

**Results of Archaeological Works
(Watching Brief) at
Plas Llanfigael, Llanfigael, Anglesey**



NGR SH3283 8285

Report Number CR101-2015



C.R Archaeology
Compiled by Catherine Rees
on Behalf of Miss Deborah Newbold

C.R Archaeology wish to thank the staff at Gwynedd Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archives, Caernarfon and Bangor University Archives for all their assistance during our research for this project.

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Results of Archaeological Works (Watching Brief) at Plas Llanfigael, Llanfigael

Planning Application Number:	27C95D/LB
National Grid Reference:	SH3283 8285
Client:	Miss Deborah Newbold
Report Author:	Catherine Rees
Report Number:	CR101-2015
Date:	23/05/2015

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1.0 Introduction

C.R Archaeology have been instructed by Miss Deborah Newbold to conduct archaeological works at Plas Llanfigael in compliance with conditions placed on her planning application (Planning Application 27C95D/LB).

Plas Llanfigael, Llanfigael, (Figure 1) is situated in a rural setting near Llanfachraeth in north-west Anglesey. It is set back slightly from the road and is within the hamlet of Llanfigael and is located approximately 30m to the north-east of the current church building. The building is an integral component of a group of buildings which includes the aforementioned St. Figael's Church (Grade II Listed Building ID 5296) and Llanfigael farm (NPRN 15730), barn (NPRN 31072) and granary (NPRN 31089).

Plas Llanfigael is a Grade II Listed Building (Listed Building Reference 5297), listed as an example of "*a good late 18th Century rectory retaining many original features*". Unfortunately a fire in April 2011 caused extensive damage including the destruction of the roof and the vast majority of the interior features. Planning permission has been granted for the rebuilding of the house with the addition of a single storey extension to the property which will house a conservatory/swimming pool and it was the groundworks associated with this extension which were the focus for this phase of works.

A specification (CR75-2014 included as Appendix A) was written with reference to correspondence from GAPS (Ref 0311je03/D1896 dated March 11th 2014) and following a discussion (August 6th 2014) with Development Control Archaeologist Jenny Emmett of GAPS as a methodology for a programme of works.

It was proposed that works would be undertaken in two phases with the first phase being the creation of a Level 2/3 Building Record of the structure to record the building prior to works being undertaken. This phase included historic/archival research and the compilation of a comprehensive photographic record of Plas Llanfigael and its environs. The results of those works are recorded in report CR76-2014.

This document (CR101-2015) records the results of the second phase of works - an archaeological watching brief which was conducted on the groundworks associated with the building extension. During these works little was uncovered of archaeological interest with the sole feature identified on the site being a brick built drain.

2.0 Project Aims & Objectives

This phase of the scheme of works aimed to monitor all groundworks which were necessary in order to identify and assess the survival, character and date of any archaeological remains and to excavate/record any archaeological remains uncovered.

It aimed to fulfil the mitigation criteria for undertaking an archaeological watching brief as specified in the ClfA Standard and Guidance documents (2014).

The objectives of this phase of the archaeological programme were to increase understanding of the site's history, development and significance; to excavate/record any archaeological remains uncovered and to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site.

