

Tyn y Celyn, Llanbedr Dyffryn, Denbighshire

Archaeological Watching Brief



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Archaeological Watching Brief

Project No. G2558

Report No. 1430

Prepared for: Emyr Evans

April 2018

Written by: Stuart Reilly

Front cover image: General location shots pre-excavation; scale: not used (archive reference: G2558_003)

Cyhoeddwyd gan Ymddiriedolaeth Achaolegol Gwynedd
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Plate 7: Section of trench showing demolition; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2558_012).

CRYNODEB ANGHENNEGOL

Comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd gan Emyr Evans i ymgymryd â briff gwyllo archeolegol yn ystod gwaith tir ar gyfer codi annedd newydd yn Nhn y Celyn, yng Nghymuned Llanbedr Dyffryn, Sir Ddinbych. Roedd y briff gwyllo'n monitro cloddiad y ffosydd sylfaen ar gyfer yr annedd newydd. Ar wahân i rwbwl dymchwel sy'n gysylltiedig â'r ffermdy bach a godwyd o ddechrau'r 19eg ganrif a'r ysgubor a adeiladwyd o frics cyfagos a oedd yn sefyll ar y safle yn flaenorol, ni nodwyd unrhyw olion archeolegol o fewn y ffosydd sylfaen.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Emyr Evans to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for the erection of a replacement dwelling at Tyn y Celyn, in the Community of Llanbedr Dyffryn, Denbighshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches for the new dwelling. Aside from demolition rubble associated with the small stone built farmhouse of early 19th century date and adjacent brick built barn that formerly stood on the site, no archaeological remains were identified within the foundation trenches

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by *Emyr Evans* to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for the erection of a replacement dwelling at Tyn y Celyn (Figure 01), in the Community of Llanbedr Dyffryn, Denbighshire. The site is located to the north of a public bridleway which extends northeast from the B5429 at Clyttir to Hirwaen (centred on NGR: SJ 13185 61187). The small stone built farmhouse of early 19th century date along with associated brick built barn had been demolished and cleared by the time of the archaeological watching brief.

The project was monitored by the Development Control Officer (DCO) of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) and was undertaken in accordance with *condition 4* of planning permission reference *16/2017/0628/PF* ([Appendix I](#)).

Please note: the content of this report must be approved by the DCO of CPAT prior to final issue.

The archaeological watching brief was completed in accordance with the following guidance:

- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
- *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017);
- *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015); and
- *Guidelines for digital archives* (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015).

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2008 and ISO 14001:2004 (Cert. No. 74180/A/0001/UK/En) and is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and a member of the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME).

1.1 Fieldwork Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives were to:

- identify and record archaeological activity present on site during the course of the excavation of foundation trenches associated with the replacement dwelling to determine what, if any, earlier phases of activity were present on site prior to the construction of the 19th century farm; and
- if no archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

(References on archaeological sites in close proximity of Tyn y Celyn have been sourced, in part, from Aeon Archaeology's Heritage Impact Assessment)

The site is located at the end of an access track off a minor road that links Hirwaen to the B5429 and is in the Community of Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd, Ruthin, Denbighshire. The site is set within a rural landscape close to the western slopes of the Clwydian hills. The soon to be demolished farm consists of a stone farmhouse and several agricultural outbuildings, the majority of which are of late 20th century or early 21st century construction.

There are limited known archaeological sites within close proximity of the development site, with there being two prehistoric (500,000 BC – 47 AD) sites within half a kilometre. The remnants of a possible ring ditch (PRN 101912) was identified through aerial photographs to the northwest of Tyn y Celyn but it is not visible on the ground. While a Roman coin (PRN 100608) was found in the garden of Cyfronydd (approximately 630m to the southeast of the site) in 1925 which was subsequently identified by the British Museum as a third brass of Diocletian.

The most notable prehistoric site in the vicinity of Tyn y Celyn is the scheduled monument of Moel y Gaer (SAM: DE010; NPRN: 306900) a prehistoric hillfort located on a spur of Moel Famau 1.7km to the east. The hillfort is roughly oval in plan, measuring 200m north - south by 180m east – west and enclosing an area of 2.7 hectares. It is demarcated by two lines of ramparts separated by a ditch.

The remaining archaeological sites within close proximity of the development site are of post-medieval date (1540 – 1900 AD). The Seion Welsh Wesleyan Chapel (PRN 15439) is located to the northeast of the site in Hirwaen. The chapel was built in 1803 being re-built in 1870 and turned into a residential dwelling in 1992.

To the immediate southeast of Tyn y Celyn, off the minor road is Tyddyn Tlodion (Cadw 744) formerly a hall house that was converted into a barn in the early 20th century. The building originated as a four-bay cruck-framed hall-house dating from the 16th century that was added to with brick and stone stable blocks dating from the 19th and 20th century respectively.

