Results of Archaeological Works at

Mon & Menai Sustainable Travel Park & Ride, Llanfairpwll (A55 Junction 8)

NGR SH 253970 372160

Report Number CR29-2012

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

Results of Archaeological Works at
Mon & Menai Sustainable Travel Park & Ride, Llanfairpwll (A55 Junction 8)

Planning Reference Number:	N/A
National Grid Reference:	SH 253970 372160
Client:	Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn
Report Author:	Catherine Rees & Matthew Jones
Report Number:	CR29-2012
Date:	12/10/2012

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1.0 Introduction

C.R Archaeology were instructed by Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn to conduct archaeological works at the above location in compliance with planning conditions placed on the development (GAPS reference D1704).

A specification (CR24-2012 included as Appendix A) was written following a discussion with Development Control Archaeologist Ashley Batten of GAPS (4th September 2012) as a methodology for a programme of works relating to an email sent to the client.

The site is situated near Llanfairpwll along the A5025 Llanfair to Benllech road near junction 8 of the A55 (Figure 1). The proposed development lies adjacent to the A5025 and was believed to have been at least partially disturbed during earlier phases of road works. This scheme of works is intended to clarify the nature and extent of any site disturbance and to inform further planning conditions.

Planning permission has been sought to allow the construction of a car park for 80 vehicles as part of a park and ride scheme (Figure 2). The site is located approximately 50m from a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Ty Mawr). The landscape setting of this monument is considered to be of significance and it is intended that this effect be mitigated through the use of photomontage. The results of this work are included on the accompanying CD as Appendix B. This works has been conducted by Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn.

The work was conducted in two phases. During the first phase of works five 2m x2m test pits were hand excavated. The test pits were spaced along the central length of the site at intervals of approximately 10m. The results of this phase were inconclusive and although two of the five test pits showed signs of disturbance it was not sufficient to confirm the extent of disturbance at the site. It was therefore necessary that a second phase of work be carried out. This phase consisted of the machine excavation of four 2m x 20m evaluation trenches. The results of this phase of work showed extensive disturbance and it was evident that the majority, if not all, of the site had been previously stripped down to the natural and covered with slate waste. There was no evidence of the survival of any archaeological material and the likelihood of such material surviving on the site is considered to be extremely low.

2.0 Project Aims

This scheme of works aimed to assess the archaeological potential of the area and to clarify the level of disturbance caused by previous developments in the area – specifically to investigate the suggestion that the site was utilised as a compound during road building in the 1990's.

The works aimed to assess the survival, character and date of any archaeological remains which may be uncovered.

3.0 Scheme of Works – Methodology

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

3.1 Desk Based Research

A comprehensive study of the area had been undertaken by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT Document 688) and it was not felt necessary to duplicate this work. Relevant passages from this document have been included in this final report. In addition to this a search of the Gwynedd HER was conducted which covered a radius of 500m and a visit was made to the Anglesey Record Office, Llangefni to source historical maps. These were utilised to place the site in its historical context.

As no archaeological remains were encountered further desk-based research was not undertaken.

3.2 Test Pits

As discussed with Ashley Batten of GAPS (4th September 2012) the site works initially commenced with the hand excavation of five 2m x 2m test pits. The exact location of these test pits could not be documented prior to the commencement of works as the vegetation on the site dictated the test pit placement. It was aimed that the test pits be located as close to the central site axis as possible and will be excavated at 10m intervals.

All test pits were excavated until the natural was reached. Where modern hard standing was reached it was removed in order to ascertain the depth of disturbance. The deposits within the test pits were recorded using pro-forma record sheets and a photographic record of each test pit was created.

The test pitting was not intended as an archaeological exercise and the pits were excavated in order to establish the level of disturbance on site. A two phase approach to field work at the site was adopted because of access difficulties created by the trees across the plot and the test pits were intended to help inform the location of trenches and minimise the amount of felling required.

The location of the test pits is shown on Figure 3.

Fieldwork was conducted by Matthew Jones of C.R Archaeology. All staff members will have experience equivalent to AIfA level and cv's can be provided on request.

3.3 Evaluation Trenching

Four evaluation trenches each measuring 20m x 2m were excavated using a mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket. All machine excavation was supervised by Catherine Rees of C.R Archaeology. The trenches were excavated until an archaeological horizon or the bedrock/natural is reached. In the event of modern hard standing (i.e slate waste) being uncovered the modern deposit was removed to assess the survival of underlying deposits. Where a concrete base was uncovered this was not removed.

The location of the evaluation trenches was be informed by the results of the test pitting and were agreed with GAPS prior to the commencement of this phase of works. The locations of these trenches is shown on Figure 3.

All evaluation trenches were hand cleaned to ensure that no archaeological features were present but it was evident that the natural had been disturbed in all four trenches.

3.3.1 Recording

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

Due to the level of disturbance and the lack of any archaeological features a drawn record was not produced although measured sketch plans showing the location of modern features were produced.

A high-resolution 13mp Sony Alpha digital camera was used to create a photographic record of the site. This comprised of photographs of each trench showing a representative section and a general view of the trench. Included in each photograph was an appropriate scale, north arrow and a record board detailing the site name, number and trench number.

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

3.3.2 Additional Mitigation/Contingency Measures

No additional mitigation/contingency measures were necessary during the site works.

3.3.3 Recovery, Processing and Curation of Artefactual Material

No artefactual material was recovered from the site.

3.3.4 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. 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).

3.4 Timetable for Proposed Works

Site works for Phase 1 (test pitting) commenced on Monday 10th September 2012 and took 5 days. Phase 2 (evaluation trenching) was commenced on Monday 8th October 2012 and was undertaken over 2 days.

3.5 Staffing

The project was managed by Matthew Jones (BA (Archaeology & Welsh History), MA (Archaeological Practice) and the site works were carried out by Matthew Jones and Catherine Rees of C.R Archaeology. All staff 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.

3.6 Monitoring

The project will be subject to monitoring by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services. Gwynedd

Archaeological Planning Services were informed of the exact site days to allow monitoring of works and a site visit was made by Jenny Emmett on Tuesday 9th October.

3.7 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:

- 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 have passed 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.

3.8 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 will include:

- A copy of the agreed specification
- A location plan
- A plan showing the locations of test pits and evaluation trenches
- All identified features on an appropriately scaled site plan

- A copy of the interim report for previous phases of work
- 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. Cadw have also been kept informed of the fieldwork results and a PDF version of the report will be submitted to the Monument Inspector.

3.8.1 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

The site is located on the "*inland buffer zone to the Menai Strait which reflects much of the typical undulating landscape of Anglesey. The majority of the area consists of improved grassland interspersed with scattered areas of semi-natural habitat. In places hedgerows and hedgebanks form field boundaries and where rock outcrops exist stone walls are more typically field boundaries*" (www.anglesey.gov.uk).

The site is currently wooded with deciduous trees and localised patches of thick brush and brambles.

4.2 Geology

The superficial geology at the site 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. These rocks were formed in cold periods with Ice Age glaciers scouring the landscape and depositing moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post glacial meltwaters"* (mapapps.bgs.ac.uk).

The bedrock geology is described as "*Central Anglesey Shear Zone And Berw Shear Zone (Undifferentiated) - Glaucophane Schist. Metamorphic Bedrock formed approximately 518 to 650 million years ago in the Cambrian and Neoproterozoic Iii Periods. Original rocks without interpretation. Later crushed in fault zone or shear zone. These rocks have undergone low grade metamorphism, high grade regional metamorphism, or crushing in a fault or shear zone and it is not known whether they were of igneous, sedimentary or older metamorphic origin*" (mapapps.bgs.ac.uk).

5.0 Historical Background

A search was conducted of the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) and at Llangefni Archives. There is very little archaeological activity recorded within a 500m radius of the development site and of the thirteen sites noted on the HER search seven were associated with Post-Medieval agricultural activity and a further two sites thought to relate to agriculture during the Medieval Period.