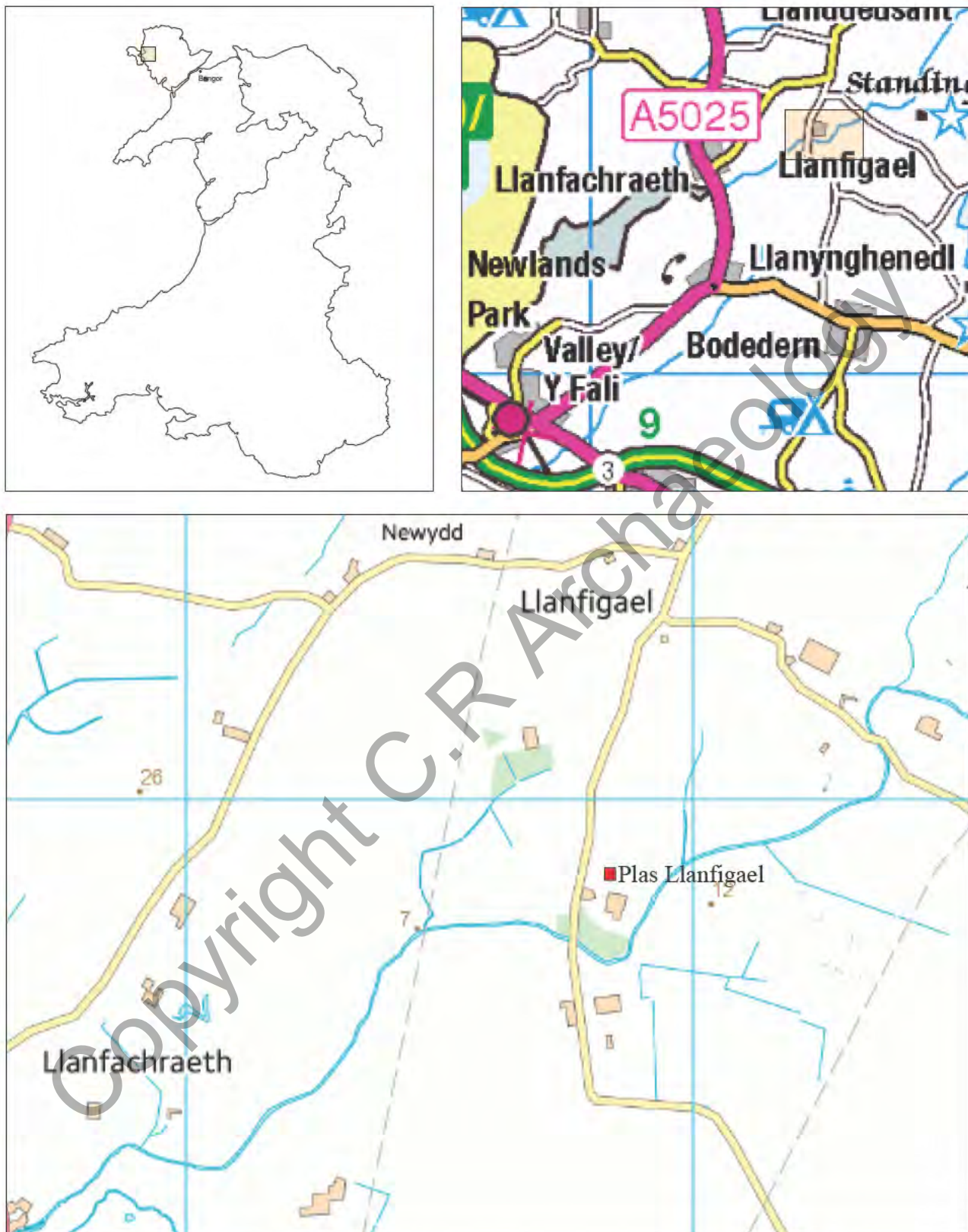


Figure 1. Plas Llanfigael Location Map
 (Source: OS Open Data Mapping Contains Ordnance Survey data
 © Crown copyright and database right 2014)

3.0 Scheme of Works - Methodology

3.1 Scheme of Works – Methodology for Archaeological Watching Brief at Plas Llanfigael

All intrusive groundworks related to the proposed development were monitored by Matthew Jones of C.R Archaeology. This work was undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. It was proposed that if archaeological remains were encountered then machine excavation would cease at this level until it was clear in plan that the full extent of any features had been uncovered within the development area.

All archaeological remains/ potential archaeological remains identified during the site works were marked using spray paint and cordoned off to allow excavation by C.R Archaeology staff. All archaeological features, structures or remains were trowel cleaned by hand. Investigation of such features, structures or deposits was sufficient to determine their character, date, significance and quality. No features yielded suitable material for dating/environmental processing.

C.R Archaeology notified Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) as to the date of the commencement of works.

3.1.1 Recording

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

Plans, sections and elevations were produced on gridded, archive standard stable polyester film at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate. Representative measured sections were prepared as appropriate showing the sequence and depths of deposits. All drawings were numbered and listed in a drawing register, these drawing numbers being cross-referenced to written site records.

A high-resolution 14.2mp Sony Alpha350 digital camera was used to create a photographic record of the site. This is comprised of photographs of archaeological features and appropriate groups of features and structures. Included in each photograph was an appropriate scale and north arrow. All photographic records were indexed and cross-referenced to written site records. Details concerning subject and direction of view were maintained in a photographic register, indexed by frame number. Images from photography will be stored in a loss-less digital format in this case '*.TIF'.

A 'harris matrix' diagram will be constructed for the excavated area.

3.1.2 Additional Mitigation/Contingency Measures

No additional mitigation or contingency measures were necessary.

3.1.3 Recovery, Processing and Curation of Artefactual Material

No artefactual material was recovered.

3.1.4 Archive Compilation

All records created during the fieldwork will be checked for consistency and accuracy and will form part of the *Primary Site Archive (PI)* (EH 2006). The archive will contain all data collected, including records and other specialist materials. It will be ordered, indexed, adequately documented, internally consistent, secure, quantified, conforming to standards required by the archive repository and signposted appropriately to ensure future use in research, as detailed in the English Heritage *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) methodology.

The archive will be assembled in accordance with the guidelines published in, *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums & Galleries Commission 1994), *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990) and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF 2007).

All materials contained within the *Primary Site Archive (P1)* that are subsequently identified by the *Assessment Report (P2)* as appropriate for analysis will be processed by suitable specialists and the resultant *Research Archive (P3)* will be checked and ordered according to *MoRPHE* criteria.

3.2 Timetable for Works

Works at Plas Llanfigael commenced on 7th May 2015 and was completed within a single day. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services were informed of the exact site days to allow monitoring of works.

3.3 Staffing

The project was managed by Catherine Rees (BA, MA, Pg Dip Historic Environment Conservation). All projects are carried out in accordance with IfA *Standard and Guidance* documents.

3.4 Monitoring

The project was subject to monitoring by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services. The monitor was given prior notice of the commencement of the fieldwork.

3.5 Health and Safety

A risk assessment was conducted prior to the commencement of works and site staff were familiarised with its contents. A first aid kit was located in the site vehicle.