To the south of the site is the country house of Berth (Cadw 744), a moderate sized, late Georgian three and two storey house, most remodelled on an earlier build. It was formerly the seat of the Lloyds of Berth & Rhagat.

2.1 Previous Work

Tyn y Celyn was the subject of a Heritage Impact Assessment conducted by Aeon Archaeology (Martin, 2017). The assessment concluded that Tyn y Celyn and outbuilding are of “*local (low) heritage significance*” and that “*the archaeological potential of the site is low*” (Martin, 2017, 23).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (CiFA, 2014).

An archaeological watching brief can be divided into four categories:

- comprehensive (present during all ground disturbance);
- intensive (present during sensitive ground disturbance);
- intermittent (viewing the trenches after machining);
- partial (as and when seems appropriate).

GAT conducted a partial watching brief of the foundation trenches of the replacement build within the development boundary.

GAT completed a partial watching brief and all attendances were recorded using GAT watching brief pro-formas. Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D3100) camera set to maximum resolution (4,608 × 3,072 14.2 effective megapixels) in RAW format and were converted to TIFF for archiving in accordance with Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015). A total of 24 images were taken (archive reference: G2558_001 to G2558_024; cf. [Appendix II](#) for a reproduction of the metadata).

4 RESULTS

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken on Wednesday 18th April 2018, with a GAT project officer in attendance to monitor the excavation of the foundation trenches of the replacement dwelling. This was undertaken after the demolition and clearance of the early 19th century stone farmhouse and associated brick built barn. The new build is primarily set within the courtyard that existed between the former farmhouse and barn, with some encroachment on the footings of the demolished buildings (Figure 01).

The area demarcated for the replacement dwelling had been levelled and covered by a layer of fine hardcore (Plate 1) in preparation for the excavation of the foundation trenches. The trenches were excavated by a JCB fitted with a trenching bucket (Plate 2). The trench width ranged from 0.70m to 1.10m and depth was between 0.50m and 1.0m, dependant on the load weight (Plates 3 and 4). Across the site there was a layer of hardcore that had an average depth of 0.15m. This overlaid a uniform layer of firmly compacted and medium course mid orange sand that would be a natural glacial deposit typical of this part of Denbighshire (Plate 5). Along the northern edge of the foundation for the new build, in particular in the vicinity of where the living and dining room will be situated, there was red brick and demolition rubble (Plate 6) along with sewer and water pipes (Plate 7) associated with the barn that formerly stood in this portion of the site.

Aside from demolition rubble and service pipes associated with the buildings that once stood on the site, no archaeological features or deposits were identified within the foundation trenches.

5 CONCLUSIONS

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by *Emyr Evans* to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for the erection of a replacement dwelling at Tyn y Celyn, in the Community of Llanbedr Dyffryn, Denbighshire.

The archaeological watching brief monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches for the replacement dwelling. The trenches were excavated through the underlying natural glacial deposit as well as the demolition rubble and service pipes associated with the farmhouse and barn that once stood on the site. Aside from this material no archaeological features or deposits were identified during the course of the archaeological watching brief. This observation along with the results of the heritage impact assessment makes it highly likely that there was no occupation within the site boundary prior to the construction of the early 19th century farmhouse and associated outbuildings. The absence of evidence for the occupation of the site before the 19th century would imply that the area within the site boundary had previously been farmland or that if there had been earlier habitation in this location it existed outside the area of development.

6 SOURCES CONSULTED

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017, *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*

