

Results of Archaeological Works at
Ysgol y Bont/ Ysgol Gyfun Llangefni,
Llangefni

NGR SH 245300 375600

Report Number CR27-2012



C.R Archaeology

Compiled by C. Rees & M. Jones
on Behalf of Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn

Results of Archaeological Works at Ysgol y Bont/ Ysgol Gyfun Llangefni, Llangefni

Planning Reference Number:

34LPA121M/CC/ECON

National Grid Reference:

SH 245300 375600

Client:

Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn

Report Author:

Catherine Rees & Matthew Jones

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1.0 Introduction

C.R Archaeology were instructed by Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn to conduct archaeological works at the above property in compliance with planning conditions placed on the development (Planning Reference 34LPA121M/CC/ECON, GAPS reference D1575).

A specification was written following a discussion with Development Control Archaeologist Jenny Emmett of GAPS (24th July 2012 & email 25th July 2012) as a methodology for a programme of works relating to a “Design Brief for Archaeological Mitigation D1575” prepared by GAPS on the 9th July 2012. The Archaeological Specification is included as Appendix A.

The site is situated within the urban centre of Llangefni, the administrative centre for Anglesey which is located at the approximate centre of the island (Figure 1). The proposed development lies within the campus of Ysgol Gyfun Llangefni and comprised the school's playing fields, hard tennis courts and an area of scrub which was formally the school gardens (Figure 2).

Planning permission has been sought to allow the erection of a Special Educational Needs School on the site. The proposed site will include a purpose-designed, sustainable school together with associated drainage, access, infrastructure, parking, sports/play areas and landscaping.

Two phases of archaeological works have previously been carried out at the site. A geophysical survey (Marsh 2011) identified a number of anomalies within the site area and a programme of evaluation trenching was undertaken. Nine trenches were excavated and no archaeological features were identified (Duffy 2012).

A watching brief was conducted as a third phase of works and concentrated on areas of the site which had not previously been evaluated. No archaeological features or remains were uncovered during this phase of works. The area in which the top soil stripping was monitored had been previously disturbed as was evidenced by the concrete foundations of a modern building.

2.0 Project Aims

This scheme of works aimed to monitor groundworks on a partial basis to identify, assess the survival, character and date of any archaeological remains and to excavate/record any archaeological remains uncovered.

It aimed to fulfil the mitigation criteria for archaeological works as specified in “Design Brief for Archaeological Mitigation” prepared by GAPS on the 9th July 2012.

3.0 Scheme of Works – Methodology

The methodology employed at the site conformed to The Institute for Archaeologists: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Revised 2008).

3.1 Desk Based Research

A site history had previously been compiled by L-P Archaeology as an element of a previous phase of works and this work was not be duplicated. As no archaeological remains were encountered no further desk-based research was undertaken.

3.2 Archaeological Watching Brief

As mentioned above previous archaeological works had been conducted at the site and following a discussion with Jenny Emmett of GAPS (24th July 2012 and an email dated 25th July 2012) it was not deemed necessary for the area of the new school footprint to be monitored further due to the negative results of the evaluation trenching in this area (Duffy 2012).

The watching brief concentrated on the areas of the development which had not previously been evaluated and covered the area of the new football pitch and the scrubland area to the south-west. The area was stripped down to natural using a mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. A C.R Archaeology staff member was present during the soil stripping of the area. Due to the volume of soil removed it was not possible to have the whole area open at one time. It was therefore agreed with Jenny Emmett of GAPS that an area would be stripped and photographed, and should no archaeological remains be encountered then that area of land would be used to store the material removed from the next area to be stripped. In this manner the stripping of the whole area was observed but the area was not all open at any one time.

Fieldwork was conducted Matthew Jones of C.R Archaeology.

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 be made in accordance with the English Heritage *Field Recording Manual*. Sample forms can be provided on request. The written record comprised completed *pro-forma* record sheets.

As no archaeological remains were encountered a drawn record was not created.

