llangefni. Immediately prior to the undertaking of the site works it was in use as grazing within an enclosed field boundary system.

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. Originally sedimentary rocks formed in deep seas by chaotic deposition from underwater gravity slide. These rocks were sedimentary in origin, possibly chaotic flows of debris in a deep-marine environment but have subsequently undergone metamorphism*” (www.bgs.ac.uk).

The superficial geology is recorded as “*Till, Devensian - Diamicton. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions (U). These sedimentary deposits are glacial in origin. They are detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater, they can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial and inter-glacial periods during the Quaternary*” (www.bgs.ac.uk).

5.0 Historical Background

A complete history of the site and environs was compiled as part of the previous project phase (Report CR162-2018). The following section has been summarised from that data.

The town of Llangefni is described in *The Buildings of Wales: Gwynedd* (Haslam, Orbach & Voelcker 2009: 180) as “*a minor market town from the C18, and a focus of increasing significance for the first free churches and their preachers, Llangefni became the county town of Anglesey in the 1880s, succeeding the less central Beaumaris. The new Holyhead expressway is contributing to its industrial possibilities, and the new county offices to its standing, but architecturally the town relies on a handful of lively Late Victorian buildings round Bulkeley Square. The church is set apart under the hill N of the Cefni*”.

The town does however have pre-18th century origins, and at the closest point the site limits are within 600m of the Grade II Listed St Cyngar’s Church (Listed Building ID 5410). Although now the site of a nineteenth century building, the site has 6th century origins. In the 1937 RCAHMW Inventory the 16th century Plas Llangefni was recorded on the northern edge of the town. It is recorded in the Gwynedd HER (PRN 2684) that the house was demolished in 1944/5 and the site is now occupied by four houses. There are isolated find spots of Prehistoric date located within the vicinity, and the site limits are located within 500m of the discovery of an Early Medieval cemetery at Coleg Menai.

A HER search was conducted at 500m and 1000m radius’ which returned limited results – presumably more due to a lack of archaeological investigation in the area rather than being the result of a genuine paucity of archaeological remains in the area. The 500m search returned 2 results, one of Prehistoric date and one from the Post Medieval Period. When the search was expanded to 1000m the search results increased to 32 – 4 of Prehistoric date, 1 of Early Medieval date, 1 of Medieval date, and 20 of Post Medieval date, 3 of Modern date, 2 of multiperiod date and 1 of unknown date. Of the 32 results 13 are for Listed Buildings.

Due to the artefactual material recovered from the site being of Prehistoric date the information gathered from this period has been duplicated in full.

Prehistoric

There is a single site of Prehistoric date within the 500m search radius of the proposed development site. PRN 2669 is recorded as “*Polished stone axe. 12ins x 3 3/4ins found during excavation for foundations of the new Sanatorium at Llangefni*”. The description continues that “*it is thin butted, of Graighnyd form and has a convex blade 3 3/4 ins wide and a convex butt 2ins wide. Overall length 12ins and 2 1/4 ins thick. Convex on one side and flat on the other. No further siting information, but the hospital was opened on 22/6/1915. Listed by F. Lynch as of quartz dolerite*”.

When the search radius was extended to 1000m a further 2 Prehistoric entries, all for find spots, were returned. PRN 7085 is the find spot for a flint object at Ynys Cefni but no further information is provided. PRN 5040 is the find spot for a stone axe at Clegyrdy Mawr. It is recorded as a well finished stone axe

rough-out which was found in the rubble fill of a stone wall. The rock has been macroscopically identified as Graig Lwyd, and the axe has been drawn and returned to its owner. It is noted that it is “very probable that it was originally found on this farmland; several Graig Lwyd rough-outs have come from the Llangefni area”.

The final entry is for a stone hammerstone found at Pencraig which is described as “*hammer stone or pounder of felspathic sandstone. 6ins x 2 1/2ins found in a woods at Pencraig. Possibly BA or earlier. It is hollowed out on opposite sides to form thumb grips. In the possession of Miss S. Lloyd*”. The follow up report notes “*Miss Lloyd can give no further information. The implement was given either to Bangor Museum or the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, but neither has a record of it*”.

In addition to these sites there has also been work carried in the Llangefni link road by Brython Archaeology which has not yet been published. As the implications of the discoveries at these sites are of direct relevance to the archaeological potential of this site, the results of these excavations have been discussed with Iwan Parry of Brython Archaeology in order to obtain a brief synopsis of the work so far and he was able to confirm the presence of a burnt mound on the Brython site. This is of direct relevance to the study site as the ground conditions are such that it would be a prime candidate for this type of archaeological feature.

6.0 Results of Archaeological Works

6.1 Site Works

This report covers the stripping of Fields 1 & 2 only, and at the time of writing no below ground works had been undertaken in Fields 3 or 4. Fields 3 & 4 are therefore excluded from discussion in this document and archaeological conditions attached to these areas will not be discharged alongside those of Fields 1 & 2.

The site works took place over a period of c.4 weeks in July – August 2018. Site works were paused prior to the completion of the stripping works and an area of the site was erroneously stripped without archaeological supervision. The area stripped under Strip, Map and Record conditions is shown on figure 2. Plates 1-4 are working photographs taken during the stripping of the site. Appendix B details the location and direction of the photographic plates.

The topsoil in both fields was a mid-brown silty clay which varied between 0.12 - 0.25m in depth. The soil was deepest in Field 2 and the south-western area of Field 1. There was a thin compact mid-brown silty clay subsoil (0.05m – 0.10m in thickness) identified in Field 2 where the overburden was deeper, and the site conditions were drier. The underlying natural was a banded yellow and mid-orange-brown clay with frequent medium rounded stone/yellow-orange and brown gravel lenses.

No archaeological features were uncovered during the works, and it is presumed that linear features identified through geophysical survey in the previous phase of works were post medieval field boundaries/drainage features which did not cut the underlying natural and were not visible at top/subsoil level.

Although there were no cut features identified during the works, it was interesting to note that a total of 38 lithic artefacts (flint and chert) were recovered during the machine stripping. There was no obvious pattern to the material distribution beyond there being more finds made in Field 1 than Field 2.

Full analysis of the lithic material was undertaken by Dr. I.P. Brooks (photographs C. Rees) and his report is included in full as section 6.2. A full photographic and individual record for each find is included as Appendix C and high resolution images of all artefacts are included as JPEG files.



Figure 2. Area Stripped Under Strip, Map and Record Conditions



Plate 1. Field 1 During Stripping Works



Plate 2. Field 1 During Stripping Works



Plate 3. Field 1 During Stripping Works



Plate 4. Field 1 During Stripping Works

6.2 Artefactual Analysis by Dr Ian Brooks

A total of thirty-eight lithic artefacts were recovered during the machine stripping of two of the four fields covered by the construction of 139 houses, by Parkfield Homes Ltd, on the north-western outskirts of Llangefni town. A mixture of both flint and chert artefacts were recovered with 28 of the artefacts from Field 1 and ten from Field 2 (Table 1). It is noticeable that the group of artefacts recovered from Field 1 is dominated by chert artefacts whilst that from Field 2 was dominated by flint. As no concentrations of lithic artefacts were noted during the fieldwork, this pattern may only be coincidental.

Field	Raw material	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Broken Flake	Core	Worked Lump	Tool	Other	Total
1	Flint			1				4	1	6
1	Chert		5	1	4	2	9	1		22
2	Flint		1		2			4	1	8
2	Chert				1		1			2
		0	6	2	7	2	10	9	2	38

Table 1. Summary of the Assemblage

It is likely that most of the flint used has been derived from the erosion of the Irish Sea Till which contains a low percentage of flint erratics (Mackintosh 1879) and is therefore likely to have been collected from relatively close to the site, however, some of the flint used seems of unusual high quality and may have been imported onto the site from much further afield. These high-quality flint types are shown in Field 1, artefacts 30, 31 and 35 and Field 2, artefact 01. All the chert used, within the collection, is Carboniferous, which on Anglesey is represented by two bands of limestone (Campbell *et al* 2014, 121), which cross the southern half of the island. The main band of limestone crosses from Red Warf Bay to near Ynys Llanddwyn, whilst the second band is along the shore of the Menai Strait to the west of the Menai Bridge, both of which contain chert. However, it is likely that the majority of chert used, within the collection, was collected from a local, derived source such as a till exposure or gravel deposit.

