

**Results of Archaeological Watching Brief at  
Eglwys Llanffinan, Talwrn, Anglesey**

**NGR SH 49545 75508**



**Report Number CR59-2014**



**C.R Archaeology**

Compiled by M. Jones & C. Rees  
on Behalf of Scottish Power

## **Acknowledgements**

C.R Archaeology wish to thank the staff at Llangefi, Bangor and Caernarfon Archives for all their help with our research, The Talwrn Archaeology Group and the Bangor Diocese for all their support and interest during the fieldwork and our wonderful on-site volunteer Arwyn Owen. We would also like to thank Tom Cromwell for his advice regarding the carved stone recovered during excavation.

## **Results of Archaeological Watching Brief at Eglwys Llanffinan, Talwrn, Anglesey**

<b>Planning Application Number:</b>	N/A
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SH 49545 75508
<b>Client:</b>	Scottish Power
<b>Report Author:</b>	Matthew Jones & Catherine Rees
<b>Report Number:</b>	CR59-2014
<b>Date:</b>	14/05/2014

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## **1.0 Introduction**

C.R Archaeology were instructed by Scottish Power to conduct an archaeological watching brief at Eglwys Llanffinan, Talwrn, Anglesey.

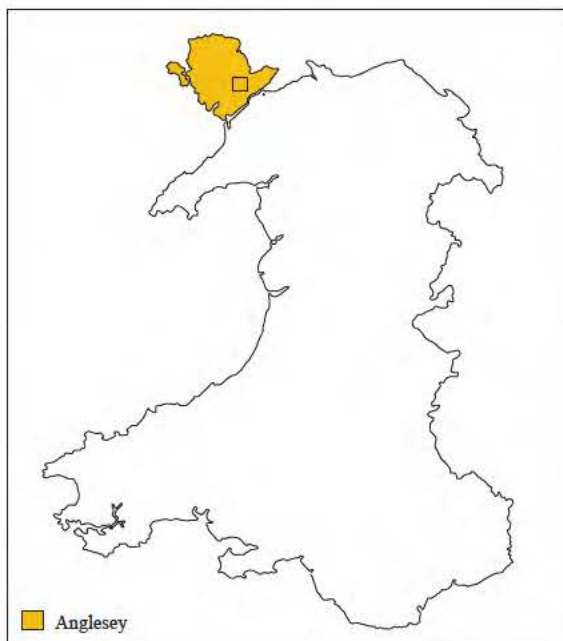
Eglwys Llanffinan, Talwrn is a Grade II Listed Building (Cadw ID: 5554, NPRN 300912) located near the village of Talwrn, Anglesey (Figure 1). The site is under the ownership of the Church in Wales and as such is subject to Ecclesiastical Exemption. The church continues to be open for worship.

Site work was the excavation of a new cable trench from an existing transformer pole, beneath the church boundary wall, continuing through the cemetery and into the church building (see Figure 2). The trench was excavated to a depth of approximately 450mm and was approximately 300mm wide.

A specification (CR54-2013) was written following a discussion with Development Control Archaeologist Ashley Batten of GAPS as a methodology for a programme of works at the site. This document is included as Appendix A.

In his 1849 “Topographical Dictionary of Wales” Samuel Lewis records that the church was founded by St Finan in the earlier part of the Seventh Century. The current church building is a much later structure and was erected in 1841. It does however retain the Twelfth Century font and some memorials from the earlier church ([www.coflein.gov.uk](http://www.coflein.gov.uk)).

During the Archaeological Watching Brief the remains of the previous Medieval Church were uncovered and initially the north-eastern corner of the building was exposed. Following discussion with GAPS the trench was extended to expose the length of the eastern wall in plan.

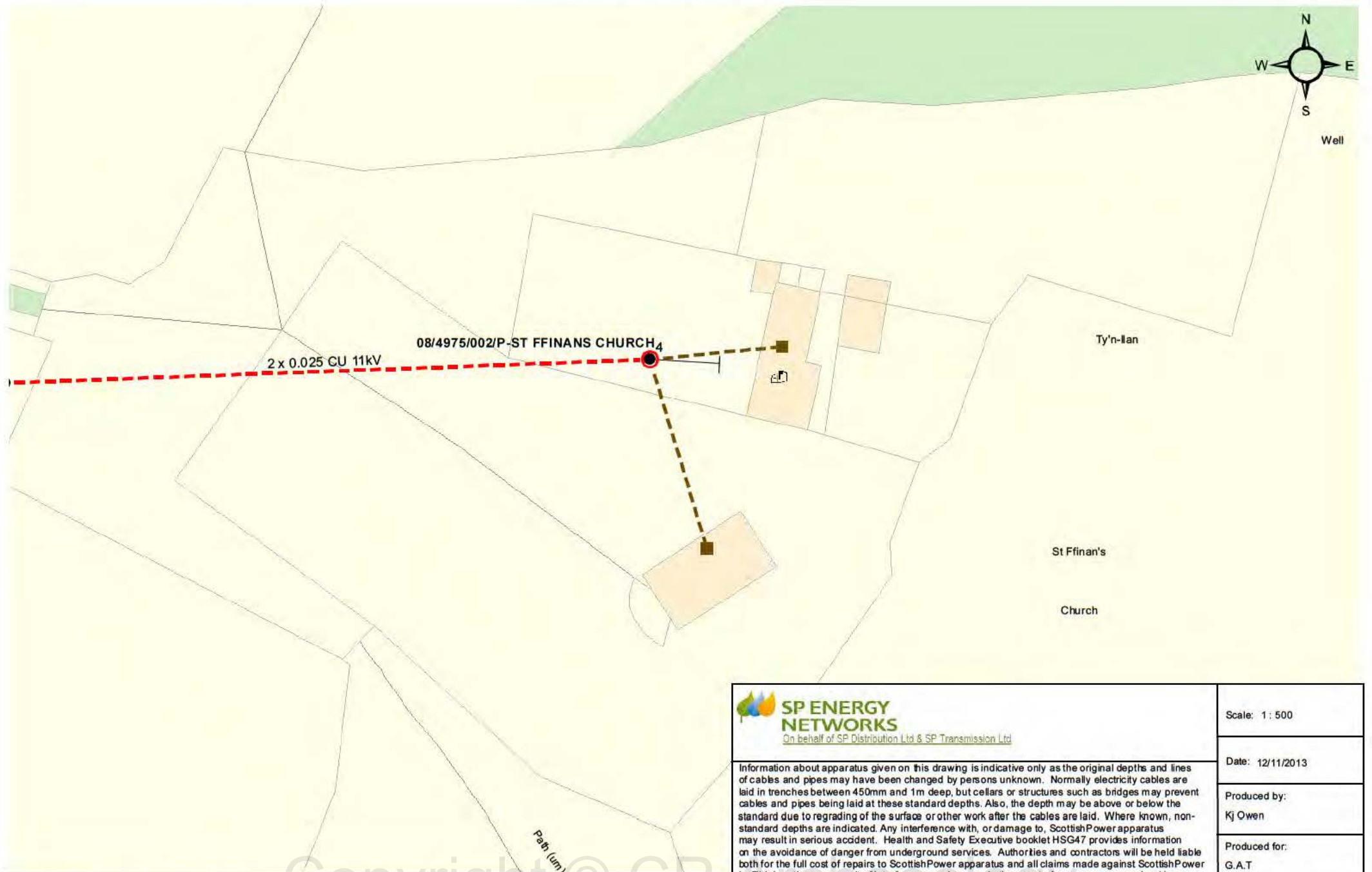


**Figure 1. Site Location Map**

(Source: OS Open Data Mapping. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right [2013])



# Llanffinan Church



**Figure 2. Proposed Route of New Cable Trench**



**SP ENERGY NETWORKS**

On behalf of SP Distribution Ltd & SP Transmission Ltd

Information about apparatus given on this drawing is indicative only as the original depths and lines of cables and pipes may have been changed by persons unknown. Normally electricity cables are laid in trenches between 450mm and 1m deep, but cellars or structures such as bridges may prevent cables and pipes being laid at these standard depths. Also, the depth may be above or below the standard due to regrading of the surface or other work after the cables are laid. Where known, non-standard depths are indicated. Any interference with, or damage to, ScottishPower apparatus may result in serious accident. Health and Safety Executive booklet HSG47 provides information on the avoidance of danger from underground services. Authorities and contractors will be held liable both for the full cost of repairs to ScottishPower apparatus and all claims made against ScottishPower by Third parties as a result of interference or damage. In the event of an emergency or should you require further assistance contact 0845 2727 999 (ScottishPower area) or 0845 272 2424 (SP Manweb area).  
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Scale: 1: 500

Date: 12/11/2013

Produced by:  
Kj Owen

Produced for:  
G.A.T

X Coord: 249,542  
Y Coord: 375,520

## **2.0 Project Aims & Objectives**

The aim of this element of the programme of works was to monitor the excavation of the cable trench and to record any archaeological remains.

