



**Ddol, Bryn y Gefeiliau,
Capel Curig, Gwynedd.
July 2014
V 1.0**

aeon archaeology



Level 2 Historic Building Record
Project Code: A0042.1
Report no. 0043



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Ddol, Bryn y Gefeiliau, Capel Curig, Gwynedd. July 2014

Report no. 0043 v1.0

Level 2 Historic Building Record
Aeon Archaeology
17 Cecil Street
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Project Code: A0042.1

Date: 03/07/2014

Client: A.M. Designs

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Aeon Archaeology was asked by Alan Morris (A.M. Designs) to undertake a level 2 historic building record at Ddol, Bryn-Y-Gefeiliau Roman Fort Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) (CN010), Capel Curig, Gwynedd (centred on NGR **SH 74632 57332**) in advance of the reroofing of the barn known as Ddol (figure 1 and figure 2).

The archaeological mitigation is being completed as part of a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) (Planning Reference: **IH**).

The proposed renovation involves the demolition of the stone rubble and breeze-block lean-to, as well as the removal of a stone rubble pile located against the southwest facing external elevation. In addition, the barn will be reroofed.

Cadw has not prepared a mitigation brief for this project, but has made a recommendation for a level 2 historic building record through the following condition:

The applicant shall appoint a suitably qualified archaeologist to undertake a basic building recording survey of the building prior to the works commencing (condition 3; SMC ref IH).

This design and all subsequent mitigation will conform to the guidelines specified in English Heritage ‘*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*’ (2006) & *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (Institute for Archaeologists, 1996 (revised 2008)).

2.0 SPECIFICATION AND PROJECT DESIGN

The requirements were for an archaeological building record of Ddol prior to renovation work; however the SMC had a second condition (condition 4) for an archaeological watching brief to be maintained during the demolition of the stone rubble and concrete block lean-to, as well as during the removal of the stone rubble pile. This report fulfils the requirement of condition 3 but a separate phase of archaeological mitigation is required to discharge condition 4. A method statement for this work has been provided to, and approved by the client and Cadw and is presented at the end of this report (appendix I).

Cadw has requested that the building record be roughly commensurate with the English Heritage ‘*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*’ (2006) **Level 2**.

Both the exterior and the interior of the building was viewed, described and photographed. The record presents conclusions regarding the building’s development and use, but does not discuss in detail the evidence on which these conclusions are based.

The level 2 historic building record consists of English Heritage ‘*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*’ (2006) elements:

written account: 1-3, 6

drawings: *sometimes 1, sometimes one or more of 2-7*

photographs: 1, 2, 4

2.1 Written Account

The written account includes:

- The building's precise location as a National Grid Reference and address form;
- A note of any statutory designation and non-statutory designation;
- The date of the record, name(s) of the recorder(s) and archive location;
- A summary of the building's form, function, date, and sequence of development.

2.2 Photographs

The photographic record includes:

- A general view or views of the building;
- The building's external appearance. Typically a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the building and give an impression of its size and shape;
- The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas.

A Digital SLR (Canon 550D) set to maximum resolution was used throughout.

2.3 Drawings

The drawn record included:

- A site plan showing the location and orientation of photographs. This will label all room spaces and indicate any architectural features of note.

3.0 METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

A photographic record was made using a Canon DSLR 550D camera set to maximum resolution. The location and direction of photographs are shown on figure 3.

Existing architects' plans were utilised for the purpose of locating and orientating photographs, and all features, details, room spaces, and elevations were photographed and described to illustrate the setting, appearance, and structure of the building. Photographic images were labeled with the subject, orientation and the date taken, and cross-referenced to a digital file.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RECORD

The fort stands on level ground within a bend of the Afon Llugwy on the line of the road between Caerhun and Tomen-y-Mur. Antiquarian accounts identify a fort and extra-mural buildings along with a road running into the hills to the south. Reports of the discovery of metal working debris, along with the place name which means 'hill of the smiths' suggest that metal working had taken place in the vicinity.

The fort was partially excavated by Hall, Hemp and Higson in 1920-22 and was found to be roughly square, enclosing an area of 1.57 hectares. An annex on the west side contained the foundations of stone buildings and these were thought to represent a later phase of activity. The interpretation of these buildings is a little problematic but Jarrett suggests that they are the remains of a mansion. The excavation evidence pointed to occupation in the 1st to 2nd centuries AD (HER).