All staff were issued with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for the site work. This consisted of:

- Safety Helmets (EN397)
- Hi-visibility vests (EN471)
- Safety footwear – steel toecap and mid-sole boots and Wellingtons (EN345-47)

All staff have passed at least a CITB health and safety test and will carry a Construction Related Organisation (CRO) White Card for Archaeological Technician (Code 5363).

C.R Archaeology staff also complied with any Health and Safety Policy or specific on-site instructions provided by the client or their appointed Principal contractor or H&S coordinator.

3.6 The Report

This report clearly and accurately incorporates information gained from the watching brief phase of works. The report contains a site plan showing the locations of photographs taken.

The report includes:

- A copy of the agreed specification
- A location plan
- A plan illustrating the location and direction of any photographs or drawings
- Full dimensional and descriptive detail, a full bibliography of sources consulted
- An archive compact disc

This document is a supplementary report which has been produced to detailing the results of the Archaeological Watching Brief on the groundworks associated with the new extension to the building.

Copies of the report in Adobe PDF format will be sent to the appropriate monitoring archaeologist for approval before formal submission. A bound paper copy and PDF digital copy of the report will be submitted as part of the formal submission. A digital Adobe PDF version and a bound paper copy of the final report and will be lodged with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record within six months of completion of fieldwork.

3.6.1 Copyright

C.R Archaeology and sub-contractors shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides a licence to the client and the local authority for the use of the report by the client and the local authority in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

4.0 Geographical and Geological Context

4.1 Topography

The site is located within the Parish of Llanfigael, a separate parish attached to Llanfachraeth within the hundred of Tal Y Bolion approximately 2.5 miles from Bodedern, Anglesey. The surrounding land use is predominantly agricultural.

Plas Llanfigael is situated within a small hamlet set back from a country lane. It is an integral element of a group of building which include Llanfigael church and farm. The Afon Alaw runs to the south and east of the site.

4.2 Geology

The bedrock geology at the site is described as “*New Harbour Group - Mica Schist And Psammite. Metamorphic Bedrock formed approximately 542 to 635 million years ago in the Ediacaran Period. Originally sedimentary rocks formed in deep seas. Later altered by low-grade metamorphism. These rocks were first deposited as graded clastic sediments or turbidites in the deep sea, and then later metamorphosed, though there is evidence of their sedimentary origin*”(www.bgs.ac.uk).

The site lies on the boundary of superficial geology strata. The first is described as “*Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by rivers. These rocks were formed from rivers depositing mainly sand and gravel detrital material in channels to form river terrace deposits, with fine silt and clay from overbank floods forming floodplain alluvium, and some bogs depositing peat; includes estuarine and coastal plain deposits mapped as alluvium*” whilst the second is recorded as “*Till, Devensian - Diamicton. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. These rocks were formed in cold periods with Ice Age glaciers scouring the landscape and depositing moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post glacial meltwaters*” (www.bgs.ac.uk).

5.0 Historical Background

A complete history for the site and surrounding area was compiled and forms the historical background for report CR76-2014. This report has been produced as a supplementary document and the information will not be duplicated here.

6.0 Results of Archaeological Works

Works covering an area of c.19m x 9m adjacent to the eastern elevation of Plas Llanfigael house were undertaken under archaeological supervision. The ground was stripped down to the level of the underlying natural, which was found to be an orange-brown sand gravel mix (context 103), using a mechanical excavator.

A single context (context 101) was identified overlying the natural. This layer was a mid-brown silty-clay topsoil deposit approximately 0.30m in depth (see plate 1). It is almost certainly the case that this area has been heavily landscaped in the recent past and the soil is very mixed with modern rubbish inclusions.

A single archaeological feature was uncovered during the works. Context (102) was a slate capped brick drain running north-east – south-west away from the main house. It was a single skin thick and deep and served to channel water away from the house door. The drain ran away from the older front portion of the house rather than the more recent rear elevation (see plates 2 & 3).

7.0 Conclusion

Little of archaeological interest was uncovered during the watching brief at Plas Llanfigael and the grounds within the development area appear to have landscaped in the recent past.

A single feature – a slate capped brick drain associated with Plas Llanfigael house was uncovered and recorded during works.

