

Plas Celynin, Henryd, Conwy

Archaeological Mitigation



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Plas Celynin, Henryd, Conwy

Archaeological Mitigation

Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number 45292

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Prepared for: Will Richards & Diane Williams Architects

August 2018

Written by: Stuart Reilly, Neil McGuinness & John Roberts

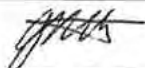
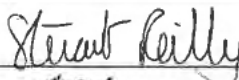

Front cover image: Top of well with grating (Archive Image: G2568_004)

Cyhoeddwyd gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth,
Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT

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Craig Beuno, Garth Road,
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Cadeiryddes/Chair - Yr Athro/Professor Nancy Edwards, B.A., PhD, F.S.A.
Prif Archaeolegydd/Chief Archaeologist - Andrew Davidson, B.A., M.I.F.A.

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	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	J. ROBERTS		29/08/18
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	STUART REILLY		29/08/18
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Revision History			
Rev No.	Summary of Changes	Ref Section	Purpose of Issue
1	Text edits to qualify how the well was initially found; removal of any reference to preservation in situ; explanation for the use of a GoPro camera; reference to the use of a fishing magnet	1	GAPS approval

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Plate 4: Cut of well, after stone work part removed; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2568_041).

Plate 5: Cut of well after removal of top 0.5m of stone; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2568_042).

Plate 6: Cut of well after removal of top 0.5m of stone; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2568_044).

Plate 7: Well excavated and cut fully exposed; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2568_046).

Plate 8: Depth of excavation; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2568_048).

CRYNODEB ANNHECHNEGOL

Comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd gan Will Richards i gwblhau rhaglen o liniaru archeolegol yn ystod gwaith adnewyddu / estyniad yn Plas Celynin, Henryd, Conwy. Fe oedd ffynnon gerrig wedi ei ddarganfod yn ystod y llawrwaith i'r ochr dwyreiniol o'r tŷ. Cwblhaodd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd gofnod ffotograffig o'r tu mewn i'r ffynnon a gwnaethynt monitro gostyngiad y haen uchaf o'r ffynnon fel rhan o'r llawrwaith. Cadarnhaodd y canlyniadau fod y ffynnon wedi'i dorri i mewn i orwel rhewlifol ac wedi'i adeiliadu o gerrig sychion a oedd yn cynnwys cerrig o siâp afreolaidd a rhai is-onglog. Roedd gan y ffynnon diamedr mwyaf o 1.85m a dyfnder mesuredig o 9.43m. Fe oedd tri bost pren llorweddol wedi ei osod ar draws y ffynnon ar ddyfnder amrywiol, ddehonglwyd hyn fel postion gwrthsefyll a oedd wedi osod mewn i'r ffynnon yn ystod gwaith adeiladu. Ni chadarnhawyd tarddiad y ffynnon, ond fe'i dehonglwyd fel nodwedd o'r bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg, a gwblhawyd ar ôl adeiladu Plas Henryd yn y 1810au.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Will Richards to complete a programme of archaeological mitigation during renovation/extension groundworks at Plas Celynin, Henryd, Conwy. A stone lined well had been found during the groundworks to the east of the house. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust completed a photographic record of the well interior and monitored the reduction of the uppermost courses of the well as part of the groundworks. The results confirmed that the well had been cut into the glacial horizon and was of drystone construction comprising irregular sized and shaped sub-angular stone. The well had a maximum diameter of 1.85m and a measured depth of 9.43m. Three horizontal wooden posts were set across the well at varying depths, which were interpreted as support posts set into the well during construction. The origin of the well was not confirmed, but it was interpreted as a nineteenth century feature, completed after the construction of Plas Henryd in the 1810's.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by Will Richards to undertake archaeological mitigation during renovation/extension groundworks at Plas Celynin, Henryd, Conwy (NGR SH77317492; Figure 01). During the groundworks a previously unknown stone lined well was discovered on the eastern side of the property beneath a small lean-to structure that was used as a log store. The well was visible at ground level and measured 1.11m wide, with a concrete slab surround and a protective metal grill. The well was lined with courses of irregular sub-angular stone, with three timber post supports positioned horizontally within the well – two close to the surface and a third partway down. The top 1.4m of the well was removed to accommodate the groundworks.

Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) requested a programme of archaeological mitigation during groundworks that comprised:

- A photographic record of the well, to provide further information on building materials used, including any bonding, and any visible evidence of phasing; and
- A watching brief during the removal of the well top, to record any additional information on structural form.

The archaeological mitigation was completed between the 1st and 6th of August 2018 and was undertaken in accordance with an approved written scheme of investigation completed by GAT ([Appendix I](#)).

The archaeological mitigation was also completed in accordance with the following guidance:

1. *Guidelines for digital archives* (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015).
2. *Historic Environment Record (HER) Guidelines for Archaeological Contractors* (Version 1.3; draft). Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record; and
3. *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);
4. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015);
5. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 (Cert. No. 74180/B/0001/UK/En) and is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and a member of the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME).

The Event Primary Reference Number (PRN) assigned to this project by the regional Historic Environment Record is 45292; the PRN assigned to the well is 71278.

1.1 Acknowledgements

GAT would like to acknowledge the cooperation and support provided by Dave Lewis and his team at *David Lewis Building Contractors* during the archaeological mitigation. GAT would also like to acknowledge the support provided by both Diane Williams (*Diane Williams Architects*) and Will Richards. GAT would also like to acknowledge the support and guidance provided by GAPS throughout all stages of the project. In addition, GAT would also like to acknowledge the GAT project team: Stuart Rilley and Neil McGuinness.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Plas Celynin is a Grade II listed building (ref.: 17709) and is located at NGR SH77317492 on a rise on the northern side of a lane linking Henryd with Llanrwst Road, c. 0.5km east of Henryd village. The main building is a rectangular two-storey regency-style house built c.1810 as a rectory for Llangelynin Church. The date of the well is unknown and an examination of the First to Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet of the area (Sheet VIII.4, 1889, 1900 and 1913 respectively) shows no reference to its existence (cf. Figures 03 to 05). A pump is listed at the eastern end of property on the First and Second Edition maps (Figures 03 and 04 respectively), and various wells are noted in the wider area, with a well appearing to the east of the property on the Third Edition map (Figure 05). When the location of the well is superimposed on the respective Ordnance Survey maps, it is noticeable that on the First and Second Editions, the well is located close to a narrow building between the main house and an outbuilding, whereas on the Third Edition, this building is not present. It cannot be confirmed if this narrow building had any connection to the well; the fact that the well is not listed on the mapping, where other wells are listed elsewhere, suggests it is unlikely there is a direct connection.