The objective of the archaeological programme was to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site.



### **3.0 Scheme of Works - Methodology**

#### **3.1 Desk Based Research**

A history of the site was compiled utilising material sourced from Bangor University and Anglesey Archives, Llangefni. A full map progression of the area was undertaken. Where appropriate this archive information has been supplemented using information from local libraries and specialist interest websites & journals.

In order to identify the character of archaeological remains in the vicinity of the site a search of the Gwynedd HER was conducted examining an area within a 500m radius of the site.

The RCAHMW database and the commission's survey of the area were also consulted. The information collected is discussed within the main report text.

The works were carried out accordance with the IfA Standards and Guidance ([www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net)).

This material forms the historical background of the full archaeological report. This report includes the results of the watching brief.

#### **3.2 Methodology for Archaeological Watching Brief**

All ground works at the site were monitored by an archaeologist from C.R Archaeology. It was initially proposed that the cable trench be dug using a mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket but due to the position of gravestones/memorials it was not possible to use the machine for much of the works. Approximately the first 13m of the cable trench were therefore hand excavated by the on site contractors under archaeological supervision. A machine was then used to excavate a further 6m but following the discovery of a Medieval wall the remainder of the trench (approximately 8m and the trench extension) was hand excavated by C.R Archaeology staff.

All archaeological features, structures and remains identified in the course of the excavation were trowel cleaned by hand. Investigation of such features, structures or deposits were sufficient to determine their character, date, significance and quality. No features yielded suitable material for dating/environmental processing.

Fieldwork was conducted by Matthew Jones of C.R Archaeology.

### **3.2.1 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. A temporary benchmark (TBM) was established on the site and plans, elevations and sections where possible contain grid and level information relative to OS data. 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 Alpha 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. All photographic records are indexed and cross-referenced to written site records. Details concerning subject and direction of view have been 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 has been constructed for the excavated area.

### **3.2.2 Additional Mitigation/Contingency Measures**

The discovery of the wall of the Medieval Church which had been demolished to erect the current building was considered to be of significance and C.R Archaeology immediately informed both the client and the development control archaeologist. Consultation took place between C.R Archaeology, GAPS and the client with regards to the most suitable course of action. An area measuring 2m x 2.7m was hand excavated to establish the nature and position of the aforementioned structure and the remainder of the cable trench was hand excavated by the archaeologist on site. The trench was widened to expose the full width of the wall in plan.

Human remains were encountered and every effort was made not to disturb them. Where necessary disarticulated human remains were temporarily removed from the path of the works and were replaced at the bottom of the trenches prior to the reinstatement of the ground. When necessary the remains were temporarily be stored in a secure area on-site (in this instance within the locked Church building). No articulated human remains are encountered .

No artefacts were recovered that fall within the scope of the Treasure Act 1996.

### **3.2.3 Recovery, Processing and Curation of Artefactual Material**

All recovered artefactual material has been 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 was 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 has been 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 was not required for any artefacts recovered.

Following analysis all archaeological material recovered will be retained by the church. Processed assemblages will be boxed according to issued guidelines and a register of contents compiled prior to deposition.

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

### **3.2.4 Archive Compilation**

All records created during the fieldwork have been 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.

### **3.3 Timetable for Proposed Works**

Works at Eglwys Llanffinan commenced on the 16<sup>th</sup> January and were conducted on a day rate basis. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services will be informed of any changes to this date to allow monitoring of works.

### **3.4 Staffing**

The project was managed by Matthew Jones (BA Archaeology), MA Archaeology). Site work was conducted by Matthew Jones. Stefanie Vincent (MSc), (osteoarchaeologist at Salisbury Museum) acted as consultant when required. 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.

### **3.5 Monitoring**

The project was subject to monitoring by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services. The monitor was given prior notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and conducted site visits during the works.

### **3.6 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 had 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 were also compliant with any Health and Safety Policy or specific on-site instructions provided by the client or their appointed Principal contractor or H&S coordinator.

### **3.7 The Report**

This report clearly and accurately incorporates information gained from the programme of archaeological works. It presents the documentary evidence gathered in such a way as to create a clear and coherent record. The report contains a site plan showing the locations of photographs taken.

This report includes:

- A copy of the agreed specification
- A location plan
- Drawings detailing the locations of all excavated areas
- All identified features plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the development site

- Appropriately scaled trench plans and sections showing identified features and significant finds
- Full dimensional and descriptive detail of all identified features
- A brief descriptive account of the building, building history and building phases
- Architects and historical plans and elevations if available
- A plan illustrating the location and direction of any photographs or drawings
- A full bibliography of sources consulted
- An archive compact disc

A copy 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.

### **3.7.1 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 the Parish Church for Llanffinan and is located within the Hundred of Menai, Anglesey. It is situated in a rural setting near the village of Talwrn and is approximately 1.6 miles from Llangefni and 6 miles from Beaumaris.

### **4.2 Geology**

The superficial geology of the site is not described.” The bedrock is recorded as “Clwyd Limestone Group - Limestone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 326 to 352 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow carbonate seas” ([www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)).

## **5.0 Historical Background**

Historical research was conducted at utilising material from the collections held by Anglesey Archives, Bangor University Archives and Caernarfon Archives. The records held for the parish of Penmynydd were searched along with the Plas Newydd Estate Records.

Relevant information from these searches is included below. Where the exact location of find spots/sites are known this information is included only if it is felt relevant to provide an indication of the archaeology of the area.

A search of the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record was conducted on the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2014. An initial search covering a 500m radius from the central point of the development (SH 35917 69455) was conducted. The Royal Commission database was utilised to provide additional information on sites of importance within the Parish boundaries of Llanffinan. A detailed investigation at Parish level was not conducted.

### **5.1 Mesolithic**

There were no Mesolithic remains within the 500m search radius.

### **5.2 Neolithic**

A single stone axe has been recorded within the search area. It was utilised in the construction of the kitchen wall of Plas Penmynydd House (PRN 2676, repeated as PRN2751 & PRN 2744). This artefact has been recorded as being of Graig Lwyd type.

### **5.3 Bronze Age**

There were no Bronze Age remains within the 500m search radius.

### **5.4 Iron age**

There were no Iron Age remains within the 500m search radius.

### **5.5 Romano-British/ Roman**

There were no Romano-British/Roman remains within the 500m search radius.

## 5.6 Early Medieval

There were no Early Medieval remains within the 500m search radius recorded in the Gwynedd HER.

There are however Nineteenth Century sources which discuss the founding of Eglwys Llanffinnan during this period and Ffinnan appears to have been an Early Christian saint. The origin of Ffinnan appears to have two potential sources. The first tradition records Ffinian as an Irish saint visiting St David's in Menevia in AD 530 who is credited with building churches in Britain. A second tradition points to a contemporary Irish saint named Ffinnan (Welsh translation Winnin) who travelled in Wales at this time (Rice 1836: 240-241).

