

Archaeology Wales

Bryn Ysguboriau, Llanelidan, Denbighshire

Level 2: Archaeological Building Recording



By
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Report No. 1653

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Archaeology Wales

Bryn Ysguboriau, Llanelidan Denbyshire

Level 2: Archaeological Building Recording

Prepared For: Mr Allan Roberts

Edited by: Irene Garcia Rovira

Signed 

Position: Project Manager

Date: 27/02/2018

Authorised by: Rowena Hart

Signed: 

Position: Regional Director

Date: 27/02/2018

By
Kate Pitt ACIfA

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February 2018

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Non-Technical Summary

Building Recording has been undertaken by Archaeology Wales to support a forthcoming planning application to demolish the existing dwelling and outbuilding and the erection of a new dwelling at Bryn Ysguboriau, Llanedilan, Ruthin LL15 2RN (SJ 10399 47214).

The structures proposed to be demolished are a traditional stone dwelling and barn, of local architectural importance. The barn pre-dates the Tithe Map of 1846 and includes early post-medieval features. The house post-dates the Tithe Map of 1846, but is evident in the Ordnance Survey map of 1874.

The local planning authority is Denbyshire County Council. The archaeological work has been recommended by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) who act as advisors to Denbyshire County Council, to support a forthcoming planning application. The archaeological investigation has been commissioned by the property owner, Mr Allan Roberts.

The building recording was conducted to a Level 2 standard as defined by the standards and guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) and Historic England (2016).

1. Introduction

1.1 Location and Scope of Work

In February 2018 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out a building recording survey to Level 2 Historic England guidelines, in advance of a planning application submission to demolish the existing dwelling and outbuilding and the erection of a new dwelling at Bryn Ysguboriau, Llanedilan, Ruthin LL15 2RN (SJ 10399 47214). (Figure 1).

The local planning authority is Denbyshire County Council. The archaeological work has been recommended by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) who act as advisors to Denbyshire County Council, to support a forthcoming planning application,

A Written Scheme of Investigations (Appendix III) was prepared by Irene Garcia Rovira (AW) prior to the work taking place. This was subsequently approved by the CPAT Planning Division.

The purpose of the archaeological mitigation (Level 2 Building Recording) is to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information regarding the nature of historic/archaeological remains on the development site, the requirements for which are set out in Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment 2017. The work is to ensure the archaeological recording, analysis and publication of features that would be destroyed by the works associated with the redevelopment.

The AW project number for the work is 2587 and the site code is BYL/18/BS. The project details are summarised on the Archive Cover Sheet (Appendix IV).

1.2 Site Description

Llanelidan is a small village located off the A494 road between Ruthin and Corwen, in the valley of Afon y Maes. Bryn Ysguboriau is found circa 2 miles south from the village. The site is located 247m AOD.

The underlying geology is defined by the Nantglyn Formation, including mudstone and siltstone formed during the Silurian period. The superficial soils are defined by Till, Devensian-Diamicton formed during the Quaternary period (BGS 2018).

2. Aims and Objectives of the Building Recording

A programme of Archaeological Level 2 Building Recording has been recommended by CPAT in order to mitigate the impact that the proposed demolition and development will have on the historic building.

The primary objective of the Building Recording will be to describe and record, by means of high resolution digital photography and measured drawings, all of the key internal and external components of the affected building(s) so that a permanent record survives prior to demolition or renovation. This will be completed by means of an English Heritage Level 2 Building survey.

Level 2 is an analytical record, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support a historical analysis.

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

A building is represented on the 1846 Tithe Map of Llanelidan (Figure 3), where the fields are documented as field number 67, named Bryn Sgyuborian, occupied by Evan Jones and owned by John Roberts. The building is on a north-east to south-west alignment and is therefore likely to be the barn at Bryn Sgyuborian. The first cartographic records of the house and barn buildings appear on the Ordnance Survey (OS) County Series First edition of 1874 (Figure 4), which show the house, yard and access track in the same location as today and the barn adjacent to the house to the immediate north-east. The barn had a small additional building attached to its north-east gable end. A small path is evident from the yard that leads to the small outside toilet building. To the north of the complex a quarry is marked.

The Ordnance Survey (OS) Map of 1899-1900 (Figure 5) shows buildings with the same layout. Two small extensions are added to the north-east side of the barn. The Ordnance Survey (OS) Map of 1912 (Figure 6) shows buildings with the same layout and an additional small building in the field to the north of the barn, a likely agricultural shelter.

The Ordnance Survey map of 1972 shows that the barn has been extended to the south-west to adjoin the north-western elevation of the house. There is an extension to the north-east side of the barn. A number of agricultural outbuildings are recorded of various sizes; two to the

south-west of the house, one to the south-east of the yard and four to the north-east of the barn, of which one was marked as a dashed line and therefore out of use.

Bryn Ysguborian is recorded in the local HER as a registered historical name.

No designated or non-designated sites are recorded in the vicinities of Bryn Ysguborian.

4. Building Recording Methodology

The building recording was conducted to a Level 2 standard as set by the *Historic England/English Heritage Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (2016). The work also conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (2014).

A Level 2 Building Survey is intended to create an analytical record of the building, and will include:

- Description and photographic record of the exterior and the interior
- Detailed account of type, construction, form, function
- Phasing
- Past and present use and relationship with setting
- Identification and recording of original fixtures and fittings
- Conclusions regarding the building's development and use

The drawn record will be created using either conventional measured survey or total station surveying as appropriate. The end result will include:

- Accurate, measured ground plan, elevations and cross-sections as appropriate
- Phase plans showing the development of the structure

Project Officer Kate Pitt ACIfA undertook the building recording. All photographs were taken in high resolution (14MP) digital format. These were converted to TIFF format for storage.

5. The Building Recording Results (Figures 8-10; Plates 1-64)

5.1 General

The site visit was undertaken by Kate Pitt on 7th February 2018, under dry and cloudy weather conditions.

Figures 1-2 show the existing location and plans of the buildings. Figure 10 shows the location and direction from which the photographic plates were taken. The number after each arrow corresponds to the plate on which the photograph appears. Not all photographs taken on site are presented in this report, but will form part of the archive.

Plates 1-64 show views of the house and barn. The original house and barn were separate buildings constructed from stone, with slate roofs. A modern extension now joins the two buildings.

5.2 The House Exterior

North-East Elevation (Plates 7-11)

This elevation shows that the original house was of shale stone construction with large foundation corner-stones and a slate roof. The house had two chimneys, one on each gable end, one being of later brick construction, the other recently removed. The original arched doorway opening of red-brick headers-on-edge had been blocked with breeze blocks and a modern doorway inserted into a window opening, also brick-arched. Four other replacement windows were present on this elevation, the ground floor windows using the previous openings with brick arches of red-brick headers-on-edge.

South-East Elevation (Plate 12)

The original gable end of the house was seen to have large stone foundation boulders and other boulders randomly incorporated, with the majority of the build being of shale. The chimney stack had been removed, leaving an open void.

South-West Elevation (Plates 13-15)

The rear of the original house was of irregular coarsed shale construction with large stone foundation boulders. A modern door and two windows had been inserted into the wall. To the north-west, the stone had been rendered and a modern extension added. The grounds have been recently levelled and landscaped on this side.