A high-resolution 13mp Sony Alpha digital camera was used to create a photographic record of the site. In the absence of archaeological features this record comprised of general site photographs.

Details concerning subject and direction of view were recorded in a photographic register and 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

Although contingency measures were in place in this instance no action was taken due to the negative results of the watching brief.

3.2.3 Recovery, Processing and Curation of Artefactual Material

No artefactual material was recovered during the course of this watching brief.

3.2.4 Archive Compilation

All records created during the fieldwork have been checked for consistency and accuracy and will form part of the *Primary Site Archive (PI)* (EH 2006). The archive contains all data collected. It is ordered, indexed, adequately documented, internally consistent, secure, quantified, and conforms 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 was 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).

Any archive/artefactual material created/discovered during this archaeological project will be deposited at Oriel Môn, Llangefni. Archive material will be deposited in accordance with the museum’s terms and conditions for archive deposition.

3.3 Timetable for Proposed Works

Fieldwork at Ysgol Gyfun Llangefni commenced on the 5th September and was concluded on the 7th September. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services were informed of the exact site days to allow monitoring of works.

3.4 Staffing

The project was managed by Catherine Rees (BA (Archaeology), MA (Archaeology), PgDip (Historic Environment Conservation) and site work was conducted by Matthew Jones (BA (Archaeology & Welsh History), MA (Archaeological Practice)).

3.5 Monitoring

The project was monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services. The monitor was given prior notice of the commencement of the fieldwork.

GAPS were notified in writing of the commencement dates for archaeological site work and GAPS were updated with 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.

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

- Safety Helmets (EN397)
- Hi-visibility vests (EN471)
- Safety footwear – steel toecap and mid-sole boots and Wellingtons (EN345-47)

All staff will have passed at least a CITB health and safety test at least operative level and will carry a Construction Related Organisation (CRO) White Card for Archaeological Technician (Code 5363) or a Site Visitor card.

C.R Archaeology staff also complied with any Health and Safety Policy or specific on-site

instructions provided by the client or their appointed Principal contractor 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. This report contains a site plan showing the locations of photographs taken.

As specifically detailed in the Design Brief supplied by GAPS this report includes:

- A copy of the design brief and agreed specification
- A location plan
- No features or finds were recorded and therefore there is no drawn or written record included
- 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 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 fieldwork, and following consultation with Anglesey Archives should significant archaeological remains be encountered a PDF version will be sent for deposition in their Llangefni offices.

A short article will be submitted to the Archaeology in Wales Journal and the site archive including copies of all photographs in RAW and Tiff format will be deposited at Oriel Môn.

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 Specification.

4.0 Geographical and Geological Background

4.1 Topography

Ysgol Llangefni is located on the outskirts of the town of Llangefni in the central area of Anglesey. Llangefni originated as a market town for the surrounding agricultural areas and was a relatively minor settlement prior to the 18th Century. With the creation of the London to Holyhead Road the town rose in prominence and in the 1880's Llangefni replaced Beumaris as the county town of the island (Haslam et al 2009: 180).

4.2 Geology

The bedrock for the area is described as “*Clwyd Limestone Group - Limestone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 327 to 344 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow carbonate seas*”. The superficial geology for the area is described 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*” (www.bgs.ac.uk).

5.0 Historical Background

As the archaeological watching brief was the third phase of archaeological works at the site background research had previously been undertaken. It was therefore not felt to be necessary to duplicate this work and the following section is taken from a report produced by J. Duffy on behalf of L-P: Archaeology (2012: 08).

“There has been little archaeological work in the immediate vicinity of the site but continued development on the island has shown Neolithic and later evidence.

A Neolithic stone axe is recorded in the vicinity of the County Hospital, Llangefni and a Bronze Age looped palstave has also been recovered in Llangefni (RCAHMW 1937).

Surviving settlement evidence in Llangefni dates from the mid 16th century with Plas Llangefni house (RCAHMW 1937). The proposed development site is to the west of the centre of the town and is recorded as open fields on the 1887-1888 Ordnance Survey (OS) map. Later editions, from 1901 onwards, show the development of a school on the site with further development in the surrounding area in the second half of the 20th century.