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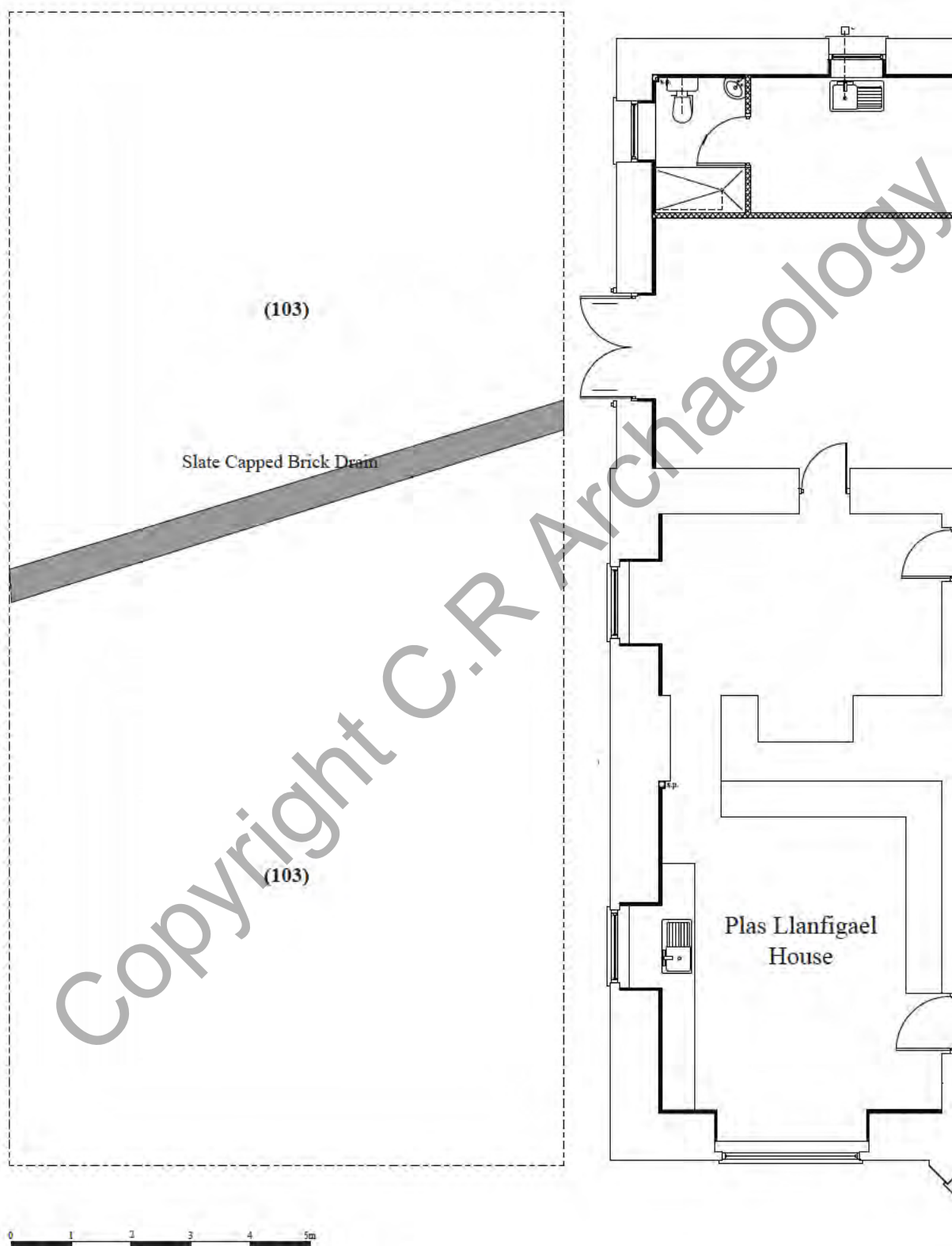


Figure 2. Trench Plan for Archaeological Watching Brief



Plate 1. South Facing Shot of Watching Brief Area



Plate 2. Pre-excavation Shot of Land Drain



Plate 3. Exposed Section of Land Drain

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Appendix A.

Specification for Archaeological Works

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Specification for Archaeological Works at
Plas Llanfigael, Llanfigael, Anglesey

NGR SH3283 8285

Report Number CR75-2014



C.R Archaeology

Compiled by Catherine Rees
on Behalf of Miss Deborah Newbold

Specification for Archaeological Works at Plas Llanfigael, Llanfigael

Planning Application Number: 27C95D/LB
National Grid Reference: SH3283 8285
Client: Miss Deborah Newbold

Report Author: Catherine Rees
Report Number: CR75-2014
Date: 06/08/2014

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Illustrations

Figure 1. Site Location Map

Appendices

Appendix A. Proposed Development Plans

1.0 Introduction

C.R Archaeology have been instructed by Miss Deborah Newbold to conduct archaeological works at Plas Llanfigael in compliance with conditions placed on her planning application (Planning Application 27C95D/LB).

Plas Llanfigael, Llanfigael, (Figure 1) is a former rectory situated in a rural setting near Llanfachraeth in north-west Anglesey. It is set back slightly from the road and is within the hamlet of Llanfigael. It is associated with the church of St. Figael and is located approximately 30m to the north-east of the current church building. The building is an integral component of a group of buildings which includes the aforementioned St. Figael's Church (Grade II Listed Building ID 5296) and Llanfigael farm (NPRN 15730), barn (NPRN 31072) and granary (NPRN 31089).

Plas Llanfigael is a Grade II Listed Building (Listed Building Reference 5297), listed as an example of *"a good late 18th Century rectory retaining many original features"*. Unfortunately a fire in April 2011 caused extensive damage including the destruction of the roof and the vast majority of the interior features. Planning permission has been granted for the rebuilding of the house with the addition of a single storey extension to the property which will house a conservatory/swimming pool. It is intended that the rebuild will incorporate/retain as much of the historic fabric of the building as possible (see Appendix A for proposed plans).

This specification has been written with reference to correspondence from GAPS (Ref 0311je03/D1896 dated March 11th 2014) and following a discussion (August 6th 2014) with Development Control Archaeologist Jenny Emmett of GAPS as a methodology for a programme of works.