North-West Elevation (Plate 16)

The rendered modern extension was evident, which adjoined the original house to the stone barn.

5.2 The Barn Exterior (Plates 17-28)

The stone barn was constructed of shale with large foundation corner-stones and a slate roof. On the north-west elevation a blocked doorway and a window were evident. The blocked window to the north-eastern end of the barn appears as an original feature, with the blocked doorway to the south western end appearing as a later inserted entrance with roughly fitted wooden frame, which is subsequently blocked. Adjacent to the blocked window is a possible blocked doorway or wall scar. The lower half of the north-eastern gable end of the barn is seen to be white-washed, indicating that at some point there was an extension and it was the interior, which compliments the historic OS cartographic sources. The frontage of the barn is constructed in modern breeze-block and cement with two modern windows and an entrance doorway, with a date-mark of 1961 above.

5.3 The Barn Interior (Plates 29-41)

The barn interior had white-washed stone walls with a traditional timber roof truss of pegged and jointed construction, used to support machine-cut purlins and rafters. The truss itself was supported on a short section of beam protruding from the breeze-block frontage, secured by metal bolts. The slate roof was dilapidated in parts, causing rot to the purlins that was rectified by modern wooden supports. The lower sections of the stone walls were skimmed with concrete with a line of modern animal feeding troughs and a watering system of mid-20th century date.

5.4 The House Interior

The Kitchen (Plates 42-45)

The kitchen was in the original house, with stone walls, beamed ceiling, remains of a 20th century stove, replaced windows and an inserted entrance door. Additionally, a doorway had been knocked through into the modern extension in the western corner of the house.

The Modern Extension (Plates 46-50)

The modern extension comprised a toilet, utility and dining room. The dining room incorporated the south-western gable end of the barn, with the painted stone-work showing in the north-eastern wall. This extension post-dates the OS Map of 1972.

The Lounge (Plates 51-56)

The lounge had the original fireplace extant, with a wooden mantle. The original entrance doorway to the front of the house could be seen, now blocked. A modern doorway had been inserted into the south-western wall of the lounge, which served the modern conservatory no longer extant. The wooden staircase went up from the lounge to Bedroom 1.

Bedroom 1 (Plates 57-60)

Bedroom 1 was the original upstairs of the house, with stone walls and the machine-cut timber roof construction surviving. The chimney breast and stack had been removed and window replaced in modern times. A doorway with original lintel and a modern inserted door frame led to the adjacent Bedroom 2.

Bedroom 2 (Plates 61-64)

Bedroom 2 was the original upstairs of the house, with stone walls and the machine-cut timber roof construction surviving. The window to the north-east had been replaced in modern times, with a small window having been inserted into the north-western gable-end.

6. Discussion and Interpretation

6.1 Reliability of the Field Investigation

The original structures of the house and barn are still present and in good condition. The barn was fully accessible.

All photographs taken on site are included within the archive.

6.2 Overall Interpretation

The cartographic evidence dates the barn to before 1846 and the house to after 1846: the Tithe map shows the site with only one building in the location of the barn. The Ordnance Survey map of 1874 shows a house and barn at the site, with the same layout as the surviving original buildings, dating the house construction to between 1846 and 1874.

A traditionally constructed pegged roof truss is incorporated into the roof build of the barn, which is older in character than the machine-cut timbers of the rest of the roof and is therefore likely re-used from an earlier building when the roof was re-built. This may have been in the mid-19th century when the house was built, to make the barn serviceable if it was in disrepair.

The frontage of the barn building (to the south-east) may have been opened up to serve the farm yard of the house in the mid-19th century, and was later blocked up in 1961, at the same time as the roof truss was supported on a beam that may have replaced a pillar. During the 20th century the original barn has undergone a series of small extensions, and by 1972 a number of outbuildings had also been constructed of which the majority have since been cleared.

The house has characteristic elements of a mid-19th century. The house is of late post-medieval construction with 20th century elements and is of local archaeological importance. Although it has been through a series of alterations, the barn itself has earlier origins that are shown from cartographic sources, the original blocked window on the north-western elevation and the re-used pegged and jointed roof truss. It is apparent that the barn was an early post-medieval farm building or byre and is of local archaeological importance.

6.3 Storage and Curation

The digital report will be submitted to the applicant, Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist at Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (Mark Walters mark.walters@cpat.org.uk) On approval the final report will be submitted in high resolution PDF format to the Historic Environment Record Officer (Gary Duckers gary.duckers@cpat.org.uk), Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust for inclusion within the Historic Environment Record.

The overall archive will conform to guidelines described in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Historic England 2006, the CIfA's Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (CIfA, 2014c) and The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017 (NPAAW, 2017).

The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW including a copy of the final report. This archive will include all written, drawn, survey and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. NMR Digital archives will follow the standard required by the RCAHMW (RCAHMW, 2015). A copy of the digital archive only will also be lodged with the Historic Environment Record, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust.

7. Acknowledgements

Archaeology Wales would like to thank Mr Roberts, for his valued help and support throughout the project.

8. Bibliography and References

Published / Unpublished

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014, *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014: *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*.

Historic England. 2006 (rev. 2016), *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*.

Websites

Tithe Maps of Wales:

<https://places.library.wales/> (Accessed 22/2/2018)