In her early 19<sup>th</sup> Century essay on the history of Anglesey Angharad Llwyd records the foundation of the St Ffinan's in AD 620 (Llwyd 1833: 261). This date is echoed in Samuel Davies's 1849 "Topographical Dictionary of Wales" which states that "*This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Ffinnan, by whom the building was originally founded in the early part of the seventh century*" (Source: [www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=47849#s10](http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=47849#s10)).

## 5.7 Medieval

All Medieval remains within the 500m search radius of the site are associated with St Ffinan's church.

St Ffinnan's Church is situated within the commote of Menai and is the parish church for Llanffinnan. The church of St Ffinnan is mentioned in the 1254 Norwich Taxation and although this document does not indicate the specific location of the church it is assumed to be on the current site. The church is part of the diocese of Bangor and is a chapel to St Michael's at Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog. In 1535 the positions of rector of St Michael's and vicar of St Ffinan's were combined and were both held by the Dean of Bangor in order to increase the dean's income (Carr 2011: 218).

The lands of Penmynydd were granted to Ednyfed Fychan in the mid 12<sup>th</sup> Century (Anon 1849:185) and due to the proximity of the church to the main seat of this family it is likely that the church would have been developed during this period in-keeping with the high status of the family (Carr 2011: 109).

This date is supported by the survival of the remains of a 12<sup>th</sup> Century circular grit stone font (PRN 2674) which is retained inside the current church. It has a crude interlace strap ornament design which is damaged in places. The base of the font has been cut to fit a more modern pedestal. This font is believed to have originally belonged to the pre-1841 Church (RCAHMW 1936: 266).

Other surviving Medieval remains at the church are a 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century octagonal stone column (which was used as a stand for a later sundial) and a carved stone cross finial on the east gable end of church (Anon 1846: 300). It must however be noted that local tradition records the finial as coming from the medieval remains of St Michaels in Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog although the 1799 illustration of Llanffinan's does show a similar finial.

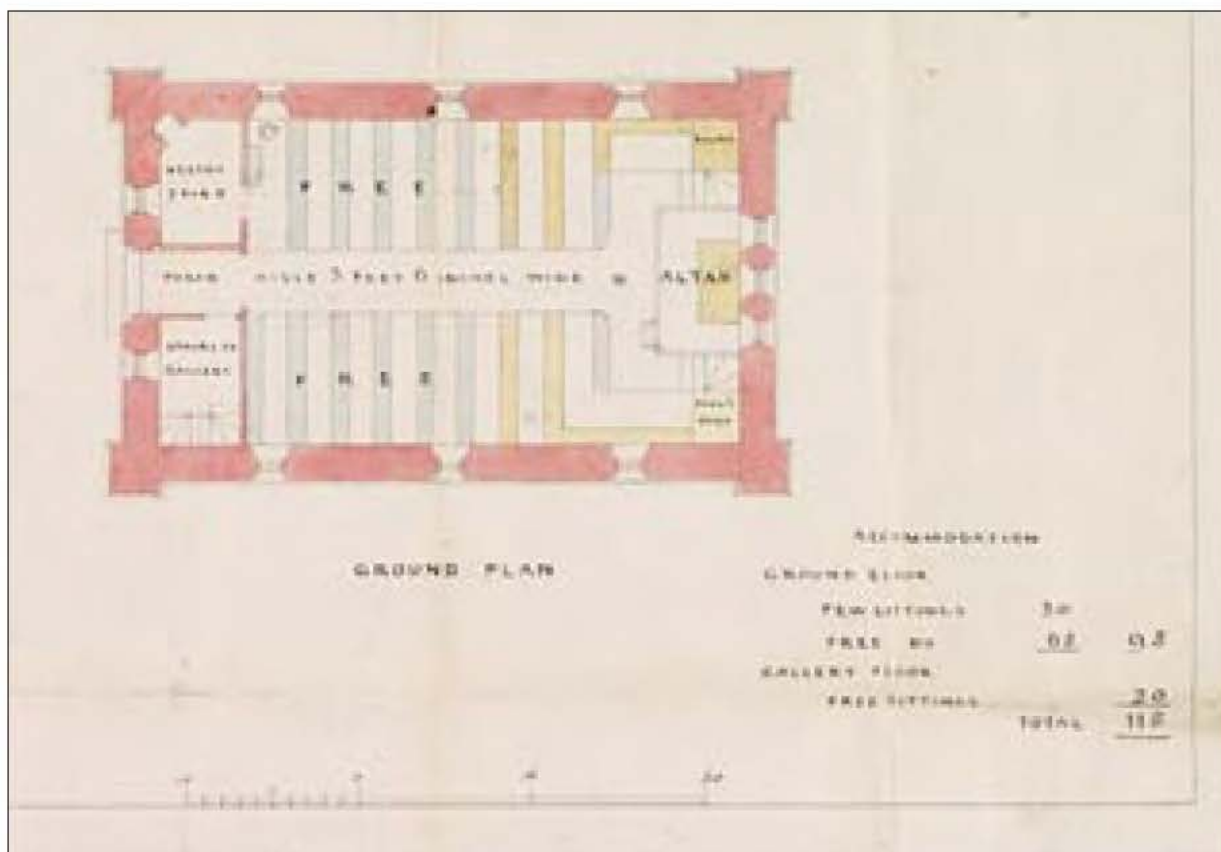
A carved grit stone block on the south-eastern corner of the later church has been suggested to have been re-used from the earlier church. This is as yet unconfirmed and there is a suggestion that it could date from the Post- Medieval church re-build.

## **5.8 Post-Medieval**

The Post-Medieval remains within the 500m search radius are confined to the Church of St Ffinnan and the house/outbuildings of Plas Penmynydd.

The current church at St Ffynnans (NPRN 300912, PRN6994) was built in 1841 by architect John Welch, the youngest brother of Edward Welch a well known Liverpool architect. A copy of his floor plan is held by the Lambeth Palace Library and is included as figure 3. The 1841 church is based on the Pseudo-Norman style and was built with local grit stone (Anon 1846: 300). The door is central to the western gable end with a window located on either side. There are three windows in the northern and southern walls.

Inside the church there are two memorials dated 1705 and 1762 and in the church yard there are eight gravestones with dates between 1765 and the late 1790's and four gravestones dating from the early 1800's, before the church was rebuilt. It's unknown if these graves were moved in order to accommodate the new church.



**Figure 3 (Above).** 1841 Ground Plan of Llanffinnan Church Drawn by John Welch  
(Source: [www.churchplansonline.org](http://www.churchplansonline.org))

**Figure 4 (Below).** Extract from 1799 Proposed Railway Route Through Anglesey Showing  
Llanffinnan Church (Source & Copyright: Anglesey Archives)

Plas Penmynydd house (NPRN 15829, PRN 2671) and gardens (NPRN 265417) are within 500m of Llanffinan Church. The site of Plas Penmynydd was the home of Owain Tudur ancestor to Henry VII who became King in 1485. The house has a date stone of 1576 although the site has had undergone rebuilds since and there is evidence of a substantial 17<sup>th</sup> century rebuild (RCAHMW 1936: 130-1).

## **5.9 Cartographic and Photographic Evidence**

### **Proposed Railway Route Through Anglesey 1799**

An early image of the pre-1840's church is drawn on this late 18<sup>th</sup> Century survey (figure 4). Although somewhat schematic the previous church is shown as a small rectangular structure with two finial crosses, one at each gable end of the roof. The doorway and two windows are depicted on the southern elevation. In this drawing the church overlooks a pathway and the valley, and would have faced towards Plas Penmynydd.

It must however be noted that with this style of map the front elevation of the church could equally have been located in the northern elevation and the building was simply drawn this way rather than draw the rear elevation. This would be in-keeping with the current entrance to the graveyard site and would not have required visitors to climb a steep bank in order to gain entry.

This document does not show any graveyard or boundary wall around the church although from the dates on gravestones surrounding the church, and from memorials retained within the current building it is clear that burials were being carried out on the site at this time.