The Gwynedd Historic Environment Record notes the likelihood of disturbance in this area during the construction of the Llanfairpwll bypass and this was confirmed during the field work.

5.1 Prehistoric Activity

The earliest recorded activity within the search area was PRN 2693 – Ty Mawr Burial Chamber. This monument is the remains of a collapsed simple passage grave and is located within 50m of the development site. Ty Mawr is described as "*comprising a capstone 11ft x 8ft resting on the ground, one upright in situ and two others probably out of position*".

An unclassified cropmark (PRN 5759) showing a large roughly circular feature with a smaller round feature to the west were identified from aerial photographs at Ty Mawr. These have been recorded as possibly a natural feature or possibly a hut with circular enclosure.

Also recorded within the study area are two Prehistoric (also described as Celtic) objects. The locations of these artefacts is not secure and both are believed to have been moved to the location from which they were recovered.

The first item is a carved stone head (PRN 2720) presumably of an Iron Age date found built in a garden wall at Hendy. The atefact was carved from a triangular block of red sandstone 1 ft 6ins high and had a "life sized face".

The second item PRN 3895 was a bronze pendant found in the playing field of Menai Bridge School. A note in the record indicates that this may not have been the original site of the find due to building work.

5.2 Roman & Romano British Activity

No activity from this period was noted within the HER.

5.3 Dark Age/ Early Christian Activity

No activity from this period was noted within the HER.

5.4 Medieval Activity

Two Medieval sites were noted within the study area – both of which were associated with agricultural activity. The earthwork remains of a Medieval field system (PRN 34937) and the possible remains of a further field system (PRN 34942) were recorded in the vicinity of nearby Bryn Eira. It has also been suggested that PRN 34942 may have Prehistoric origins although this is as yet unproven.

5.5 Post-Medieval Activity

As was noted by Hopewell (GAT Report 688) this area was subject to fairly intensive agricultural activity during the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries and seven of the thirteen sites shown on the HER search date from this period and are associated with agriculture and subsistence. Although the First Edition O.S Map for this are was not available from the Llangefni Archives the 1841 Tithe, 1900 Second Edition O.S Map and the 1917 O.S Map all show the site within an agricultural feildsystem.

The structural sites recorded are: a destroyed small holding at Tan y Bryn (PRN 34939), a near destroyed farm building at Llanfairpwll (PRN 34940) and the destroyed Ty Mawr farm and Hotel (PRN 34945).

With the exception of PRN 34944 – Post Medieval field boundaries, Llanfairpwll (which includes drystone walls with adjacent thorn hedges, stone faced banks and mortared stone walls) the remaining sites are all associated with the neighbouring farmstead of Bryn Eira. PRN 34933 is a set of stone steps which mark the line of the foot path linking Ty Mawr and Bryn Eira and PRN 34936 is a holloway associated with this route. PRN 34943 are two small recent ponds.

Although not of archaeological significance the construction of the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record notes the likelihood of disturbance in this area during the construction of the Llanfairpwll bypass and Anglesey Council have stated that the site was used as a compound during the road construction in the 1990's.

6.0 Results of Archaeological Works

The archaeological works were conducted in two phases. The first was the hand excavation of five 2m x 2m test pits and the second was the machine excavation of four 20m x 2m evaluation trenches.

6.1 Test Pit Results

The results of the archaeological test pitting were written up separately as an interim report (CR25-2012). This is included as Appendix C.

6.2 Results of Evaluation Trenching

Following the clearance of vegetation from the site four evaluation trenches were machine excavated on the 8th October 2012.

The location of these trenches is shown on Figure 3.

Evaluation Trench 1 (Plates 1 & 2).

Maximum depth excavated – 0.60m

Four deposits were identified in Trench 1. Context (1001) was a mixed turf and top soil layer of a loose mid brown silty clay. The deposit contained occasional small to medium sub-angular stones and was present to a depth of 0.20m.

Context (1002) was a mid brown, loose, fine grained silt clay with occasional small to medium subangular stones clay. Modern refuse including aluminium cans, plastic and glass were present within the deposit along with slate fragments. This refuse was found at and near the base of the deposit indicative of a modern origin. Context (1002) was present between the depths of 0.20m and 0.60m and the deposit thickness was much greater at the south-eastern end of the trench.

Context (1003) was a layer of slate waste, predominantly made of small crushed fragments but with

larger slate pieces also present. The slate layer was directly beneath the subsoil and covered 13.3m of the north western end of the trench. The slate layer was varied in depth between 0.05m and 0.3m.

The slate waste was deposited directly on top of context (1004), the natural in the trench. The natural was a yellow-orange sandy clay.

Also found within the trench was a cut through the slate containing crushed metal oil drums presumably buried when the site was abandoned. This cut was not fully exposed or excavated.

No archaeological remains were present in the trench.

Evaluation Trench 2 (Plates 3 & 4).

Maximum depth excavated – 0.43m.

Five contexts were identified in Trench 1. Context (2001) was a mixed turf and top soil layer of a loose mid brown silty clay. The deposit contained occasional small to medium sub-angular stones and varied in depth between 0.12 and 0.27m.

Context (2002) was a mid brown, loose, fine grained silt clay with occasional small to medium subangular stones clay. Context (2002) covered the length of the trench and varied in depth between 0.2 and 0.30m.

Context (2003) was a large concrete slab and associated foundation remains to the south east of the slab. The slab extended beyond the trench limits and an area of approximately 8.5m x 2m was uncovered. The slab is believed to have formed the base of a building (offices or welfare block) used by the construction company when the site was used as a compound during road construction. Also associated with the concrete slab was a plastic water pipe and electricity cables.

Context (2004) was a layer of slate waste made up of small crushed fragments and much larger slate pieces (up to 0.5m in length). The slate layer was directly beneath the subsoil and covered 11.5m of the south eastern end of the trench. The layer did not cover the concrete slab found in the trench. The slate layer was varied in depth between 0.02m and 0.3m.

The slate waste was deposited directly on top of context (2005), the natural in the trench. The natural was a yellow-orange sandy clay. The concrete slab/building foundations were cut into the natural and as was observed in Trench 1 this area had been stripped down to natural before works commenced.

No archaeological remains were present in the trench.

Evaluation Trench 3 (Plates 5 & 6).

Maximum depth excavated – 0.55m.

Four contexts were identified in Trench 3. Context (3001) was a mixed turf and top soil layer of a loose mid brown silty clay. The deposit contained occasional small to medium sub-angular stones and varied in depth between 0.15 and 0.20m.

Context (3002) was a mid brown, loose, fine grained silt clay with occasional small to medium subangular stones clay. Context (3002) covered the length of the trench and was approximately 0.2m in depth.

Context (3003) was a layer of slate waste made up of small crushed fragments with larger slate pieces (in excess of 0.5m in length) also present. The slate layer was directly beneath the subsoil and covered the length of the trench. The slate layer was varied in depth between 0.20and 0.4m.

The slate waste was deposited directly on top of context (3004), the natural in the trench. The natural was a yellow-orange silt clay and it was observed that the natural in trenches 3 & 4 contained more stone than in trenches 1 & 2 although this is not thought to be of any significance. The natural in this trench showed signs of disturbance and areas contained track marks which were approximately 0.05m in depth.

No archaeological remains were present in the trench.

Evaluation Trench 4 (Plates 7 & 8).

Maximum depth excavated – 0.70m.

Five contexts were identified in Trench 3. Context (4001) was a mixed turf and top soil layer of a loose mid brown silty clay. The deposit contained occasional small to medium sub-angular stones and varied in depth between 0.10 and 0.20m.

Context (4002) was a mid brown, loose, fine grained silt clay with occasional small to medium subangular stones clay. Context (4002) covered the length of the trench and was approximately 0.15m in depth.

Context (4003) was a brick built structure measuring 0.65m x 0.80m. It was a hollow chamber approximately one brick thick and there was a water pipe and electricity cable in the vicinity. It is thought that this structure may be an inspection chamber but due to it's clearly modern origin it was not investigated and the depth is unknown.