Ordnance Survey Maps

Ordnance Survey 1874 Scale: 1:2,500 (25 inches to 1 mile). *Promap*

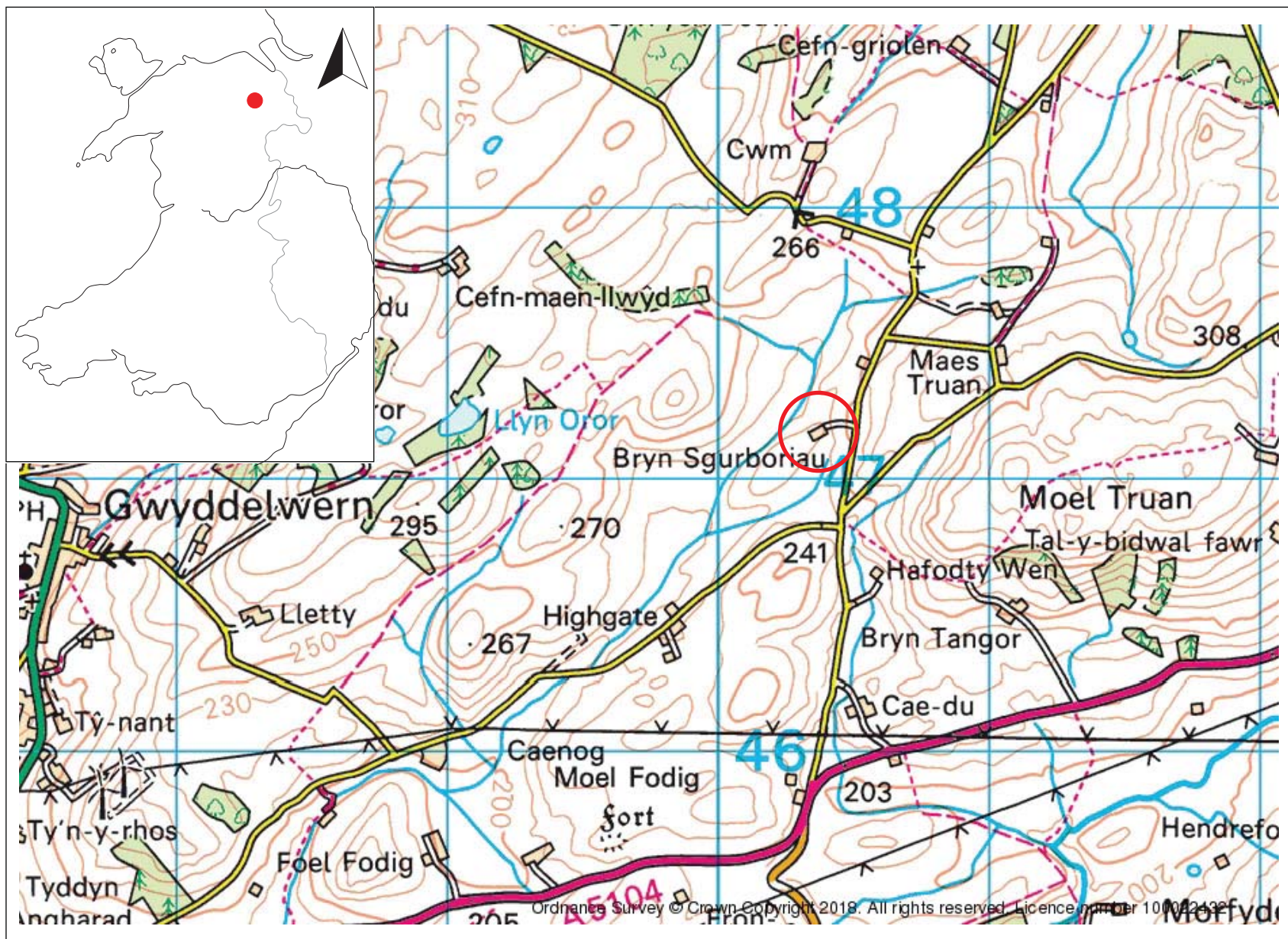
Ordnance Survey 1899 Scale: 1:2,500 (25 inches to 1 mile). *Promap*

Ordnance Survey 1912 Scale: 1:2,500 (25 inches to 1 mile). *Promap*

Ordnance Survey 1974 Scale: 1:2,500. *Promap*

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APPENDIX I: Figures



— Location of site

Figure 1
Site location plan



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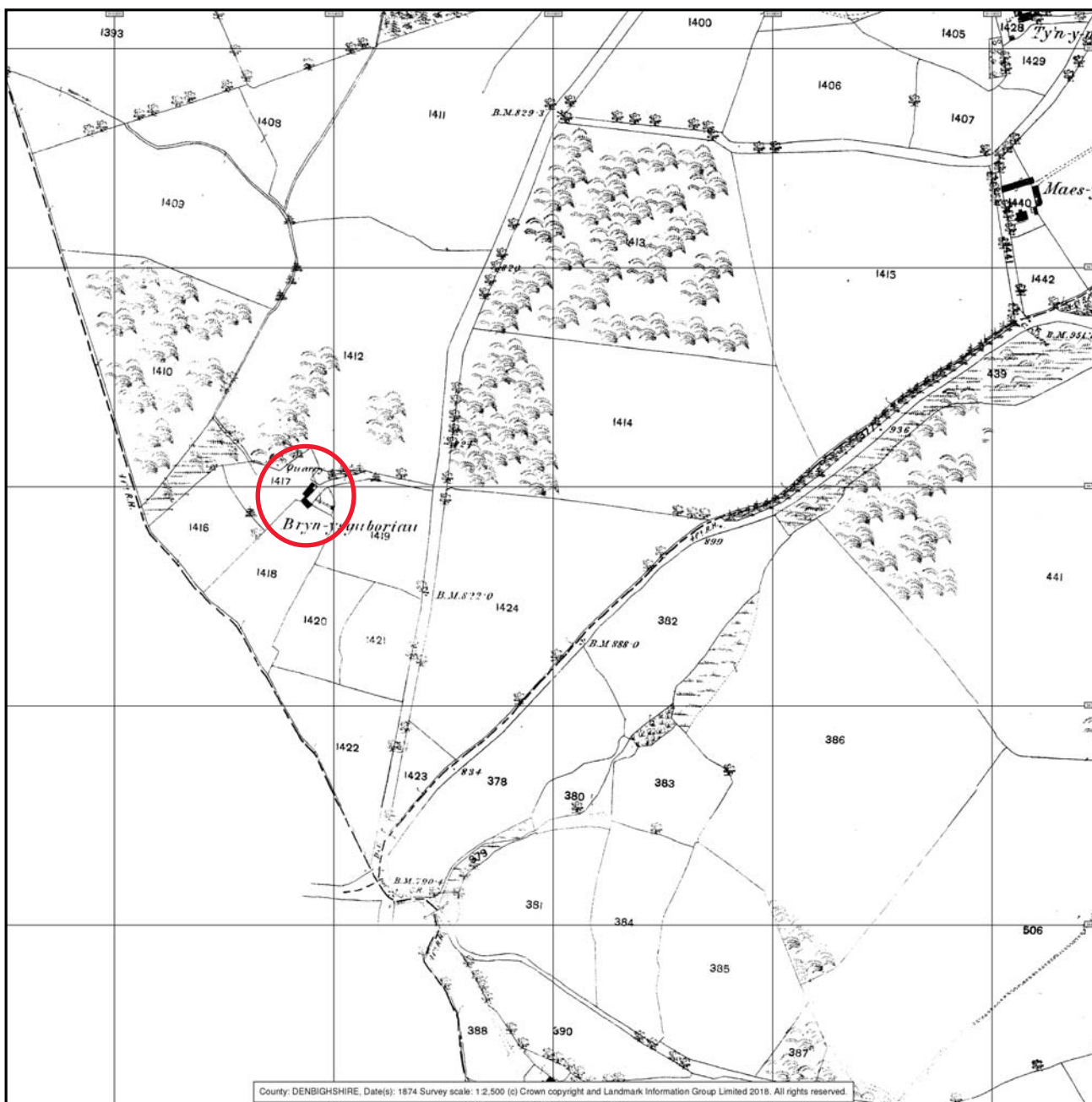
Figure 2
Site plan