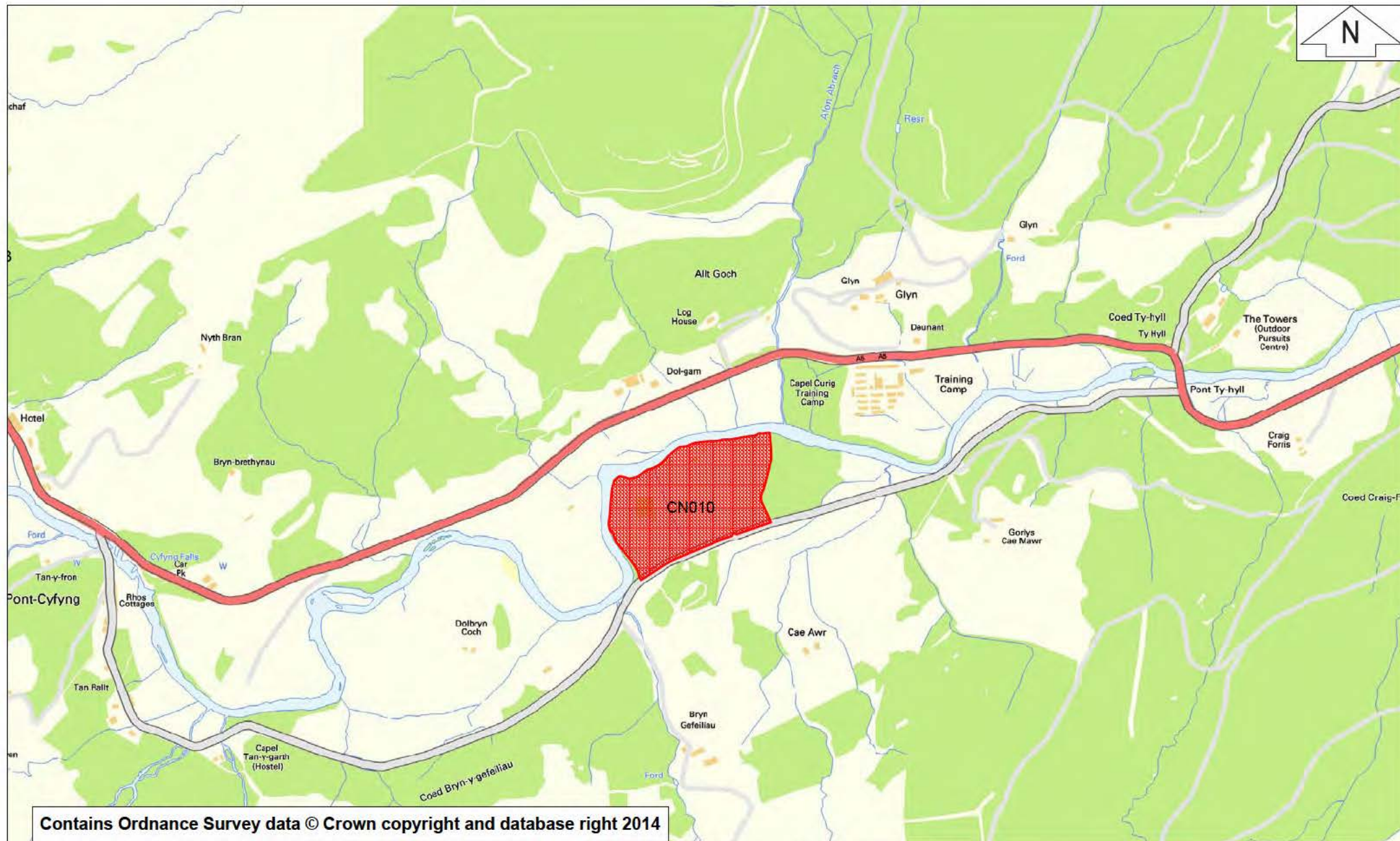
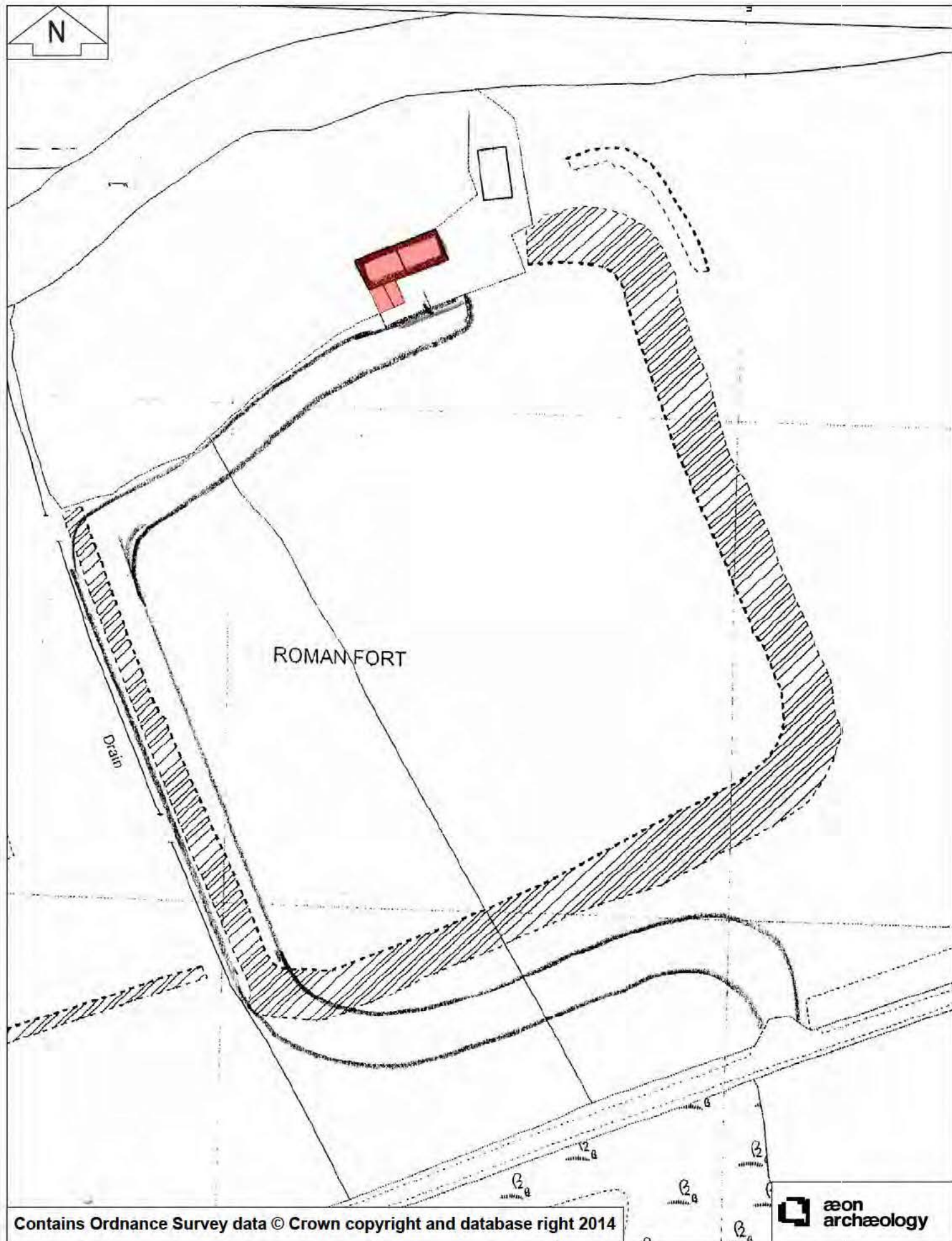