Context (4004) was a layer of slate waste made up of small crushed fragments with larger slate pieces (in excess of 0.5m in length) also present. The slate layer was directly beneath the subsoil and covered the length of the trench. The slate layer was varied in depth between 0.30and 0.60m and was on average deeper in this trench than in the other three trenches. The slate waste in this trench was mixed with other building rubble including ceramic pipe.

The slate waste was deposited directly on top of context (4005), the natural in the trench. It also butted against structure (4003) and is likely to be contemporary with the inspection chamber.

The natural (4005) was a yellow-orange sandy clay and it was observed that the natural in trenches 3 & 4 contained more stone than in trenches 1 & 2 although this is not thought to be of any significance.

No archaeological remains were present in the trench.

7.0 Conclusion

The evaluation trenching at the site contradicted the findings of the earlier test pitting phase. Opening up much larger areas through evaluation trenching clearly showed that the site had been heavily disturbed in the recent past and has proven that the archaeological potential of the site has been severely affected by its use a compound during road construction in the 1990's.

All four trenches showed evidence of the site having been previously stripped to natural and covered with a layer of slate waste ranging in depth from c. 0.05m – 0.40m. In Trench 1, although the slate did not cover the whole length of the trench, it was evident that disturbance had occurred throughout the trench. Modern material was present at and near the base of the subsoil as was observed in Test Pit 1 during the first phase of works.

Further evidence of the site having been previously used as a compound for road construction was found in Trenches 2, 3 and 4. Trench 2 contained a large concrete pad, associated foundations and water/electricity cables. Trench 3 contained traces of what are believed to be machine track marks in the natural at the base of the trench. Trench 4 contained a brick built square structure thought to be an inspection chamber of some form along with water pipes, electricity cables and ceramic pipes.

No archaeological material or features were present at the site and it is believed that given the intensive modern disturbance little, if any, archaeological remains are likely to have survived.

8.0 Bibliography

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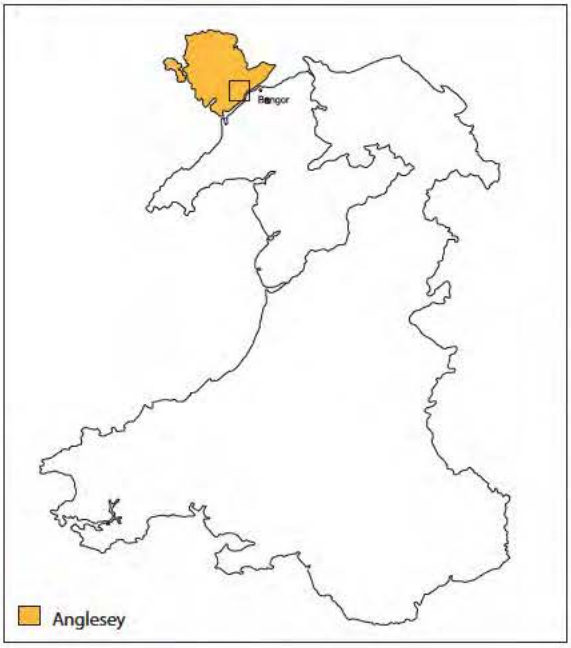
www.mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/302558/details/TY+MAWR+BURIAL+CHAMBER/



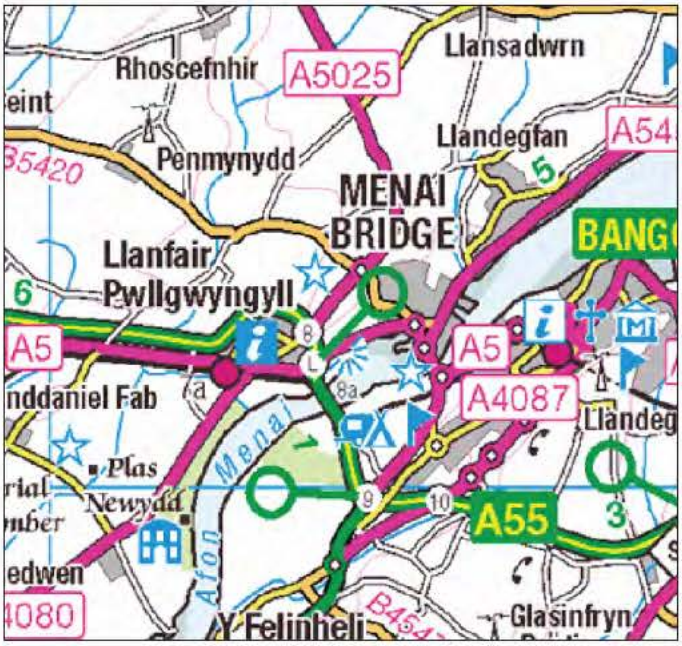
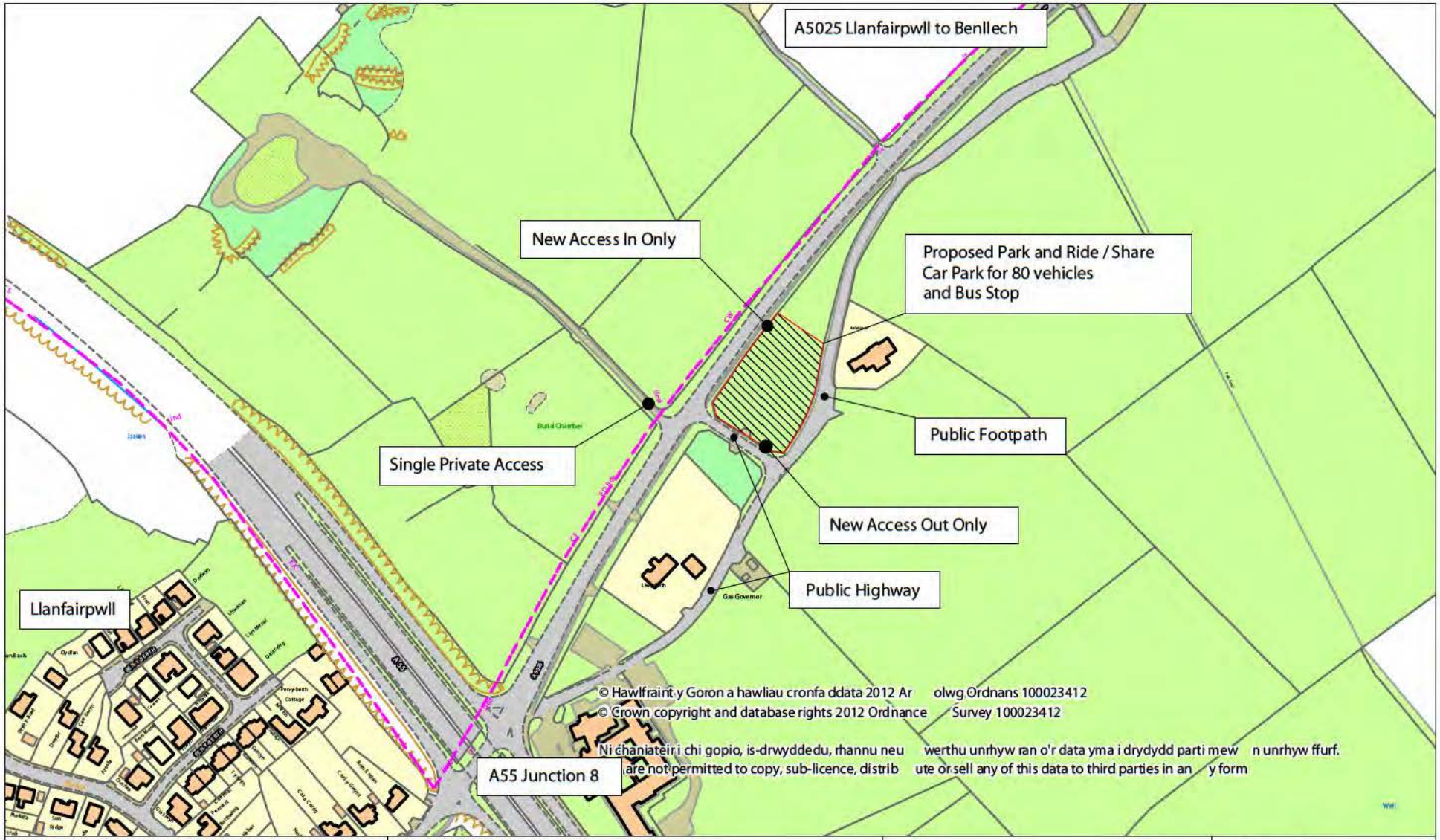


Figure 1. Location Map (Source OS Open Data Mapping)



CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL

Figure 2.