0 600m

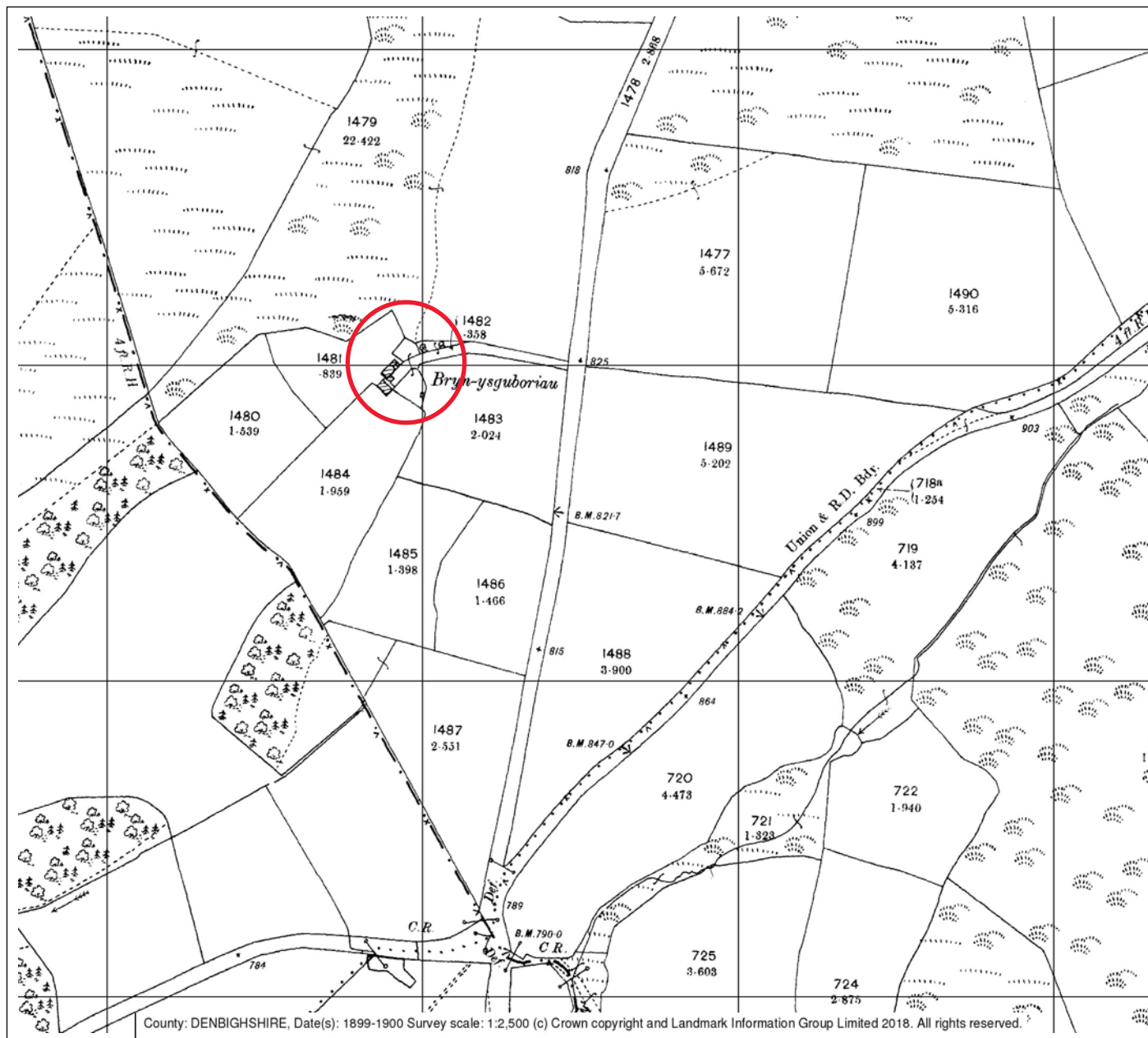
— Location of site

Figure 3
Tithe map of Lanelidan
of 1846



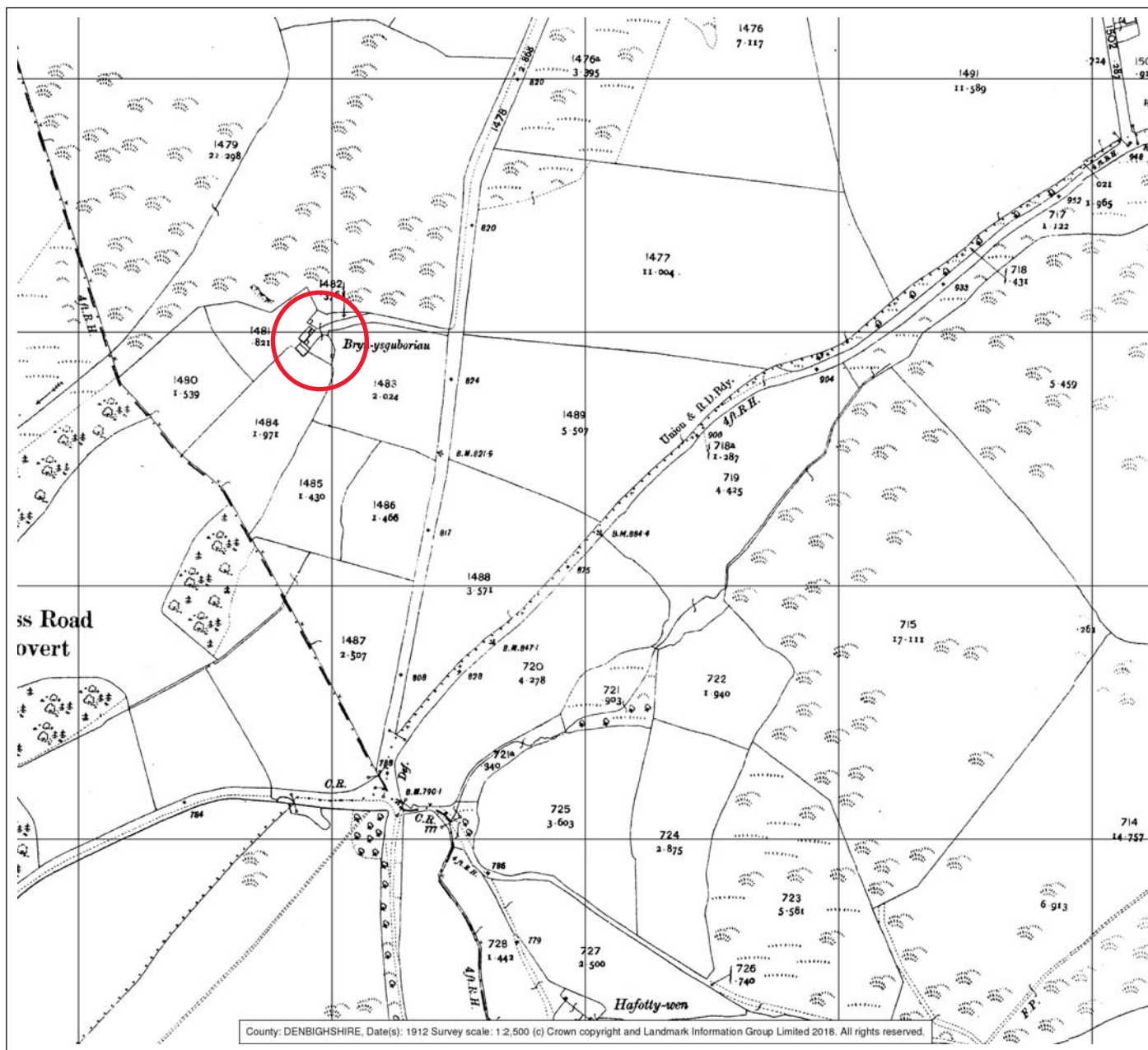
— Location of site

Figure 4
Extract of the Ordnance
Survey map of
Denbighshire of 1874



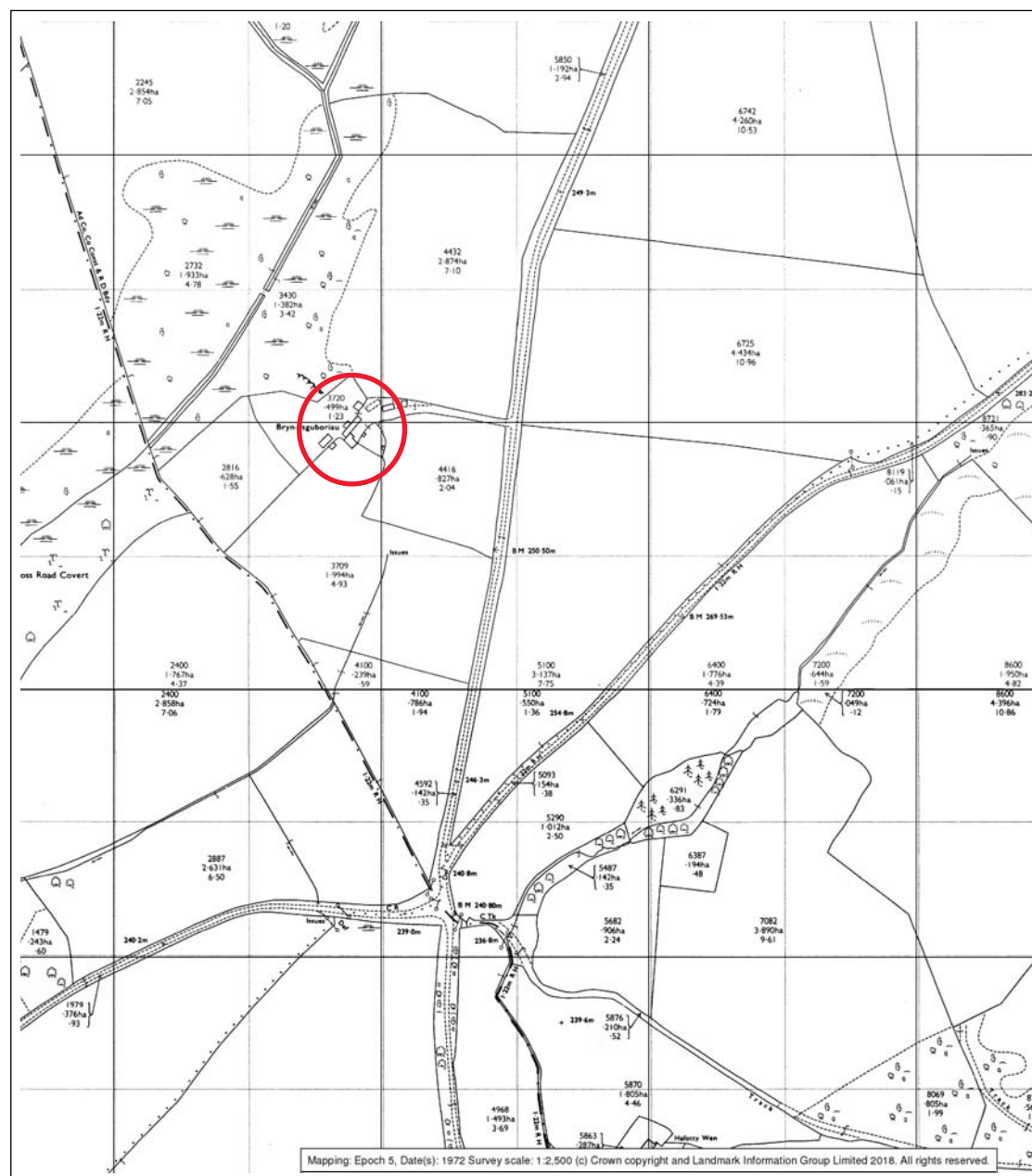
— Location of site

Figure 5
Extract of the Ordnance