3 METHODOLOGY

The basic record was completed on the 1st August 2018 and included a descriptive and photographic record of the well using GAT pro-formas. The record included a summary of the structural form and content of the well and key dimensions. The well was located using a *Trimble* R8 GPS unit (Figure 02), with measurements of the well depth were completed using a *Leica DISTO* laser measurer. Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR camera (Nikon D5100) set to a maximum resolution of 4,928 × 3,264 (16.2 effective megapixels) in RAW format and a GoPro Hero 5 camera set to a maximum resolution of 4,000 × 3,000 (12 effective megapixels) in JPEG format. Images of the well interior were completed using the GoPro Hero 5 affixed to an extending pole, which was lowered in increments to a maximum depth of 4.8m, with a photograph taken from each cardinal point at each increment (Figures 06 and 07). The use of a GoPro camera was a non-standard technique that was chosen over the digital SLR camera to photograph the well interior, as it was able to reach a greater depth and could be remotely operated and viewed. Photographic metadata was maintained on site using GAT pro-formas and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process ([Appendix II](#)). A 20mm diameter neodymium magnet attached to a rope was lowered into the remaining well water to recover any metal artefacts present; no artefacts were recovered.

The partial watching brief was completed on the 6th August 2018 and monitored the removal of the upper portion of the well to a depth of 1.4m. A photographic and written record was completed.

The archive has been prepared in accordance with the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales *Guidelines for digital archives* (2015) and the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record *Historic Environment Record (HER) Guidelines for Archaeological Contractors* (Version 1.3; draft). The photographic images have been archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; archive numbers G2568_001 to G2568_052.

4 RESULTS

The well (Context 001) was located at the eastern end of the main house and was positioned between the house and an outbuilding (Figure 02; Plate 01). The well top was defined by “crazy paving” edging and a metal grill (Context 002; cf. Figure 02; Plate 02); the crazy paving continued across the outside of the house and appeared to be a relatively modern addition. The fact that the paving respected and defined the edge of the well top suggests the well was visible in the latter part of the twentieth century. At this level, the well measured 1.11m in width and the metal grill appears to have been fitted as a safety feature when the well was no longer used, rather than a functional part of the well. The grill bars were set between 0.20m and 0.30m apart, with a 1.09m long diagonal bar providing additional support. The well extended to a measured depth of 9.43m deep and the well interior was lined with irregular sized and shaped sub-angular stone; no bonding was visible (Figures 06 and 07). Three horizontal wooden posts were set across the well, with two at 1.78m depth and the third at 3.5m. The posts were interpreted as support structures used during the construction of the well, acting as some form of bracing or internal scaffolding. They may also have served as guide posts for the equipment used to draw water, as possible markings on the surface of the higher posts could represent wear marks from when water was drawn from the well. There was no apparent structural phasing within the recorded depth and no distinctive structural lines to suggest a sequence of building or style. At the levels with the wooden posts, the stones appeared to have been set around the posts, further suggesting that the posts were placed there during initial construction. No other features or evidence of activity were identified.

During the watching brief the crazy paving surround was removed by a 360° tracked excavator and the initial 0.5m of the well was then removed by hand (Plate 3). This confirmed that the well was constructed using a drystone build (Plate 4) and that the stone facing was one course wide, with a maximum thickness of 0.35m (Plates 5 and 6). The well had been cut into the glacial horizon, which was visible as yellow-grey gravel clay, mixed with shale (Plate 8). The cut for the well had a diameter of 1.85m (Plate 7).

5 CONCLUSION

A well, interpreted as nineteenth century in origin, has been identified during renovation/extension groundworks at Plas Celynin, Henryd. The well had a maximum diameter of 1.85m and a measured depth of 9.43m and was constructed from unbonded irregular shaped sub-angular stone. The well had been cut into the glacial horizon and there did not appear to be any earlier phasing, either within the well or in the immediate area. Timber posts positioned across the well at varying depths appeared to be remnants of the construction phase, possibly used as scaffolding or supports. An examination of the First to Third Edition 1-inch to 25-mile Ordnance Survey County Series maps for the area did not include any record of the well, suggesting it went out of use before the publication of the First Edition map in 1889. A pump is listed on the property in the First and Second Edition maps, to the east of the well location, suggesting the pump may have succeeded the well as a source of water for the property. These maps also list wells at other locations in the wider area, which helps to put the well in a wider context as part of a local network servicing rural properties.

6 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017, *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*
4. English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*
5. English Heritage, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*
6. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, 2014, *Historic Environment Record (HER) Guidelines for Archaeological Contractors* (Version 1.3; draft)
7. Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
8. Ordnance Survey First Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet VIII.4, 1889.
9. Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet VIII.4, 1900.
10. Ordnance Survey Third Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet VIII.4, 1913.
11. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, *Guidelines for digital archives*
12. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, *First aid for finds* (3rd edition)