The collection is so small and dispersed that it cannot be regarded as a coherent assemblage, and it will therefore be described as a single unit. The majority of the group can be regarded as a scatter of knapping waste of both flint and chert. A total of eight complete flakes were recovered, being largely secondary flakes and with only two tertiary flakes having been found. The majority of the complete flakes are of chert with only two flakes, a secondary flake, and a tertiary flake, of flint. The complete flakes are relatively small in size ranging in length between 18 and 37 mm possibly suggesting the use of small pebbles from derived sources. It is noticeable that no primary flakes were recovered, suggesting primary reduction was taking place elsewhere. This is supported by the lack of cores (only one irregular core made on chert and a blade core fragment also on chert) found. Also, only two, small spalls of flint were found. Some knapping is likely to have carried out on the site with ten irregularly worked lumps having been found, all of which are of chert.

An unusually large number of tools were found within the two fields with a total of nine tools (23.7% of the group). It is noticeable that all but one of these are of flint, including some high-quality flint that was probably imported onto the site from a great distance. The single chert tool is an end scraper (Plate 5) on a fragment of chert. This tool has retouch along its proximal, left, quadrant. It also has inverse retouch on its left side.



Plate 5. Chert end scraper (Find 6)

Four other scrapers were also recovered, all of which were of flint. Two of these were small, button or thumbnail scrapers (Plates 6 and 7), with invasive retouch, on small flakes of high-quality flint.

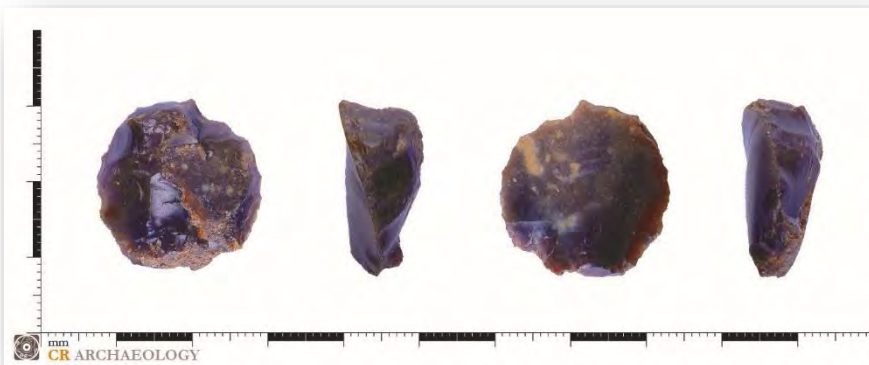


Plate 6. Button scraper (Find 3)



Plate 7. Thumbnail scraper (Find 30)

The other two scrapers (Plates 8 and 9) were made on core fragments, both of which started life as irregular flake cores. One, however, was made on a pebble of local till derived flint with iron staining, whilst the other is on a pebble of semi-translucent flint with no staining.



Plate 8. Core scraper (Find 7)



Plate 9. Core scraper (Find 8)

All of the flint scrapers are of forms that suggest an Early Bronze Age date.

The other tools consist of an obliquely blunted point (Plate 10), a possible awl (Plate 11) and two retouched flakes (Plates 12 and 13), one of which has the proportions of a blade (Plate 12). The obliquely blunted point is on a blade of banded flint with the distal, left end having been removed and some use damage along the right-hand side. The tool is relatively large (38.0 mm long) possibly suggesting an Early Mesolithic date.



Plate 10. Obliquely blunted point (Find 36)

The possible awl (Plate 11) was made on the distal end of a broken, tertiary, flake of a high-quality, flint that was possibly imported onto the site. Superficially this looks like a rough arrowhead, however, all retouch is confined to the distal end and it is unifacial (only knapped from the ventral surface). The proximal end has been snapped off so the size of the original flake blank is uncertain. Surprisingly there is no sign of use damage on the point of this tool.



Plate 11. Possible awl (Find 31)

Two flakes have been retouched, but do not conform to a formal tool type. One of these (Plate 12) is on a proximal, tertiary, blade fragment with its left-hand side blunted and extensive use damage along the right-hand side, suggesting this tool may have been used as a knife. The flint used is of unusually high quality suggesting it may have been imported from a distant source.



Plate 12. Retouched blade (Find 1)

The other flake (Plate 13) has irregular retouch and heavy damage along both sides. The original flake has a faceted platform suggesting some care was taken in its preparation. Once again, a high-quality flint was used for this artefact.



Plate 13. Retouched flake (Find 35)

Although no prehistoric features were recorded from the site, the number of lithic artefacts would suggest a level of prehistoric activity within the immediate area. This potentially took place over a long period of time with one artefact potentially being Early Mesolithic in date, whilst the majority are probably from the Late Neolithic or early Bronze Age.

The use of raw materials on the site is notable, whilst the majority of the knapped artefacts are of the local Carboniferous chert, the majority of tools were made on flint, some of which may have been imported onto the site from a considerable distance. This may reflect the different knapping qualities of the two raw material types with ad hoc and short use artefact being made on the easily available local chert. However, it is also possible that cultural norms may have confined the use of flint to certain tool types.

7.0 Conclusion

No archaeological features were uncovered during the Strip, Map and Record works at the site. There was however an interesting assemblage of 38 lithic artefacts dating from the Mesolithic – Early Bronze Age periods. This material was found in the topsoil during stripping works and was scattered across the stripped area. Although there were no clear concentrations of the material, the lithics were predominantly of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. The quantity of unstratified material appears larger than would ordinarily be expected to be collected in an area with no surviving cut features. This may be indicative of activity in the vicinity of the site, possibly with associated cut features such as pit groups and/or other settlement activity.

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Appendix A.

Agreed Specification for Archaeological Works

**Specification for Archaeological Works
(Strip, Map & Record) at**

Tyn Coed, Llangefni, Anglesey

NGR SH 46561 76198 (Centre Point)

Project Number CR162-2018



C.R Archaeology

Compiled by C. Rees

On Behalf of Parkfield Homes Ltd

Specification for Archaeological Strip, Map & Record:

Tyn Coed, Llangefni, Anglesey

Planning Application Number: 34C553A

National Grid Reference: NGR SH 46561 76198 (Centre Point)

Client: Parkfield Homes Ltd

Report Authors: C. Rees

Report Number: CR162-2018

Date: 06-07-2018

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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

1.0 Introduction

C.R Archaeology have been instructed by Parkfield Homes Ltd to conduct a programme of Strip, Map and Record at the proposed site of a residential development (figure 1). It is proposed that 139 houses with associated access and drainage works be constructed on the site (see Appendix A).

The site is located on the north-western outskirts of Llangefni town. The proposed development area comprises two relatively large rectangular fields. It is bounded by hedgerows and is currently in use as grazing. The B5109 Llangefni – Bodffordd road runs along the north-eastern site boundary and there is housing to the north-east and south-east. There is undeveloped farmland to the south-west and north-west.

An evaluation phase comprising geophysical survey, walkover and desk-based assessment was conducted. The objectives of this evaluation phase of works were to locate and describe, by means of desktop analysis, a walkover survey, geophysical prospecting and subsequent evaluation trenching, archaeological features which may be present within the development area.

Overall the majority of the features located during the geophysical survey were typical of fields utilised for agricultural purposes, with land division boundary ditches and plough furrows forming the likely origin of the majority of anomalies detected. These boundaries don't feature on early mapping of the site (c. 1840's), and therefore are likely to be earlier.