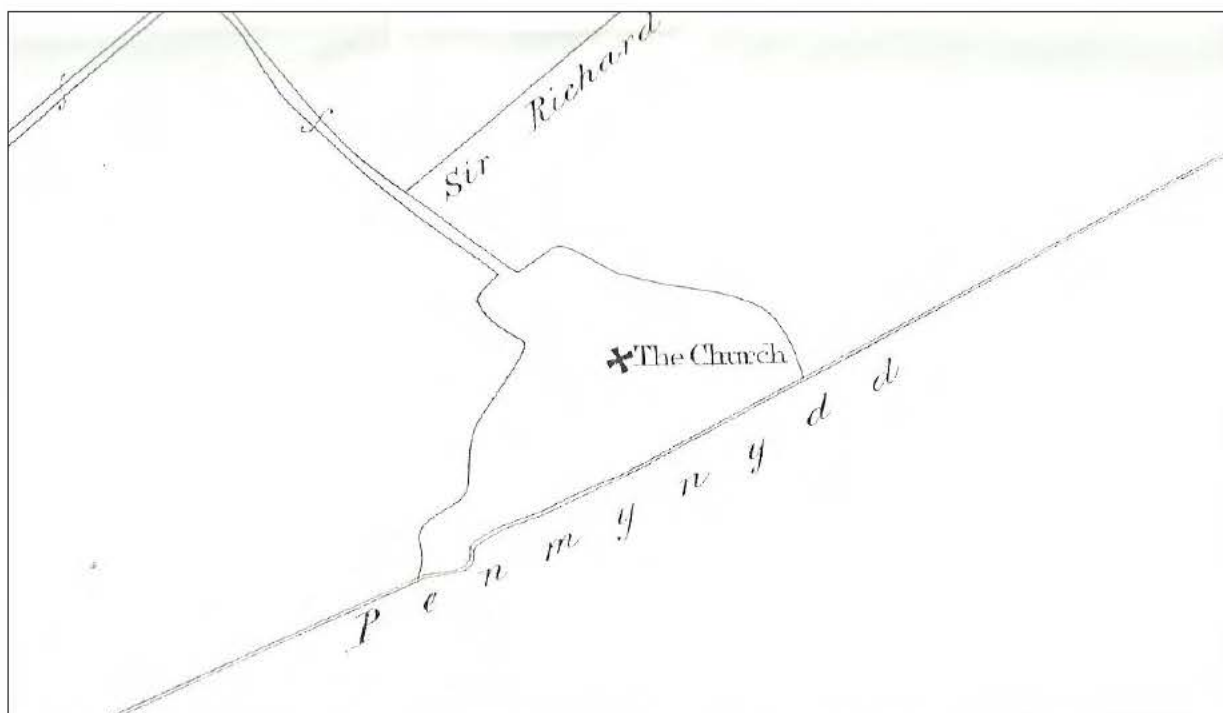
### **Tithe Map 1840**

The Tithe map (figure 5) was compiled while the the Victorian church was under construction and the symbol of the cross is used to indicate the location of the church. The churchyard is drawn as sub-rectangular and orientated on a north-south axis with an entrance along the north-western wall. A building is shown to the north-east of the church which could possibly be the precursor to the present Ty'n Llan cottage. The church land is shown as a sub-angular with the southern boundary along the river.





**Figure 5.** 1840 Tithe Map Showing Llanffinan Church  
(Source & Copyright: Anglesey Archives)



**Figure 6.** 1859 Plas Newydd Estate Plan Showing Llanffinan Church  
(Source & Copyright: Bangor University Archives)

### **Plas Newydd Estate Plan 1859**

A 1859 plan of the farms in Llanffinnan Parish owned by the Marquis of Anglesey (figure 6) again uses the cross symbol rather than drawing the church. No churchyard is shown and the church land a similar shape to that shown on the Tithe. The small building shown on the tithe is not on this plan although this may be because the property was not relevant when recording the Marquis' land.

### **Ordnance Survey Map 1889**

This document shows the (current) 1841 church in plan as a rectangular structure (figure 7). There is a pathway leading to the western gable end of the church. The church yard appears to have been expanded to the east and west and the church land has been split in to three plots. Ty'n Llan cottage and the outbuildings are now shown with a small garden to the south. It is unclear how the building seen on the Tithe map fit in with this complex.

### **Ordnance Survey Map 1900**

There are no significant changes shown to the church, church yard or Ty'n Llan cottage and it's outbuildings. The church land has been now been split into four plots and a well is shown to the east of Ty'n Llan cottages (see figure 8).

### **Ordnance Survey 1920**

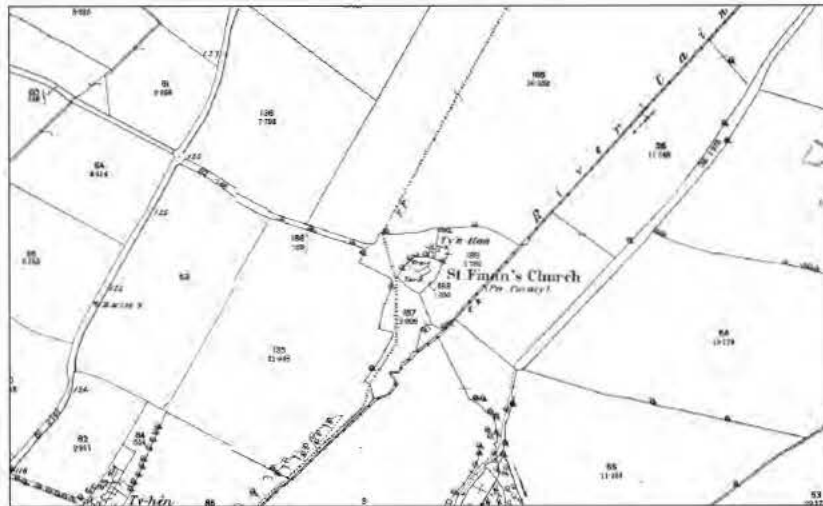
There are no significant changes shown to the church or churchyard. Ty'n Llan cottage now has a bounded garden to the north (see figure 9).

### **Pre- 1960's photographs**

Two photographs held by the RCAHMS (figures 10 & 11) show the church and churchyard boundary wall. The boundary wall is stone built with a rounded concrete top. There is a single gateway set within a stone built arch. Figure 10 shows the churchyard prior to it being extended to its current dimensions and figure 11 is a detailed photograph of the church which has been little altered since this date.

### **Ordnance Survey 1969**

This document shows that there has been a substantial extension of the church yard to the north between the production of the 1929 Ordnance Survey Map and this document. No other changes are noted and there does not appear to have been any significant changes made to the church or graveyard after this date (see figure 12).



**Figure 7. 1889 Ordnance Survey Map  
Showing Llanffinan Church**



**Figure 8. 1900 Ordnance Survey Map  
Showing Llanffinan Church**



**Figure 9. 1920 Ordnance Survey Map  
Showing Llanffinan Church**



**Figure 10.** 1960's Photograph of Llanffinan Church  
(Source and Copyright: RCAHMW)



**Figure 11.** 1960's Photograph of Llanffinan Church  
(Source and Copyright: RCAHMW)



**Figure 12.** 1969 Ordnance Survey Map  
Showing Llanffinan Church

## **6.0 Results of Archaeological Watching Brief**

### **6.1 Cable Trench (Plate 1)**

The exact route of the cable trench differs from that which was originally planned to avoid disturbing known/marked graves. The revised route is marked on figure 13 and a full descriptive list of contexts recorded is included as Appendix B. Appendix C records the location and directions of all photographs.

