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# Archaeological Management Plan

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Erection of a 32,000 Free Range  
Poultry Unit  
At  
Cae Mawr  
Llanerch y Medd  
Anglesey  
LL71 8AN

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Prepared for DB & BE Evans

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Planning Background

- 1.1.1 This document provides an archaeological management plan designed to ensure the appropriate protection and investigation of archaeological remains in advance of and during construction works. These works have been designed in consultation with and to satisfy the requirements of the local planning authority.
- 1.1.2 An Archaeologist will be appointed to conduct the Management Plan prior to any excavation and watch the ground work process and provide a detailed report to the Local Planning Authority.

## 1.2 Archaeological Background

- 1.2.1 Comments regarding the Archaeological Background of the site are taken from the response of the Gwynedd Archaeological Service.
- 1.2.2 Existing information on the HER is relatively sparse for the landscape immediately surrounding the application site. This comprises records produced as part of structured historic map studies, for a 19<sup>th</sup> century outbuilding associated with the property now known as Meillion and the 19<sup>th</sup> century garden of Cae Mawr itself. Sites in the surrounding area include the scheduled monuments of Maen Chwyf burial chamber (CADW ref. AN076) and Llys Einion standing stone (CADW ref. AN077) and two possible enclosures, although doubt has been cast on the authenticity of all four of these sites. Evidence of later prehistoric settlement is provided by the recorded discovery of a collection of quern stones at Isfron Ceidio, immediately west of the site, and of medieval settlement by the parish Church of St Ceidio (listed building ref. 5401), which was rebuilt in 1845 on the original medieval foundations and is reputed to have early medieval origin,
- 1.2.3 The scarcity of recorded archaeology is likely to be at least in part the result of a lack of previous archaeological investigation. This has been recently demonstrated by geophysical survey carried out by West Yorkshire Archaeology Services in connection with the proposed National Grid scheme approximately 1km – 1.75km to the east of the application site. The technique has been effective, identifying two previously unknown enclosures within separate parcels along this section of the route.

# 2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 The objectives of the archaeological works are:

- i)* to safeguard the archaeological resource from any inadvertent adverse physical impact deriving from the ground-breaking works associated with the construction phase of the proposed poultry development;
- ii)* to determine the character, extent and quality of any archaeologically significant remains in the parts of the proposed development area where ground disturbance will occur;

- iii) in the event that significant archaeological deposits are discovered and that preservation *in situ* proves unfeasible, to prepare a mitigation strategy compliant and the necessary works undertaken.

### **3. PROGRAMME OF WORKS**

#### **3.1 Works Summary**

3.1.1 The necessary archaeological works will consist of seven components and will take the form of a phased approach:

- Archaeological Clerk of Works supported by additional professional archaeologists as required, both field staff and specialists.
- Walkover Survey to inform micro-siting in sensitive areas
- Demarcation of Archaeologically Sensitive Areas
- Geophysical Survey
- Archaeological Trial Trenching/Area excavation as determined by the results of earlier stages
- Archaeological Watching Brief as determined by the results of earlier stages
- Archive Deposition

#### **3.2 Archaeological Clerk of Works.**

3.2.1 An Archaeological Clerk of Works will be employed to oversee the archaeological programme of works and will be responsible, on behalf of the developer, for the successful implementation of the Archaeological Management Plan. The Archaeological Clerk of Works will be a professional archaeologist with experience of archaeology. The creation of this role reflects the need to co-ordinate a range of archaeological works in a large and complex construction site and to ensure that the developer meets its obligations to minimise impacts on the archaeological resource.

3.2.2 The Archaeological Clerk of Works will be employed and will be responsible for the full implementation of the archaeological programme of works as outlined in this Archaeological Management Plan.

3.2.3 The Archaeological Clerk of Works will monitor construction works in line with the procedure set out in this document and ensure that all necessary archaeological records are made. The Archaeological Clerk of Works will maintain records, documenting the progress of the archaeological works.

3.2.4 The Archaeological Clerk of Works will liaise with all relevant bodies and individuals. The

Archaeological Clerk of Works will identify items in the archaeological works where formal consents, authorisation or permission is required from others.

3.2.5 The Archaeological Clerk of Works will identify situations where the archaeological resource is at risk and action is required to avoid or limit damage. The Archaeological Clerk of Works will ensure that appropriate action is taken and any decisions are fully documented and that the Regional Archaeologist is kept fully informed at all times.

### **3.3 Walkover survey**

3.3.1 A programme of walkover surveys will be undertaken once the site has been laid out. The walkover survey will be undertaken by the Archaeological Clerk of Works.

3.3.2 Should the walkover survey encounter possible archaeological remains it may be necessary to carry out further works. These works would be specified in an addendum to this management plan.

### **3.4 Demarcation of Archaeologically Sensitive Areas**

3.4.1 The Archaeological Clerk of Works will ensure that all areas of known archaeological significance which lie 20m or less from the development are robustly fenced off in order to safeguard them from accidental disturbance or damage.

3.4.2 The extent of the buffer zone around these features will be 20 m. The Archaeological Clerk of Works shall be present to supervise the fencing works. All fences shall be clearly visible from a minimum of 50m in normal visibility.

### **3.5 General Principles for Archaeological Investigation Methodology**

#### *3.5.1 Archaeological Watching Brief*

The purpose of an archaeological watching brief is to ensure that any buried features disturbed by ground-breaking works can be identified and recorded as appropriate. A schedule for site attendance will be agreed in accordance with the project programme.

3.6.2 Where a watching brief is required, excavation until natural subsoil or the formation level is reached will be subject to constant monitoring. Within each area where a watching brief is required, monitoring of ground-breaking will be maintained until natural subsoil or the formation level is reached, whichever occurs first.

3.6.3 The Archaeological Clerk of Works will maintain a daily site log for the watching brief, which records personnel present on site, date, daily start and completion time, weather and daily progress.

3.6.4 The final results of the watching brief will be presented to the Regional Archaeologist in the form of a written report post-construction. This report will synthesise the results of the watching brief and determine the significance and extent of any archaeological features identified.

3.6.5 Further work including any further reporting, post excavation, archiving of primary

record and finds disposal will follow the protocols below.

### **3.7 Test Pits/Area Excavation/Machine Excavation**

3.7.1 The location, spacing and dimensions of all excavation will be dependent on the results of previous archaeological work, taking into account the topography, geology and known/potential archaeology of the site.

3.7.2 The excavations will be located in relation to the National Grid using differential/real time GPS or EDM. Sections and spot heights will be related to the level of the Ordnance Datum, unless it has been agreed with the Regional Archaeologist that this is unnecessary. If required, the level can also be related to the client's site datum, if they provide the necessary information.

3.7.3 All machining will be undertaken by plant of an appropriate size, using a toothless bucket. This will usually involve tracked excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket of maximum width 2.0m down to the first significant archaeological horizon or to natural subsoil. Trenches will be expanded around significant archaeology to assist in determining its lateral extent. Deep trenches will be laterally stepped or subject to gradual batter where access for archaeological inspection is required. All machine excavation will be supervised by an experienced field archaeologist with a demonstrable good working knowledge of Archaeology in the area.