The site was considered to be of moderate-high archaeological potential as there have been significant finds made within the vicinity of the proposed development area. It was therefore determined that further mitigation at the site was necessary. Following a telephone call with Jenny Emmett on 05/07/2018 it was determined that this mitigation is to be in the form of a programme of strip, map & record and the methodology for these works is laid out in this document.

2.0 Project Aims & Objectives

This phase of works for the development site aims to undertake a programme of archaeological strip, map and record on the groundworks associated with housing development. 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

3.0 Brief Historical Background

A complete history of the site and environs was compiled as part of the previous project phase. The following section has been summarised from that data.

The town of Llangefni is described in *The Buildings of Wales: Gwynedd* (Haslam, Orbach & Voelcker 2009: 180) as “a minor market town from the C18, and a focus of increasing significance for the first free churches and their preachers, Llangefni became the county town of Anglesey in the 1880s, succeeding the less central Beaumaris. The new Holyhead expressway is contributing to its industrial possibilities, and the new county offices to its standing, but architecturally the town relies on a handful of lively Late Victorian buildings round Bulkeley Square. The church is set apart under the hill N of the Cefni”.

The town does however have pre-18th century origins, and at the closest point the site limits are within 600m of the Grade II Listed St Cyngar's Church (Listed Building ID 5410). Although now the site of a nineteenth century building, the site has 6th century origins. In the 1937 RCAHMS Inventory the 16th century Plas Llangefni was recorded on the northern edge of the town. It is recorded in the Gwynedd HER (PRN 2684) that the house was demolished in 1944/5 and the site is now occupied by four houses. There are isolated find spots of Prehistoric date located within the vicinity, and the site limits are located within 500m of the discovery of an Early Medieval cemetery at Coleg Menai.

A HER search was conducted at 500m and 1000m radius' which returned limited results – presumably more due to a lack of archaeological investigation in the area rather than being the result of a genuine paucity of archaeological remains in the area. The 500m search returned 2 results, one of Prehistoric date and one from the Post Medieval Period. When the search was expanded to 1000m the search results increased to 32 – 4 of Prehistoric date, 1 of Early Medieval date, 1 of Medieval date, and 20 of Post Medieval date, 3 of Modern date, 2 of multiperiod date and 1 of unknown date. Of the 32 results 13 are for Listed Buildings.

3.1 Topography

The eastern site boundary is located along the Llangefni – Bodffordd Road and is bounded by hedgerows. It is located on the outskirts of the town of Llangefni. The site is currently in use as grazing within an enclosed field boundary system.

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. Originally sedimentary rocks formed in deep seas by chaotic deposition from underwater gravity slide. These rocks were sedimentary in origin, possibly chaotic flows of debris in a deep-marine environment but have subsequently undergone metamorphism”* (www.bgs.ac.uk).

The superficial geology is recorded as *“Till, Devensian - Diamicton. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions (U). These sedimentary deposits are glacial in origin. They are detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater, they can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial and inter-glacial periods during the Quaternary”* (www.bgs.ac.uk).

4.0 Scheme of Works - Methodology

4.1 Desk Based Research

A complete and coherent history of the site was compiled during the previous phase of works and this information will be integrated into this report. Should significant discoveries be made additional research will be undertaken to place the discovery within a typological, regional and national context.

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

4.2 Archaeological Strip, Map and Record

The ground works for the 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. 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 50% of discreet features such as pits/posthole fills (this may be increased to 100% should the features be of prehistoric date) and up to 10% of the fills of ditches/large linear features (this amount may be reduced when dealing with large boundary/agricultural features).

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.

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.

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 the land owner reserves the right to retain ownership of said artefacts.

Processed assemblages will be boxed according to issued guidelines and a register of contents compiled prior to deposition. 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 16th July 2018 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.

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
- Steel toe capped boots
- Hard Hat

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

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www.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

www.data.gov.uk/data/map-preview

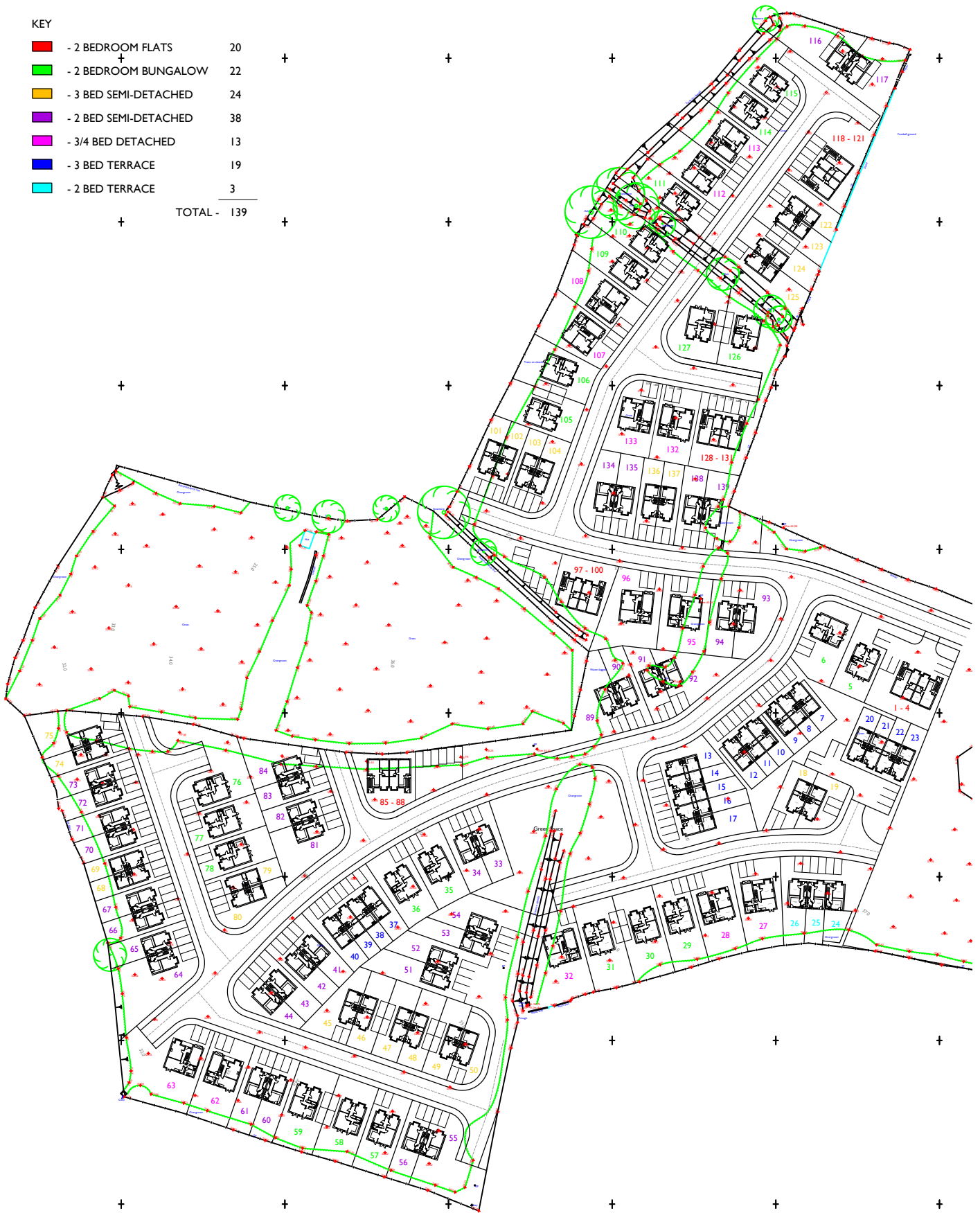
www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk

Appendix A.
Proposed Development Plans

KEY

■	- 2 BEDROOM FLATS	20
■	- 2 BEDROOM BUNGALOW	22
■	- 3 BED SEMI-DETACHED	24
■	- 2 BED SEMI-DETACHED	38
■	- 3/4 BED DETACHED	13
■	- 3 BED TERRACE	19
■	- 2 BED TERRACE	3

TOTAL - 139



Developed in a separate planning application and/or separate title.
On the same - yellowish.
On the same - greenish.
If in doubt - ask.
This drawing is the property of Russell Hughes and is not to be used for any other purpose without the written permission of Russell Hughes.