Survey map of
Denbighshire of
1899-1900



— Location of site

Figure 6
Extract of the Ordnance
Survey map of
Denbighshire of 1912



— Location of site

Figure 7
Extract of the Ordnance
Survey map of
Denbighshire of 1972

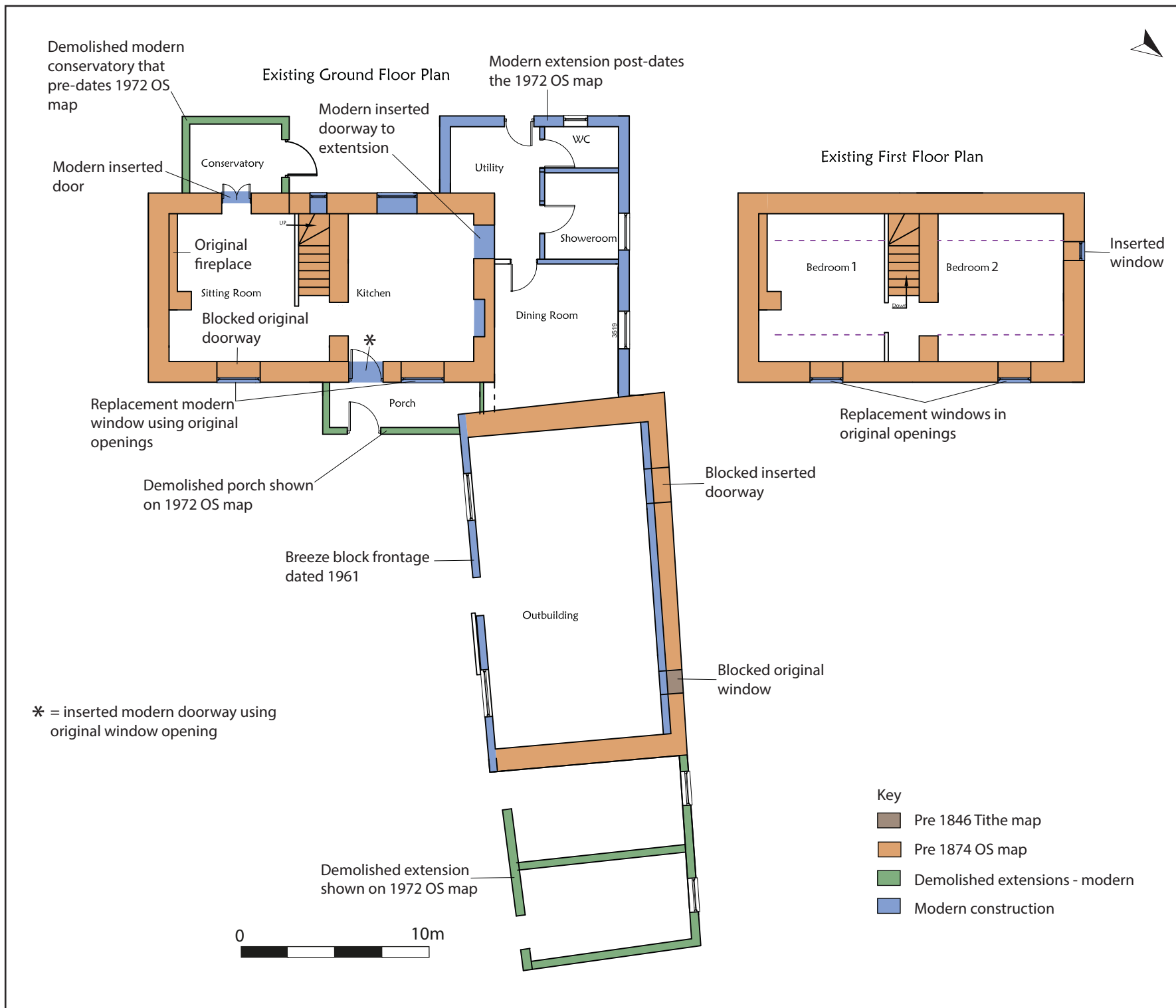
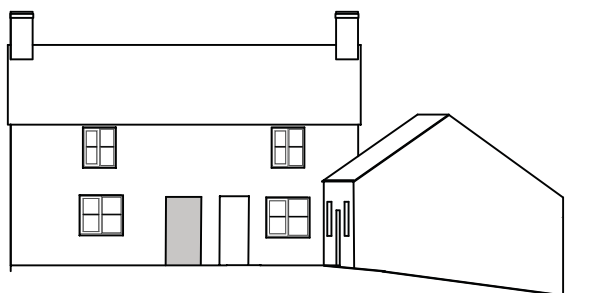
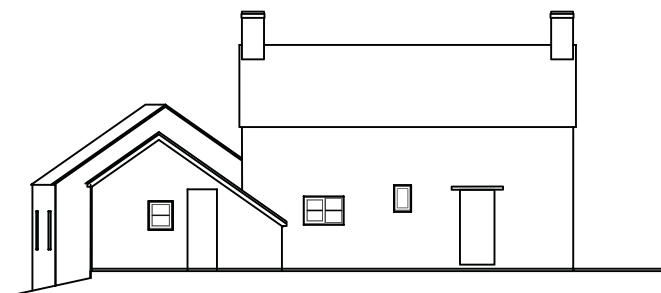