English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*

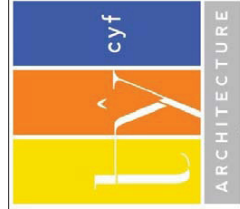
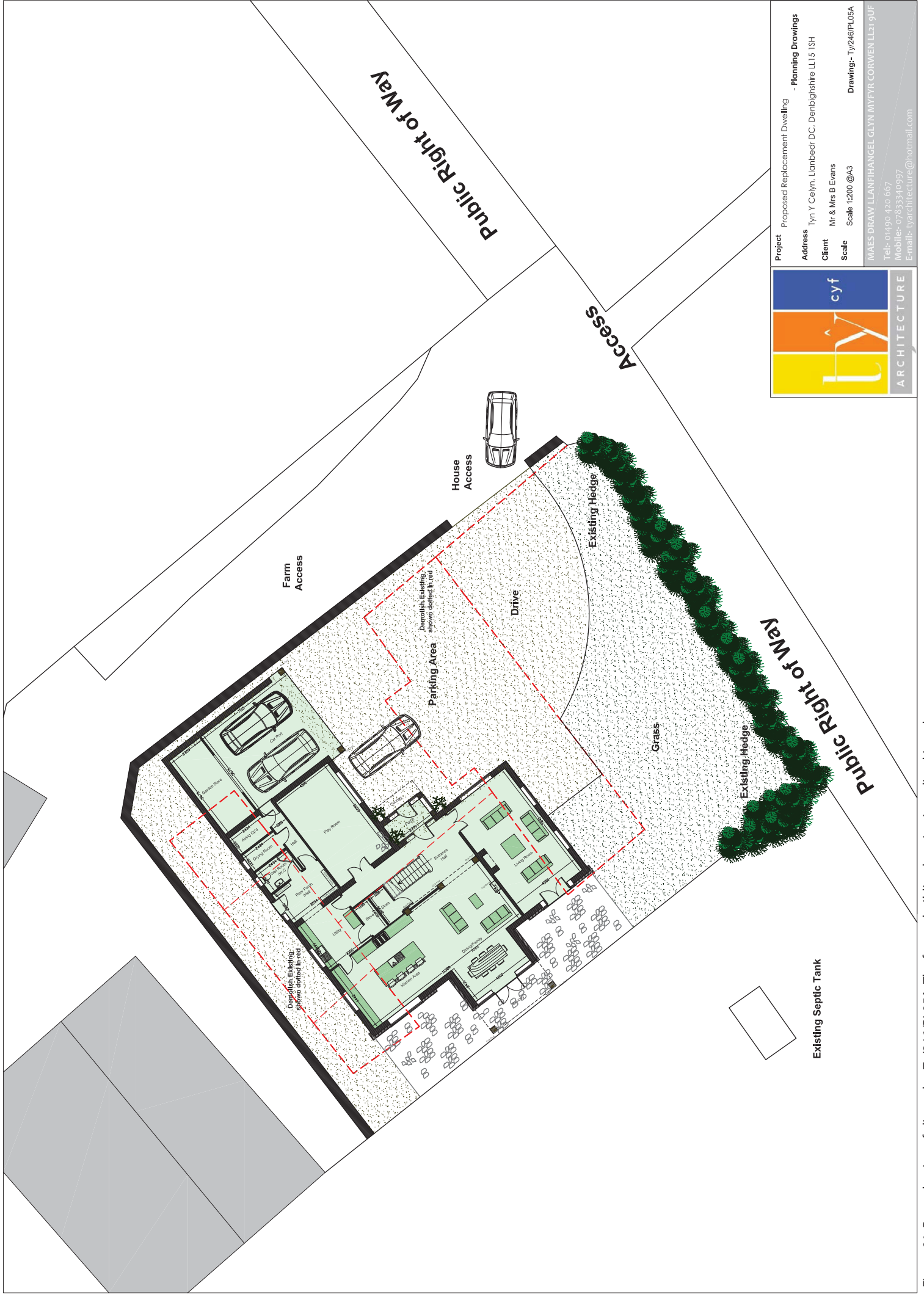
English Heritage, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, 2014, *Historic Environment Record (HER) Guidelines for Archaeological Contractors* (Version 1.3; draft)

Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*

Martin, A. 2017, *Tyn Y Celyn, Llanbedr Dyffyn, Denbighshire, Archaeological Assessment* (Report no. 0145 v1.0)

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, *Guidelines for digital archives*



Project Proposed Replacement Dwelling
- Planning Drawings
Address Tyn Y Celyn, Llanbedr DC, Denbighshire LL15 1SH
Client Mr & Mrs B Evans
Scale 1:200 @A3
Drawing- Ty/246/PL05A
 MAES DRAW LLANFANGEL GLYN MYFYR CORWEN LL21 9UF
 Tel: 01490 430 667
 Mobile: 0783340997
 Email: tyarchitecture@hotmail.com

Figure 01: Reproduction of client plan Ty/246/PL05A. The former building location is outlined in red.



Plate 1: General location shots pre-excitation; scale: not used (archive reference: G2558_003).



Plate 2: Working shot; scale: not used (archive reference: G2558_008).



Plate 3: Post-excavation shot of western trench; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2558_007).



Plate 4: Dining/Kitchen area; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2558_014).



Plate 5: Section at south of the west trench; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2558_005).



Plate 6: Utility/Entrance hall area; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2558_017).



Plate 7: Section of trench showing demolition; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2558_012).