Figure 01: Location of Bryn y Gefeilliau Roman fort Scheduled Ancient Monument.
Scale 1:10,000 at A4.



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Figure 02: Location of Ddol, Bryn y Gefeiliau (shaded red) (not to scale).

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4.3 General description

The building known as Ddol is located at NGR SH 74632 57332 in the village of Capel Curig, Gwynedd. The building is set back to the immediate north of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Bryn y Gefeiliau Roman fort (CN010) but lies within the SAM polygon. The building itself does not have a primary reference number (PRN) nor any other statutory or non-statutory designation save that of being within the SAM polygon.

The building is currently in use as a barn and it is likely that it has always fulfilled this role. It lies on flat ground between the northwest rampart of the fort and a bend in the Afon Llugwy.

4.3.1 External description

Ddol (plates 1-10, figure 3)

The building known as Ddol is a rectangular single-storey structure measuring 17.5m in length by 6.8m in width, orientated northeast to southwest. The building is divided into two separate barns, referred to here as the northeast barn and the southwest barn, the latter being the larger and accounting for approximately three-fifths of the structure.

The building has a double-pitched roof of blue-grey slate and slate angular ridge tiles over the northeast barn and of grey asbestos sheet over the southwest barn. The northeast facing gable elevation is constructed from medium sized sub-angular and sub-rounded stone rubble bonded by lime mortar. Otherwise the northeast facing external elevation is featureless.

The northwest facing external elevation is also constructed from medium sized sub-angular and sub-rounded stone rubble bonded by lime mortar. There is a clear and visible division in the masonry between the northeast and southwest barns, although the size and type of rubble and mortar utilised in both constructions appears to very similar. The northwest facing external elevation of the southwest barn appears to butt up against the northwest facing wall of the northeast barn, and it is probable that the northeast barn is earlier in date.