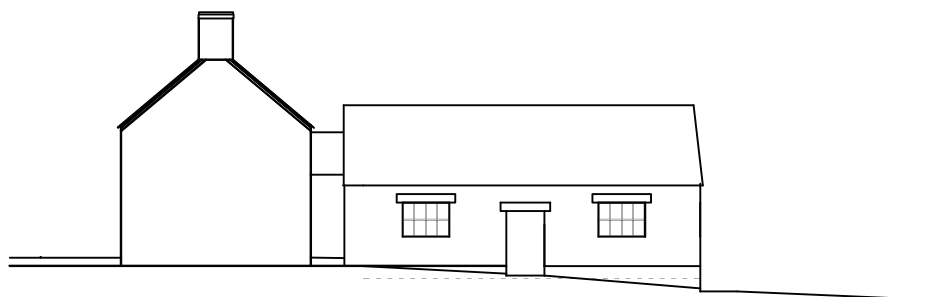
Figure 8
Existing plans of the
ground and first floor.
Drawn by J.V. Roberts Ltd.



Existing Front Elevation
(north-east facing)



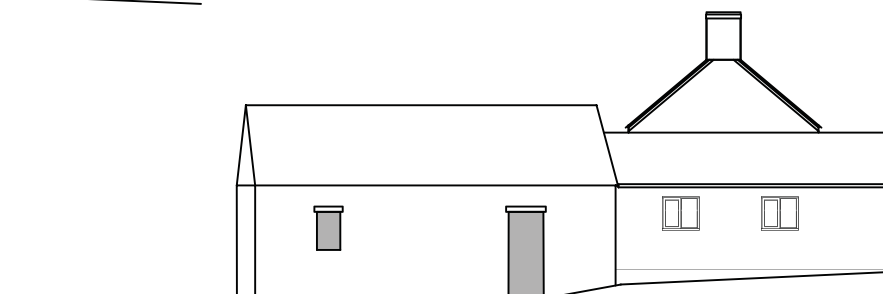
Existing Rear Elevation
(south-west facing)



Existing Side Elevation
(south-east facing)

Key

Blocked up window & doorways



Existing Side Elevation
(north-west facing)

0 4m

Figure 9
Existing elevations
Drawn by J.V. Roberts Ltd.
with alterations by author



Figure 10
Plate layout

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APPENDIX II: Plates



Plate 1. The house and barn from the track, view west.



Plate 2. Outbuildings on the track, view east.



Plate 3. The house and barn, view west.



Plate 4. The outside toilet location, view south-east.



Plate 5. The outside toilet, view south-east.



Plate 6. The rear of the house with modern extension, view north-east.



Plate 7. The house north-east elevation, view south-west. 1m scale



Plate 8. The house north-east elevation, view south-west. 1m scale



Plate 9. The house north-east elevation, view south-west. 1m scale



Plate 10. The house north-east elevation, view south-west. 1m scale



Plate 11. The house north-east elevation, view south-west. 1m scale



Plate 12. The house south-east elevation gable end, view north-west. 1m scale



Plate 13. The house south-west elevation, view north-east. 1m scale



Plate 14. The house south-west elevation, view north-east. 1m scale



Plate 15. The house south-west elevation with modern extension, view north. 1m scale



Plate 16. The barn and modern extension north-west elevation, view south-east. 1m scale



Plate 17. The barn north-west elevation, view south-east. 1m scale



Plate 18. The barn south-west elevation, gable end with modern extension, view north-east. 1m scale



Plate 19. The barn north-west elevation blocked doorway, view south-east.
1m scale



Plate 20. The barn north-west elevation, view south-east. 1m scale



Plate 21. The barn north-west elevation blocked window, view south-east. 1m scale



Plate 22. The barn north-west elevation blocked doorway, view south-east. 1m scale



Plate 23. The barn north-west elevation, view south. 1m scale



Plate 24. The barn north-east elevation gable end, view south-west. 1m scale



Plate 25. The barn south-east elevation, view west. 1m scale



Plate 26. The barn south-east elevation, view north-west. 1m scale



Plate 27. The barn south-east elevation date mark, view north-west. 1m scale



Plate 28. The barn south-east elevation with modern extension to the south-west, view north-west. 1m scale



Plate 29. Barn interior with roof truss, view north-east. 1m scale



Plate 30. Barn interior with breeze block frontage, view north-east. 1m scale



Plate 31. Barn interior with mortise and tenon jointed and pegged roof truss, view north-east.



Plate 32. Barn interior roof truss detail, view north-east.



Plate 33. Barn interior roof truss support, view north-east.



Plate 34. Barn interior purlin damage with modern supports, view north-east.



Plate 35. Barn interior view north-east, modern animal troughs. 1m scale



Plate 36. Barn interior animal trough detail, view north-west. 1m scale



Plate 37. Barn interior view south-west. 1m scale



Plate 38. Barn interior view south-west. 1m scale



Plate 39. Barn interior view south-west. 1m scale



Plate 40. Barn interior view south-west. 1m scale



Plate 41. Barn interior view south-west.



Plate 42. Kitchen in original house with inserted doorway to modern extension, view south-west. 1m scale.