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Project Design, August 2017

TYN Y CELYN (G2558)

Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference
Number 144230

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for

EMYR EVANS

April 2018

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	STUART REILLY	<i>Stuart Reilly</i>	11/04/18
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	JOHN ROBERTS	<i>[Signature]</i>	11/04/18
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	JOHN ROBERTS	<i>[Signature]</i>	11/04/18

Revision History			
Rev No.	Summary of Changes	Ref Section	Purpose of Issue

All GAT staff should sign their copy to confirm the project specification is read and understood and retain a copy of the specification for the duration of their involvement with the project. On completion, the specification should be retained with the project archive:

Name

Signature

Date

TYN Y CELYN (G2558)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for *Emyr Evans*, April 2018

Historic Environment Record Primary Reference Number 144230

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1. INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by *Emyr Evans* to prepare a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for the erection of a replacement dwelling at Tyn y Celyn (Figure 01), in the Community of Llanbedr Dyffryn, Denbighshire. The site is located to the north of a public bridleway which extends northeast from the B5429 at Clyttir to Hirwaen (centred on NGR: SJ 13185 61187). At present there is a small stone built farmhouse of early 19th century date along with associated outbuildings, which include a brick built barn located to the immediate northwest of the house, with an associated courtyard. The client has conducted a photographic survey of said buildings prior to the commencement of the demolition and the digital photographs have been submitted to the Local Planning Authority, as outlined in *condition 3* of planning permission reference *16/2017/0628/PF*.

The project will be monitored by the Development Control Officer (DCO) of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) and will be undertaken in accordance with *condition 4* of planning permission reference *16/2017/0628/PF* ([Appendix I](#)).

Please note: the content of this WSI and all subsequent reporting by GAT must be approved by the DCO of CPAT prior to final issue.

The archaeological watching brief will be completed in accordance with the following guidance:

- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
- *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017);
- *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015); and
- *Guidelines for digital archives* (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015).

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2008 and ISO 14001:2004 (Cert. No. 74180/A/0001/UK/En) and is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and a member of the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME).

Fieldwork Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives are to:

- identify and record archaeological activity present on site during the course of the excavation of foundation trenches associated with the replacement dwelling to determine what, if any, earlier phases of activity were present on site prior to the construction of the 19th century farm; and
- if no archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

(References on archaeological sites in close proximity of Tyn y Celyn have been sourced, in part, from Aeon Archaeology's Heritage Impact Assessment)

The site is located at the end of an access track off a minor road that links Hirwaen to the B5429 and is in the Community of Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd, Ruthin, Denbighshire. The site is set within a rural landscape close to the western slopes of the Clwydian hills. The soon to be demolished farm consists of a stone farmhouse and several agricultural outbuildings, the majority of which are of late 20th century or early 21st century construction.

There are limited known archaeological sites within close proximity of the development site, with there being two prehistoric (500,000 BC – 47 AD) sites within half a kilometre. The remnants of a possible ring ditch (PRN 101912) was identified through aerial photographs to the northwest of Tyn y Celyn but it is not visible on the ground. While a Roman coin (PRN 100608) was found in the garden of Cyfronydd (approximately 630m to the southeast of the site) in 1925 which was subsequently identified by the British Museum as a third brass of Diocletian.

The most notable prehistoric site in the vicinity of Tyn y Celyn is the scheduled monument of Moel y Gaer (SAM: DE010; NPRN: 306900) a prehistoric hillfort located on a spur of Moel Famau 1.7km to the east. The hillfort is roughly oval in plan, measuring 200m north - south by 180m east – west and enclosing an area of 2.7 hectares. It is demarcated by two lines of ramparts separated by a ditch.

The remaining archaeological sites within close proximity of the development site are of post-medieval date (1540 – 1900 AD). The Seion Welsh Wesleyan Chapel (PRN 15439) is located to the northeast of the site in Hirwaen. The chapel was built in 1803 being re-built in 1870 and turned into a residential dwelling in 1992.

To the immediate southeast of Tyn y Celyn, off the minor road is Tyddyn Tlodion (Cadw 744) formerly a hall house that was converted into a barn in the early 20th century. The building originated as a four-bay cruck-framed hall-house dating from the 16th century that was added to with brick and stone stable blocks dating from the 19th and 20th century respectively.

To the south of the site is the country house of Berth (Cadw 744), a moderate sized, late Georgian three and two storey house, most remodelled on an earlier build. It was formerly the seat of the Lloyds of Berth & Rhagat.

2.1 Previous Work

Tyn y Celyn was the subject of a Heritage Impact Assessment conducted by Aeon Archaeology (Martin, 2017). The assessment concluded that Tyn y Celyn and outbuilding are of “*local (low) heritage significance*” and that “*the archaeological potential of the site is low*” (Martin, 2017, 23).

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (CiFA, 2014).

An archaeological watching brief can be divided into four categories:

- comprehensive (present during all ground disturbance);
- intensive (present during sensitive ground disturbance);
- intermittent (viewing the trenches after machining);
- partial (as and when seems appropriate).

GAT will conduct a partial watching brief of any ground disturbing works within the development boundary.