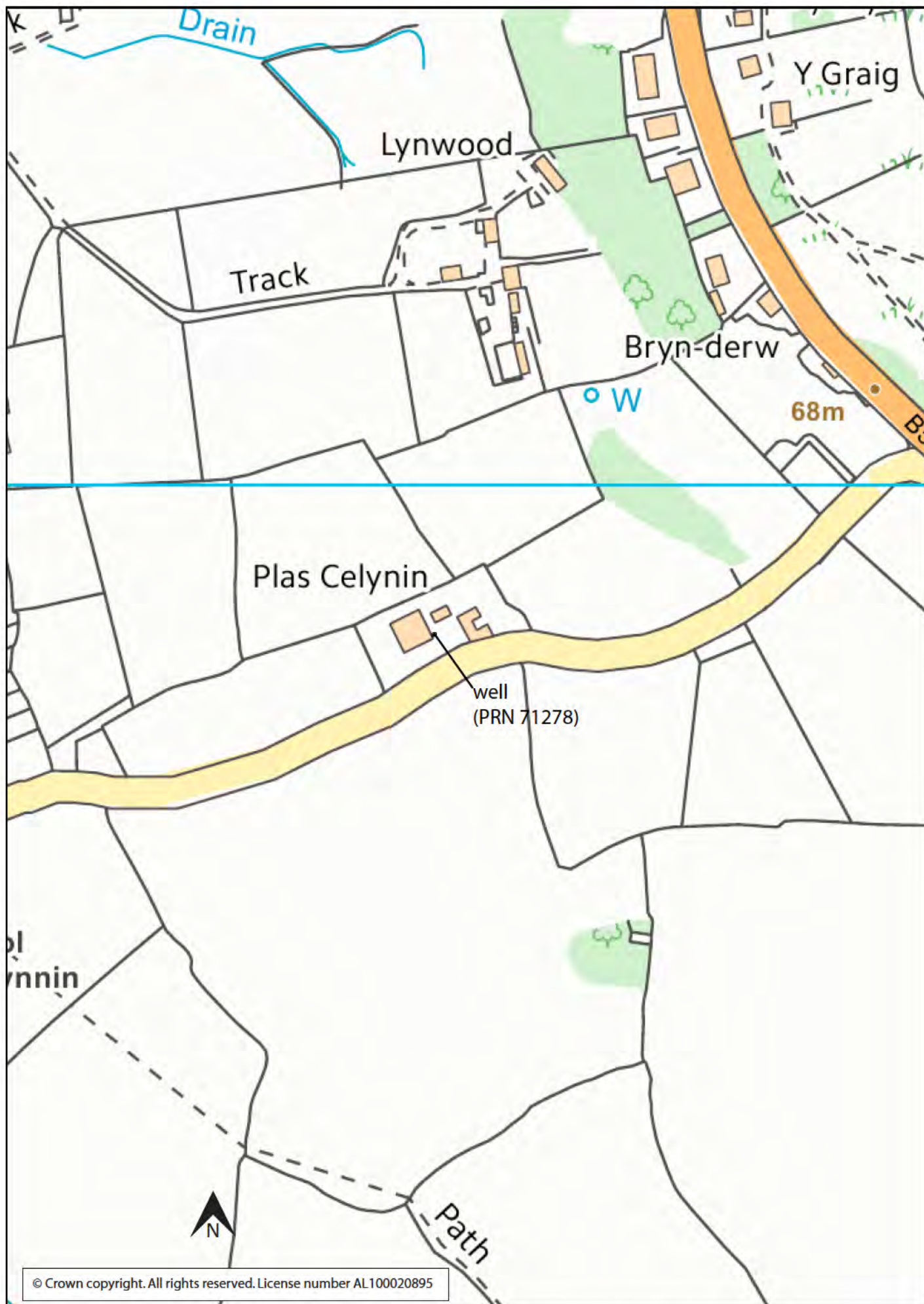


Figure 01: Location plan. Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series (Sheets SH77NE and SH77SE). Scale: 1 to 2500@A4.

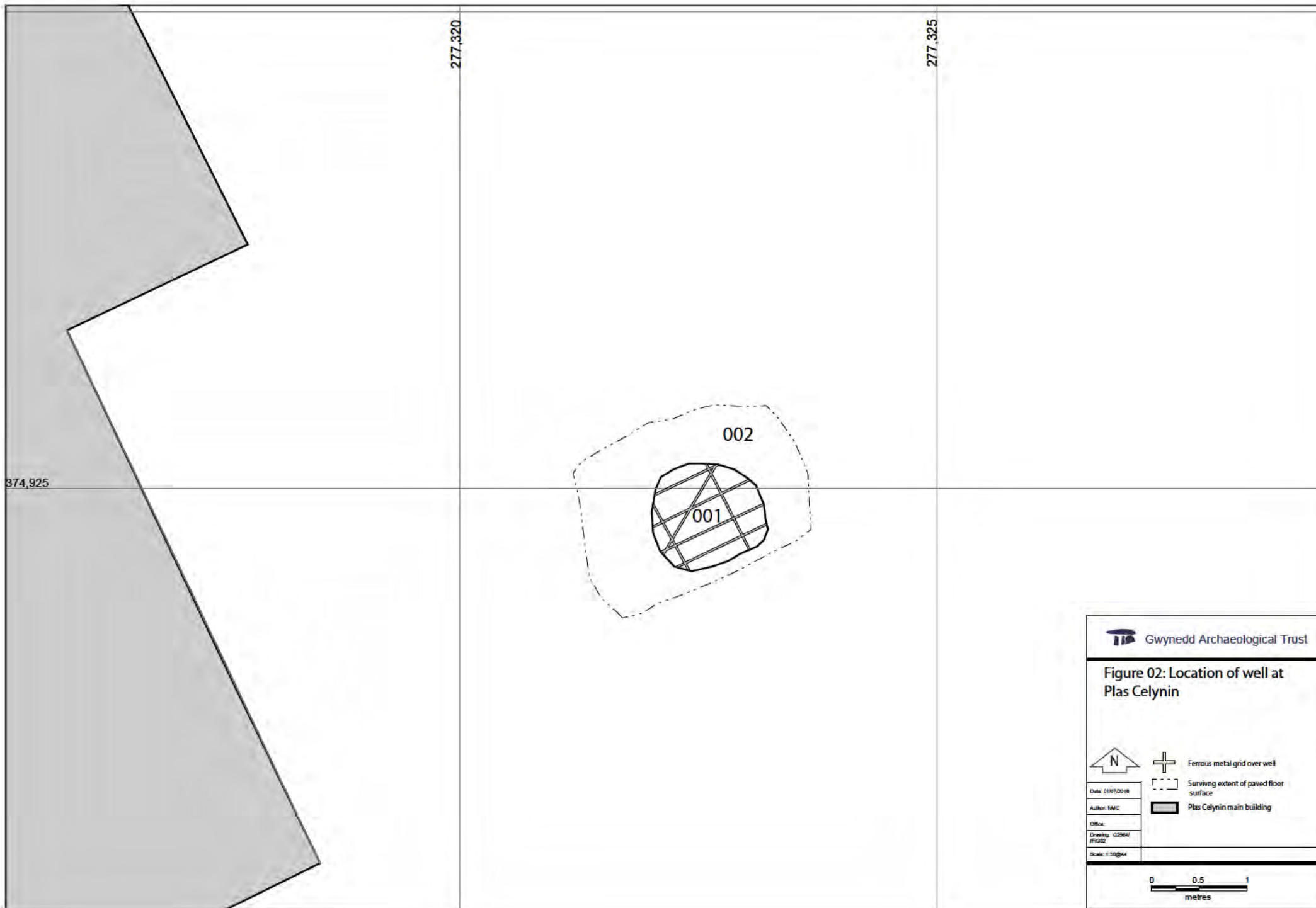






Figure 02: Location of well at Plas Celynin

-  N
-  Ferrous metal grid over well
-  Surviving extent of paved floor surface
-  Plas Celynin main building

Date: 01/07/2018

Author: MMC

Officer:

Drawing: 0206/1

FIG002

Scale: 1:500/1:1

0 0.5 1
metres

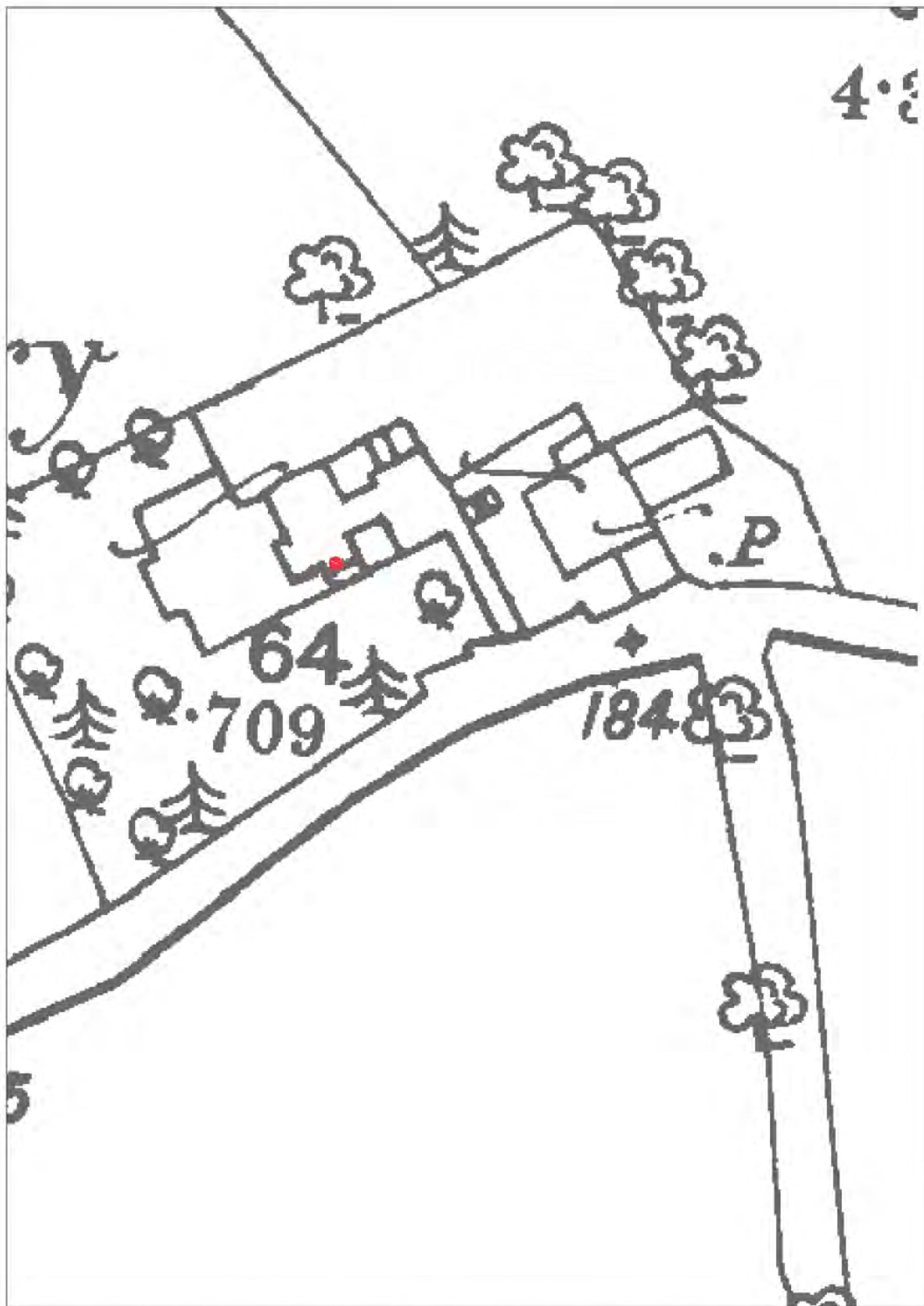


Figure 03: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey First Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet VIII.4, 1889, with location of well superimposed in red. Scale: 1 to 500@A4.

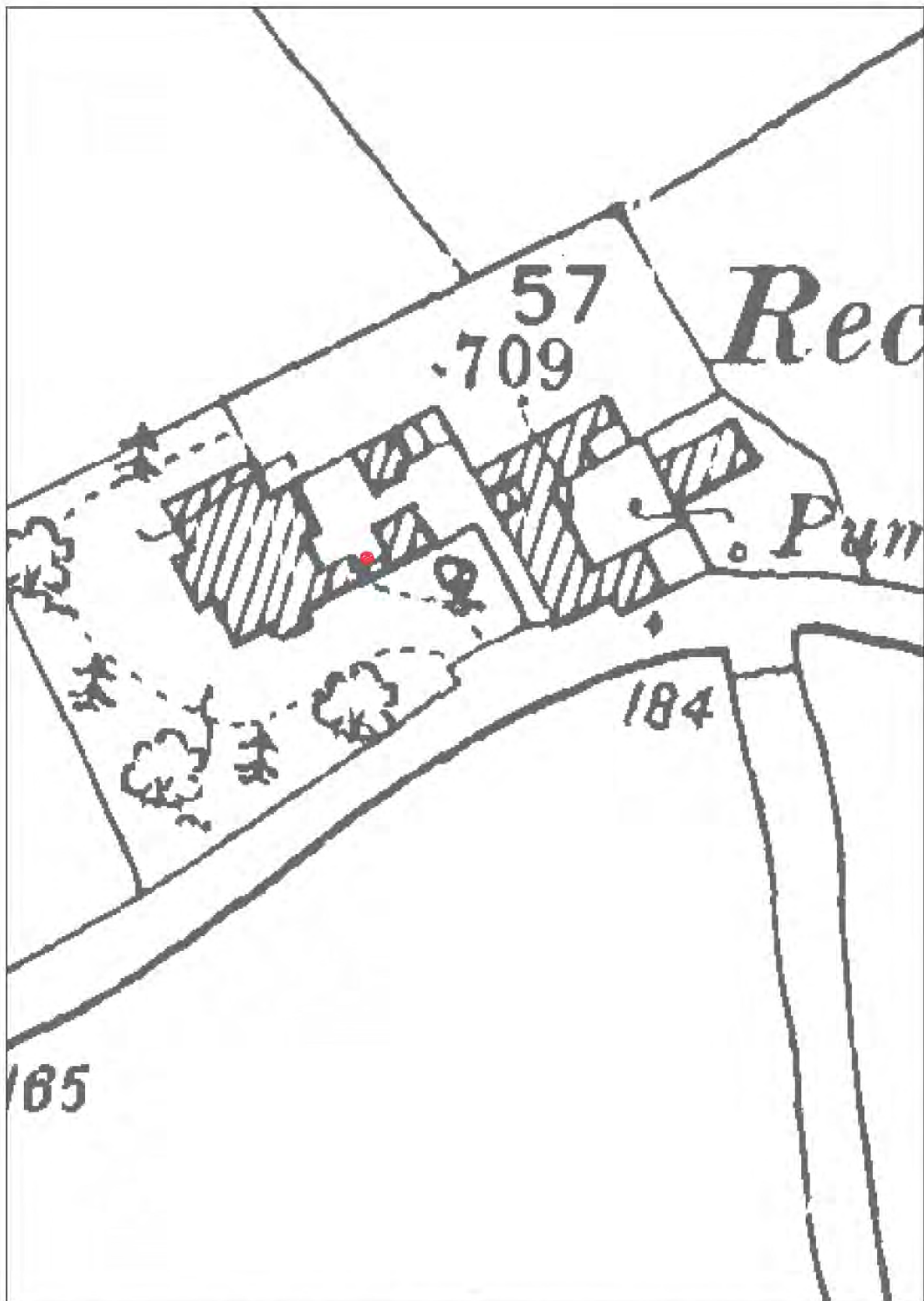


Figure 04: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet VIII.4, 1900, with location of well superimposed in red. Scale: 1 to 500@A4.