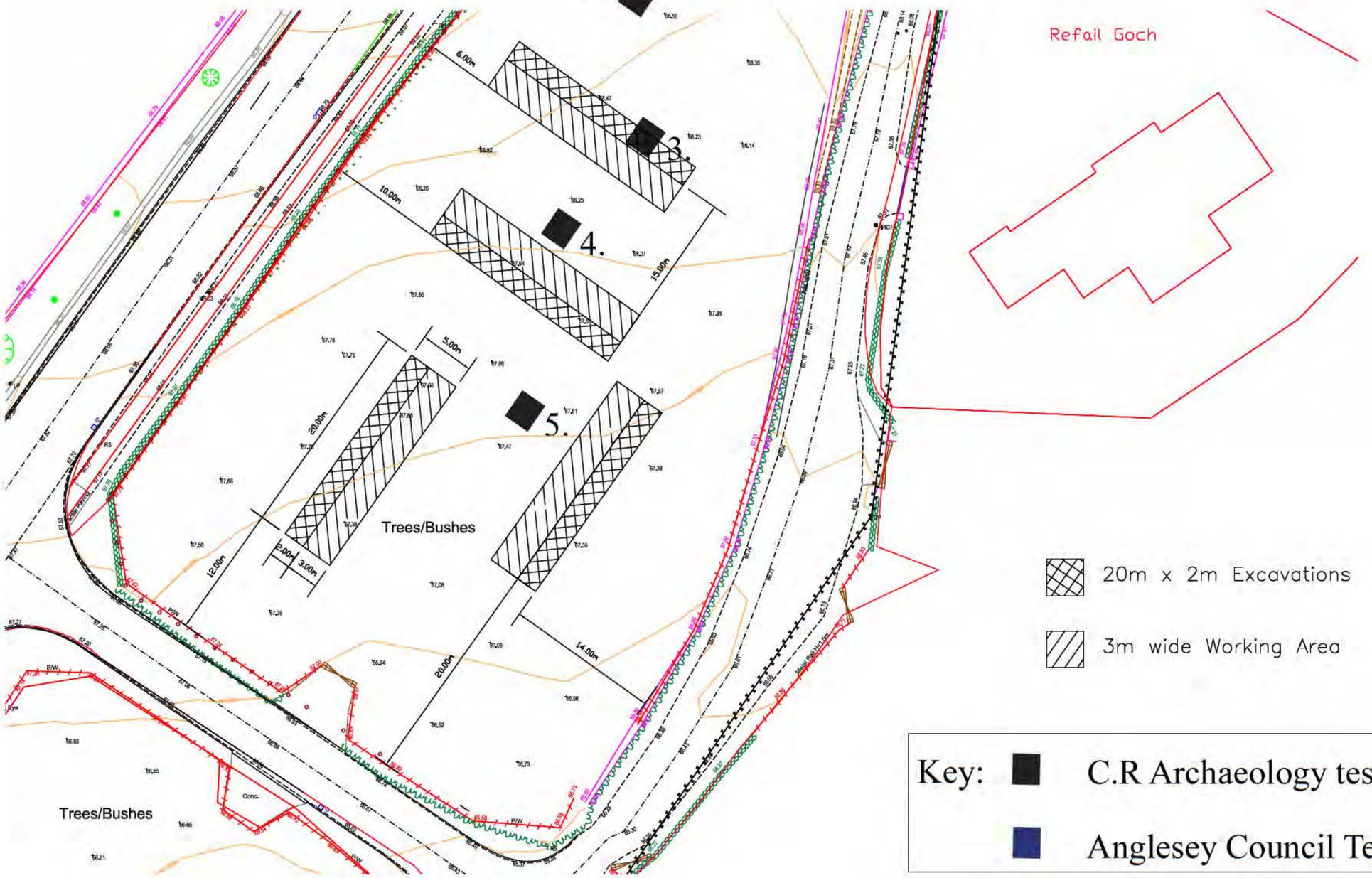
Mon and Menai Sustainable Travel Park and Ride

Scale : NTS
Drawn By: NE
Checked by: RO
Date Issued: 17/05/12

Sheet 1 of 1

Drg No. P1/T743A/F/01

Figure 3. Location Map Showing Positions of Test Pits and Evaluation Trenches



Appendix A.

Specification for Archaeological Works at

Mon & Menai Sustainable Travel Park & Ride, Llanfairpwll (A55 Junction 9)

NGR SH 253970 372160

Report Number CR24-2012

C.R Archaeology
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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 location in compliance with planning conditions placed on the development (GAPS reference D1704).

This specification has been written following a discussion with Development Control Archaeologist Ashley Batten of GAPS (4th September 2012) as a methodology for a programme of works relating to an email sent to the client.

The site is situated near Llanfairpwll along the A5025 Llanfair to Benllech road near junction 9 of the A55 (Figure 1). The proposed development lies adjacent to the A5025 and is believed to have been at least partially disturbed during earlier phases of road works. This scheme of works is intended to clarify the nature and extent of any site disturbance and to inform further planning conditions.

Planning permission has been sought to allow the construction of a car park for 80 vehicles as part of a park and ride scheme (Figure 2). The site is located approximately 50m from a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Ty Mawr). The landscape setting of this monument is considered to be of significance and it is intended that this effect be mitigated through the use of photomontage. This works will be conducted by Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn and C.R Archaeology will act in an advisory capacity as required.

It is proposed that the work be conducted in two phases. The first phase will excavate five 2m x2m test pits spaced along the central length of the site at 10m intervals. This will inform the necessity for and location of a second phase of work consisting of four 2m x 20m evaluation trenches.

2.0 Project Aims

This scheme of works aims to assess the archaeological potential of the area and to clarify the level of disturbance caused by previous developments in the area – specifically to investigate the suggestion that the site was utilised as a compound during road building in the 1990's. The works aim to assess the survival, character and date of any archaeological remains which may be uncovered.

3.0 Brief Historical Background

The following section is, through necessity, very brief and is intended to merely place the site in context. A more detailed history of the site will form an element in the proposed works.

The following passage is taken from the Isle of Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011 (www.anglesey.gov.uk):

"*The LCA forms the inland buffer zone to the Menai Strait and reflects much of the typical undulating landscape of Anglesey. The majority of the area consists of improved grassland interspersed with scattered areas of semi-natural habitat. In places hedgerows and hedgebanks form field boundaries and where rock outcrops exist stone walls are more typically field boundaries.*

The underlying geology is varied with glacial deposits in the east to more mixed intrusive and sedimentary features in the west. The western boundary of the LCA is formed by the A5 trunk road, now superseded by the A55 trunk road, which runs relatively parallel. Impacts upon the landscape are localised and varied. Likewise cultural and historic influences vary, which is typical of the island. Settlements vary from nucleated to dispersed patterns. Of particular importance is Penmynydd which was the ancestral home of the Tudor family who eventually ascended to the English throne and Llys Rhosyr, one of the sites of Llewelyn's courts".