The southwest facing gable elevation is constructed from medium sized sub-angular and sub-rounded stone rubble bonded by lime mortar, but is otherwise featureless aside from a rubble stone pile lying to the immediate southwest and described below.

The southeast facing elevation has had a later lean-to outbuilding structure constructed against the outer face at the southwest end. This structure is now ruinous and is described below. The elevation is constructed from medium sized sub-angular and sub-rounded stone rubble bonded by lime mortar. At the southwest end of the southeast facing external elevation a single doorway has been blocked with medium sized sub-angular stone rubble bonded by mortar. Approximately 2.5m to the northeast is an open window with angular stone rubble lintel and sill. Towards the centre of the elevation a single doorway with wooden boarded door permits access into the southwest barn and to the immediate northeast of this a clear separation in the masonry shows that the southwest barn wall butts on to the northeast barn thus post dating it.

The southeast facing elevation of the northeast barn incorporates larger sub-rounded stone rubble blocks into the lower courses of the wall, and a single foundation course of very large sub-rounded and sub-angular blocks runs along the base of the southeast facing wall. These stones step out approximately 0.4m from the upstanding masonry wall and appear to be the foundation stones of an earlier structure. There is a narrow window opening at eaves height and a large opening at the northeast end that permits access into the northeast barn. This opening has clearly been inserted at a later date to enable large machinery to be stored in the barn, although it probably replaced a single doorway located at the same point.

Rubble pile (plate 11, figure 3)

A rubble pile measuring approximately 1.0m in height and 3.0m in diameter is located to the immediate southwest of the southwest facing gable elevation. The pile is made up of medium sized sub-rounded and sub-angular stone cobbles and there is no visible structural element to any part of the pile. The pile appears to have been deposited to clear fallen stones from the lean-to structure when it was partially rebuilt using concrete breeze blocks.

This feature will require removal as part of the renovation works.

Lean-to (plates 12-13, figure 3)

A lean-to outbuilding measuring approximately 7.0m in length by 3.0m in width and orientated northeast to southwest butts up against the southeast facing elevation of the barn at its southwest end. The lean-to is now roofless and has gone into disrepair. The southwest gable wall is constructed from medium sized angular stone rubble bonded by lime mortar and clearly butts up against the southeast facing elevation of the southwest barn thus post dating it. The lean-to appears to have been partially rebuilt at some point with the southeast and northeast facing walls being built out of concrete breeze blocks bonded by mortar.

It is probable that the breeze block walls replaced stone rubble ones and that the stone from these has been deposited as the stone rubble pile at the southwest end of the barn. The lean-to will require demolition as part of the renovation works.

4.3.2 Internal description

Northeast barn (plate 14, figure 3)

The northeast barn constitutes one large rectangular room measuring 6.4m in length by 5.4m in width and orientated northeast to southwest. The barn is open to the roof space and has a single A-frame truss supporting four purlins and the principle rafters, all of sawn timber. The internal walls are all of medium sized rubble bonded by lime mortar, and a single small open window is located in the northwest facing internal elevation along with a large opening into the barn. A second large open window is located in the southwest facing internal elevation. The floor is of laid slate slabs measuring approximately 0.25m square. The room is otherwise featureless and currently houses an occupied caravan.

Southwest barn (plates 15-17, figure 3)

The southwest barn constitutes one large rectangular room measuring 9.0m by 5.5m and orientated northeast to southwest. The barn is open to the roof space and has two equally spaced A-frame trusses supporting six purlins and the principle rafters, all of sawn timber. The internal walls are all of medium sized rubble bonded by lime mortar, with the exception of the southwest facing internal elevation which has very large sub-angular stones at foundation level at the southeast end.

The northwest facing wall has a doorway blocked with rubble and mortar at the southwest end, and a centralised open window with stone lintel and sill. A single doorway with wooden board door is located at the northeast end of the northwest facing wall and permits access to the exterior of the building. There is a row of animal pens constructed from wooden planks, concrete foundations and metal bars along the southeast facing wall, and the floor appears to be of compacted earth. The barn is currently utilised for the storage of metal corrugated sheets.