Client: Tyn Coed
DEVELOPMENT AT TYN COED,
LLANGEFNI, YNYS MON
Drawing: Master Site Plan DC
November 2017

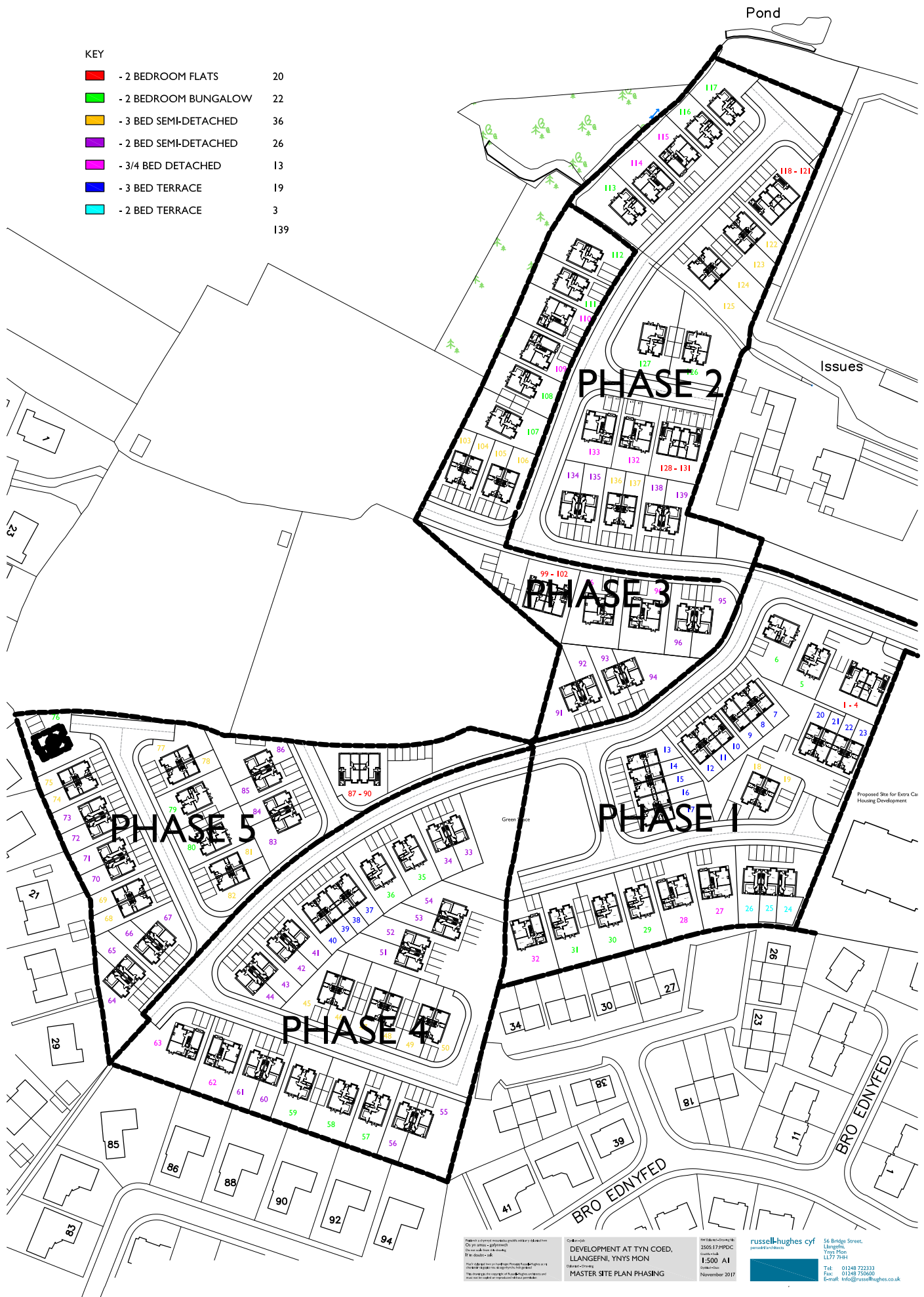
Masterplan: 2505-17-MPDC
Scale: 1:500 A1
November 2017

russell-hughes cyf
russell-hughes.co.uk

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Llangefni,
Ynys Mon
LL77 7BH
Tel: 01248 722333
Fax: 01248 750600
E-mail: info@russell-hughes.co.uk

KEY

■	- 2 BEDROOM FLATS	20
■	- 2 BEDROOM BUNGALOW	22
■	- 3 BED SEMI-DETACHED	36
■	- 2 BED SEMI-DETACHED	26
■	- 3/4 BED DETACHED	13
■	- 3 BED TERRACE	19
■	- 2 BED TERRACE	3
		139



Planneg cymuned o'r ymgyrchwr i ddarparu
O'r ymgyrchwr i ddarparu
O'r ymgyrchwr i ddarparu
O'r ymgyrchwr i ddarparu

DEVELOPMENT AT TYN COED,
LLANGEFNI, YNYS MON
MASTER SITE PLAN PHASING

2805/1244/PC
1:500 A1
November 2017

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pers@rhughes.co.uk

56 Bridge Street,
Llangefni,
Ynys Môn
LL77 7H4
Tel: 01248 722333
Fax: 01248 755000
Email: info@russellhughes.co.uk

Pond

KEY

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|-----|
| <div></div> | - 2 BEDROOM FLATS | 20 |
| <div></div> | - 2 BEDROOM BUNGALOW | 22 |
| <div></div> | - 3 BED SEMI-DETACHED | 36 |
| <div></div> | - 2 BED SEMI-DETACHED | 26 |
| <div></div> | - 3/4 BED DETACHED | 13 |
| <div></div> | - 3 BED TERRACE | 19 |
| <div></div> | - 2 BED TERRACE | 3 |
| | | 139 |