As previously mentioned the proposed development site is located approximately 50m from the Ty Mawr Scheduled Ancient Monument (PRN 2693/ An037). Ty Mawr is described on Coflien as "*The burial chamber at Ty Mawr is thought to be a collapsed Neolithic burial chamber. A massive capstone slab, roughly 3.6m by 2.6m, lies sprawled across two flattened stones. These appear to have been its supporters and would have stood up to 1.3m high. There is also a 0.6m high sill-stone on the eastern side. The original OS map (1"-mile?) is said to show a cairn roughly 15m by 10m. No trace survives of such a feature*" (www.coflein.gov.uk).

The Gwynedd Historic Environment Record notes the likelihood of disturbance in this area during the construction of the Llanfairpwll bypass.

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 comprehensive study of the area has been undertaken by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT Document Ref) and it is not felt necessary to duplicate this work. Relevant passages from this document will be included in the final report. In addition to this a search of the Gwynedd HER will be conducted covering a radius of 150m and a visit will be made to the Anglesey Record Office, Llangefni to source historical maps which will be utilised to place the site in its historical context.

If archaeological remains are encountered further desk-based research will be undertaken to place the remains in their regional and chronological context but this additional work will not be undertaken prior to the commencement of works.

4.2 Test Pits

As discussed with Ashley Batten of GAPS (4th September 2012) the site works will initially commence with the excavation of five 2m x 2m test pits. The exact location of these test pits cannot be documented prior to the commencement of works as the vegetation on the site will dictate the test pit placement. It is aimed that the test pits will located as close to the central site axis as possible and will be excavated at 10m intervals.

Following a site visit it is clear that it will not be possible to excavate the test pits using a mechanical excavator. This is due to the heavy vegetation onsite and the test pits will therefore be hand excavated. The test pits will be excavated until bedrock/natural is reached or modern destruction/remains are evident. Should modern hard standing be reached it is intended that it be removed in one test pit to ascertain the depth of disturbance. This will be dependant on health and safety considerations and due to the small size of the test pit it is unlikely that a depth of over 0.8m will be attempted. The deposits within the test pits will be recorded using pro-forma record sheets and a photographic record of each test pit will be created.

The test pitting is not intended as an archaeological exercise and the pits are being excavated in order to establish the level of disturbance on site. A two phase approach to field work at the site is being adopted because of access difficulties created by the trees across the plot and the test pits will help inform the location of trenches and minimise the amount of felling required.

Fieldwork is to be conducted by Matthew Jones of C.R Archaeology. 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.

4.3 Evaluation Trenching

Four evaluation trenches each measuring 20m x 2m will be excavated using a mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket. All machine excavation will be supervised by an archaeologist from C.R Archaeology. The trenches will be excavated until an archaeological horizon or the bedrock/natural is reached. In the event of modern hard standing (i.e slate waste) being uncovered a sondage will be machine excavated to determine the depth of this deposit. If safe to do so the modern deposit will be removed to assess the survival of underlying deposits. If the deposit is of a considerable depth it will not be removed and the trench will be excavated to this level to determine the extent of the modern disturbance.

The location of the evaluation trenches will be informed by the results of the test pitting. They will be positioned so as to incorporate any archaeological remains uncovered during the initial fieldwork phase. The location of these trenches will be discussed with and agreed with GAPS prior to the commencement of this phase of works.

Any archaeological features, structures or remains identified in the course of the evaluation 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.

4.3.1 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'.

4.3.2 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 archaeologists Ashley Batten/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 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.

4.3.3 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 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.

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).

4.3.4 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.

4.4 Timetable for Proposed Works

It is envisaged that works at the site will commence on Monday 10th September 2012. 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.

4.5 Staffing

The project will be managed by Matthew Jones (BA (Archaeology & Welsh History), MA (Archaeological Practice). 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.

4.6 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 all stages of archaeological site work and GAPS will be updated with the results of all field works. This will be initially as an email with attached JPEG photographs.

4.7 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.

4.8 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.

The report will include:

- A copy of the design brief and agreed specification
- A location plan
- A plan showing the locations of test pits and evaluation trenches
- 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. Cadw will also be kept informed of the fieldwork results and a PDF version of the report will be submitted to the Monument Inspector.

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.

4.8.1 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.

5.0 Bibliography

AAF. 2007. ***Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation***

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

The Institute for Archaeologists. 1985 (Revised 2010). ***Code of Conduct***

The Institute for Archaeologists. 1990 (Revised 2008). ***Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology***

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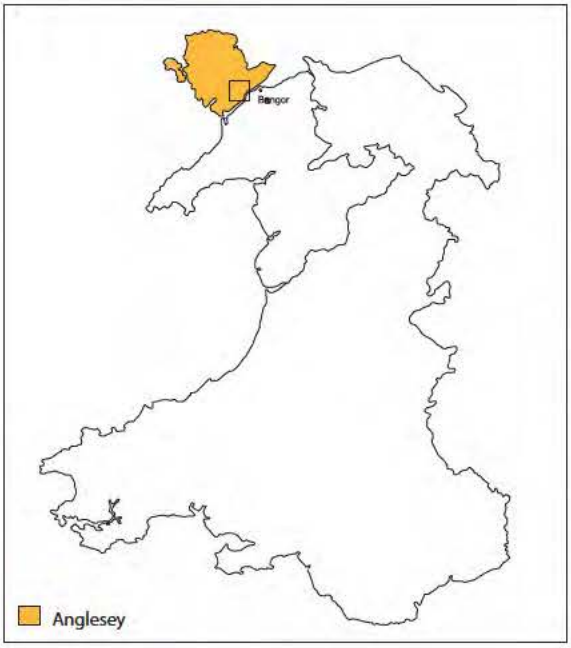
Walker, K.1990. ***Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage,*** United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) Archaeology Section

Watkinson, D. & Neal, V. 2001. ***First Aid for Finds.*** London. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works

Websites (All websites consulted 04/09/2012)

http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2011/09/08/Anglesey-Landscape-Strategy-Update-2011.pdf

http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/302558/details/TY+MAWR+BURIAL+CHAMBER/