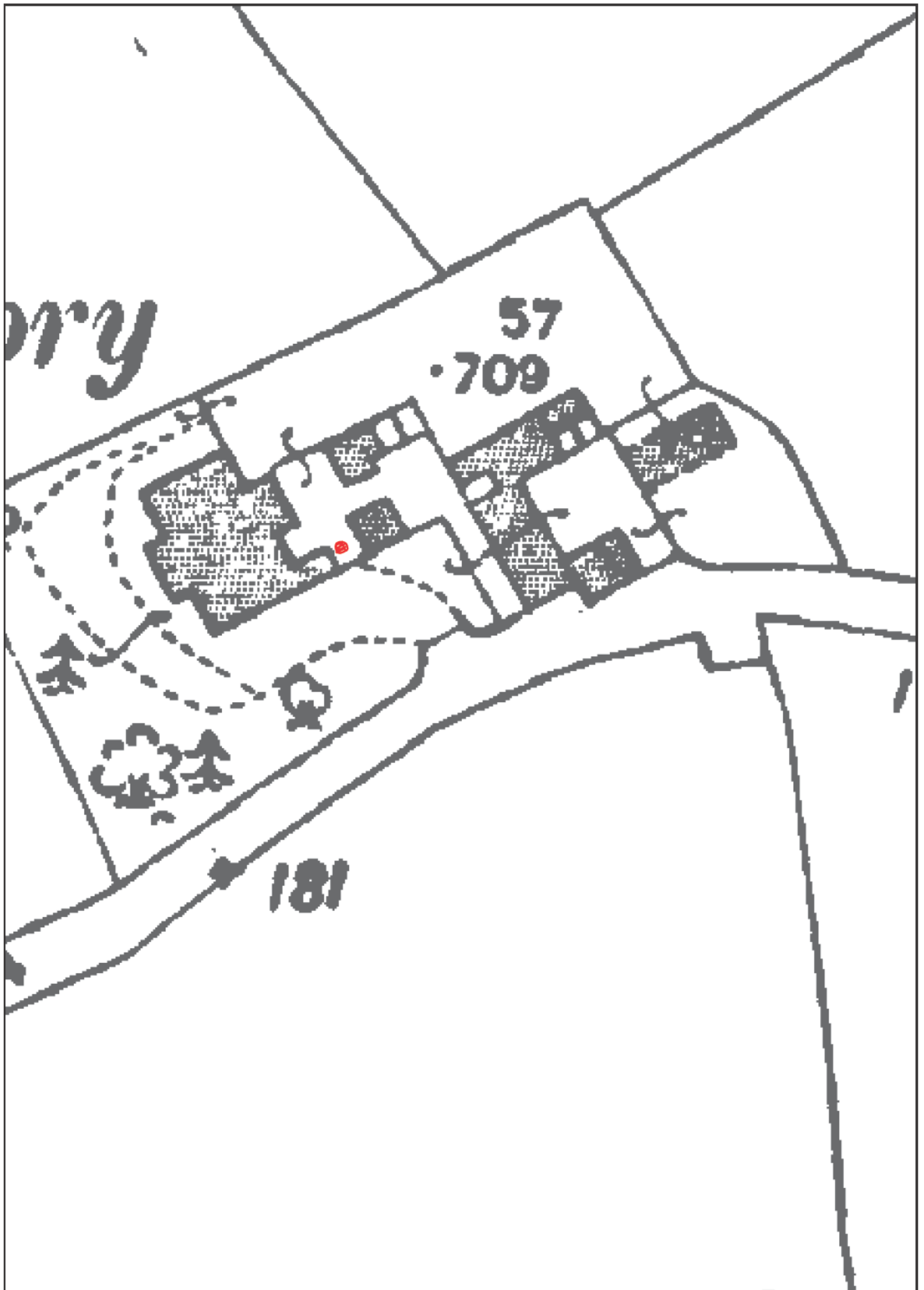


Figure 05: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Third Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet VIII.4, 1913, with location of well superimposed in red. Scale: 1 to 500@A4.



Figure 06: Photographic images of the well taken towards cardinal points at specified depths (0.4m, 1.0m and 2.0m).

N

E

S

W

3.0m



4.0m



4.8m



Figure 07: Photographic images of the well taken towards cardinal points at specified depths (3.0m, 4.0m and 4.8m).





Plate 1: Primary Reference Number 45292. Location of well (archive reference: G2568_001).



Plate 2: Primary Reference Number 45292. Top of well with grating; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2568_004).



Plate 3: Cut of well, after stone work part removed; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2568_039).



Plate 4: Cut of well, after stone work part removed; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2568_041).



Plate 5: Cut of well after removal of top 0.5m of stone; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2568_042).



Plate 6: Cut of well after removal of top 0.5m of stone; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2568_044).



Plate 7: Well excavated and cut fully exposed; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2568_046).



Plate 8: Depth of excavation; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2568_048).

APPENDIX I

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust written scheme of investigation, July 2018.

PLAS CELYNIN, HENRYD, CONWY
(G2568)

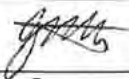
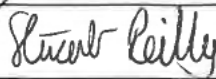
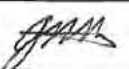
PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION:
BASIC RECORD & WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for

DIANE WILLIAMS ARCHITECTS

July 2018

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	JOHN ROBERTS		30/07/18
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	STUART REILLY		30/07/18
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	JOHN ROBERTS		30/07/2018

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

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

Name

Signature

Date

PLAS CELYNIN, HENRYD, CONWY (G2568)

PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION: BASIC RECORDING & WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for *Diane Williams Architects*, July 2018

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1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by the *Diane Williams Architects* to prepare a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for archaeological mitigation during renovation/extension works at Plas Celynin, Henryd, Conwy (NGR SH77317492; Figure 01). During the works a stone lined well has been discovered on the eastern side of the property that was previously unknown. The well is currently visible as a hole, c.1.0m wide, with a concrete slab surround and a protective metal grill atop. Images supplied by the client demonstrates that the well is lined with courses of irregular sub-angular stone, with three timber post supports positioned horizontally within the well – two close to the surface and a third partway down. No evidence for phasing or bonding materials were visible from surface level; the precise function of the timbers was unclear but they may have acted as bracing supports or were part of the construction phase.

The well will be preserved in situ, but will be backfilled and sealed to accommodate the works; the top c.1.0m will also be removed to accommodate the works. In response to this, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) has requested a programme of archaeological mitigation, to comprise the following:

- A basic record, to include a photographic record within the well, to provide further information on building materials used, including any bonding, and any visible evidence of phasing; and
- A watching brief during the removal of the top c.1.0m, to record any additional information on building materials used.

The archaeological mitigation is currently scheduled for the 1st and 2nd August 2018.