Ahead of the trial trenching a geophysical survey, using magnetometry and resistivity, was undertaken on the site (MARSH 2011). The survey identified various positive anomalies as discrete and linear features. These are indicative of in-filled features such as pits and ditches. A series of positive and negative linear anomalies were also identified in the northern half of the site indicating possible ditch and bank features. A more detailed description of the methods and results of the geophysical survey can be read in the full report (Marsh 2011)” (Duffy 2012: 08).

6.0 Results of Archaeological Fieldwork

Three recognisable soil horizons were identified within the area. The upper layer (01) was composed of turf/top soil layer which was approximately (0.20 - 0.41m in thickness). This layer was heavily disturbed and a large amount of modern dumping was evident. A single can of Corona shady was identified with a use by date of 09/1983 was the earliest identifiable artefact recovered. Wrappers and rubbish from later periods were found below this can which indicate the mixed nature of this layer. Context (02) was a subsoil layer identified beneath Context (01). It was a mid brown silty clay layer which like the topsoil contained modern material. The thickness of the subsoil was 0.15m – 0.22m. The natural (Context 03) was a compact yellowy brown clay with frequent subangular stone inclusions. The natural was reached at a depth of between 0.35 – 0.60m.

Five modern features were recorded during the stripping (see accompanying CD and figure 3) – four of which were standing structures. All date from the late 20th century and appear to have been used as storage for the school as they appeared to have no services attached to them. Based on appearance and materials it is believed that the construction date for these features was between the 1970's early 80's. It is unclear exactly when the structures went out of use but it is thought that they had a limited life cycle. After they fell out of use these structures became a focus for antisocial behaviour as a number of used syringes and drinking paraphernalia were found around one of the buildings.

The fifth structure was a cast concrete figure eight structure with an outflow pipe at its south east corner which is believed to have been a pond. It is thought to be roughly contemporary with the aforementioned structures.

No archaeological features were present on the site.

7.0 Conclusion

No archaeological features or artefactual material was present at the site. This is in-keeping with the results of the previous phase of works conducted, although it is also possible that any remains have been destroyed by the erection of the modern structures detailed above.

8.0 Bibliography

- AAF. 2007. *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*
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Websites (Consulted 20/09/2012)

www.bgs.ac.uk

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1.0 Introduction

C.R Archaeology have been instructed by Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn to conduct archaeological works at the above property in compliance with planning conditions placed on the development (Planning Reference 34LPA121M/CC/ECON, GAPS reference D1575).

This specification has been written following a discussion with Development Control Archaeologist Jenny Emmett of GAPS (24th July 2012 & email 25th July 2012) as a methodology for a programme of works relating to a “Design Brief for Archaeological Mitigation D1575” prepared by GAPS on the 9th July 2012.

The site is situated within the urban centre of Llangefni, the administrative centre for Anglesey which is located at the approximate centre of the island (Figure 1). The proposed development lies within the campus of Ysgol Gyfun Llangefni and comprises the school's playing fields, hard tennis courts and an area of scrub which was formally the school gardens (Figure 2).

Planning permission has been sought to allow the erection of a Special Educational Needs School on the site. The proposed site will include a purpose-designed, sustainable school together with associated drainage, access, infrastructure, parking, sports/play areas and landscaping.

Two phases of archaeological works have previously been carried out at the site. A geophysical survey (Marsh 2011) identified a number of anomalies within the site area and a programme of evaluation trenching was undertaken. Nine trenches were excavated and no archaeological features were identified (Duffy 2012). This specification has been written prior to the commencement of a third phase of works – an archaeological watching brief concentrating on areas which have not previously been evaluated.

2.0 Project Aims

This scheme of works aims to monitor groundworks on a partial basis to identify, assess the survival, character and date of any archaeological remains and to excavate/record any archaeological remains uncovered.