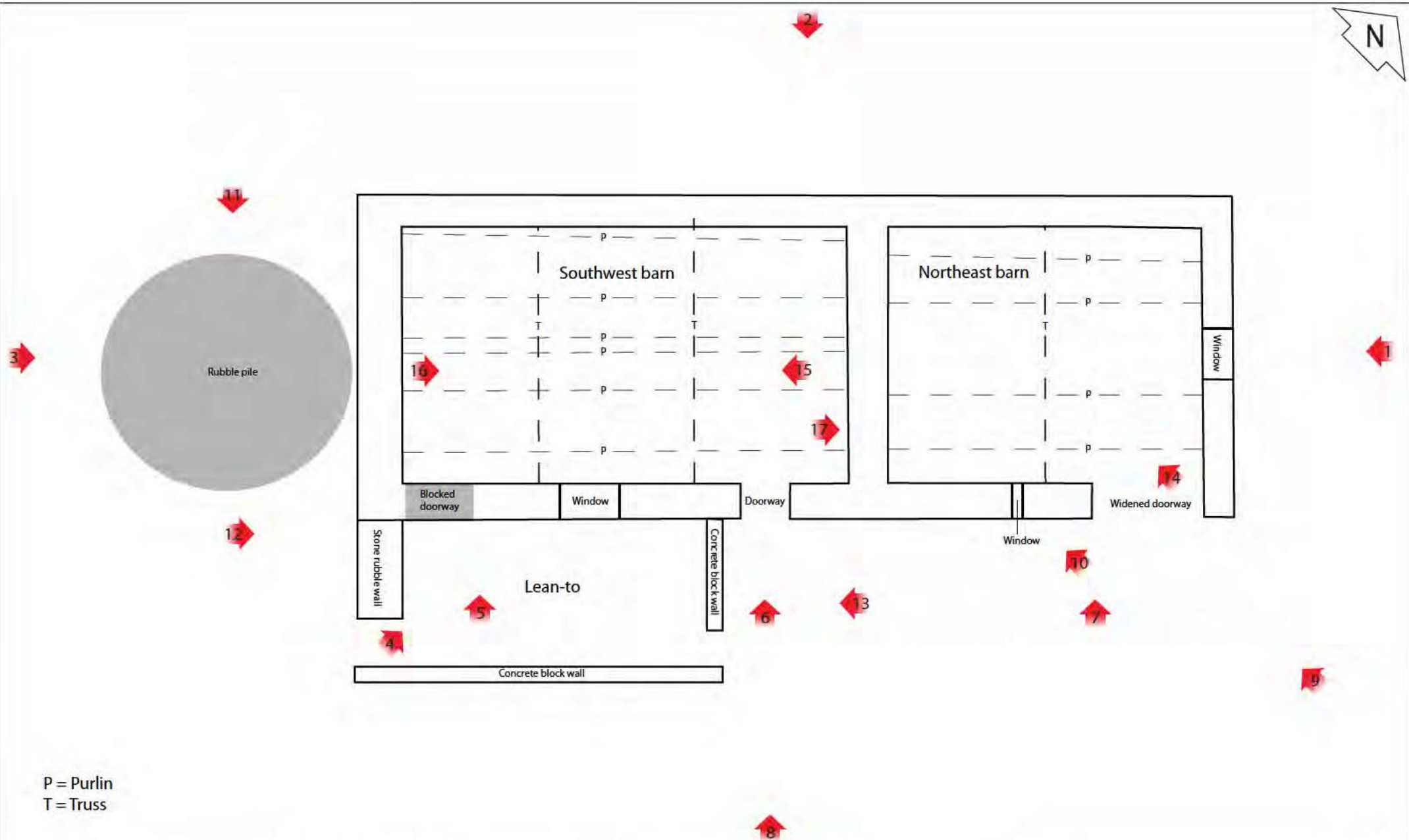


Figure 03: Location and orientateion of photographs (numbered arrows refer to plate number) not to scale.



Plate 01: Northeast facing external elevation, from the northeast. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 02: Northwest facing external elevation, from the northwest. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 03: Southwest facing external elevation, from the southwest. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 04: Southeast facing external elevation (southwest end), from the south. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 05: Southeast facing external elevation (southwest end) showing blocked doorway, from the southeast. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 06: Southeast facing external elevation (centre), from the southeast. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 07: Southeast facing external elevation (northeast end), from the southeast. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 08: Southeast facing external elevation, from the southeast. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 09: Oblique view of Ddol, from the east. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 10: Southeast facing external elevation showing foundation stones, from the east. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 11: Rubble pile, from the northwest. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 12: Lean-to structure, from the southwest. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 13: Lean-to structure, from the northeast. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 14: Northeast barn, from the south. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 15: Southwest barn, from the northeast. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 16: Southwest barn, from the southwest. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 17: Southwest facing elevation of the southwest barn showing large foundation stones. Scale 1.0m.

5.0 CONCLUSION

The level 2 record of the building known as Ddol has shown that there is a clear set of phasing to the development of the building. The southwest wall of the northeast barn is butted up against by the walls of the southwest barn thus pre-dating it. However, the rubble used in both constructions is very similar in size and shape, as is the lime mortar, suggesting that the time between the construction of both sections of the barn was reasonably short. Indeed, the surviving stone rubble wall of the outbuilding lean-to clearly butts up against the southwest barn, showing that this is a later addition again.