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

- The excavation of the foundation trenches (with the exception of the removal of glacial til and areas of concrete, hardcore, tarmac) will be conducted by a 360° excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under archaeological supervision;
- If archaeological deposits or features are identified the archaeologist present will be afforded sufficient time to investigate and record it;
- During the watching brief, all attendances and identified features will be recorded using GAT watching brief pro-formas ([Appendix I](#));
- Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D40) camera set to maximum resolution (3008 × 2000 6.1 effective megapixels) in RAW format and will be converted to TIFF and JPEG format for archiving using Adobe Photoshop; a photographic record will be maintained on site using GAT pro-formas ([Appendix II](#)) and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format; the archive numbering system will start from **G2558_001**. When practical, a photographic ID board will be used during the watching brief to record site code, image orientation and any relevant context numbers. An appropriate scale will be used in photographs;
- Any subsurface remains will be recorded photographically, with detailed notations and a measured survey. The survey will be completed using a *Trimble R8* GPS unit;
- Any archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity. For linear features, terminal ends and intersection points with other features will be prioritised; if these aren't present then representative slots will be completed. Features such as burnt mounds, which comprise a spread of material rather than a cut feature, will be completed in quadrants (if fully extant within mitigation area) and followed by additional excavation if earlier activity is encountered beneath the spread. The following minimum strategy will also apply: 50% sample of each discrete feature (followed by complete excavation once section records are completed), 10% sample of each linear feature. *In the event of the identification of extensive/complex remains (for example burials, structures or preserved wooden or organic artefacts), additional time, resourcing and costs may be required for GAT to complete an appropriate programme of works;*

- Any required sections to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4 or A2 pro-forma permatrace;
- Any required plans to be at a minimum 1:20 scale. Plans will be drawn on GAT A4 or A2 pro-forma permatrace;
- Should dateable artefacts, human remains and/or ecofacts be recovered, an **interim report** will be submitted summarising the results of the watching brief, along with an assessment of potential for analysis post-excavation project design (in line with the MAP2 process). *Additional time, resourcing and costs will be required to undertake any post-excavation programme of works.*

3.3 Human Remains

If any human remains identified are to be excavated, and cannot be preserved in situ this will take place under appropriate regulations and with due regard for health and safety issues. In order to excavate human remains, a Ministry of Justice licence is required under Section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 for the removal of any body or remains of any body from any place of burial. In accordance with the Ministry of Justice licence, recovered remains will be reburied once the investigation and/or assessment/analysis are complete.

Non-fragmented skeletal remains will be excavated using wooden tools and collected and stored in polyethylene bags (with appropriate references for context, grave number, et al) and placed in a lidded cardboard archive box (note: separate boxes for each grave) and stored in a suitable manner within GAT premises. If significant quantities of human remains are encountered, a human osteologist should be contacted and appointed to advise the team during the fieldwork. The osteologist will be an external appointment: Dr. Genevieve Tellier | Tel: 01286 238827 | email: northwalesosteology@outlook.com who will assist in devising the excavation, recording and sampling strategy for features containing human remains. The osteologist should also help to ensure that adequate post-excavation processing of human remains is carried out so that the material is in a fit state for assessment during the post-excavation stage. For inhumations, this will involve washing, drying, marking and packing.

If human remains are recovered that are deemed suitable for further assessment/analysis, this will be completed in accordance with the osteologist's requirements and with *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017).

3.4 Ecofacts

Should any deposits deemed suitable for dating be identified, they will be taken from sealed contexts, with not less than 40 litres for bulk samples (or 100% if the feature is smaller). The sampling strategy will be undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). Recourse will be made to relevant specialists for palaeoenvironmental analysis and dating. Any required specialists will be consulted during the watching brief to advise GAT on a sampling strategy. For any ecofact samples taken from human burials, this will be completed in accordance with an appointed osteologist's guidance.

3.5 Artefacts

Diagnostic artefacts will be retained for further examination and identification. Pottery sherds of 19th and 20th century date will be examined on site and the context from which they were retrieved noted but the sherds will not be retained. The artefacts will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation (Watkinson and Neal 2001) in particular the advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Rescue 1999) and Historic England.

All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum, in this case Denbighshire Heritage Service, where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff.

All finds of treasure must be reported to the coroner for the district within fourteen days of discovery or identification of the items. Items declared Treasure Trove become the property of the Crown, on whose behalf the National Museums and Galleries of Wales acts as advisor on technical matters, and may be the recipient body for the objects.

The National Museums and Galleries of Wales will decide whether they or any other museum may wish to acquire the object. If no museum wishes to acquire the object, then the Secretary of State will be able to disclaim it. When this happens, the coroner will notify the occupier and landowner that he intends to return the object to the finder after 28 days unless he receives no objection. If the coroner receives an objection, the find will be retained until the dispute has been settled.