The project will be monitored by GAPS and the *content of this WSI and all subsequent reporting by GAT must be approved by GAPS prior to final issue.*

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

- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
- *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015); and

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

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 (Cert. No. 74180/B/0001/UK/En) and is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and a member of the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Plas Celynin is a Grade II listed building (ref.: 17709) and is located at NGR SH77317492 on a rise on the northern side of a lane linking Henryd with Llanrwst Road, c. 0.5km east of Henryd village. The main building is a rectangular two-storey regency-style house built c.1810 as a rectory for Llangelynin Church. The date of the well is unknown and an examination of the First to Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet of the area (Sheet VIII.4, 1889, 1900 and 1913 respectively) shows no reference to its existence (cf. Figures 02 to 04). A pump is listed at eastern end of property on the First and Second Edition maps (Figures 02 and 03 respectively), and various wells are noted in the wider area, with a well appearing to the east of the property on the Third Edition map (Figure 04).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Basic Record

The basic record will include a descriptive and photographic record of the well. The descriptive record will be completed using GAT pro-formas ([Appendix II](#)) and will summarise structural feature type (form and content), any apparent phasing and key dimensions. The well will be located using a *Trimble* R8 GPS unit.

The photographic record will be under taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D5100) camera set to maximum resolution of 4,928 × 3,264 (16.2 effective megapixels) in RAW format; photographic metadata will be maintained on site using GAT pro-formas ([Appendix I](#)) and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; the archive numbering system will start from **G2568_001**. The camera will be affixed to an extending pole, which will be lowered at 1.0m increments to the maximum depth of the pole (6.0m), with a photograph taken from each cardinal point at each increment.

The basic record is scheduled for 1st August 2018.

3.2 Watching Brief

GAT will conduct a partial watching brief during the removal of the upper c.1.0m of the well for the renovation groundworks. This will include a reduction of the ground level around the well, which should allow for the outside of the well structure to be visible and a descriptive and photographic record made, using the same methodology as the basic record. The groundworks are scheduled on the 2nd August 2018 and are expected to be completed within one day.

3.3 Artefacts

If any diagnostic artefacts are recovered during the reduction of the well, these will be retained for further examination and identification. The artefacts will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation (Watkinson and Neal 2001) in particular the advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Rescue 1999) and Historic England.

All finds are the property of the landowner. Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff.

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

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

GAT will contact the landowner for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and, if relevant, to a relevant museum, as nominated by the Conwy Archive Service. A GAT produced pro-forma will be issued to the landowner where they are given the option to donate the finds or to record that they want them returning to them once analysis and assessment has been completed (if relevant).

3.4 Fieldwork Archiving

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

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

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

3.5 Monitoring Arrangements

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

- Jenny Emmett | jenny.emmett@heneb.co.uk | 01248 370926; and
- Ashley Batten | ashley.batten@heneb.co.uk | 01248 370926

4 PROCESSING DATA, ILLUSTRATION, REPORT AND ARCHIVING

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

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

Illustrations will include a location plan that will include the location of the well. A draft copy of the report will be sent to GAPS and to the client prior to production of the final report.

5 DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. The archaeological mitigation outlined in this written scheme of investigation will commence on 1st August 2018. A draft report will be submitted within one month of fieldwork completion (September 2018); a final report will be submitted to the Historic Environment within six months of submitting the draft report (March 2019).

The following dissemination will apply:

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

6 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section with attendances on-site undertaken by a GAT Project Archaeologist. The Project Archaeologist will be responsible for the archaeological mitigation on site, including all field management duties, e.g., GAPS/client/consultant liaison. The Project Archaeologist will be responsible for completing all on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archiving. The Project Archaeologist will also be responsible for submitting a draft final report (or interim report) for project manager review and approval. The report will then be submitted as per the arrangements defined above.

7 HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

8 INSURANCE

8.1 Public Liability

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

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Public Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/000405

EXPIRY DATE 22/06/2019

8.2 Employers Liability

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

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

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/000405

EXPIRY DATE 22/06/2019

8.3 Professional Indemnity

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

INSURER Hiscox Insurance Company Limited

POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity

POLICY NUMBER

HU PI 9129989/1208

EXPIRY DATE 23/07/2019

9 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017, *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*
4. English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*
5. English Heritage, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*
6. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, 2014, *Historic Environment Record (HER) Guidelines for Archaeological Contractors* (Version 1.3; draft)
7. Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
8. Ordnance Survey First Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet VIII.4, 1889.
9. Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet VIII.4, 1900.
10. Ordnance Survey Third Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet VIII.4, 1913.
11. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, *Guidelines for digital archives*
12. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, *First aid for finds* (3rd edition)