It aims to fulfil the mitigation criteria for archaeological works as specified in “Design Brief for Archaeological Mitigation” prepared by GAPS on the 9th July 2012.

3.0 Brief Historical Background

As this is the third phase of archaeological works background research has previously been undertaken. It was not felt necessary to duplicate this work and the following section is taken from a report produced by J. Duffy on behalf of L-P: Archaeology (2012: 08).

“There has been little archaeological work in the immediate vicinity of the site but continued development on the island has shown Neolithic and later evidence.

A Neolithic stone axe is recorded in the vicinity of the County Hospital, Llangefni and a Bronze Age looped palstave has also been recovered in Llangefni (RCAHMW 1937).

Surviving settlement evidence in Llangefni dates from the mid 16th century with Plas Llangefni house (RCAHMW 1937). The proposed development site is to the west of the centre of the town and is recorded as open fields on the 1887-1888 Ordnance Survey (OS) map. Later editions, from 1901 onwards, show the development of a school on the site with further development in the surrounding area in the second half of the 20th century.

Ahead of the trial trenching a geophysical survey, using magnetometry and resistivity, was undertaken on the site (MARSH 2011). The survey identified various positive anomalies as discrete and linear features. These are indicative of in-filled features such as pits and ditches. A series of positive and negative linear anomalies were also identified in the northern half of the site indicating possible ditch and bank features. A more detailed description of the methods and results of the geophysical survey can be read in the full report (Marsh 2011)” (Duffy 2012: 08).

4.0 Scheme of Works – Methodology

The methodologies employed will conform to The Institute for Archaeologists: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Revised 2008).

4.1 Desk Based Research

A site history has been previously compiled by L-P Archaeology as an element of a previous phase of works and this work will not be duplicated. If archaeological remains are encountered then further desk-based research will be undertaken to place the remains in their regional and chronological context but no additional work will be undertaken prior to the commencement of works.

4.2 Archaeological Watching Brief

As mentioned above previous archaeological works have been conducted at the site and following a discussion with Jenny Emmett of GAPS (24th July 2012 and an email dated 25th July 2012) it is not deemed necessary for the area of the new school footprint to be monitored further due to the negative results of the evaluation trenching in this area (Duffy 2012).

The watching brief will concentrate on the areas of the development which have not previously been evaluated and will cover the area of the new football pitch and the scrubland area to the south-west of this. A C.R Archaeology staff member will be present during the topsoil stripping of the area or will conduct a site visit following the fresh stripping of the site and conduct a walkover of the area to identify any archaeological features. No machinery may track over the site prior to this inspection. If archaeological remains are encountered then work will cease in the specific area containing the remains and they will be cordoned off to allow excavation by C.R Archaeology staff.

Where bedrock/natural is reached or when modern destruction of any remains is evident further monitoring will not be necessary. This will be confirmed with GAPS before C.R Archaeology ceases monitoring. If the area is not reduced to natural during the topsoil strip C.R Archaeology will return to the site and conduct intermittent monitoring of the service trenches prior to the laying of services. Due to the intermittent nature of this work in order to ensure that all works can be covered Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn will give 48 hours notice of the commencement of works applicable for archaeological monitoring. C.R Archaeology will notify Jenny Emmett of GAPS when they will be visiting site and if any significant archaeological features are uncovered.

Any archaeological features, structures or remains identified in the course of the excavation will be trowel cleaned by hand. Investigation of such features, structures or deposits will be sufficient to determine their character, date, significance and quality. 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. For larger features a sample of up to 40 litres 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 by Catherine Rees and/or Matthew Jones of C.R Archaeology. Both staff members are qualified, experienced archaeologists and cv's can be provided on request. Additional staff can be brought in as required and all staff members will have experience equivalent to AIfA level and cv's can be provided on request.

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 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 13mp 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 in the event of a negative result.

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

In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered site work will cease with immediate effect. 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 (IfA 2008)* 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 (IfA 2008).

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 will be prepared prior to the post-excavation phase of works.

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.