GAT will contact the landowner for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Denbighshire Heritage Service is the County repository for archaeological finds from all periods that fall within the County of Denbighshire). A GAT produced pro-forma will be issued to the landowner where they are given the option to donate the finds or to record that they want them returning to them once analysis and assessment has been completed. If artefacts are transferred to Denbighshire Heritage Service, this must be in accordance with the Denbighshire Heritage Service collection policy.

3.6 Fieldwork Archiving

Following the completion of the fieldwork, a programme of field work archiving will be completed based on following task list;

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;
2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;
3. Sections: all cross referenced and complete;
4. Survey data: downloaded using a Computer Aided Design package;
5. Plans: all cross referenced and complete;
6. Artefacts (if relevant): quantified and identified; register completed;
7. Ecofacts (if relevant): quantified and register completed;
8. Context register (if relevant): quantified and register completed;

All data will be processed, final illustrations will be compiled and a report will be produced which will detail and synthesise the results.

3.7 Monitoring Arrangements

DCO of CPAT will be informed of the project timetable and of the subsequent progress and findings. This will allow time to arrange monitoring visits and attend site meetings (if required) and enable discussion about the need or otherwise for FAWDs (if required) as features of potential archaeological significance are encountered. The contact details are:

- Mark Walters – Phone: 01938553670 / 07736163148 and email: mark.walters@cpat.org.uk

4. PROCESSING DATA, ILLUSTRATION, REPORT AND ARCHIVING

Following completion of the stages outlined above, a report will be produced within one month incorporating the following:

1. Non-technical summary
2. Introduction
3. Aims and objectives
4. Background
5. Methodology
6. Results
7. Conclusions and further recommendations
8. List of sources consulted.
9. Appendix I – approved GAT project design
10. Appendix II – photographic metadata
11. Appendix III – context register
12. Appendix IV – ecofact register
13. Appendix V – artefact register

Should dateable artefacts and ecofacts be recovered, an **interim report** will be submitted summarising the results, along with an assessment of potential for analysis written scheme of investigation (in line with the MAP2 process).

Illustrations will include plans of the location, site plans and sections. Historical maps, when appropriate and if copyright permissions allow, will be included. A draft copy of the report will be sent to GAPS and to the client prior to production of the final report.

Dependant on the outcome of the archaeological watching brief the *Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales* will be consulted to help to provide context and to help inform the archaeology identified within the site boundary.

5. DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. The archaeological mitigation outlined in this written scheme of investigation will start week commencing 16th April 2018. A draft report will be submitted within one month of fieldwork completion (end date tbc); a final report will be submitted to the Historic Environment within six months of submitting the draft report (submission date tbc).

The following dissemination will apply:

- A paper report(s) plus digital report(s) will be provided to the client/consultant and DOC of CPAT (draft report then final report);
- A paper report plus a digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust; this will be submitted within six months of project completion (final report only);
- If appropriate, digital information such as the project database, GIS table(s) and photographs, will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record at Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust within six months of project completion. All digital datasets submitted will conform to the required standards set out in Gwynedd Archaeological Trust's *Historic Environment Record (HER) Guidelines for Archaeological Contractors* (Version 1.3; draft);
- A digital report and archive (including photographic and drawn) data will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only);
- Submission of digital information to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales shall be undertaken in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. Digital information will include the photographic archive and associated metadata;
- Dependent on the results of the watching brief, a summary note or a specific article will be included in the Council for British Archaeology Wales publication *Archaeology in Wales*. This shall be agreed with DOC of CPAT, and client in advance of publication along with all publication content. DOC of CPAT involvement in the project will be acknowledged therein.

6. PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section with attendances on-site undertaken by a GAT Project Archaeologist. The Project Archaeologist will be responsible for the archaeological mitigation on site, including all field management duties, e.g., DOC of CPAT /client/consultant liaison, osteologist or palaeo-environmentalist liaison (if relevant). The Project Archaeologist will be responsible for completing all on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive itemised in [Sec. 3.2](#). The Project Archaeologist will also be responsible for submitting a draft final report (or interim report) for project manager review and approval. The report will then be submitted as per the arrangements defined in [Sec. 5](#).

7. HEALTH AND SAFETY

The GAT Project Archaeologist(s) will be CSCS certified. Copies of the site specific risk assessment will be supplied to the client and sub-contractor prior to the start of fieldwork. Any risks and hazards will be indicated prior to the start of work via a submitted risk assessment. All GAT staff will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and hard hat. All GAT fieldwork is undertaken in accordance with the Trust's Health and Safety Manual, Policy and Handbook which were prepared by Ellis Whittam.

8. INSURANCE

Public Liability

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 any one event in respect of Public Liability

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Public Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/000405

EXPIRY DATE 22/06/2018

Employers Liability

Limit of Indemnity- £10,000,000 any one occurrence.