Plate 43. Kitchen in original house with inserted doorway to modern extension, view north-west. 1m scale



Plate 44. Kitchen in original house with modern inserted entrance doorway, view north-east. 1m scale



Plate 45. Kitchen in original house with doorway to lounge, view south-east.
1m scale



Plate 46. Original western corner of the house, now incorporated into the modern extension, view south-east. 1m scale



Plate 47. Original western corner of the house, now incorporated into the modern extension, view east. 1m scale



Plate 48. The modern extension, view south-west. 1m scale



Plate 49. The modern extension, view north-east. 1m scale



Plate 50. The modern extension incorporating the south-west end of the barn, view north-east. 1m scale



Plate 51. The lounge with fireplace and inserted door, view south. 1m scale



Plate 52. The fireplace mantle in the lounge. View south



Plate 53. The stairs in the lounge. View north-west. 1m scale



Plate 54 The original blocked entrance doorway in the lounge.
View north-east. 1m scale



Plate 55. The stairs. View north-east. 1m scale



Plate 56. The stairs from the first floor.
View south-west. 1m scale



Plate 57. Bedroom 1 with demolished chimney breast. View south-east. 1m scale



Plate 58. Bedroom 1. View north-east. 1m scale



Plate 59. Bedroom 1, doorway to Bedroom 2. View north-west. 1m scale



Plate 60. Bedroom 1, doorway to Bedroom 2. View north. 1m scale



Plate 61. Bedroom 2. View north-west. 1m scale



Plate 62. Bedroom 2. View north-east. 1m scale



Plate 63. Bedroom 2. View south-east.
1m scale



Plate 64. Bedroom 2. View south-west. 1m scale

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APPENDIX III: Written Scheme of Investigation

ARCHAEOLOGY WALES LIMITED:

Written Scheme of Investigation
For a Level 2 Building Survey

Bryn Ysguboriau, Llanelidan (Denbighshire)

Prepared for:

Allan Roberts

Project No: 2587

February 2018

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Written Scheme of Investigations details a proposal for a Level 2 Building Survey in advance of a submission of a planning application concerning the main structure and outbuilding at Bryn Ysguboriau, Llanedilan, Ruthin LL15 2RN (SJ 10399 47214). It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Allan Roberts.

The development affects a building and outbuilding of local and historical interest. While the buildings are not represented on the Tithe Map of 1846, the fields are documented as Bryn Sgyuborian. The first records of the building appear on the OS County Series First edition of 1874. Bryn Ysguborian is recorded in the local HER as a registered historical name.

1. Introduction

This Written Scheme of Investigations details a proposal for a Level 2 Building Survey in advance of a planning application submission concerning the buildings at Bryn Ysguboriau, Llanedilan, Ruthin LL15 2RN (SJ 10399 47214). It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Allan Roberts.

This document provides information on the methodology that will be employed by Archaeology Wales during an Archaeological Building Investigation and **Recording at the 'site', consisting** on a Level 2 Building Survey. The project will be managed by Dr Garcia Rovira – Archaeology Wales Trainee Project Manager.

The development affects a building and outbuilding of local and historical interest. While the buildings are not represented on the Tithe Map of 1846, the fields are documented as Bryn Sgyuborian. The first records of the building appear on the OS County Series First edition of 1874. Bryn Ysguborian is recorded in the local HER as a registered historical name.

All work will be undertaken by suitably qualified staff and in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the CIfA.

2. Location and geological background

Llanedilan is a small village located off the A494 road between Ruthin and Corwen, in the valley of Afon y Maes. Bryn Ysguboriau is found circa 2 miles south from the village. The site is located 247m AOD.

The underlying geology is defined by the Nantglyn Formation, including mudstone and siltstone formed during the Silurian period. The superficial soils are defined by Till, Devensian-Diamicton formed during the Quaternary period (BGS 2018).

3. Historical and archaeological background

While the buildings are not represented on the Tithe Map of 1846, the fields are documented as Bryn Sgyuborian. The first records of the building appear on the OS County Series First edition of 1874. Bryn Ysguborian is recorded in the local HER as a registered historical name.

No designated or non-designated sites are recorded in the vicinities of Bryn Ysguborian.

4. Objectives

This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the Archaeological Building Recording Level 2 will meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute **for Archaeologist's** *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording (2014)* and according to Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (2016)*. The primary objective of the Building Recording will be to describe and record, by means of high resolution digital photography and measured drawings, all of the key internal and external components of the affected building(s) so that a permanent record survives prior to demolition or renovation. This will be completed by means of an English Heritage Level 2 Building survey.

Level 2 is an analytical record, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of **the building's origins, development and use**. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to **illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis**.

Other recent structures existing on the site will be recorded by means of digital photography.

The work will result in a report, which will provide a comprehensive record of all the work undertaken.

4.1. Site Specific Research Aims

It is important to recognize that whilst primarily designed to mitigate impacts, developer-led archaeology is also regarded as research activity with an academic basis, the aim of which is to add to the sum of human knowledge. Curators recognize the desirability of incorporating agreed research priorities as a means of enhancing the credibility of the development control process, ensuring cost-effectiveness and legitimately maximizing intellectual return.

A research framework for the archaeology of Wales has been produced (2011-2014) and currently in the process of review. This Archaeological Building Recording Level 2 has the capacity to identify areas that contribute to the following research aims regarding post-medieval archaeology in Wales.

5. Timetable of works

5.1. Fieldwork

The Archaeological Building Recording Level 2 will be undertaken on the 8th of February 2018.

5.2. Report delivery

The report will be submitted to the client and to CPAT within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional HER (see section 8.2 for details).

6. Details of work

The archaeological works will be conducted according to the Chartered **Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA)** *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2014), *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (2014).

The survey will take the form of a Level 2 building survey as defined by English Heritage (May 2016) *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*. This level of survey is intended to create an analytical record of the building, and will include:

- Description and photographic record of the exterior and the interior
- Detailed account of type, construction, form, function
- Phasing
- Past and present use and relationship with setting
- Identification and recording of original fixtures and fittings
- **Conclusions regarding the building's development and use**

The drawn record will be created using either conventional measured survey or total station surveying as appropriate. The end result will include:

- Accurate, measured ground plan, elevations and cross-sections as appropriate
- Phase plans showing the development of the structure

Photography

- Views of elevations
- Views of external appearance
- Views of all internal rooms
- Internal and external structural detail
- Fixtures, fittings, machinery, related contents

7. Monitoring

CPAT will be contacted approximately five days prior to the commencement of archaeological site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

Any changes to the WSI that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to CPAT for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

Representatives of CPAT-DC will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the building recording. CPAT-DC will be kept regularly informed about developments.

8. Archive and Reporting programme

8.1. Archive

Site archive

An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2006) upon completion of the project.

The site archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and deposited with an appropriate receiving organisation, in compliance with ClfA Guidelines (Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition **of archaeological archives', 2014).** **The legal landowners consent will be gained** for deposition of finds.

The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW including a copy of the final report. This archive will include all written, drawn, survey and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. NMR Digital archives will follow the standard required by the RCAHMW (RCAHMW, 2015). A copy of the digital archive only will also be lodged with the Historic Environment Record, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust.

8.2. Analysis

Following a rapid review of the potential of the site archive, a programme of analysis and reporting will be undertaken. This will result in the following inclusions in the final report:

- Non-technical summary
- Location and NGR
- Statutory designations
- Date of record, recorder and archive deposition
- Introduction
- Site location
- Topography and Geology
- Methodology
- Summary of the form, function, date and development of the building
- Desk-based study, including copies of historic maps and photographs where permitted
- Summary description of the building
- Past and present usage
- Evidence for former existence of demolished structures, removed fittings etc
- Site Plans and Elevations (annotated architects plans may be used where they are seen to be an accurate representation of the existing building/s)
- Conclusions
- References

8.3. Reports and archive deposition

Report to client

Copies of all reports associated with the building survey, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted to the client, the Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist at Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (Mark Walters mark.walters@CPAT-DC.org.uk) On approval the final report should be submitted in high resolution PDF format to the Historic Environment Record Officer (Gary Duckers gary.duckers@CPAT-DC.org.uk),

Clwyd- Powys Archaeological Trust for inclusion within the Historic Environment Record.