It was noted in correspondence from GAPS that St. Figael's Church has pre-1254 origins and the possibility was raised that the curvilinear northern boundary enclosing Plas Llanfigael may represent a former *llan* boundary. Concern was therefore expressed that should Plas Llanfigael be located within a medieval enclosure then there was the potential that medieval deposits might be encountered during ground works. It is however also acknowledged that the boundary may not be of such considerable antiquity and may relate instead to landscaping associated with Plas Llanfigael. It is hoped that archive research will clarify the origin of the boundary.

Works will be undertaken in two phases - the first phase will be the creation of a Level 2/3 Building Record of the structure to record the building prior to works being undertaken. This phase will include historic/archival research and the compilation of a comprehensive photographic record of Plas Llanfigael and its environs. The second phase of works will be an archaeological watching brief which is to be conducted on the groundworks associated with the planned rear building extension.

2.0 Project Aims & Objectives

The aim of this programme of works is to create a Level 2/3 Building Record of Plas Llanfigael and to establish the origin of the curvilinear boundary to the north of the house.

This scheme of works also aims to monitor any groundworks which may be necessary to identify and assess the survival, character and date of any archaeological remains and to excavate/record any archaeological remains uncovered.

It aims to fulfil the mitigation criteria for undertaking an Archaeological Building Recording and an Archaeological Watching Brief as specified in the IfA Standard and Guidance documents (1996 Revised 2008 & 1994 Revised 2008).

The objectives of the archaeological programme are to provide an archive record of the building; to increase understanding of the site's history, development and significance; to excavate/record any archaeological remains uncovered and to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site.

3.0 Historical Background

This section is through necessity brief and is intended merely to provide a basic outline of the building's history. The compilation of a more detailed history will form an integral part of the final report.

The church at Llanfigael is mentioned in the 1254 Norwich Taxation records. Little survives of the medieval church other than the font and perhaps foundations and part of the walling. The present building is believed to be of early C19 date. In 1833 it was documented that "but a small portion of its ruins are remaining" (Source: Cadw Listed Building Description).

Plas Llanfigael was built around 1795 and is believed to have been designed by John Cooper, the architect also responsible for Bodorgan Hall. The RCAHMW Database records the building (NPRN 15817) and the Cadw Listed Building Description is as follows "*Exterior - Two storey former rectory. Five windows including 3-window central splayed projection with pyramidal roof and 2-window on return, and wing at rear. Rubble masonry with red brick slightly cambered heads to windows. Hipped roof of slates. First floor sill band. Massive twin red brick chimney stacks. Sash windows with glazing bars. Sunk panels above centre 3-windows at ground floor and a wide window each side with arched tympanum. Lawned garden. Interior – Delicate enriched cornices, oak stairs with cut string and gentle going, doors with 6 sunk panels. First floor fireplaces with hobgrates and marble linings to wood mantels. Listed as good late 18th Century rectory retaining many original features*".

In the early hours of the 17th April 2011 there was a catastrophic fire at Plas Llanfigael resulting in "the virtual total loss of the special character of the interior of the building and of the exterior. The roof and many other "features of interest" were completely destroyed" (www.dailypost.co.uk). Since 2011 the building has been uninhabited and remains in a derelict state

4.0 Geographical and Geological Context

4.1 Topography

The site is located within the Parish of Llanfigael, a separate parish attached to Llanfachraeth within the hundred of Tal Y Bolion approximately 2.5 miles from Bodedern, Anglesey. The surrounding land use is predominantly agricultural.

Plas Llanfigael is situated within a small hamlet set back from a country lane. It is an integral element of a group of building which include Llanfigael church and farm. The Afon Alaw runs to the south and east of the site.

4.2 Geology

The bedrock geology at the site is described as "*New Harbour Group - Mica Schist And Psammite. Metamorphic Bedrock formed approximately 542 to 635 million years ago in the Ediacaran Period.*"

Originally sedimentary rocks formed in deep seas. Later altered by low-grade metamorphism. These rocks were first deposited as graded clastic sediments or turbidites in the deep sea, and then later metamorphosed, though there is evidence of their sedimentary origin”(www.bgs.ac.uk).

The site lies on the boundary of superficial geology strata. The first is described as “*Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by rivers. These rocks were formed from rivers depositing mainly sand and gravel detrital material in channels to form river terrace deposits, with fine silt and clay from overbank floods forming floodplain alluvium, and some bogs depositing peat; includes estuarine and coastal plain deposits mapped as alluvium*” whilst the second is recorded as “*Till, Devensian - Diamicton. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. These rocks were formed in cold periods with Ice Age glaciers scouring the landscape and depositing moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post glacial meltwaters*” (www.bgs.ac.uk).

5.0 Scheme of Works - Methodology

The proposed works will be conducted in two stages and each is detailed separately below.

5.1 Scheme of Works – Methodology for Building Recording at Plas Llanfigael

The methodology employed will conform to the requirements of a Level 2/3 Building Record as specified in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage 2006) and The Institute for Archaeologists: *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (Revised 2008).

The following points are detailed in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage 2006).