10 FIGURE 01

10.1 Location plan.

11 FIGURE 02

11.1 Reproduction of Ordnance Survey First Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet VIII.4, 1889

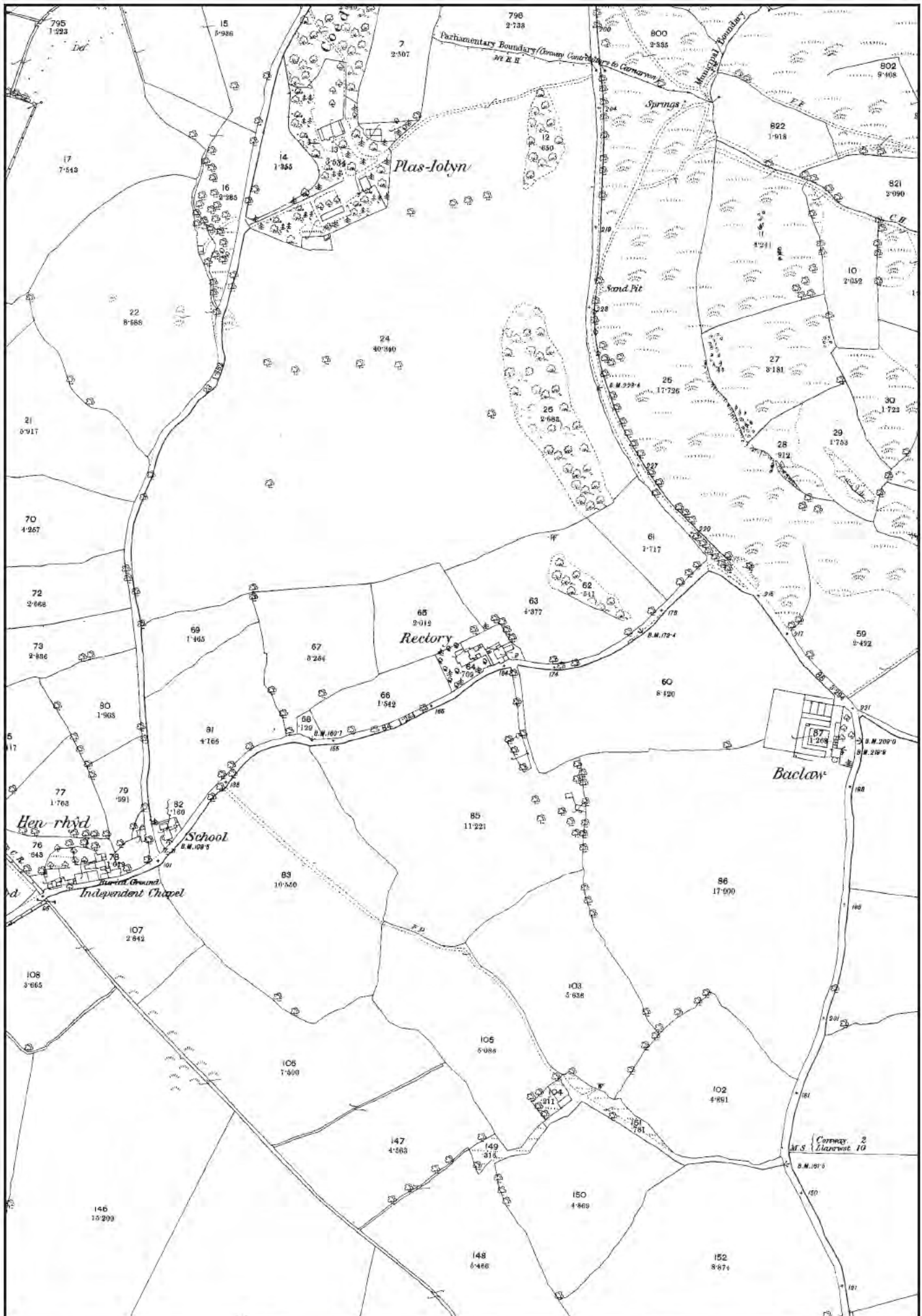


Figure 02: Reproduction of First Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series (Sheet VIII.4).
Scale: 1:5000@A4

12 FIGURE 03

12.1 Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet VIII.4, 1900

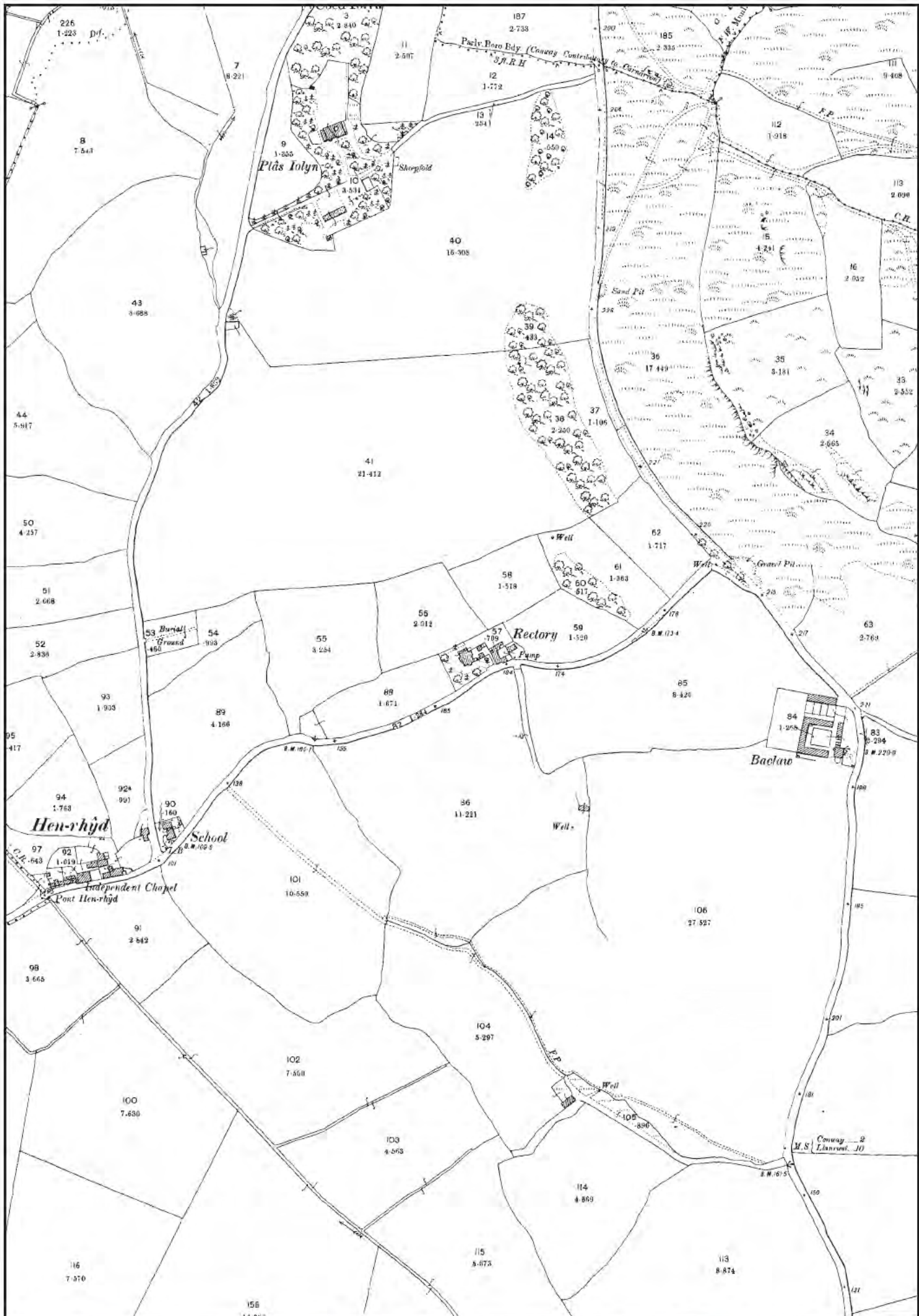


Figure 03: Reproduction of Second Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series (Sheet VIII.4). Scale: 1:5000@A4

13 FIGURE 04

13.1 Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Third Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet VIII.4, 1913