PHASE 2

PHASE 3








PHASE 5

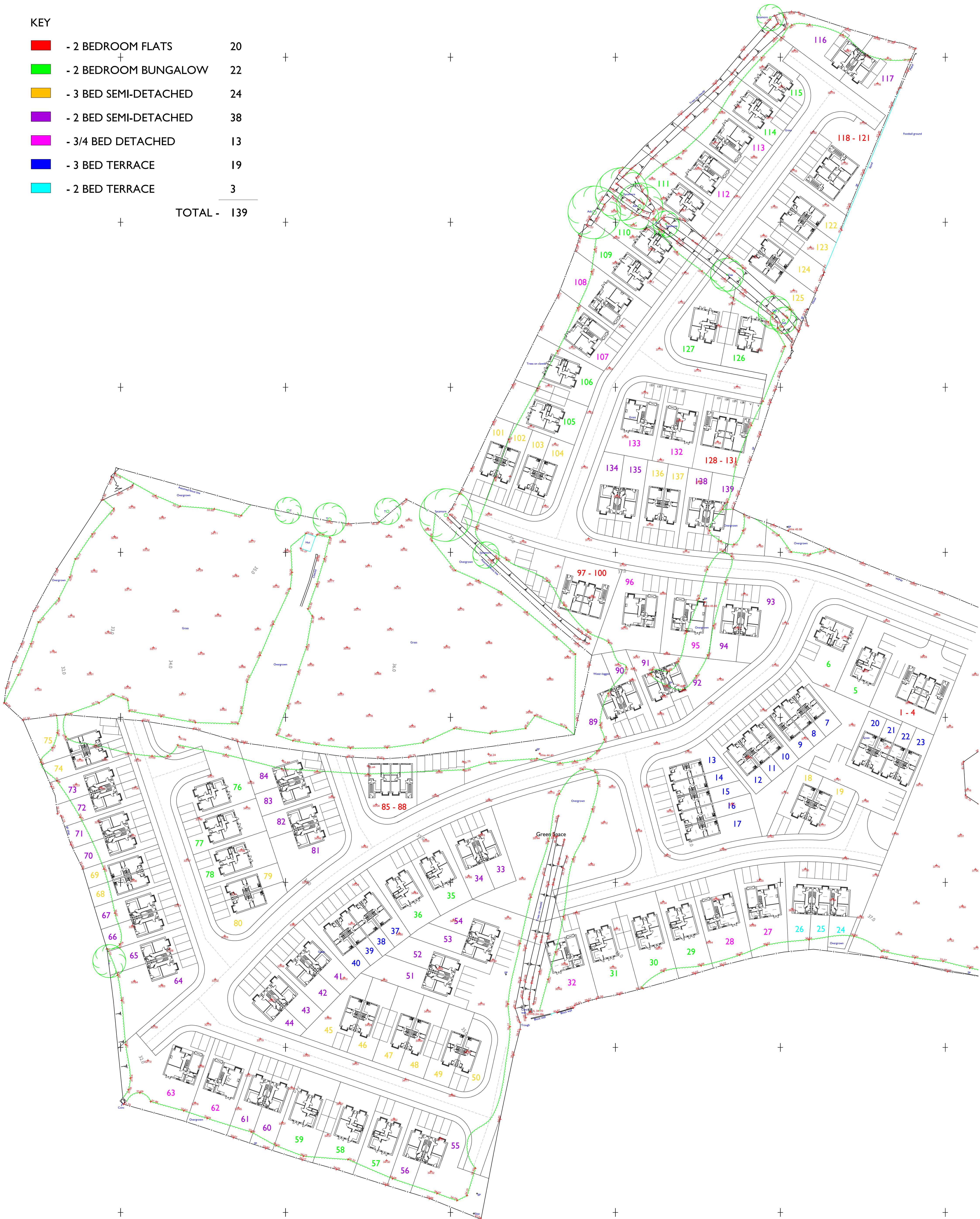
PHASE 1

PHASE 4

Proposed Site for Extra Cai Housing Development

KEY

	- 2 BEDROOM FLATS	20
	+	
	- 2 BEDROOM BUNGALOW	22
	- 3 BED SEMI-DETACHED	24
	- 2 BED SEMI-DETACHED	38
	- 3/4 BED DETACHED	13
	- 3 BED TERRACE	19
	- 2 BED TERRACE	3
TOTAL -		139



Peidwch â chymryd mesuriadau graddfa oddi ar y dyfyniad hwn.
Os yn amau - gofynnwch
Do not scale from this drawing
If in doubt - ask

Mae'r dyfyniad hwn yn hawffraint Penseiri Russell-Hughes ac ni
chaniateir ei gopïo neu ei atgynhyrchu heb ganiatâd

This drawing is the copyright of Russell-Hughes architects and
must not be copied or reproduced without permission

Cynllun - Job

DEVELOPMENT AT TYN COED,
LLANGEFNI, YNYS MON

Dyluniad - Drawing

MASTER SITE PLAN DC

Rhif Dyluniad - Drawing No.
2505:17:MPDC
Graddfa - Scale
1:500 A1
Dyddiad - Date
November 2017

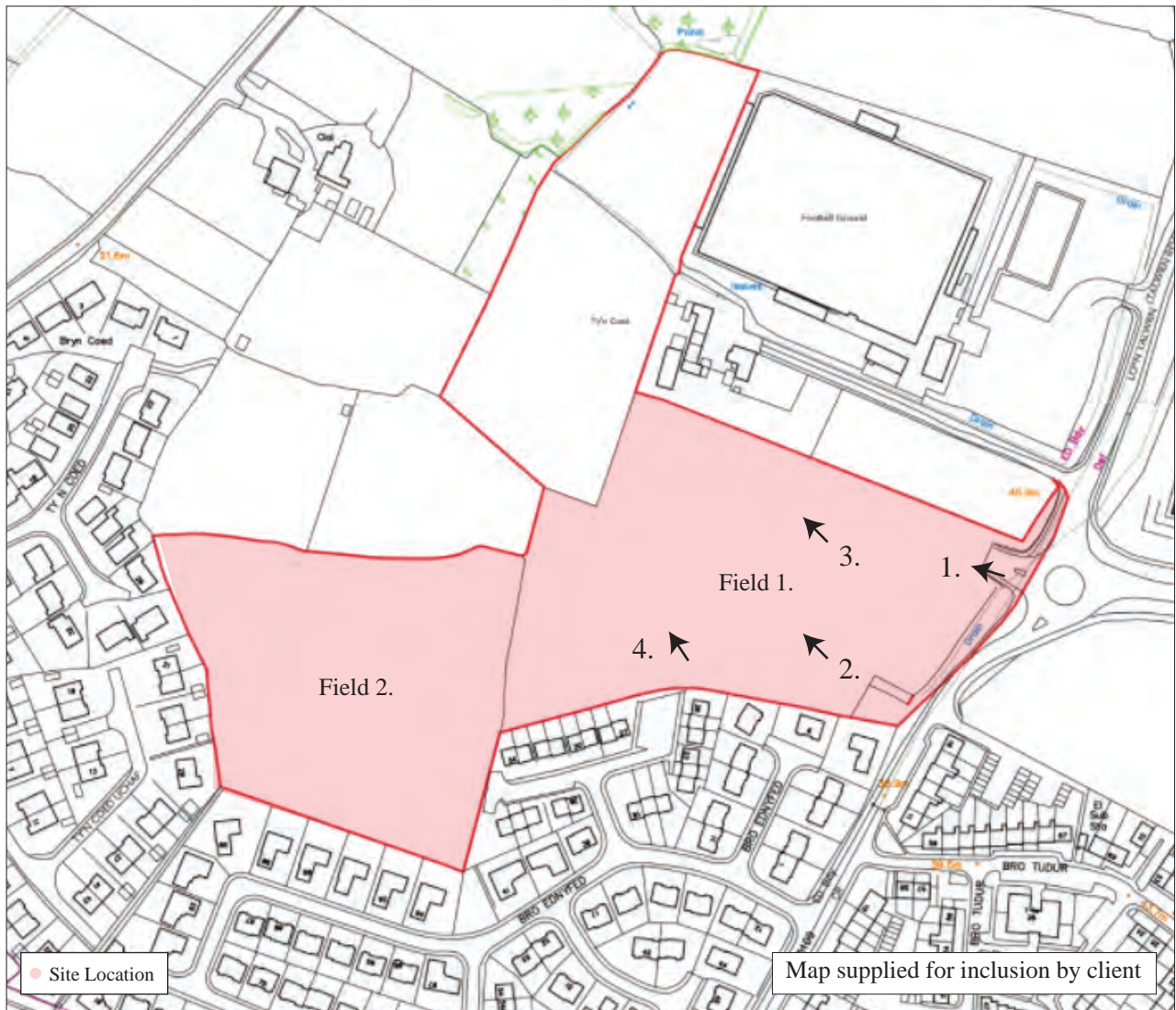
russell-hughes cyf
penseiri/architects

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Appendix B.