The record created for Plas Llanfigael will consist of:

Written Account	Points 1-3, 5-8, 12, 18 & 22
Drawings	Points 2, 4, 7-9
Photography	Points 1-9.

5.1.1 Desk Based Research

A complete and coherent history of the site will be compiled utilising information sourced from Bangor University Archives & Anglesey Archives. A full map progression will be undertaken along with a search of estate records and general archival research. Web resources will also be utilised.

The works will be conducted in accordance with the IfA Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (IfA 2009) and will include the information required to fulfil points 1-3, 5-8, 12, 18 & 22 as specified in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage 2006).

This material will form the historical background for the archaeological report. The report will also include the results of the photographic survey and an additional compact disc containing all site images in Tiff format.

5.1.2 Drawn Survey

Architects drawings of the elevations and plans of the existing building have been produced by Russell-Hughes Architects and it was not felt necessary to replicate these existing works. Copies of these documents will be incorporated into and discussed in the text. These drawings will be annotated and amended to reflect the current building layout and to aid interpretation of building phasing.

These drawings will fulfil points 2 & 4 as specified in “*Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*” (English Heritage 2006). Location plans and historical material will be produced/sourced by C.R Archaeology to fulfil criteria 8-9 in the aforementioned document.

5.1.3 Photographic Survey

A photographic survey of Plas Llanfigael will be undertaken. This will include:

- 1) A photographic survey of the exterior of Plas Llanfigael including general shots of the site environs
- 2) If safe to do so a photographic survey of the interior of Plas Llanfigael but fire damage is believed to have made some of the building unsafe to enter

The methodology employed will conform to the requirements of photographic recording to the equivalent of a Level 3 Survey, as specified in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage 2006) and will include works specified in points 1-9.

5.1.3.1 Equipment

A photographic survey of Plas Llanfigael will be undertaken using a 14.2 mega-pixel Sony Alpha-350 digital camera with a variety of standard and other lenses using a tripod where necessary. Images will be captured in RAW format for later processing into high resolution JPG and TIFF files.

Where possible all exterior and interior elevations of the building will be photographed with scales from ground level. Additional photographs will be taken detailing important architectural features and the general setting of the site.

5.2 Scheme of Works – Methodology for Archaeological Watching Brief at Plas Llanfigael

All intrusive groundworks related to the erection of the extension at Plas Llanfigael are to be monitored by an archaeologist from C.R Archaeology. This work will be undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. If archaeological remains are encountered then machine excavation will cease at this level until it is clear in plan that the full extent of any features have been uncovered within the development area. Should significant remains be uncovered or should archaeological deposits extend beyond the limits of the development area it may then be necessary to follow the procedures for Additional Mitigation/Contingency Measures.

All archaeological remains/ potential archaeological remains identified during the site works will be marked using spray paint and cordoned off to allow excavation by C.R Archaeology staff. Any archaeological features, structures or remains will be trowel cleaned by hand. Investigation of such features, structures or deposits will be sufficient to determine their character, date, significance and quality. If features yield suitable material for dating/environmental processing then samples will be taken for processing off site. The size of these samples will depend on the size of the feature but for smaller features a sample of up to 95% will be taken. For larger features a sample of up to 40 litres will be taken.

C.R Archaeology will notify GAPS as the date of the commencement of works. A site visit will be arranged to allow for the inspection of works. In the event of a significant discovery GAPS will be informed of the discovery and a mitigation strategy agreed before works will progress.

Fieldwork is to be conducted by Matthew Jones or Catherine Rees of C.R Archaeology. Both staff members are qualified, experienced archaeologists and cv's can be provided on request.

5.2.1 Recording

The record forms at C.R Archaeology are based on the English Heritage system and full written, graphic and photographic records will be made in accordance with the English Heritage *Field Recording Manual*. Sample forms can be provided on request. The written record shall comprise completed *pro-forma* record sheets.

Plans, sections and elevations will be produced on gridded, archive standard stable polyester film at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate. Representative measured sections will be prepared as appropriate showing the sequence and depths of deposits. A temporary benchmark (TBM) will be established on the site and plans, elevations and sections will contain grid and level information. Where possible this will be relative to OS data. All drawings will be numbered and listed in a drawing register, these drawing numbers being cross-referenced to written site records.

A high-resolution 14.2mp Sony Alpha digital camera will be used to create a photographic record of the site. This will be comprised of photographs of archaeological features and appropriate groups of features and structures. Included in each photograph will be an appropriate scale and north arrow. All photographic records will be indexed and cross-referenced to written site records. Details concerning subject and direction of view will be maintained in a photographic register, indexed by frame number. Images from photography will be stored in a loss-less digital format in this case '*.TIF'.

A 'harris matrix' diagram will be constructed for the excavated area.

5.2.2 Additional Mitigation/Contingency Measures

In the event of a significant archaeological discovery being made during the excavation C.R Archaeology will immediately inform both the client and the development control archaeologist. Consultation will take place between C.R Archaeology, GAPS and the client with regards to the most suitable course of action.