The cover has been issued on the insurers standard policy form and is subject to their usual terms and conditions. A copy of the policy wording is available on request.

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/000405

EXPIRY DATE 22/06/2018

Professional Indemnity

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 in respect of each and every claim

INSURER Hiscox Insurance Company Limited

POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity

POLICY NUMBER

HU PI 9129989/1208

EXPIRY DATE 23/07/2018

9. SOURCES CONSULTED

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017, *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*

English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*

English Heritage, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, 2014, *Historic Environment Record (HER) Guidelines for Archaeological Contractors (Version 1.3; draft)*

Historic England, 2017, *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports*

Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*

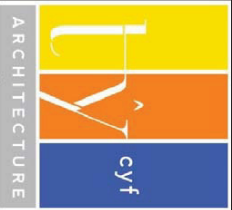
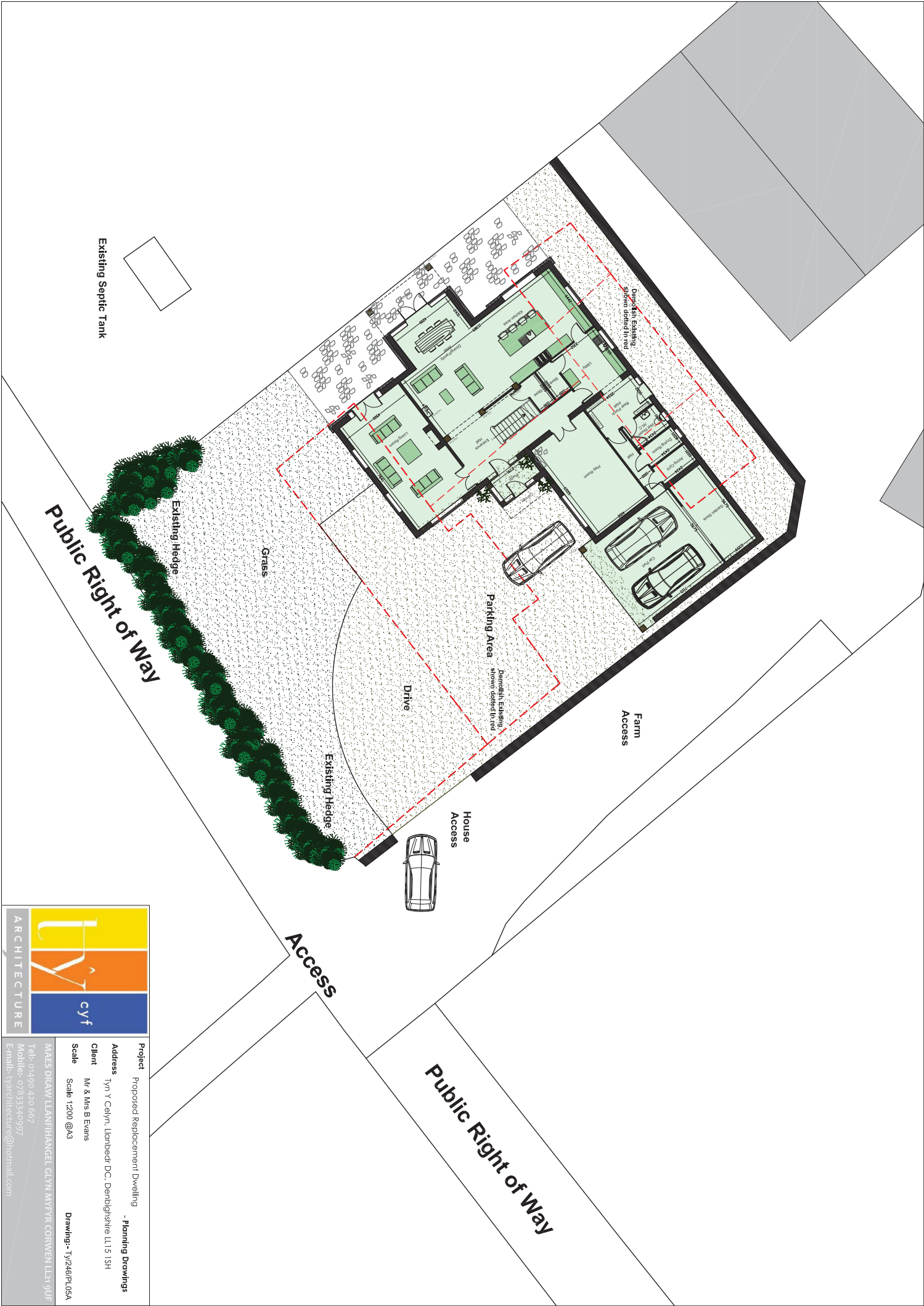
Martin, A. 2017, *Tyn Y Celyn, Llanbedr Dyffyn, Denbighshire, Archaeological Assessment (Report no. 0145 v1.0)*