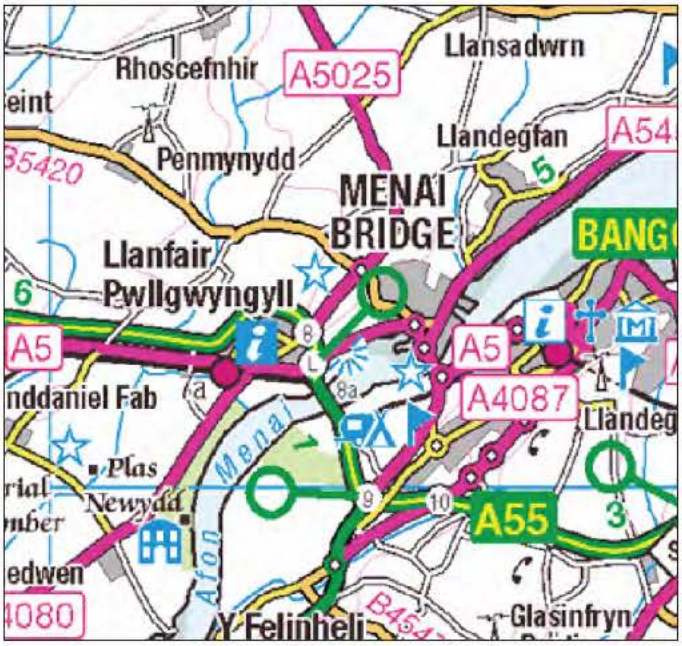
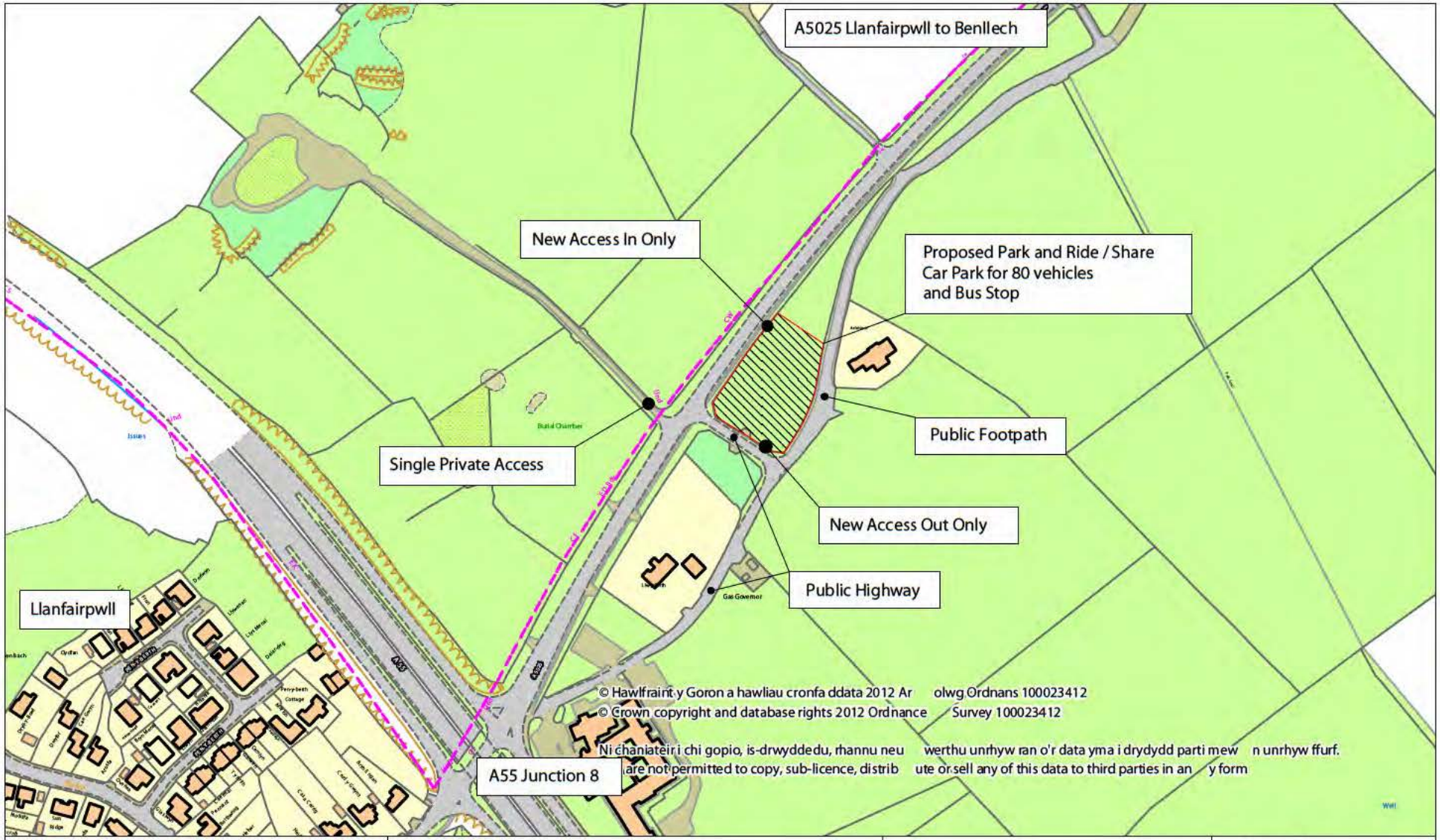


Figure 1. Location Map (Source OS Open Data Mapping)



CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL

Figure 2.

Mon and Menai Sustainable Travel Park and Ride

Scale : NTS
Drawn By: NE
Checked by: RO
Date Issued: 17/05/12

Sheet 1 of 1

Drg No. P1/T743A/F/01

Appendix C

Interim Report

Results of Test Pits Excavated at

Mon & Menai Sustainable Travel Park & Ride, Llanfairpwll (A55 Junction 8)

NGR SH 253970 372160

Report Number CR25-2012

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

Interim Report Results of Test Pits Excavated at
Mon & Menai Sustainable Travel Park & Ride, Llanfairpwll (A55 Junction 8)

Planning Reference Number:	N/A
National Grid Reference:	SH 253970 372160
Client:	Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn
Report Author:	Catherine Rees & Matthew Jones
Report Number:	CR25-2012
Date:	04/09/2012

Contents

1.0 Introduction

C.R Archaeology have been instructed by Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn to conduct archaeological works at the above location in compliance with planning conditions placed on the development (GAPS reference D1704).

The site is situated near Llanfairpwll along the A5025 Llanfair to Benllech road near Junction 8 of the A55 (Figure 1). The proposed development lies adjacent to the A5025 and is believed to have been at least partially disturbed during earlier phases of road works. A scheme of works (Document CR24-2012 included as Appendix A) has been prepared and these works are intended to clarify the nature and extent of any site disturbance and to inform further archaeological planning conditions. Planning permission has been sought to allow the construction of a car park for 80 vehicles as part of a park and ride scheme (Figure 2). The site is located approximately 50m from a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Ty Mawr).

It was proposed that the field work be conducted in two phases. The first phase was to excavate five 2m x2m test pits spaced along the central length of the site at 10m intervals. The results of this work will now inform the necessity for and location of a second phase of work consisting of four 2m x 20m evaluation trenches. Anglesey Council have commissioned two trail holes and porosity test pits and the results of this work is included as Appendix B.

This document has been produced as an interim report and will present the results of the test pit excavation (phase one of the works mentioned above) conducted at the site beginning on the 10th September 2012.

2.0 Project Aims

The aim of the test pit excavation at the site was clarify the level of disturbance caused by previous developments in the area – specifically to investigate the suggestion that the site was utilised as a compound during road building in the 1990's. The results of this phase of investigation will be utilised to position the trenches to be excavated during the second phase of investigation. It is aimed that this will minimise the amount of tree felling required on site.

3.0 Scheme of Works – Methodology for Test Pit Excavation Only

The methodologies employed will conform to The Institute for Archaeologists: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Revised 2009).

3.1 Test Pit Excavation

As discussed with Ashley Batten of GAPS (4th September 2012) the site works were commenced with the excavation of five 2m x 2m test pits. The location of these test pits is recorded in figure 3.

Five test pits were excavated by hand and were recorded using proforma record sheets. A photographic record of each test pit was also made. The test pits were excavated until bedrock/natural was reached or modern destruction/remains are evident. Where modern disturbance was encountered a smaller sondage was excavated within the test pit to establish the depth of the disturbance and the depth of the natural.

The deposits within the test pits were recorded using pro-forma record sheets and a photographic record of each test pit was created.

3.1.1 Recording

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

A high-resolution 13mp Sony Alpha digital camera was used to create a photographic record of the excavated test pits. All photographic records have been indexed and cross-referenced to written site records. Details concerning subject and direction of view are maintained in a photographic register, indexed by frame number. Images from photography will be stored in a loss-less digital format in this case '*.TIF'.

3.1.2 Staffing

The project was managed and conducted was conducted by Matthew Jones (BA (Archaeology & Welsh History), MA (Archaeological Practice) of C.R Archaeology. All projects are carried out in accordance with IfA *Standard and Guidance* documents.

3.1.3 Monitoring

The project was subject to monitoring by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services. The monitor was 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.

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

- Safety Helmet (EN397)
- Hi-visibility vest (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.

3.1.5 The Report

The report will clearly and accurately incorporate information gained from the programme of archaeological works. This report is an interim report and thus details only the results of the first phase of archaeological works – the test pits.

3.1.5.1 Copyright

4.0 Geographic and Geological Context

4.1 Topography

The site (Grid Reference SH253970 372160) is located within the Parish of Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll in the hundred of Tyndaethwy on the island of Anglesey. The area is part of the inland buffer zone to the Menai Strait and predominantly comprises low-lying, agricultural land. This is characterised by a pattern of dispersed farmsteads situated within irregular field systems.