In the event that human remains are encountered site work will cease with immediate effect. The coroner, client and monitoring body will be informed immediately. The company will abide by the requirements of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. Any arrangements regarding the discovery of human remains will be at the discretion of HM Coroner whose instruction/permission will be sought. All human remains are to be preserved *in situ*, covered and protected. They will only be removed in exceptional circumstances and with the appropriate Ministry of Justice licence, environmental health regulations, Coroner's permission and, if appropriate, in compliance with the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981 or other local Act, with adequate security provided in such cases.

Any artefacts recovered that fall within the scope of the Treasure Act 1996 will be reported to the landowner, GAPS and to HM Coroner.

5.2.3 Recovery, Processing and Curation of Artefactual Material

All recovered artefactual material will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored according to *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IfA 2008) and *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 2001). The aim will be to create a stable, ordered, well-documented, accessible material archive forming a resource for current and future research (IfA 2008).

All artefactual material will be bagged and labelled with the site code and context number prior to their removal from site. The archive reference number will be clearly marked on all finds.

Each assemblage will be examined according to typological or chronological criteria and conservation needs identified. An assessment report of all post-medieval material will be produced by Matthew Jones and further specialists will be appointed as required. A list of specialists will be prepared prior to the post-excavation phase of works.

Specialist conservation will be undertaken by an approved conservator on advice provided by a suitable specialist. This will be conducted in accordance with guidelines issued by the Institute for Conservation.

Following analysis all archaeological material recovered will be deposited with Oriel Mon Museum. Processed assemblages will be boxed according to issued guidelines and a register of contents compiled prior to deposition.

The works will be carried out in accordance with The Institute for Archaeologists: Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Revised 2008).

5.2.4 Archive Compilation

All records created during the fieldwork will be checked for consistency and accuracy and will form part of the *Primary Site Archive (P1)* (EH 2006). The archive will contain all data collected, including records and other specialist materials. It will be ordered, indexed, adequately documented, internally consistent, secure, quantified, conforming to standards required by the archive repository and signposted appropriately to ensure future use in research, as detailed in the English Heritage *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) methodology.

The archive will be assembled in accordance with the guidelines published in, *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums & Galleries Commission 1994), *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990) and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF 2007).

All materials contained within the *Primary Site Archive (P1)* that are subsequently identified by the *Assessment Report (P2)* as appropriate for analysis will be processed by suitable specialists and the resultant *Research Archive (P3)* will be checked and ordered according to MoRPHE criteria.

Oriel Mon will be notified in advance of the proposed work and the deposition of any archive created by this archaeological project and archive material will be deposited in accordance with the museum's terms and conditions for archive deposition.

5.3.0 Timetable for Proposed Works

It is envisaged that works at Plas Llanfigael will commence as soon as possible. Initial site work (building recording) is to take place over one day with further site visits when groundworks are undertaken. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services will be informed of the exact site days to allow monitoring of works.

5.3.1 Staffing

The project will be managed by Catherine Rees (BA, MA, PgDip HEC). All staff will have a skill set equivalent to at least the IfA AIfA level. C.Vs for all staff employed on the project can be provided on request.

All projects are carried out in accordance with IfA *Standard and Guidance* documents.

5.3.2 Monitoring

The project will be subject to monitoring by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services. The monitor will be given prior notice of the commencement of the fieldwork. A projected time-scale and copy of the risk assessment can be provided on request to the monitoring body prior to the commencement of works. GAPS will be notified in writing of the commencement dates for archaeological site work.

5.3.3 Health and Safety

A risk assessment will be conducted prior to the commencement of works and site staff will be familiarised with its contents. A first aid kit will be located in the site vehicle.

All staff will be issued with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for the site work. Initially this is anticipated to consist of:

- Safety Helmets (EN397)
- Hi-visibility vests (EN471)
- Safety footwear – steel toecap and mid-sole boots and Wellingtons (EN345-47)

Any further PPE required will be provided by C.R Archaeology

All staff will have passed at least a CITB health and safety test at least operative level and will carry a Construction Related Organisation (CRO) White Card for Archaeological Technician (Code 5363) or a Site Visitor card.

C.R Archaeology staff will also comply with any Health and Safety Policy or specific on-site instructions provided by the client or their appointed Principal contractor or H&S coordinator.

5.3.4 The Report

The reports will clearly and accurately incorporate information gained from the programme of archaeological works. They will present the documentary evidence gathered in such a way as to create a clear and coherent record. The reports will contain a site plan showing the locations of photographs taken.

The reports will include:

- A copy of the design brief and agreed specification
- A location plan
- A descriptive and interpretive written account of the building, building history and building phases
- Architects and historical plans and elevations (where possible)

- A plan illustrating the location and direction of any photographs or drawings
- Full dimensional and descriptive detail, a full bibliography of sources consulted
- An archive compact disc

The report will detail the results of the Level 2/3 Building recording at Plas Llanfigael. A supplementary report will be produced which will detail the results of the Archaeological Watching Brief.

Copies of the reports in Adobe PDF format will be sent to the appropriate monitoring archaeologist for approval before formal submission. A bound paper copy and PDF digital copy of the report will be submitted as part of the formal submission. A digital Adobe PDF version and a bound paper copy of the final report and will be lodged with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record within six months of completion of fieldwork.