The excavation of the cable trench was commenced approximately 1 metre from the eastern boundary wall between Ty'n Llan and the church graveyard. The trench was hand dug on a roughly east-west axis for a distance of approximately 13 metres. In this section it was 0.40m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of between 0.50 - 0.55m. Three contexts were identified within this trench. Context (01) was a turf layer (depth 0.10 - 0.12m), context (02) was a top soil layer composed of brown clay silt with small sub rounded stone inclusions (depth 0.19 – 0.23m) and context (03) was a light brown clay silt with small and medium rounded and angular stone inclusions (depth 0.20 – 0.22m). A small quantity of 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered from context (02) and two human bone fragments, an arm and a rib were recovered from context (03) along with fragmentary slate pieces.

The direction of the trench changed to a north-south axis and from this point de-turfing was carried out by hand and a mini digger was used to excavate the cable trench to depth. The width of the trench changed to 0.50m for a length of 6 metres although the trench depth remained unchanged. The same three contexts (01, 02, 03) with the same depths were encountered as above.

### **6.2 Excavation (Plates 2-12 & Figure 14)**

At the 6 metre point a large stone was encountered within the cable trench and the area was expanded in order to try and identify a route for the cable. Following hand excavation around the stone it became clear that it was the northern corner stone of the foundation of a large wall. A larger area measuring approximately 2m by 2.7m was hand excavated in order to identify the extent and nature of this feature. This area was extended to the south-east, following the wall for a distance of 7.5m and a width of 1.10m.

The corner stone (05) was sandstone block measuring 0.94m in length with a width of 0.88m and a height of 0.55m. There were no further stone courses recorded above or below this stone although several small stones had been used to level the stone.

A 0.50m section of the north-east - south-west wall (07) was exposed during excavation. It had a width of 0.76m, a height of 0.50m and continued beyond the excavation limits. Two courses of external facing stones were recorded with stone sizes ranging between 0.06m and 0.10m in thickness and 0.30m and 0.33m in length. Facing stones were made of a local grit stone. The core of the wall was constructed using compacted light brown clay with frequent sub-rounded and angular stone. Some human bone was identified within the clay matrix. Internally the wall was faced with a white lime plaster which was approximately 0.20m in thickness.

Further excavation was carried out along the north-west - south-east wall (06) and continued for a distance of approximately 7 metres. The full length of the wall was however not fully excavated. The wall survived to a maximum of three courses with a maximum height of 0.50m and a width of between 0.75m – 0.80m. External facing stones had a height of between 0.06m and 0.10m and a length of between 0.75m and 0.83m. It was constructed using a mix of materials including local gritstone, sandstone and shale. The core of the wall (10) was made using a compacted light brown clay with frequent sub-rounded and angular stone. The width of the core was between 0.22m and 0.37m. Some human bone was also identified within the clay matrix.

Wall (06) runs south-east towards the north-eastern gable end of the 1840's church and at approximately 4.50m from the corner stone the wall runs directly under the modern church wall. The cut [08] for the modern church extends 0.50m (to the north-west) from the northern corner of the building and for approximately 1 metre to the north-east. It has a depth of 0.30m above the wall and 0.50m on the outside of wall (06). The cut has removed at least two courses of the external facing stones of (06) and much of the internal core. A lower undamaged course was recorded in-situ beneath the current standing building. The internal facing stones appear to have been re-used as the foundation stones for the later church and had a white plaster facing.

The fill (09) of the cut of the later church foundation is made up of a loose gravely clay silt of a mid yellow brown colour. There were frequent crushed white wall plaster, small sub-angular and rounded stones inclusions within the fill. Artefacts recovered from this fill included a set of 19<sup>th</sup> century iron boot cleats, a tin button and a small iron chisel. Three disarticulated skulls and some damaged long bones were deposited on the outside of wall (06) within the construction cut/fill.

A small area measuring 0.55m by 0.40m was excavated in the corner between walls (06) and (07). This excavation revealed that both internal walls were lime plastered and that there was a plaster



floor (04) surviving. The difference in height between the plaster floor and bottom external course of the east-west orientated wall was 0.58m which could suggest that this was a raised area inside the earlier church.

### **6.3 Artefactual Material**

A small artefactual assemblage was recovered during the project with the majority of the material being recovered from the backfill of the construction cut for the 1840's church. Disarticulated human bone was also recovered but it was reburied without analysis and therefore will not be discussed further.

A single fragment of white glazed porcelain paste pottery was recovered from the top soil close to the boundary wall between the cottage and the churchyard. It is of post 1800 date.

### **Fill from Construction Cut (Context (09))**

As mentioned above the majority of the material was recovered from the backfill of the 1840's church construction cut. The fill context (09) was a mixed deposit containing material from different time periods.

### **Medieval**

A small assemblage of residual Medieval material was recovered during excavation. It has been subdivided by type and is detailed below.

### **Ceramic (Plate 13)**

A large sherd of 13<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> century green glaze pottery was recovered. The clay utilised in the production of this item is an iron rich sandy material which is characteristic of pottery produced by the Cheshire kilns. The sherd is undecorated and is in two pieces and is part of a large jug. (Edwards J. 2000)

### **Carved Stone (Written Following Advice from Mr T. Cromwell) (Plate 14)**

A single piece of carved stone was collected during excavation. Due to the fragmentary nature of the artefact it is not possible to be certain as to the exact function/placement of the stone but it is likely to have either belonged to the old church or a Medieval grave monument which has since been destroyed.

The most likely use for the stone would be window tracery as there is what appears to be a slight groove on the back of the piece which may be a rebate for window lead. Should this be the case then this stone would have been positioned at the top of a two-light (or more) window where the vertical divider meets the head of the lights. Alternatively the stone may be from blind arcading, with the aforementioned groove being for the flat panel taking the place of a window. This could have been on the church wall or as part of a monument or tomb.

Stylistically this artefact has been assigned a possible 12<sup>th</sup> century date due to the hollow chamfer but it has been suggested that a later 12<sup>th</sup> or 13<sup>th</sup> century date would be more likely.

### **Post-Medieval (Plate 15)**

All artefacts recovered from this period are associated with the construction of the church in 1841 and appear to be “rubbish” discarded by the builders.

### **Iron objects**

Three iron objects were recorded. The first was a small iron chisel or gouge 12 cm in length with a 2cm width at the blade end. The blade is rounded and the iron is 0.2cm thick - this thickens to 0.6cm at the tang.