Of interest is the single course of very large foundation stones present in the southeast and southwest facing walls of the northeast barn. These stones are stepped out from the upstanding masonry and appear to be the footprint of an earlier structure that has been utilised as the foundations of the northeast barn. It is not clear what this earlier structure may have been, although due to the very close proximity of the Roman fortification wall to the immediate southeast it could be Roman in origin or an earlier precursor to the barn.

6.0 SOURCES

Ordnance Survey maps

Ordnance Survey map sheets 62 NE, 62 SE, 62 SW, and 62 NW.

Secondary Sources

English Heritage, 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*.

APPENDIX I – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION (WSI) FOR LEVEL 2 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF v1.0

PROJECT CODE: A0042.1

SITE: Ddol, Bryn-Y-Gefeiliau Roman Fort (CN010), Capel Curig, Gwynedd

NGR: SH 74632 57332

PLANNING REF: IH

DATE: 12th June 2014

PREPARED FOR: A.M. Designs



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1.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Aeon Archaeology has been asked by A.M. Designs to provide a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for carrying out a level 2 historic building record and watching brief at Ddol, Bryn-Y-Gefeiliau Roman Fort Scheduled Ancient Monument (CN010), Capel Curig, Gwynedd (centred on NGR **SH 74632 57332**) in advance of the reroofing of the barn known as Ddol.

The archaeological mitigation is being completed as part of a condition of Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent (SMC Reference: **IH**).

Cadw has not prepared a mitigation brief for this project, but has made a recommendation for a level 2 historic building record through the following condition:

The applicant shall appoint a suitably qualified archaeologist to undertake a basic building recording survey of the building prior to the works commencing (condition 3; SMC ref **IH**).

In addition, Cadw has requested that a watching brief be maintained during the removal of the stone/rubble pile, the base of the concrete block wall, and the abutting stone wall (condition 4; SMC ref **IH**).

This design and all subsequent mitigation will conform to the guidelines specified in English Heritage ‘*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*’ (2006), Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (Institute for Archaeologists, 1996 (revised 2008), and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Institute for Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001 and 2008).

2.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

The fort stands on level ground within a bend of the Afon Llugwy on the line of the road between Caerhun and Tomen-y-Mur. Antiquarian accounts identify a fort and extra-mural buildings along with a road running into the hills to the south. Reports of the discovery of metal working debris, along with the place name which means ‘hill of the smiths’ suggest that metal working had taken place in the vicinity.

The fort was partially excavated by Hall, Hemp and Higson in 1920-22 and was found to be roughly square, enclosing an area of 1.57 hectares. An annex on the west side contained the foundations of stone buildings and these were thought to represent a later phase of activity. The interpretation of these buildings is a little problematic but Jarrett suggests that they are the remains of a mansion. The excavation evidence pointed to occupation in the 1st to 2nd centuries AD (HER).

3.0 REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Building Record

The requirements are for an archaeological building record of the stone-built barn known as Ddol prior to reroofing work, however should observations or desk-based research suggest the potential for significant features to be encountered during the renovation and site clearance/ground work, the archaeological contractor should make arrangements to undertake any appropriate supplementary recording work during the development. Cadw has requested that the building record be

commensurate with the English Heritage '*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*' (2006) **Level 2**.

Both the exterior and the interior of the building will be viewed, described and photographed. The record will present conclusions regarding the building's development and use, but will not discuss in detail the evidence on which these conclusions are based.

The detailed photographic record will consist of English Heritage '*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*' (2006) elements:

written account: 1-3, 6

drawings: sometimes 1, sometimes one or more of 2-7

photographs: 1,2,4

4.0 METHOD STATEMENT

4.1 Level 2 Record

4.1.1 Written Account

The written account will include:

- The building's precise location as a National Grid Reference and address form;
- A note of any statutory designation and non-statutory designation;
- The date of the record, name(s) of the recorder(s) and archive location;
- A summary of the building's form, function, date, and sequence of development.

4.1.2 Photographs

The photographic record will include:

- A general view or views of the building;
- The building's external appearance. Typically a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the building and give an impression of its size and shape;
- The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas.

A Digital SLR (Canon 550D) set to maximum resolution will be used throughout.

4.1.3 Drawings

The drawn record will include:

- A site plan showing the location and orientation of photographs. This will label all room spaces and indicate any architectural features of note.