Location & Direction of Photographic Plates



Appendix B. Location and Direction of Photographic Plates

(Source: OS Open Data Mapping. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right [2018])

Appendix C.
Lithic Images and Descriptions

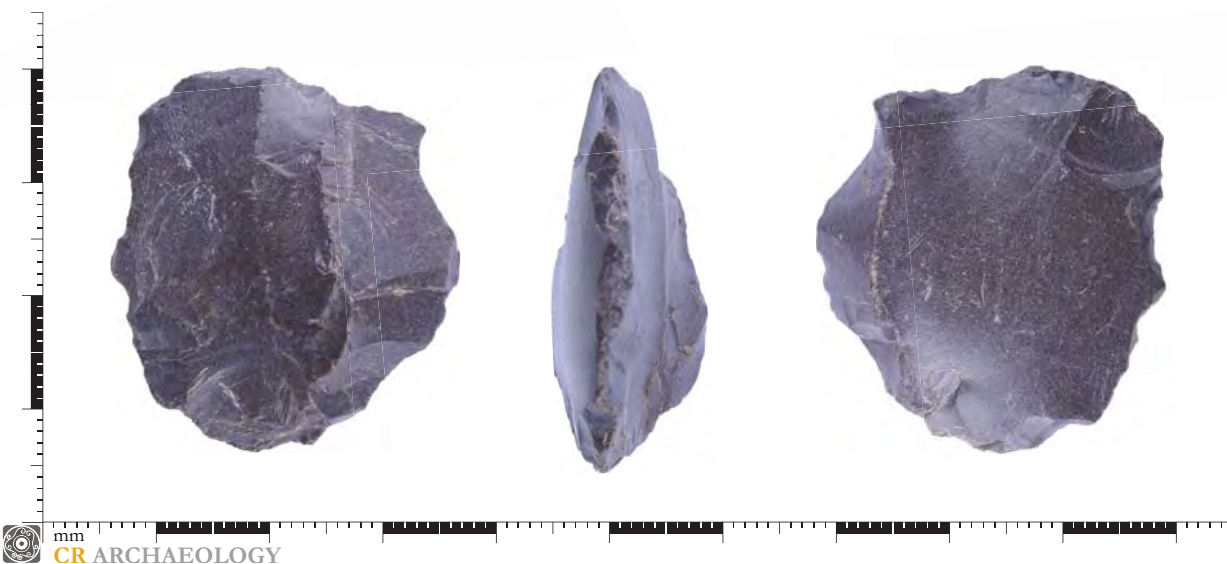
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Ty'n Coed	1	Ä	1	retouched blade	37.90	17.82	6.64	2.13	5.83	removed			Flint	10 YR 2/2	moderate	y	y		left side retouched/used, possible knife. High quality flint	
Ty'n Coed	1	Ä	2	tertiary flake	30.29	33.72	12.62	0.90	11.18	flat			Chert	5 Y 2/1	opaque				from multiplatform flake core	
Ty'n Coed	1	Ä	3	button scraper	22.14	21.69	9.67	1.02	5.52	battered	very worn	slight	Flint	10 YR 2/2	poor	y	y		invasive retouch around three sides	EBA
Ty'n Coed	1	Ä	4	spall	6.49	3.97	2.21	1.63	0.11			Fe stained	Flint	10 YR 6/6	moderate				ventral face Fe stained	
Ty'n Coed	1	Ä	5	secondary flake	29.89	18.86	8.65	1.58	5.47	cortical	very worn		Chert	N1	opaque		y		use on distal end	
Ty'n Coed	1	Ä	6	end scraper	33.03	23.74	10.11	1.39	10.16	removed	very worn	grey	Chert	5 YR 2/1	opaque	y	y		proximal left quadrant with retouch. Inverse retouch on left side	
Ty'n Coed	1	Ä	7	core scraper	24.84	19.47	12.88	1.28	6.08		worn	Fe stained	Flint	10 YR 7/4	opaque	y	y		fragment of irregular flake core re-used as a scraper	EBA
Ty'n Coed	1	Ä	8	core scraper	19.47	16.17	12.29	1.20	3.55		worn		Flint	10 YR 6/2	poor	y	y		fragment of irregular flake core re-used as a scraper	EBA
Ty'n Coed	1	Ä	9	tertiary flake	21.81	18.52	5.73	1.18	2.64	facetted		Fe stained	Flint	10 YR 7/4	opaque		y		some use along right side	
Ty'n Coed	1	Ä	10	worked lump	33.83	37.69	25.46	0.90	35.68		worn		Chert	5 Y 4/1	opaque				attempt at blade core along one edge	
Ty'n Coed	1	Ä	11	worked lump	40.13	24.52	21.86	1.64	36.22			slight	Chert	5 Y 2/1	opaque				rolled fragment with minimal removals, possible tested pebble	
Ty'n Coed	1	Ä	12	worked lump	36.90	33.45	20.51	1.10	18.30			grey	Chert	5 Y 2/1	opaque				banded chert	
Ty'n Coed	1	Ä	13	distal tertiary flake	26.01	19.00	5.31	1.37	2.68			grey	Chert	5 Y 2/1	opaque					
Ty'n Coed	1	Ä	14	distal tertiary blade	32.29	17.79	5.32	1.82	3.80				Chert	5 Y 4/1	opaque		y			
Ty'n Coed	1	Ä	15	worked lump	42.14	36.25	25.54	1.16	34.29				Chert	5 Y 4/1	opaque					

Site	Field	Context	Find Number	Type	Length	Width	Thickness	L/W	Weight	Platform	Cortical	Patination	Raw Material	Colour	Translucency	Retouch	Use	Heat	Comments	Date?
Ty'n Coed	1	Ä	16	secondary flake	21.76	18.55	4.93	1.17	2.75	cortical	very worn		Chert	N1	opaque				from opposed platform flake core	
Ty'n Coed	1	Ä	17	irregular core	24.95	26.53	20.94	0.94	20.10				Chert	5 Y 2/1	opaque				mixture of flake and bladelet removals on at least six surfaces	
Ty'n Coed	1	Ä	18	secondary flake fragment	32.89	14.25	6.78	2.31	3.13		worn	slight	Chert	N1	opaque				from chert band 33 mm wide	
Ty'n Coed	1	Ä	19	worked lump	38.70	24.42	16.84	1.58	15.85			grey	Chert	5 YR 4/1	opaque					
Ty'n Coed	1	Ä	20	secondary flake	28.99	16.93	9.70	1.71	4.93	cortical	very worn	grey	Chert	5 YR 2/1	opaque					
Ty'n Coed	1	Ä	21	secondary flake	36.65	27.22	11.95	1.35	13.64	flat	worn		Chert	5 Y 4/1	opaque					
Ty'n Coed	1	Ä	22	worked lump	33.83	28.26	14.96	1.20	13.78		very worn	grey	Chert	N1	opaque					
Ty'n Coed	1	Ä	23	worked lump	23.55	17.38	9.91	1.36	4.10		very worn	grey	Chert	5 YR 4/1	opaque				banded chert	
Ty'n Coed	1	Ä	24	secondary flake	26.51	16.10	7.06	1.65	3.07	flat	worn		Chert	5 Y 4/1	opaque		y			
Ty'n Coed	1	Ä	25	worked lump	17.60	11.91	11.50	1.48	2.54			grey	Chert							
Ty'n Coed	1	Ä	26	mid tertiary flake	17.63	13.55	4.49	1.30	1.18			grey	Chert	5 Y 2/1	opaque					
Ty'n Coed	1	Ä	27	blade core fragment	25.98	15.12	14.36	1.72	5.69			slight	Chert	5 YR 2/1	opaque				distal end of prismatic core	Late Meso
Ty'n Coed	1	Ä	28	worked lump	27.76	14.62	8.66	1.90	3.51			grey	Chert	5 Y 4/1	opaque					
Ty'n Coed	2	Ä	29	spall	11.73	4.84	3.32	2.42	0.17				Flint	10 YR 4/2	poor		y			
Ty'n Coed	2	Ä	30	thumbnail scraper	18.40	19.96	4.77	0.92	2.00	removed			Flint	10 YR 4/2	good	y	y		fine invasive retouch. Platform removed by inverse retouch	EBA