The site is situated near Llanfairpwll along the A5025 Llanfair to Benllech road near junction 8 of the A55 . The area is currently wooded and the trees are believed to have been planted during the 1990's following the use of the site as a compound for works to the aforementioned roads.

4.2 Geology

The superficial geology of the site (at a scale of 1:50 000) is described as Devensian Till formed up to 2 million years ago under glacial conditions. The bedrock is recorded as "*Central Anglesey Shear Zone And Berw Shear Zone (Undifferentiated) - Glaucophane Schist. Metamorphic Bedrock formed approximately 518 to 650 million years ago in the Cambrian and Neoproterozoic Iii Periods. Original rocks without interpretation. Later crushed in fault zone or shear zone*" (www.bgs.ac.uk).

5.0 Brief Historical Background

The following section is, through necessity, very brief and is intended to merely place the site in context. A more detailed history of the site will be compiled and incorporated into the final report. The following passage is taken from the Isle of Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011 (www.anglesey.gov.uk): "*The LCA forms the inland buffer zone to the Menai Strait and reflects much of the typical undulating landscape of Anglesey. The majority of the area consists of improved grassland interspersed with scattered areas of semi-natural habitat. In places hedgerows and hedgebanks form field boundaries and where rock outcrops exist stone walls are more typically field boundaries.*

The underlying geology is varied with glacial deposits in the east to more mixed intrusive and sedimentary features in the west. The western boundary of the LCA is formed by the A5 trunk road, now superseded by the A55 trunk road, which runs relatively parallel. Impacts upon the landscape are localised and varied. Likewise cultural and historic influences vary, which is typical of the island. Settlements vary from nucleated to dispersed patterns. Of particular importance is Penmynydd which was the ancestral home of the Tudor family who eventually ascended to the English throne and Llys Rhosyr, one of the sites of Llewelyn's courts".

As previously mentioned the proposed development site is located approximately 50m from the Ty Mawr Scheduled Ancient Monument (PRN 2693/ An037). Ty Mawr is described on Coflien as "*The burial chamber at Ty Mawr is thought to be a collapsed Neolithic burial chamber. A massive capstone slab, roughly 3.6m by 2.6m, lies sprawled across two flattened stones. These appear to have been its supporters and would have stood up to 1.3m high. There is also a 0.6m high sill-stone on the eastern side. The original OS map (1"-mile?) is said to show a cairn roughly 15m by 10m. No trace survives of such a feature*" (www.coflein.gov.uk).

The Gwynedd Historic Environment Record notes the likelihood of disturbance in this area during the construction of the Llanfairpwll bypass.

6.0 Results of Test Pit Excavation

Five 2m x 2m test pits were excavated at the site between the 10th and 14th September 2012. Due to the tree/vegetation cover these test pits were hand excavated.

The locations of the test pits and council trial holes are shown in figure 3.

Test Pit 1 (Plate 1)

Maximum Depth Excavated - 0.55m

Three deposits where identified within Test Pit 1. Context (101) was a mixed turf and top soil layer of a loose mid brown silty clay. The deposit contained occasional small to medium sub-angular stones and was present to a depth of 0.17m.

Context (102) was a mid brown, loose, fine grained silt clay with occasional small to medium subangular stones clay. There were occasional post medieval and 20th century pottery fragments found within the deposit along with fragments of blue plastic. The plastic was recovered near the base of the layer. Context (102) was present between the depths of 0.17m and 0.43m and the deposit thickness was approximately 0.26m.

Context (103) was light brown very compact clay with rare small to medium sub-angular shale and stone. This deposit is believed to the natural and a was excavated to a depth of 0.12m to ensure no intrusive material was present. This deposit appears to be undisturbed.

Discussion

The presence of modern blue plastic at a comparatively low level within the test pit is indicative of disturbance at the sub soil level (102). This context was very compact which could be the result of the re-deposition and artificial compaction of this area possibly as a construction element of the suggested compound creation. The small fragments of pottery could have been the result of previous ploughing on the site although no plough marks were noted and the surrounding land is currently used for stock grazing.

Test Pit 2 (Plate 2)

Maximum Depth Excavated – 0.41m.

Three deposits where identified within Test Pit 2. Context (201) was a mixed turf and top soil layer composed of a loose mid brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sub-angular stones. The deposit thickness was approximately 0.20m.

Context (202) was a mid-brown, loose, fine grained silt clay with occasional small to medium subangular stones. The deposit contained occasional fragmentary post medieval and 20th century pottery. Context (202) was approximately 0.11m thick.

The lowest excavated deposit (203) was a light brown silty clay. The deposit was very compact and was similar to the natural uncovered in test pit 1. The deposit contained rare small to medium subangular shale and slate. There was one large cut slate slab and fragments of a medium sized slate slabs. The deposit was not excavated beyond 0.10m. It is believed that this layer is contaminated natural with intrusive material being pressed into the top of the layer, presumably when wet.

Discussion

The presence of slate within the sub/natural layer is indicative of earlier disturbance in this area of the site. Two test pits were excavated by the council at the site (also marked in Figure 3) and these revealed a layer of slate hard core. Fragments of this material found within test pit 2 are likely to be associated with the same deposition episode – namely the creation of a compound associated with road building during the 1990's. There is however not the same clear evidence of a complete covering as was observed in Test Pit 5.

Test Pit 3 (Plate 3)

Maximum depth excavated – 0.56m.

Three deposits where identified within Test Pit 3. Context (301) was a mixed turf and top soil layer composed of a loose mid brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sub-angular stones. The deposit thickness was approximately 0.28m.

Context (302) was a mid-brown, loose, fine grained silt clay with occasional small to medium subangular stones. The deposit contained occasional fragmentary post medieval and 20th century pottery. Context (302) was approximately 0.22m thick.

Deposit (303) was a light orange brown silty clay. The deposit was very compact and was similar to the natural uncovered in test pits 1, 4 & 5. The deposit was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.06m to confirm the material was natural.

Discussion

There was no evidence of any disturbance within this test pit and there was no evidence of the slate waste found within test pits 2 and 5.

Test Pit 4 (Plate 4)

Maximum depth excavated – 0.46m.

Three deposits where identified within Test Pit 4. Context (401) was a mixed turf and top soil layer composed of a loose mid brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sub-angular stones. The deposit thickness was approximately 0.22m.

Context (402) was a mid-brown, loose, fine grained silt clay with occasional small to medium subangular stones. The deposit contained occasional fragmentary post medieval and 20th century pottery. Context (402) was approximately 0.22m thick.

Deposit (403) was a light orange brown silty clay. The deposit was very compact and was similar to the natural uncovered in test pits 1,3 & 5. The deposit was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.02m to confirm the material was natural.

Discussion

There was no evidence of any disturbance within this test pit and there was no evidence of the slate waste found within test pits 2 and 5.

Test Pit 5 (Plates 5 & 6)

Maximum Depth Excavated – 0.54m.

Three deposits where identified within Test Pit 5. Context (501) was a mixed turf and top soil layer composed of a loose mid brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sub-angular stones. The deposit thickness was approximately 0.34m.

Context (502) was a compact layer of broken slate slab, crushed slate, broken concrete slabs and tarmac pieces. Context (502) was approximately 0.20m thick.

Deposit (503) was a light orange brown silty clay. The deposit was very compact and was similar to the natural uncovered in test pits 1 & 3.

Discussion

Test Pit 5 was the only pit which showed conclusive evidence that the area had been covered in slate waste as was evidenced in the two council test pits.

Conclusion

The test pit results indicate that the disturbance caused by a compound associated with road building during the 1990's is concentrated in the area around the entrance to the field. This is in-keeping with the results of the council test pits which were excavated near Test Pit 5. Slate hardcore was only present in this area although the presence of fragments of this waste in Test Pit 2 would indicate that although the whole area was not covered with slate waste there was disturbance at at least a low level over the whole site. It has been suggested by the excavator (M. Jones) that the extremely compact nature of the subsoil has been achieved by the area having been deliberately compacted by a mechanical roller.