4.2 Processing data, illustration, report and archiving

Following completion of the record as outlined above, a report will be produced incorporating the following:

- a copy of the design brief and agreed specification
- a site location plan

- a plan illustrating the location and direction of photographs
- basic background and relevant historical, descriptive or analytical detail
- a full bibliography of sources consulted
- Illustrations, including plans and photographs, will be incorporated within the report.

5.0 WATCHING BRIEF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AIMS

The **watching brief** will consist of the following:

- Observation of the removal of the stone/rubble pile;
- Observation of the removal of the base of the concrete block wall;
- Observation of the removal of the abutting stone wall;
- A drawn, written and photographic record of any archaeological features that may be revealed by the work.
- Preparation of a full archive report.

If archaeological remains are encountered during the watching brief it may be necessary to suspend development work in that area. The client should have a suitable contingency in place in case of such a scenario. An additional specification (FAWD) will be produced for approval by Cadw.

6.0 METHOD STATEMENT – WATCHING BRIEF

The Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) defines an archaeological watching brief as:

‘A formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.’ (IfA 1994, rev. 2008)

An **intensive** watching brief will be maintained during the removal of the stone/rubble pile, the concrete block wall, and the abutting stone wall. This level of watching brief entails that an appropriately qualified archaeologist is present during all associated ground disturbance.

A photographic record will be maintained throughout, using a digital SLR camera (Canon 550D) set to maximum resolution and any subsurface remains will be recorded photographically, with detailed notations and measured drawings being undertaken if required.

In the event of archaeological discovery features will be excavated by hand and will be fully recorded using Aeon Archaeology pro-formas, digital photographs, and plan and section drawings taken at a suitable scale (usually 1:20 for plan drawings and 1:10 for section drawings).

The archive produced will be held at Aeon Archaeology under the project code **A0042.1**.

7.0 FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

The discovery of substantial buried archaeological remains during the watching brief may result in the requirement for a wider programme of archaeological mitigation. This may require the submission of revised quotes to the client.

This WSI does not include a methodology or cost for examination, conservation and archiving of finds discovered during the watching brief, nor of any radiocarbon dates required, nor of examination of palaeoenvironmental samples. The need for these will be identified in the post-fieldwork programme (if required), and a new WSI will be issued for approval by Cadw.

8.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

If necessary, relevant archaeological deposits will be sampled by taking bulk samples (a minimum of 10.0 litres and maximum of 30.0 litres) for flotation of charred plant remains. Bulk samples will be taken from waterlogged deposits for macroscopic plant remains.

Bulk environmental samples will also be taken from any fills, deposits or structures which yield archaeological artefacts, charcoal flecks/ fragments, bone, or any other historic remains.

Advice and guidance regarding environmental samples and their suitability for radiocarbon dating, as well as the analysis of macrofossils (charcoal and wood), pollen, animal bones and molluscs will be obtained from Oxford Archaeology.

9.0 HUMAN REMAINS

Any finds of human remains will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected, and both the coroner and Cadw informed. If removal is necessary it will take place under appropriate regulations and with due regard for health and safety issues. In order to excavate human remains, a 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. This will be applied for should human remains need to be investigated or moved.

10.0 ARTEFACTS

All artefacts and ecofacts will be retrieved for identification and recording and will be treated in accordance with IfA 2008 *Guidelines for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*.

All finds are the property of the landowner but it is recommended that finds are deposited with the rest of the project archive within an appropriate museum. Furthermore, the client agrees to granting access to all finds recovered by Aeon Archaeology for analysis, study and publication as necessary. All finds would be treated according to advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Leigh, D. 1972). Aeon Archaeology staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants.

The recovery policy for archaeological finds will be kept under review throughout the watching brief. Any changes in recovery priorities will be under guidance from an appropriate specialist and agreed with the client and the SNPA Archaeologist. There will be a presumption against the disposal of archaeological finds regardless of their apparent age or condition.

All finds will be collected and processed including those found within spoil tips. Their location will be plotted; finds numbers attributed, bagged and labelled as well any preliminary identification taking

place on site. Where specialist advice is required provision will be made to do so at the earliest possible convenience.

After processing, artefacts which are suitable will be cleaned and conserved in-house. Artefacts requiring specialist cleaning and conservation will be sent to the relevant specialist. All finds will then be sent to a specialist for analysis, the results of which will then be assessed to ascertain the potential of the finds assemblage to meet the research aims of the project. The value of the finds will also be assessed in terms of the wider educational and academic contributions.

The cost of additional staff and guidance from Cardiff Conservation Services are not included within this quote. Any such requirement will result in the production of a new WSI with additional fees.