Following analysis all archaeological material recovered will be deposited in Oriel Môn Museum. Processed assemblages will be boxed according to issued guidelines and a register of contents compiled prior to deposition.

The works will be carried out in accordance with The Institute for Archaeologists: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Revised 2008).

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.

Any archive/artefactual material created/discovered during this archaeological project will be deposited at Oriel Môn, Llangefni. 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 works at Ysgol Gyfun Llangefni will commence as soon as possible. Work will be carried out on a day rate basis and staff will attend site as necessary. Additional time will be allotted as necessary for archive research, report compilation and site archiving. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services will be informed of the exact site days to allow monitoring of works.

C.R Archaeology will be informed a minimum of 48 hours in advance of any excavation taking place. C.R Archaeology will then inform GAPS of the proposed works.

4.4 Staffing

The project will be managed by Catherine Rees (BA (Archaeology), MA (Archaeology), PgDip (Historic Environment Conservation)). All staff will have a skill set equivalent to the IfA AIfA level. C.Vs for all staff employed on the project can be provided on request. All projects are carried out in accordance with IfA *Standard and Guidance* documents.

4.5 Monitoring

The project will be subject to monitoring by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services. The monitor will be given prior notice of the commencement of the fieldwork. 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.

GAPS will be notified in writing of the commencement dates for archaeological site work and GAPS will be updated with the results of all further works conducted as watching briefs. This will be initially as an email with attached JPEG photographs and when required further interim reports will be compiled.

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:

- Safety Helmets (EN397)
- Hi-visibility vests (EN471)
- Safety footwear – steel toecap and mid-sole boots and Wellingtons (EN345-47)

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

All staff will have passed at least a CITB health and safety test at least operative level and will carry a Construction Related Organisation (CRO) White Card for Archaeological Technician (Code 5363) or a Site Visitor card.

C.R Archaeology staff will also comply with any Health and Safety Policy or specific on-site instructions provided by the client or their appointed Principal contractor 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. The report will contain a site plan showing the locations of photographs taken.

As specifically detailed in the Design Brief supplied by GAPS the report will include:

- A copy of the design brief and 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 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 fieldwork, and following consultation with Anglesey Archives should significant archaeological remains be encountered a PDF version will be sent for deposition in their Llangefni offices.

A short article will be submitted to the Archaeology in Wales Journal and the site archive including copies of all photographs in RAW and Tiff format will be deposited at Oriel Môn.

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 Specification.

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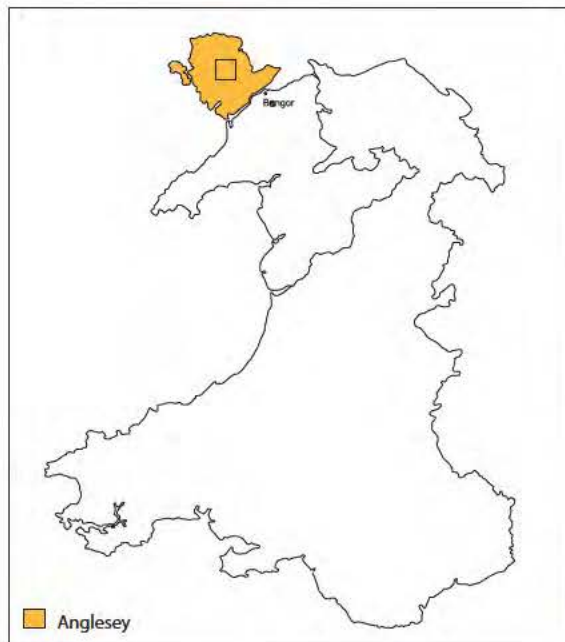


Figure 1. Ysgol Gyfun Llangefni Location Map (Source OS Open Data Mapping)



Figure 2. Proposed Works at Ysgol Gyfun Llangfni. Archaeological Monitoring Will Concentrate on the Football Field and Area to the South West



Figure 3. Map Showing Location of Modern Features Within Proposed Playing Field Area (Features Drawn in Black)