Archaeology Wales will obtain copies of the HER Deposition Guidance and HER Depositor Licence from the HER Officer (Gary Duckers gary.duckers@CPATDC.org.uk) before any reports or archives are submitted to the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record.

Additional reports

After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of all reports will be deposited with the relevant county Historical Environment Record, the National Monuments Record and, if appropriate, Cadw.

Summary reports for publication

Short archaeological reports will be submitted for publication in relevant journals; as a minimum, a report will be submitted to the annual publication of the regional CBA group or equivalent journal.

Notification of important remains

Where it is considered that remains have been revealed that may satisfy the criteria for statutory protection, AW will submit preliminary notification of the remains to Cadw.

Archive deposition

The final archive (site and research) will, whenever appropriate, be deposited with a suitable receiving institution, usually the relevant Local Authority museums service. Arrangements will be made with the receiving institution before work starts.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, copies of all reports and the final archive will be deposited no later than six months after completion of the work.

Copies of all reports, the digital archive and an archive index will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER. A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to CPAT-DC.

9. Staff

The project will be managed by Irene Garcia Rovira (Trainee Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by Kate Pitt from Archaeology Wales Ltd. Any

alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of CPAT-DC and the client.

10. Health and Safety

10.1. Risk assessment

Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

10.2. Other guidelines

AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2002).

11. Community Engagement and Outreach

Wherever possible, AW will ensure suitable measures are in place to inform the local community and any interested parties of the results of the site investigation work. This may occur during the site investigation work or following completion of the work. The form of any potential outreach activities may include lectures and talks to local groups, interested parties and persons, information boards, flyers and other forms of communication (social media and websites), and press releases to local and national media.

The form of any outreach will respect client confidentiality or contractual agreements. As a rule, outreach will be proportional to the size of the project.

Where outreach activities have a cost implication these will need to be negotiated in advance and in accordance with the nature of the desired response and learning outcomes.

12. Insurance

AW is fully insured for this type of work, and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

13. Quality Control

Professional standards

AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for **Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology** and the Standard and Guidance for archaeological building investigation and recording currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

Project tracking

The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

14. Arbitration

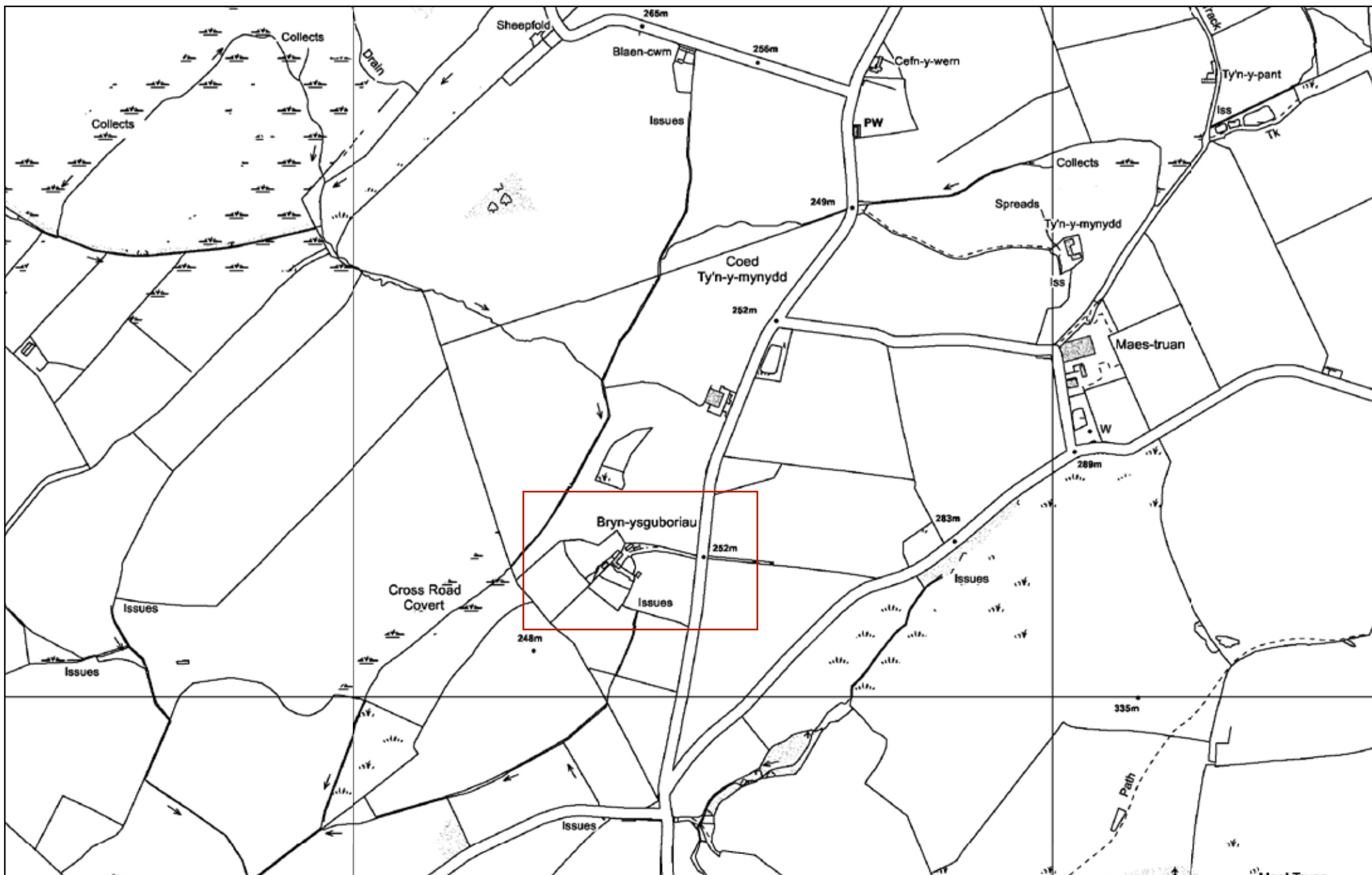
Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a **decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' Arbitration Scheme** for the Institute for Archaeologists applying at the date of the agreement.

15. References

British Geological Survey:

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, retrieved 08.1.18

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014: Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures.



100 0 100 200 300 400 500 m





10 0 10 20 30 40 50 m



Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX III: Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Bryn Ysguboriau, Llanelidan, Denbighshire

Site Name:	Bryn Ysguboriau, Llanelidan
Site Code:	BYL/18/BS
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
LB:	-
NGR:	SJ 10399 47214
Site Type:	Historic Building
Project Type:	Building Recording
Project Manager:	Irene Garcia Rovira
Project Dates:	February 2018
Categories Present:	Post-Medieval House and Barn
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of Duplicate Archives:	RCAHMW
Number of Finds Boxes:	-
Location of Finds:	N/A
Museum Reference:	N/A
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to Access:	None

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