The test pits demonstrated that natural was reached at a depth of 0.45 – 0.54m and that in all of the five test pits the natural was undisturbed at this depth. The results of Council Test Pit 2 showed that the natural was not encountered until a depth of 0.8m. In Test Pit 2 there is intrusive material in the top of the natural but this disturbance does not continue to lower levels.

Test pitting at the site has shown that, with the exception of the area immediately inside the site entrance, the archaeological remains at the site are unlikely to have been heavily disturbed by activity associated with the 1990's road building and some survival is likely.

7.0 Bibliography

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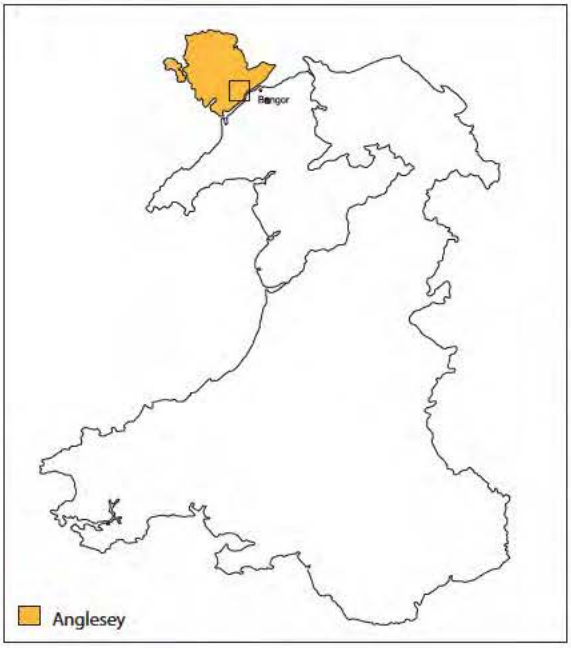
http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/302558/details/TY+MAWR+BURIAL+CHAMBER/

http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html



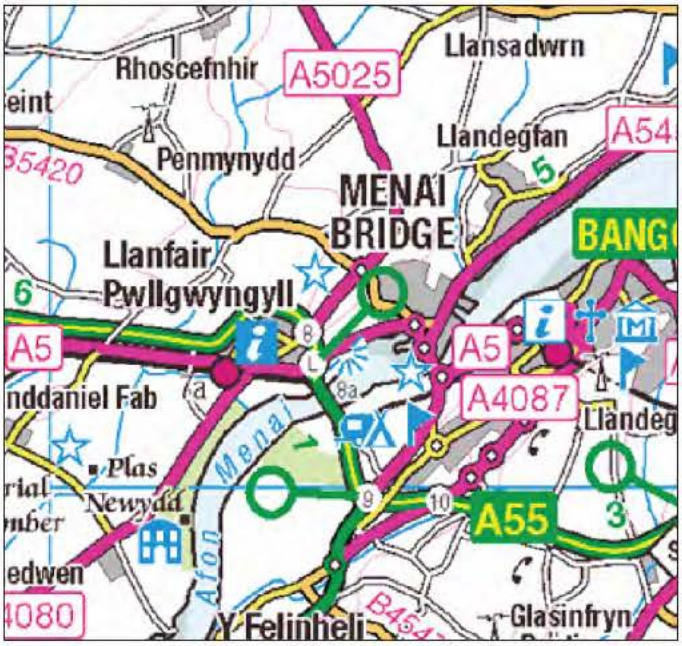
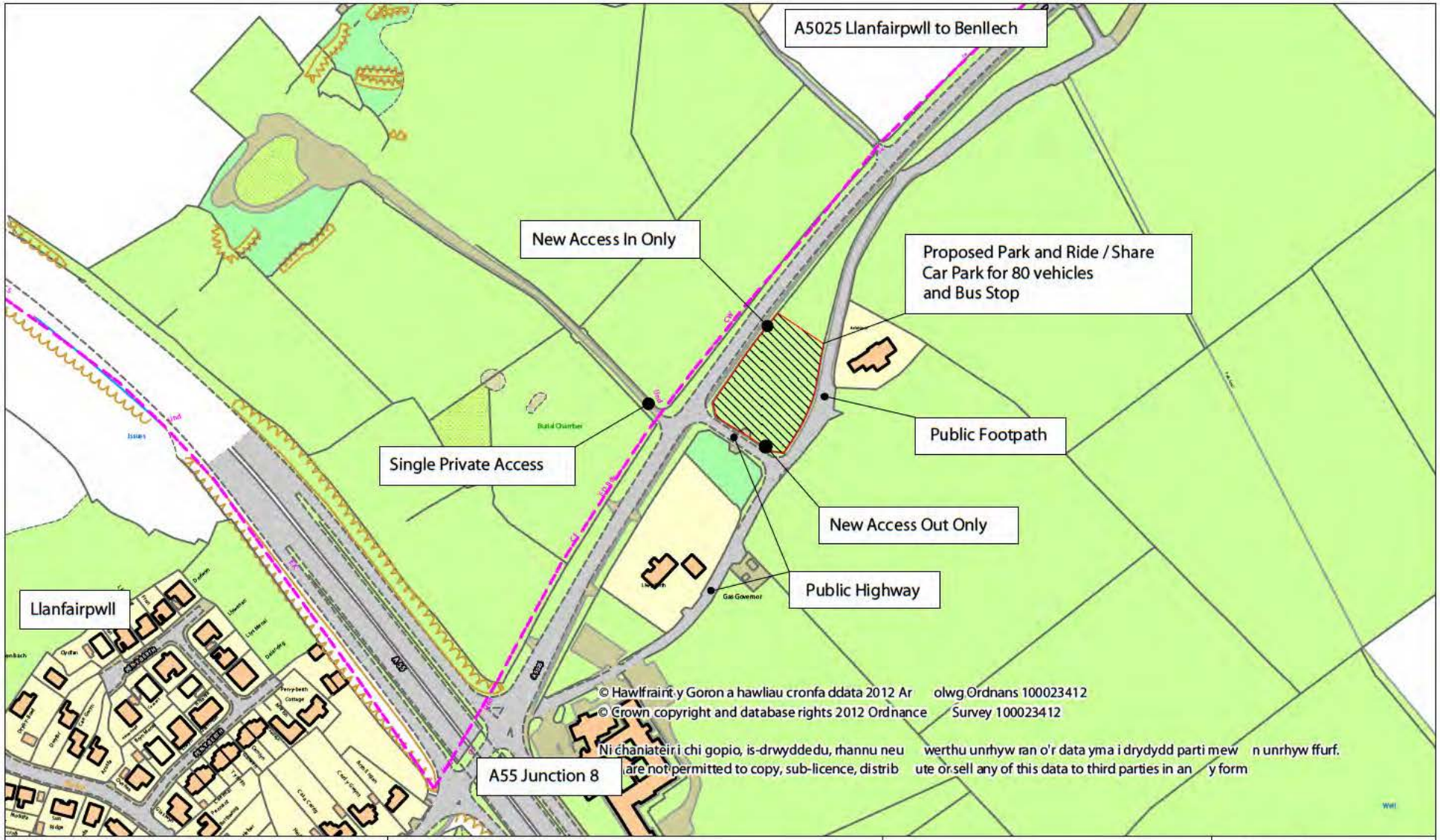


Figure 1. Location Map (Source OS Open Data Mapping)



CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL

Figure 2.

Mon and Menai Sustainable Travel Park and Ride

Scale : NTS
Drawn By: NE
Checked by: RO
Date Issued: 17/05/12

Sheet 1 of 1

Drg No. P1/T743A/F/01

CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MON
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL

Highways, Transportation and Property

Corporate Director

Council Offices, Llangefni, Anglesey
LL77 7TW

Title

Llanfairpwll Park and Ride / Share

Figure 3. Test Pit Location Plan

Scale	
1:1000	
Drawn	Checked
NE	
Section	Date
	20/09/2012
Dwg/Ref.No.	