Depending upon the material of the remains the following experts will be consulted regarding the conservation of waterlogged material:

- Organic material: Mr Phil Parkes, Cardiff Conservation Services (tel: +44(0)29 2087 5628)
- Non-organic material: Mr Phil Parkes, Cardiff Conservation Services (tel: +44(0)29 2087 5628)

Depending upon the material of the remains the following experts will be consulted regarding the conservation of all other material:

- Bone: Nora Bermingham
- Glass: Hilary Cool, Barbican Research Associates.
- Metal artefacts: Phil Parkes, Cardiff Conservation Services, Cardiff.
- Slag, burnt clay, hammerscale: Dr. Tim Young, Geoarch, Cardiff.
- Stone artefacts: George Smith, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor.
- Wood artefacts: Jane Foley, Foley Conservation, Builth Wells.
- Leather: Quita Mould, Barbican Research Associates.
- Environmental Material: Dr Mike Allen, Allen Environmental Archaeology.
- Numismatics: Peter Guest, Barbican Research Associates.

The cost for examination, conservation and archiving of finds discovered during the watching brief are not included within this quote.

If well preserved materials are found it may be necessary to employ additional staff. Furthermore, it may be necessary to suspend work within a specific region of the site, or across the whole site, while conservation and excavation/recording takes place. Aeon Archaeology accepts no responsibility for any costs incurred from delays as a result of unexpected archaeological finds.

The cost for the additional staff, resources, and time required to excavate/ record unexpected archaeological finds/ features are not included within this quote and a separate WSI and costs will be submitted to the client if necessary.

11.0 UNEXPECTED DISCOVERIES: TREASURE TROVE

Treasure Trove law has been amended by the Treasure Act 1996. The following are Treasure under the Act:

Objects other than coins any object other than a coin provided that it contains at least 10% gold or silver and is at least 300 years old when found.

Coins all coins from the same find provided they are at least 300 years old when found (if the coins contain less than 10% gold or silver there must be at least 10. Any object or coin is part of the same find as another object or coin, if it is found in the same place as, or had previously been left together with, the other object. Finds may have become scattered since they were originally deposited in the ground. Single coin finds of gold or silver are not classed as treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act.

Associated objects any object whatever it is made of, that is found in the same place as, or that had previously been together with, another object that is treasure.

Objects that would have been treasure trove any object that would previously have been treasure trove, but does not fall within the specific categories given above. These objects have to be made substantially of gold or silver, they have to be buried with the intention of recovery and their owner or his heirs cannot be traced.

The following types of finds are not treasure:

- Objects whose owners can be traced.
- Unworked natural objects, including human and animal remains, even if they are found in association with treasure.
- Objects from the foreshore which are not wreck.

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.

The British Museum 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.

12.0 REPORT PRODUCTION

Following completion of the watching brief as outlined above, a report will be produced incorporating the following:

- Non-technical summary
- Introduction
- Project Design
- Methodology
- Archaeological Background
- Description of the results of the watching brief
- Summary and conclusions
- Bibliography of sources consulted.

Illustrations will include plans of the location of the study area and archaeological sites. Historical maps, when appropriate and if copyright permissions allow, will be included. Photographs of relevant sites and of the study area where appropriate will be included.

13.0 ARCHIVING

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions will be labelled, and cross-referenced, and lodged in the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record within six months of the completion of the project.

A draft copy of the report will be sent to the client and upon written approval from them paper and digital copies of the report will be sent to the regional HER (x1) (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, LL57 2RT), the Snowdonia National Park Authority (SNPA) Archaeologist (x3), Cadw (x1), and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW) (x1). All notes, plans, and photographs arising from the desk-based assessment are stored at Aeon Archaeology under the project code **A0042.1**.

Any artefacts arising from the fieldwork will be lodged with the Gwynedd Museum and Art Gallery, Bangor, Gwynedd.

14.0 PERSONNEL

The work will be managed and undertaken by Richard Cooke BA MA MifA, Archaeological Contractor and Consultant at Aeon Archaeology.

15.0 MONITORING

Monitoring visits can be arranged during the course of the project with the clients and with Cadw.

16.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

Aeon Archaeology has a Health and Safety Policy Statement which can be supplied upon request. Furthermore, site-specific Risk Assessments and Method Statements are compiled and distributed to every member of staff involved with the project prior to the commencement of works.

17.0 INSURANCE

- Liability Insurance – Towergate Insurance Policy 000467

Employers' Liability: Limit of Indemnity £10m in any one occurrence

Public Liability: Limit of Indemnity £2m in any one occurrence

Legal Defence Costs (Health and Safety at Work Act): £250,000

The current period expires 30/09/14

- Professional Indemnity Insurance – Towergate Insurance Policy 2011025521290

Limit of Indemnity £500,000 any one claim

The current period expires 30/09/14