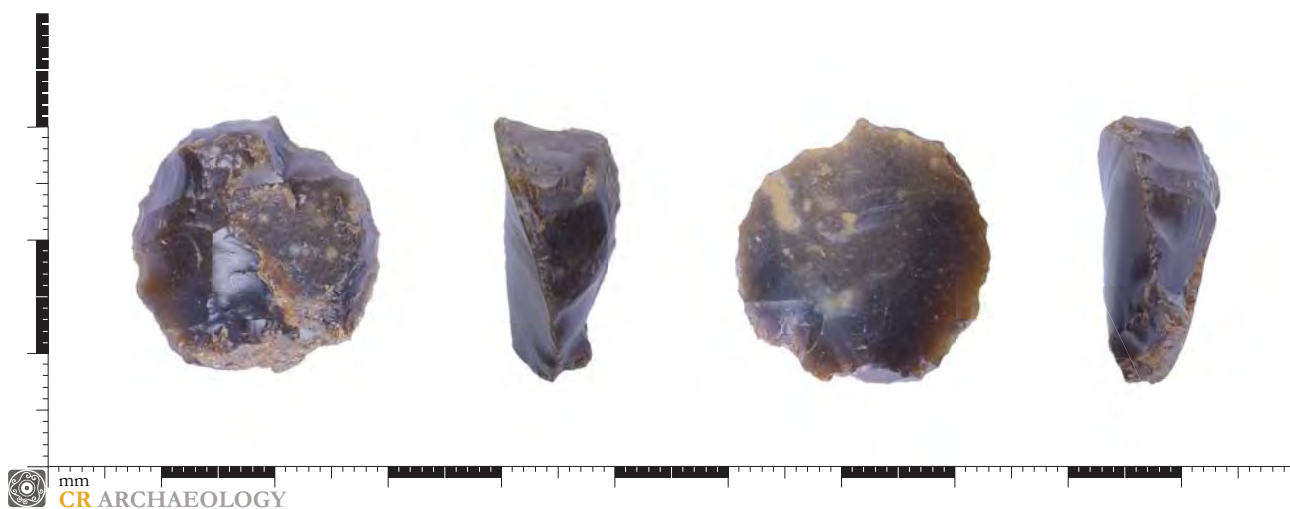
Site	Field	Context	Find Number	Type	Length	Width	Thickness	L/W	Weight	Platform	Cortical	Patination	Raw Material	Colour	Translucency	Retouch	Use	Heat	Comments	Date?
Ty'n Coed	2	Ä	31	point	31.08	18.04	4.91	1.72	2.49				Flint	10 YR 4/2	good	y	y		distal end defined by retouch to point, possible awl	
Ty'n Coed	2	Ä	32	proximal secondary flake	38.51	30.17	11.15	1.28	7.65	cortical	worn	cream	Flint	10 YR 4/2	moderate				burin "spall" struck from broken distal end removing the proximal end	
Ty'n Coed	2	Ä	33	secondary flake	18.62	26.03	9.40	0.72	2.92	point	worn		Flint	10 YR 4/2	moderate					
Ty'n Coed	2	Ä	34	distal secondary flake	25.43	14.15	3.47	1.80	1.64		worn		Flint	5 YR 3/4	moderate				hinge fracture	
Ty'n Coed	2	Ä	35	retouched tertiary flake	37.14	19.65	6.13	1.89	6.17	facetted			Flint	10 YR 2/2	good	y	y		both sides heavily damaged	
Ty'n Coed	2	Ä	36	obliquely blunted point	37.97	13.66	4.78	2.78	2.60	point		mixed	Flint	10 YR 8/2	opaque	y	y		banded flint blade with distal left end removed by retouch. Some use damage on right side	Early Meso
Ty'n Coed	2	Ä	37	mid tertiary flake	30.99	18.78	6.85	1.65	4.53				Chert	5 Y 2/1	opaque		y			
Ty'n Coed	2	Ä	38	worked lump	21.29	18.13	11.50	1.17	4.48				Chert	5 YR 2/1	opaque					