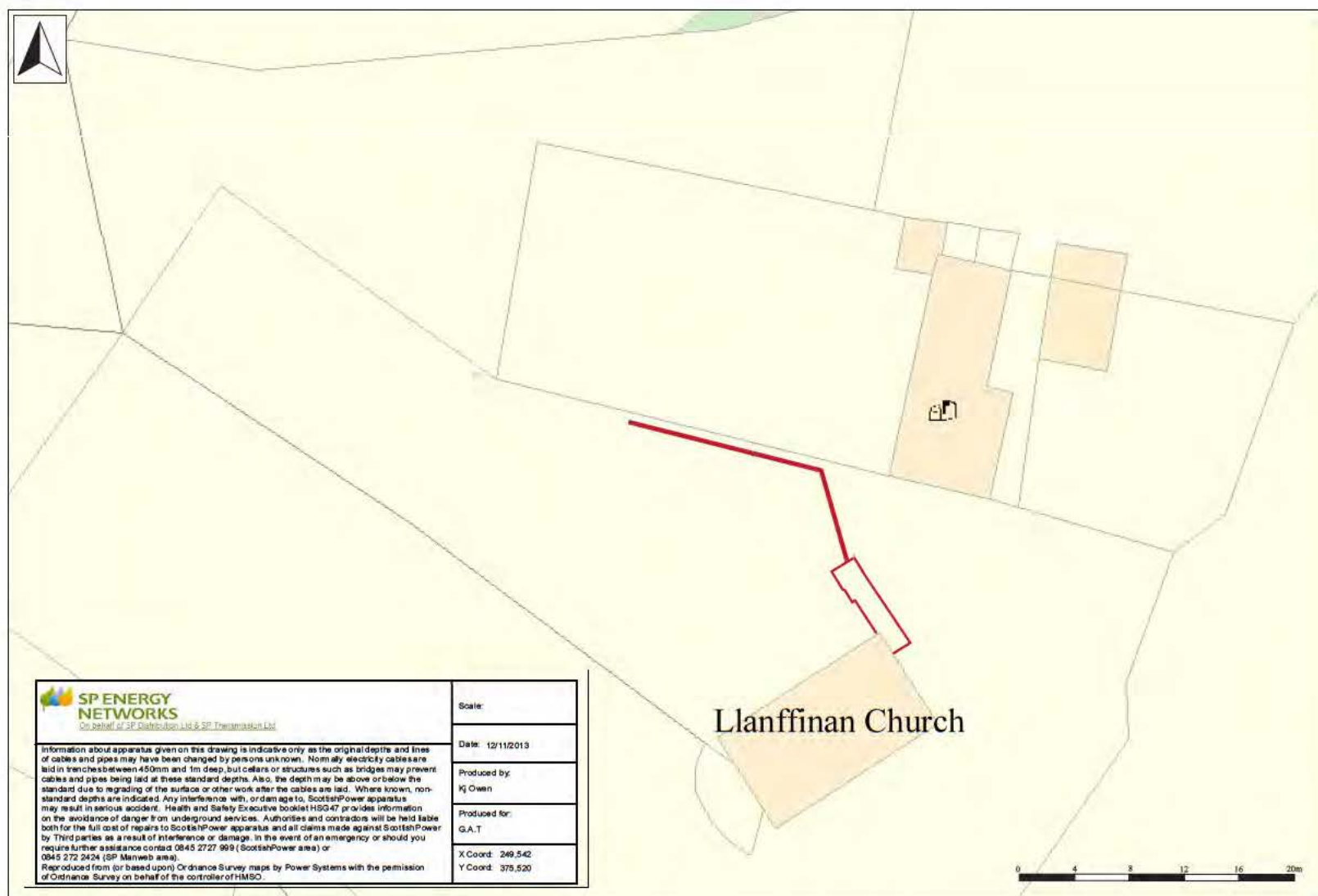
Two iron boot cleats were also collected. These were from the front of a boot and measure 0.9cm in width. They have a small external and internal rail. The run between these rails has square nail holes which are approximately 1.5 cm apart.

### **Tin**

A single tin object was recovered. It was a tin button 2.5cm in diameter which has a shank attachment at the back.

### **Undated Objects**

A single fragment of window lead measuring 3.5cm (length) by 0.5cm (width) was also recovered. This item could not be dated and could either have belonged to the previous demolished church or have been waste material from the windows inserted during the 1841 rebuild. As the fragment was found near the top of the context it is also possible that it is from a more modern repair to the windows – the most recent of which was carried out around two years ago.



**Figure 13. Amended Route of New Cable Trench Showing Excavated Area**  
 (Revised from Base Plan Produced and Supplied by SP Energy Networks)





**Plate 1.** Cable Trench Running Alongside Churchyard Wall



**Plate 2.** Wall Cornerstone (05) and East-West Wall (07) During Excavation



**Plate 3.** Wall Cornerstone (05), East-West Wall (07) And North-South Wall (06) During Excavation



**Plate 4.** Wall Cornerstone (05), East-West Wall (07) And North-South Wall (06)



**Plate 5.** Wall Cornerstone (05) and East-West Wall (07) And North-South Wall (06) Following Trench Extension



**Plate 6.** Plaster Floor in Exploration Area Inside Church





**Plates 7 - 12. North-South Wall (06) Following Excavation**



**Plate 13.** Medieval Green  
Glaze Pottery



**Plate 14.** Carved Stonework -  
Possible Window Tracery



**Plate 15.** Post-Medieval  
Assemblage - Boot Cleats,  
Tin Button and Iron Chisel



**Plate 16.** Carving at Rear of  
Church Discovered by Talwrn  
Archaeology Group Member







## 6.4 Discussion

Although 19<sup>th</sup> Century sources have attributed an Early Medieval foundation date of 620 AD to Llanffinan Church the wall which was uncovered during excavation is believed to belong to a later, Medieval phase of the site which based on the style of recovered carved stone is tentatively dated to the 12<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> Century. This structure survived until 1841 when the current church was built but clearly demonstrates that the new building was not built on the footprint of the previous church as was once thought to have been the case.

A 12<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> Century date for this structure would tie in with the rise to prominence of the Penmynydd Estate and given the proximity of the seat of this dynasty to the church it would seem likely that Eglwys Llanffinan would have benefited from their patronage.

Interestingly the description of this building written in 1833 records “a small neat edifice” but the rebuilt Eglwys Llanffinan is actually slightly smaller than the old church – but presumably the addition of a gallery would have provided the additional seating required.

During a site tour given for members of the local Talwrn Archaeology Group a member pointed out an interesting carving at the rear of the building (shown on plate 16). The stone does not appear to have been reused from elsewhere but the icon/design carved could not be paralleled elsewhere. It was queried as to whether this may be a masonic mark but when contacted the Freemason's could not identify the symbol.

## **7.0 Conclusion**

An examination of historic maps revealed no buildings on the site other than the current church and the church which was demolished in 1841 to build the current structure. This evidence coupled with the nineteenth century material associated with the rebuilding of the church leads us to conclude that the wall uncovered is the remains of the previous Eglwys Llanffinan and that the current church was not built on the footprint of the old building as was previously assumed.

The site is recorded in antiquarian sources as having been founded in 620 AD but there is no evidence that the structure uncovered belongs to this earliest phase. Indeed there is very little evidence of structures from this period of Welsh ecclesiastical history with which to compare the site. It is burials rather than structures which are more commonly associated with the establishment of Christianity in Wales and the principle model for the development for church sites is that they begin as cemetery enclosures, with an intermediate stage in the late 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries where timber shrines and oratories are added (Arnold & Davies 2000: 180-180).

The stone wall which was uncovered during excavation is believed to belong to a later, Medieval phase of the site which based on the style of recovered carved stone is tentatively dated to the 12<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> Century. This structure survived until 1841 when the current church was built. A 12<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> Century date for this structure would tie in with the rise to prominence of the Penmynydd Estate and given the proximity of the seat of this dynasty to the church it would seem likely that Eglwys Llanffinan would have benefited from their patronage.

The fortuitous survival of this wall has highlighted the potential for similar remains to be found should future work be undertaken on the site.

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[www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=47849#s10](http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=47849#s10)

[www.churchplansonline.org/](http://www.churchplansonline.org/)

[www.coflein.gov.uk](http://www.coflein.gov.uk)

[www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/burials-and-coroners/exhuming-human-remains-faq.pdf](http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/burials-and-coroners/exhuming-human-remains-faq.pdf)

#### **Bangor Archives**

Plas Newydd IV 6334

#### **Anglesey Archives**

1840 Tithe Map

1799 Proposed Railway Route Through Anglesey (Part of Group Number: GB 0221 WPE)

1889 Ordnance Survey Map of Anglesey

1900 Ordnance Survey Map of Anglesey

1920 Ordnance Survey Map of Anglesey

1969 Ordnance Survey Map of Anglesey

**Appendix A.**

**Specification for Archaeological Works**

**Specification for Archaeological Watching Brief**

**Eglwys Llanffinan, Talwrn, Anglesey**

**NGR SH 49545 75508**

**Report Number CR54-2013**



**C.R Archaeology**  
Compiled by Catherine Rees  
on Behalf of Scottish Power



## **Specification for Archaeological Watching Brief at Eglwys Llanffinan, Talwrn, Anglesey**

<b>Planning Application Number:</b>	N/A
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SH 49545 75508
<b>Client:</b>	Scottish Power
<b>Report Author:</b>	Catherine Rees
<b>Report Number:</b>	CR54-2013
<b>Date:</b>	30/12/2013

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### **Illustrations**

**Figure 1.** Site Location Map

**Figure 2.** Proposed Route of New Cable Trench

## 1.0 Introduction

C.R Archaeology have been instructed by Scottish Power to conduct an archaeological watching brief at Eglwys Llanffinan, Talwrn, Anglesey.