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, *Guidelines for digital archives*

Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, *First aid for finds (3rd edition)*

FIGURE 01

Reproduction of client plan Ty/246/PL05A



Project Proposed Replacement Dwelling
- Planning Drawings
Address Tŷn Y Celyn, Llanbedr DC, Denbighshire LL15 1SH
Client Mr & Mrs B Evans
Scale Scale 1:200 @A3
Drawings TY/246/PU5A
MAES DRAW LLANFANGEL, GLYN WYFAR CORWEN LL31 9UF
 Tel: 01490 420 667
 Mobile: 07833340997
 Email: iyarchitecture@hotmail.com

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata pro-forma

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust watching brief pro-forma

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

WATCHING BRIEF DAY RECORD

Date

Project name

Project number

Compiler

Location

Description

Times of travelling and on-site

Drawn record details

Photographic record details

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata

PRN*	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT NUMBER*	NGR*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
144230	G2558_001	Tyn y Celyn	G2558	SJ13186118	General location shots pre-excavation	NE	not used	Ken Owen	18/04/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
144230	G2558_002	Tyn y Celyn	G2558	SJ13186118	General location shots pre-excavation	N	not used	Ken Owen	18/04/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
144230	G2558_003	Tyn y Celyn	G2558	SJ13186118	General location shots pre-excavation	E	not used	Ken Owen	18/04/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	Plate 1
144230	G2558_004	Tyn y Celyn	G2558	SJ13186118	Section at north of the west trench	SE	1x1m	Ken Owen	18/04/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
144230	G2558_005	Tyn y Celyn	G2558	SJ13186118	Section at south of the west trench	SE	1x1m	Ken Owen	18/04/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	Plate 5
144230	G2558_006	Tyn y Celyn	G2558	SJ13186118	Post-excavation shot of western trench	NE	1x1m	Ken Owen	18/04/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
144230	G2558_007	Tyn y Celyn	G2558	SJ13186118	Post-excavation shot of western trench	SW	1x1m	Ken Owen	18/04/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	Plate 3
144230	G2558_008	Tyn y Celyn	G2558	SJ13186118	Working shot	WNW	not used	Ken Owen	18/04/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	Plate 2
144230	G2558_009	Tyn y Celyn	G2558	SJ13186118	Working shot	SSE	not used	Ken Owen	18/04/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PRN*	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT NUMBER*	NGR*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
144230	G2558_010	Tyn y Celyn	G2558	SJ13186118	Working shot	NE	not used	Ken Owen	18/04/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
144230	G2558_011	Tyn y Celyn	G2558	SJ13186118	Section of trench showing demolition	SW	2x1m	Ken Owen	18/04/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
144230	G2558_012	Tyn y Celyn	G2558	SJ13186118	Section of trench showing demolition	SE	2x1m	Ken Owen	18/04/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	Plate 7
144230	G2558_013	Tyn y Celyn	G2558	SJ13186118	Working shot	WSW	not used	Ken Owen	18/04/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
144230	G2558_014	Tyn y Celyn	G2558	SJ13186118	Dining/Kitchen area	NW	2x1m	Ken Owen	18/04/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	Plate 4
144230	G2558_015	Tyn y Celyn	G2558	SJ13186118	Living room area	NE	2x1m	Ken Owen	18/04/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
144230	G2558_016	Tyn y Celyn	G2558	SJ13186118	Living room area	SW	2x1m	Ken Owen	18/04/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
144230	G2558_017	Tyn y Celyn	G2558	SJ13186118	Utility/Entrance hall area	SE	2x1m	Ken Owen	18/04/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	Plate 6
144230	G2558_018	Tyn y Celyn	G2558	SJ13186118	Drying room/Rear porch	SW	2x1m	Ken Owen	18/04/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PRN*	PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT NUMBER*	NGR*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
144230	G2558_019	Tyn y Celyn	G2558	SJ13186118	Play room	SW	2x1m	Ken Owen	18/04/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
144230	G2558_020	Tyn y Celyn	G2558	SJ13186118	Car port	NW	2x1m	Ken Owen	18/04/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
144230	G2558_021	Tyn y Celyn	G2558	SJ13186118	Moel Arthur and Foel Fenlli Hillforts from site	W	not used	Ken Owen	18/04/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
144230	G2558_022	Tyn y Celyn	G2558	SJ13186118	General site location shot	ESE	not used	Ken Owen	18/04/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
144230	G2558_023	Tyn y Celyn	G2558	SJ13186118	General site location shot	SE	not used	Ken Owen	18/04/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
144230	G2558_024	Tyn y Celyn	G2558	SJ13186118	General site location shot and bridleway	E	not used	Ken Owen	18/04/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd



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