SF 1. (Field 1) Flint - Retouched Flake



SF 2. (Field 1) Chert - Tertiary Flake



SF 3. (Field 1) Flint - Button Scraper



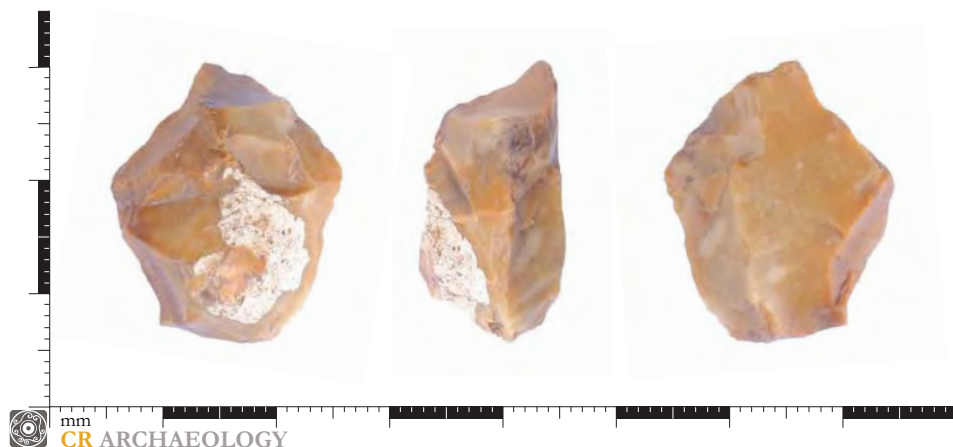
SF 4. (Field 1) Flint - Spall



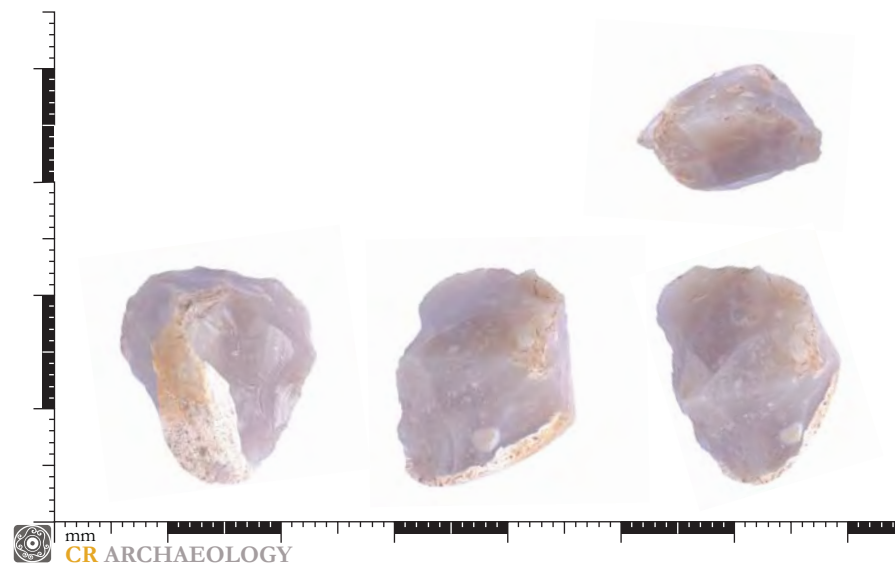
SF 5. (Field 1) Chert - Secondary Flake



SF 6. (Field 1) Chert - End Scraper



SF 7. (Field 1) Flint - Core Scraper



SF 8. (Field 1) Flint - Core Scraper



SF 9. (Field 1) Flint - Tertiary Flake



SF 10. (Field 1) Chert - Worked Lump



SF 11. (Field 1) Chert - Worked Lump



SF 12. (Field 1) Chert - Worked Lump



SF 13. (Field 1) Chert - Distal Tertiary Flake



SF 14. (Field 1) Chert - Distal Tertiary Blade



SF 15. (Field 1) Chert - Worked Lump



SF 16. (Field 1) Chert - Secondary Flake



SF 17. (Field 1) Chert - Irregular Core



SF 18. (Field 1) Chert - Secondary Flake Fragment



SF 19. (Field 1) Chert - Worked Lump



SF 20. (Field 1) Chert - Secondary Flake



SF 21. (Field 1) Chert - Secondary Flake



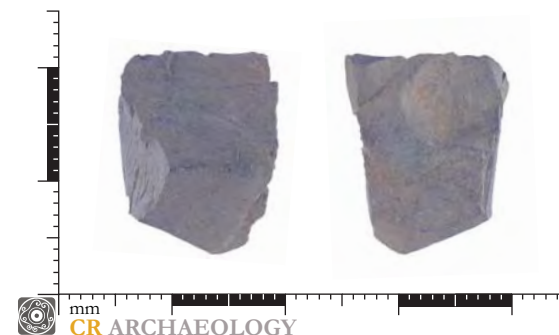
SF 22. (Field 1) Chert - Worked Lump



SF 23. (Field 1) Chert - Worked Lump



SF 24. (Field 1) Chert - Secondary Flake



SF 25. (Field 1) Chert - Worked Lump



SF 26. (Field 1) Chert - Mid Tertiary Flake



SF 27. (Field 1) Chert - Blade Core Fragment



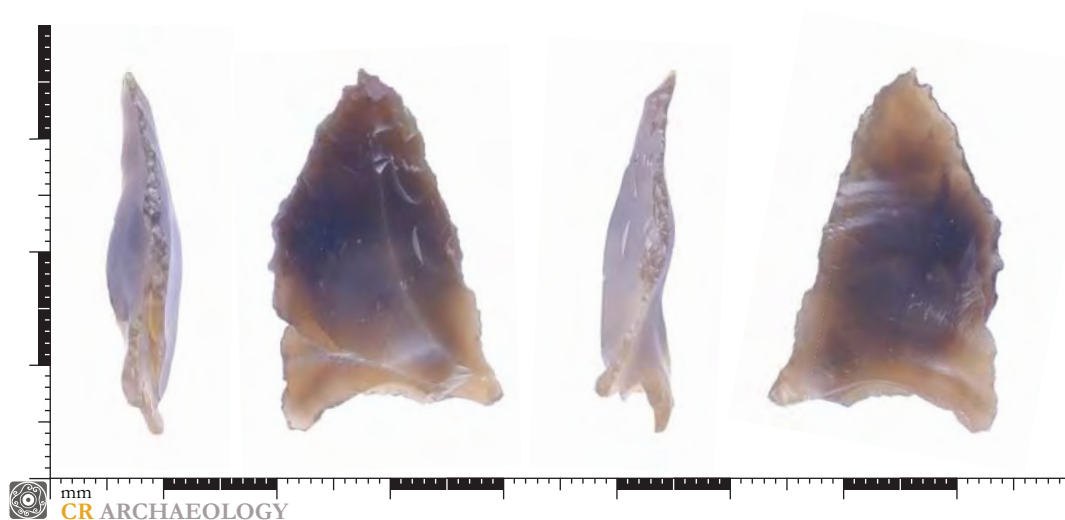
SF 28. (Field 1) Chert - Worked Lump



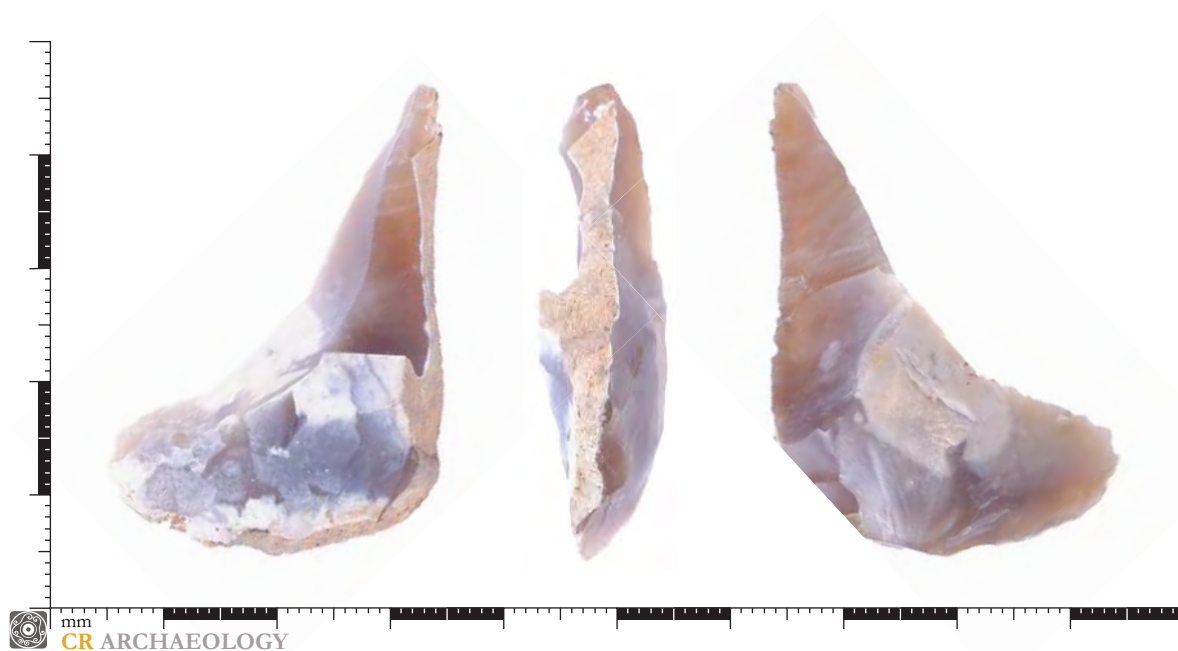
SF 29. (Field 2) Flint - Spall



SF 30. (Field 2) Flint - Thumbnail Scraper



SF 31. (Field 2) Flint - Point, Possible Awl



SF 32. (Field 2) Flint - Proximal Secondary Flake



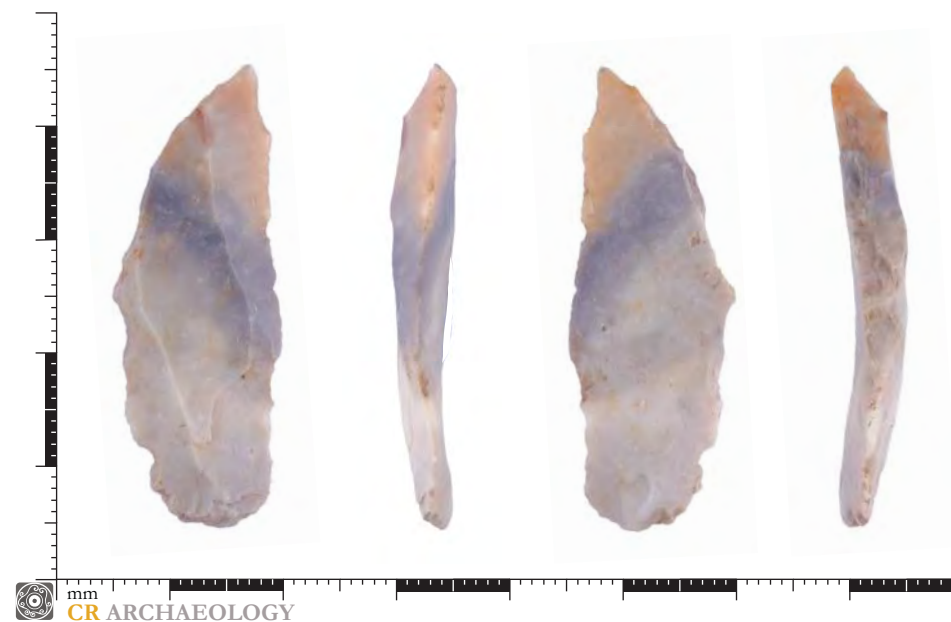
SF 33. (Field 2) Flint - Secondary Flake



SF 34. (Field 2) Flint - Distal Secondary Flake



SF 35. (Field 2) Flint - Retouched Tertiary Flake



SF 36. (Field 2) Flint - Obliquely Blunted Point



SF 37. (Field 2) Chert



SF 38. (Field 2) Chert