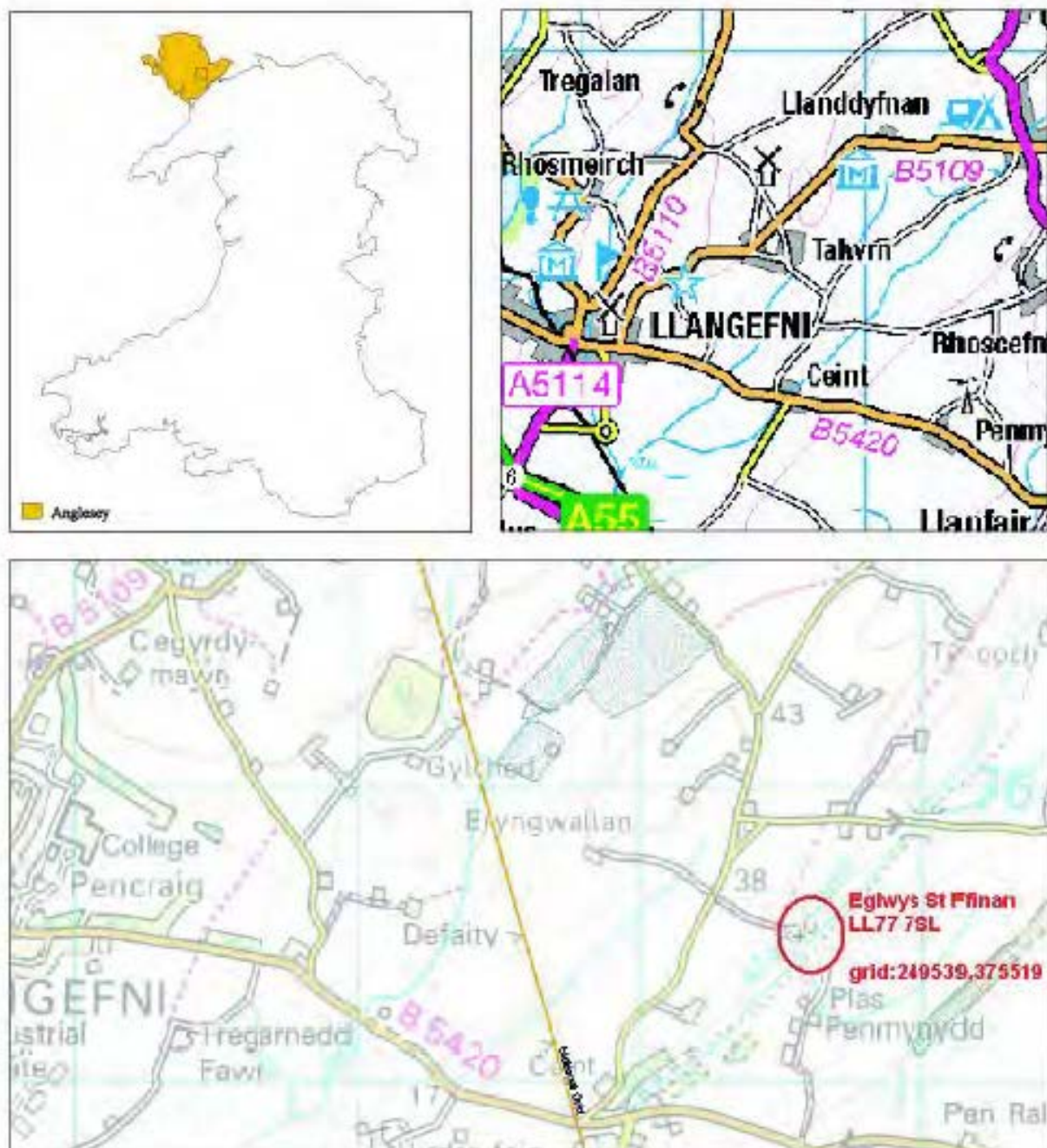
Eglwys Llanffinan, Talwrn is a Grade II Listed Building (Cadw ID: 5554, NPRN 300912) located near the village of Talwrn, Anglesey (Figure 1). The site is under the ownership of the Church in Wales and as such is subject to Ecclesiastical Exemption. The church continues to be open for worship.

Works are proposed to excavate a new cable trench which will run from an existing transformer pole, beneath the church boundary wall and will continue through the cemetery into the church building (see Figure 2). The trench will be excavated to a depth of approximately 450mm and will be approximately 300mm wide.

This specification has been written following a discussion with Development Control Archaeologist Ashley Batten of GAPS as a methodology for a programme of works at the site.

In his 1849 “Topographical Dictionary of Wales” Samuel Lewis records that the church was founded by St Finan in the earlier part of the Seventh Century. The current church building is a much later structure and was erected in 1841. It does however retain the Twelfth Century font and some memorials from the earlier church ([www.coflein.gov.uk](http://www.coflein.gov.uk)).

**This specification details a scheme of works for a watching brief but given the antiquity of the site it should be noted that there must be a contingency for further mitigation should structural evidence of the earlier church or significant archaeological remains be uncovered.**



**Figure 1. Site Location Map**

(Source: OS Open Data Mapping. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right [2013])



## **2.0 Project Aims & Objectives**

The aims of this element of the programme of works are to monitor the excavation of the cable trench and to record any archaeological remains.

The objective of the archaeological programme is to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site.

### 3.0 Historical Background

The following section is, through necessity, very brief and is intended to merely place the site in context. A more detailed history of the site will form an element in the proposed works and will concentrate more specifically on the site itself.

The following extract is taken from Samuel Lewis's 1849 "Topographical Dictionary of Wales" and details the Church and parish.

*"LLANFINNAN (LLAN-FFINAN), a parish, in the union of Bangor and Beaumaris, hundred of Menai, county of Anglesey, North Wales, 6 miles (W.) from Beaumaris; containing 153 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Finnan, by whom the building was originally founded in the early part of the seventh century. It is pleasantly situated on the old line of road to Holyhead, and comprises a considerable portion of elevated ground, having a substratum of limestone; the lower lands, which are fertile and productive, are inclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The scenery is pleasingly varied, though not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature; and the views from the higher grounds extend over a large tract of country, embracing some interesting objects. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the living of Llanvihangel-Ysceiviog: the church, which contained two monuments to members of the Lloyd family, was rebuilt, and opened for divine service on the 6th of July, 1841, and is a plain structure in the old English style, with strong buttresses, which have a good effect, being so well suited to the exposed situation of the building. Six poor children of the parish are taught gratuitously in the parochial school of Llanvihangel-Ysceiviog, under an endowment by the Rev. Dr. John Jones, Dean of Bangor, who was for some years curate of this place. Two rooms in an almshouse in the parish of Penmynedd, founded by Lewis Rogers, in 1617, are appropriated to poor men of Llanfinnan; and a third room is alternately shared between this parish and that of Llanvihangel: each poor man receives an annuity of £6. A small bequest by Thomas William has been lost for many years"* (Source: [www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=47849#s10](http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=47849#s10)).

## **4.0 Geographical and Geological Context**

### **4.1 Topography**

The site is the Parish Church for Llanffinan and is located within the Hundred of Menai, Anglesey. It is situated in a rural setting near the village of Talwrn and is approximately 1.6 miles from Llangefni and 6 miles from Beaumaris.

### **4.2 Geology**

The superficial geology of the site is not described.” The bedrock is recorded as “Clwyd Limestone Group - Limestone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 326 to 352 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow carbonate seas” ([www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)).



## 5.0 Scheme of Works - Methodology

### 5.1 Desk Based Research

A history of the site will be compiled utilising material sourced from Bangor University and Llangefni Archives. A full map progression of the area will be undertaken. Where appropriate the archive information will be supplemented with information from local libraries and specialist interest websites & journals.

In order to identify the character of archaeological remains in the vicinity of the site a search of the Gwynedd HER will be conducted examining an area within a 500m radius of the site.