A summary of the work will be published in the Archaeology in Wales Journal with additional publications dependant on the results of the field work.

5.3.4.1 Copyright

C.R Archaeology and sub-contractors shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides a licence to the client and the local authority for the use of the report by the client and the local authority in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

6.0 Bibliography

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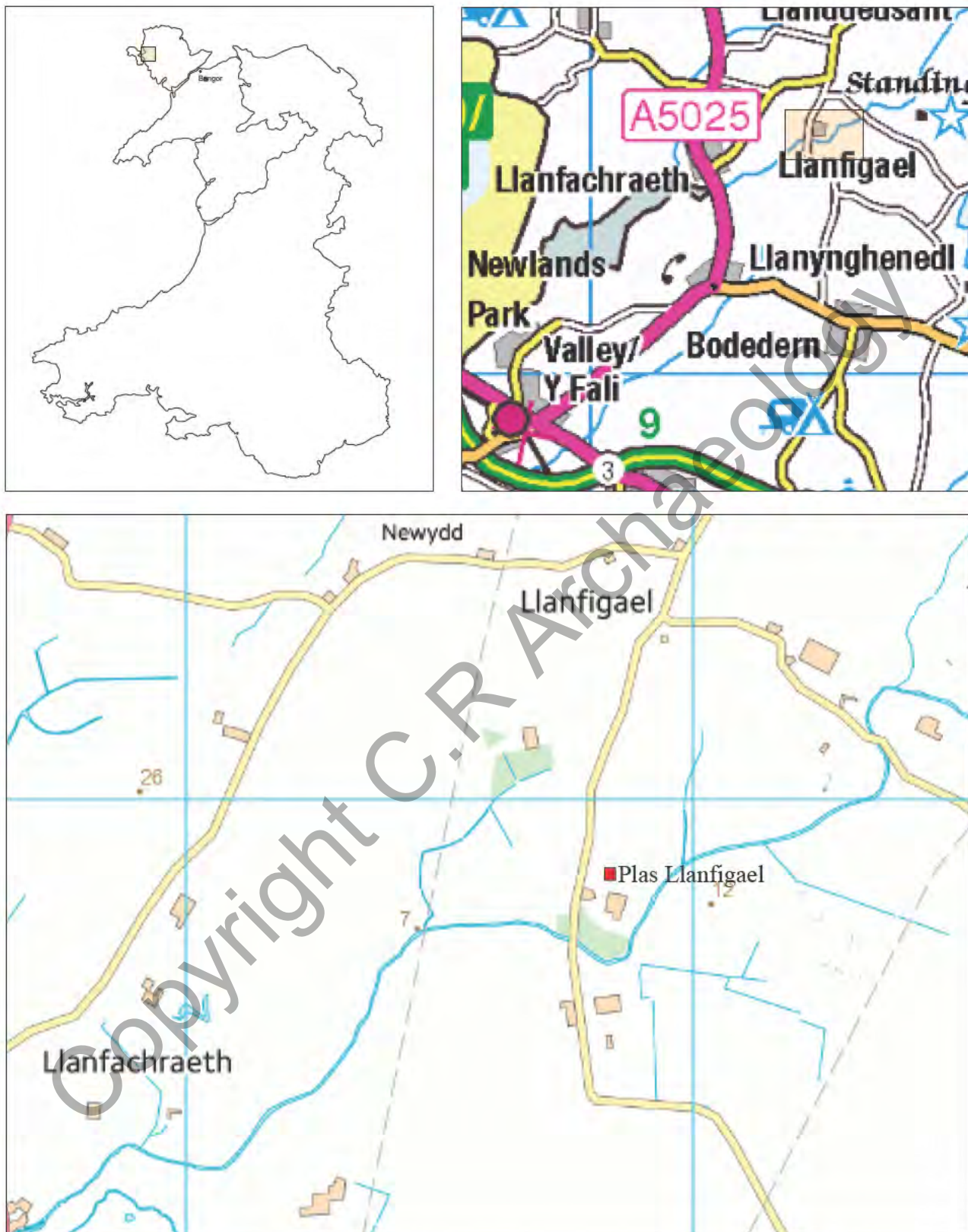


Figure 1. Plas Llanfigael Location Map
 (Source: OS Open Data Mapping Contains Ordnance Survey data
 © Crown copyright and database right 2014)

Appendix A.

Proposed Development Plans

Copyright C.R Archaeology

Plas Llanfigael



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urch

Pedwch a chymryd mesuriadau graddfa oddi ar y dyluniad hwn
Os yn amau - gofynnwch
Do not scale from this drawing
If in doubt - ask

Mae'r dyluniad hwn yn hawfrhant Penseiri Russell-Hughes ac ni
chaniateir ei gopïo neu ei atgynhyrchu heb ganiatid
This drawing is the copyright of Russell-Hughes architects and
must not be copied or reproduced without permission

Cynllun - Job

**PLAS LLANFIGAEL,
LLANFIGAEL**

Dyluniad - Drawing

PROPOSED SITE PLAN

Rhif Dyluniad - Drawing No.

2136:13:3

Graddfa - Scale

1:500

Dyddiad - Date

November 2013

russell-hughes cyf
penseiri/architects

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