The RCAHMW database and the commission's survey of the area will also be consulted. The information collected will be discussed within the main report text.

The works will be carried out accordance with the IfA Standards and Guidance ([www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net)).

This material will form the historical background for a full archaeological report. The report will include the results of the watching brief.

### 5.2 Methodology for Archaeological Watching Brief

All intrusive ground works at the site will be monitored by an archaeologist from C.R Archaeology. Where possible the trench will be machine excavated using a mechanical excavator with toothless bucket.

Any archaeological features, structures or remains identified in the course of the excavation 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. ***GAPS will be informed of the discovery and a mitigation strategy agreed before works will progress.***

Fieldwork is to be conducted by Matthew Jones of C.R Archaeology. 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 where possible will contain grid and level information 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, north arrow and a record board detailing the site name, number and context number. 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. Given the lack of information regarding the pre-1841 church the uncovering of structural remains associated with an earlier structure would be considered to be highly significant and would require additional mitigation measures.

In the event that human remains are encountered every effort will be made not to disturb them. Should it be necessary disarticulated human remains will be temporarily removed from the path of the works and if possible will be replaced at the bottom of the trenches prior to the reinstatement of the ground. If necessary the remains will temporarily be stored in a secure area on-site.

In the event that articulated human remains are encountered works in this area will cease with immediate effect the appropriate bodies will be informed. 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. Wherever possible all human remains are to be preserved *in situ*, covered and protected. They will only be removed from site 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.

Following the obtaining of the appropriate permissions the excavation of in-situ human skeletal remains will only be undertaken following the production of a separate methodology to be agreed with GAPS which details the analysis, storage and reburial of the remains.

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 unless otherwise agreed all archaeological material recovered will be retained by the church. 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.

### **5.3 Timetable for Proposed Works**

It is envisaged that this phase of works at Eglwys Llanffinan will commence on the 16<sup>th</sup> January and is to be conducted on a day rate basis. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services will be informed of any changes to this date to allow monitoring of works.

### **5.4 Staffing**

The project will be managed by Matthew Jones (BA Archaeology), MA Archaeology). Site work is also to be conducted by Matthew Jones with additional staff brought in as required. All staff will have a skill set equivalent to the IfA AIfA level. Stefanie Vincent (MSc), (ostearchaeologist at Salisbury Museum) will act as consultant when required. 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.

### **5.5 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.

### **5.6 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.

## **5.7 The Report**

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

The report will include:

- A copy of the agreed specification
- A location plan
- Drawings detailing the locations of all excavated areas
- All identified features plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the development site
- Appropriately scaled trench plans and sections showing identified features and significant finds
- Full dimensional and descriptive detail of all identified features
- A brief descriptive account of the building, building history and building phases
- Architects and historical plans and elevations if available
- A plan illustrating the location and direction of any photographs or drawings
- A full bibliography of sources consulted
- An archive compact disc

A copy 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.

### **5.7.1 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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**Websites (All Websites Consulted 30/12/2013)**

[www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net)

[www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)

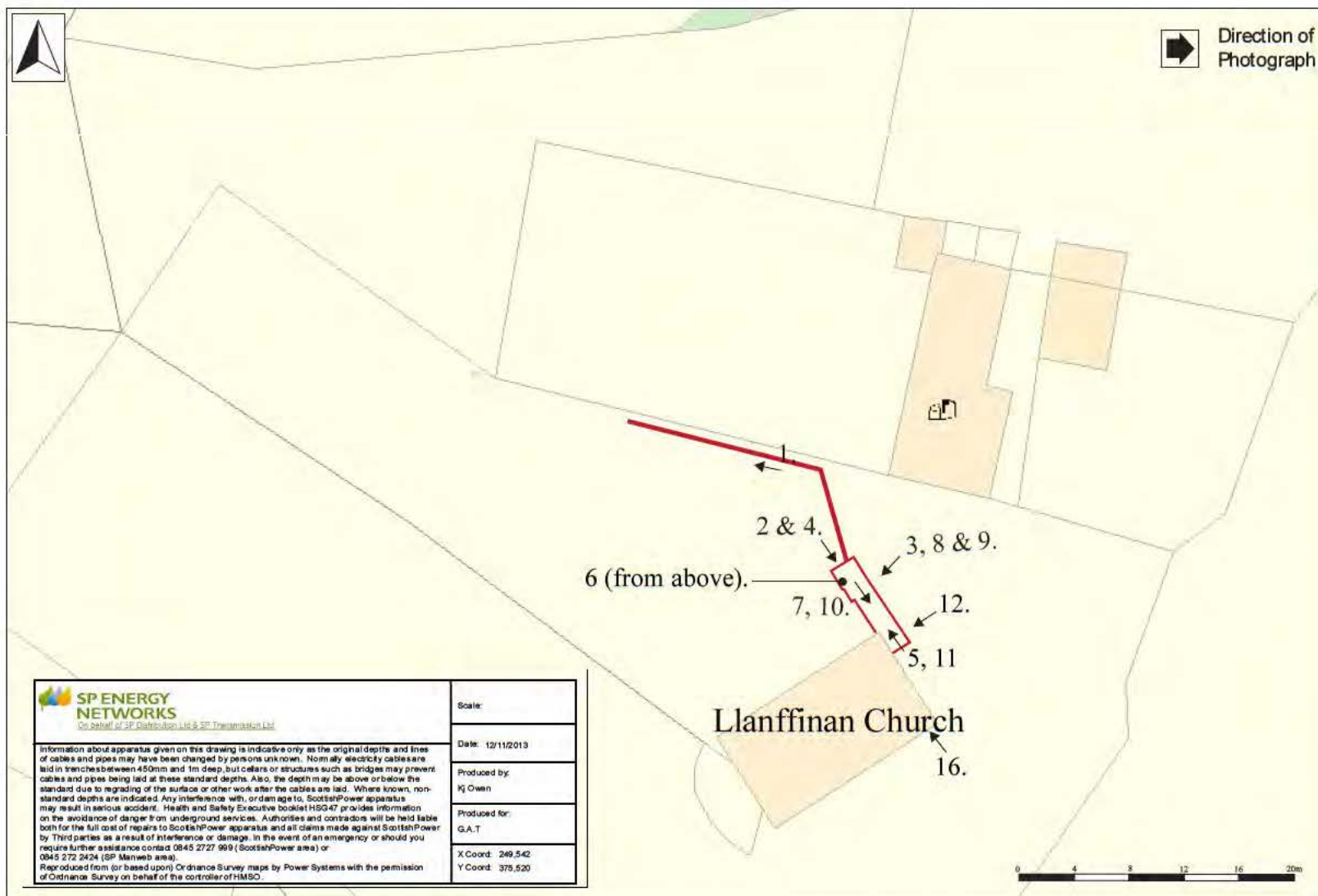
[www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=47849#s10](http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=47849#s10)

[www.coflein.gov.uk](http://www.coflein.gov.uk)

[www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/burials-and-coroners/exhuming-human-remains-faq.pdf](http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/burials-and-coroners/exhuming-human-remains-faq.pdf)

## Appendix B. Context List

Context Number	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
1	Deposit	Turf	-	-	0.10m
2	Deposit	Topsoil	-	-	0.23m
3	Deposit	Subsoil	-	-	0.22m
4	Structure	Plaster flooring (internal)	0.88m	0.48m	0.12m
5	Structure	Large foundation/corner stone	0.94m	0.88m	0.55m
6	Wall	N-S axis wall	7m	0.75m	0.50m
7	Wall	E-W axis wall	0.76m	0.50m	0.50m
8	Cut	1841 Victorian church foundation cut	1m	0.50m	0.30m
9	Fill	Fill of cut [08]	1m	0.50m	0.30m
10	Structural	Clay and stone core of wall (06) N-S Wall	7m	0.40m	-



**Appendix C. Direction and Location of Photographs Included in Text**  
(Revised from Base Plan Produced and Supplied by SP Energy Networks)