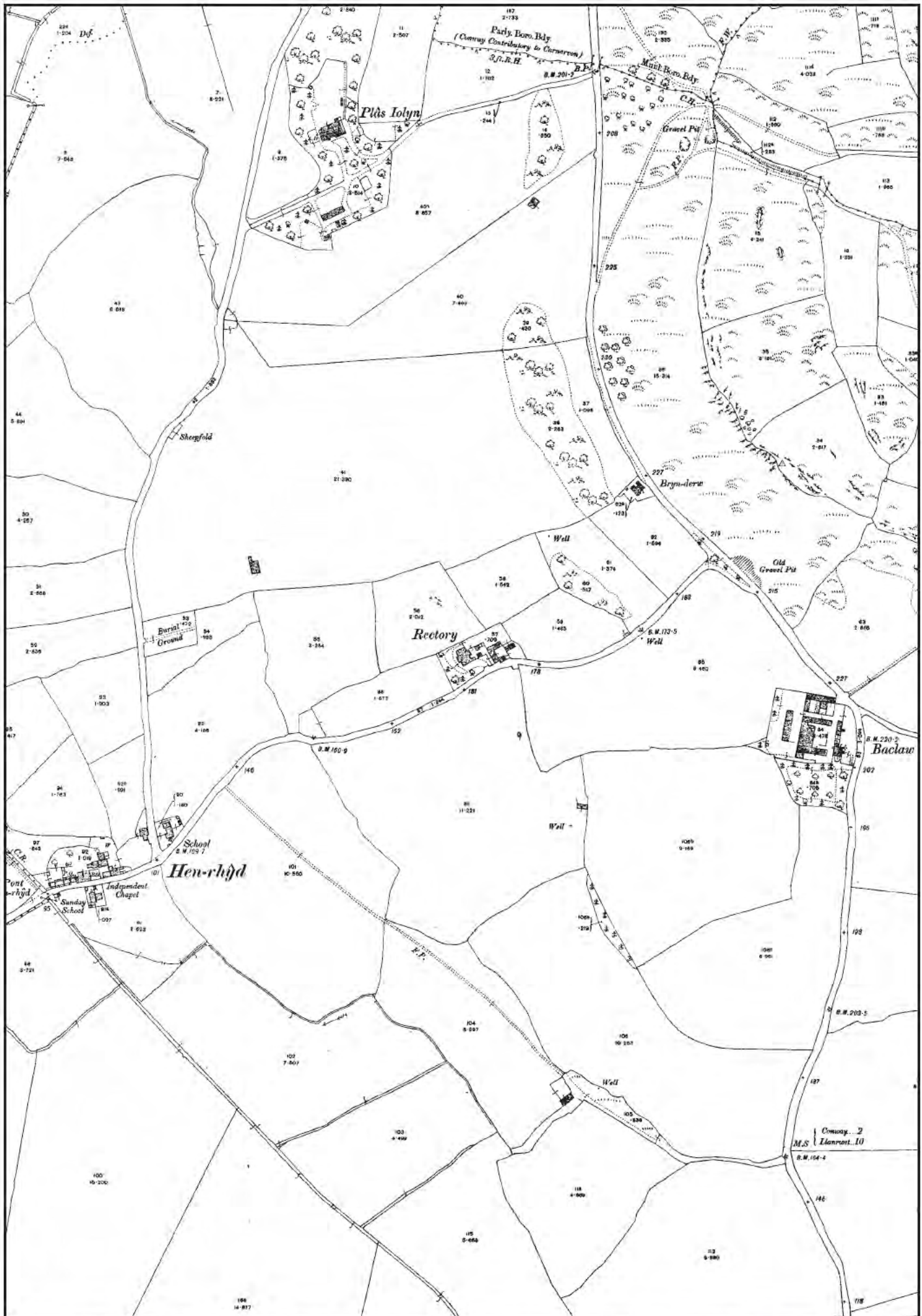


Figure 04: Reproduction of Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series (Sheet VIII.4).
Scale: 1:5000@A4

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata pro-forma.



Digital Photographic Record

Include main context numbers for each shot, drawing numbers for sections and any other relevant numbers for cross referencing.
Delete any unwanted photos **immediately** from the camera. Regularly upload photographs to computer.

[illegible]

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust basic recording pro-forma

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST		
BASIC RECORDING FORM	Project name	Project number
Feature name		Feature Number
NGR		
Description		
Recommendations for further assessment		
Photographic record numbers		
Digital		
	Visit date	Visit by

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata pro-forma.

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB- DIVISION	NGR*	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2568_001	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71278	SH77317492	Trimble survey of the well		SE	Not used	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	1
G2568_002	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71278	SH77317492	Trimble survey of the well		N	Not used	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_003	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71278	SH77317492	Top of well with grating	01	SSE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_004	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71278	SH77317492	Top of well with grating	01	NNE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	2
G2568_005	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71278	SH77317492	Top of well with grating	01	NNE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_006	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71278	SH77317492	Interior of well	01	NNE	Not used	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_007	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71278	SH77317492	Interior of well showing the beams	01	N	Not used	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_008	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71278	SH77317492	Location shot of the well	01	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_009	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71278	SH77317492	Location shot of the well	01	NNE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_010	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71278	SH77317492	Location shot of the well	01	NNE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_011	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71278	SH77317492	well interior at 0.4m depth	01	N	Not used	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_012	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71278	SH77317492	well interior at 0.4m depth	01	E	Not used	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_013	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71278	SH77317492	well interior at 0.4m depth	01	S	Not used	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_014	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71278	SH77317492	well interior at 0.4m depth	01	W	Not used	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_015	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71278	SH77317492	well interior at 1.0m depth	01	N	Not used	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB- DIVISION	NGR*	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2568_016	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71278	SH77317492	well interior at 1.0m depth	01	E	Not used	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_017	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71278	SH77317492	well interior at 1.0m depth	01	S	Not used	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_018	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71278	SH77317492	well interior at 1.0m depth	01	W	Not used	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_019	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71278	SH77317492	well interior at 2.0m depth	01	N	Not used	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_020	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71278	SH77317492	well interior at 2.0m depth	01	E	Not used	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_021	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71278	SH77317492	well interior at 2.0m depth	01	S	Not used	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_022	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71278	SH77317492	well interior at 2.0m depth	01	W	Not used	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_023	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71278	SH77317492	well interior at 3.0m depth	01	N	Not used	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_024	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71278	SH77317492	well interior at 3.0m depth	01	E	Not used	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_025	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71278	SH77317492	well interior at 3.0m depth	01	S	Not used	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_026	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71278	SH77317492	well interior at 3.0m depth	01	W	Not used	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_027	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71278	SH77317492	well interior at 4.0m depth	01	N	Not used	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_028	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71278	SH77317492	well interior at 4.0m depth	01	E	Not used	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_029	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71278	SH77317492	well interior at 4.0m depth	01	S	Not used	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_030	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71278	SH77317492	well interior at 4.0m depth	01	W	Not used	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_031	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71278	SH77317492	well interior at 4.8m depth	01	N	Not used	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB- DIVISION	NGR*	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2568_032	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71278	SH77317492	well interior at 4.8m depth	01	E	Not used	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_033	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71278	SH77317492	well interior at 4.8m depth	01	S	Not used	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_034	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71278	SH77317492	well interior at 4.8m depth	01	W	Not used	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_035	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71279	SH77317493	Removal of reinforced concrete surround of well		S	Not used	Stuart Reilly	01/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_036	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71280	SH77317494	Underside of concrete surround of well		S	Not used	Stuart Reilly	06/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_037	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71281	SH77317495	Excavation of remnants of stone wall adjacent to well		NNW	Not used	Stuart Reilly	06/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_038	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71282	SH77317496	Surface of well with exposed stone work	01	NNW	Not used	Stuart Reilly	06/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_039	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71283	SH77317497	Cut of well, after stone work part removed	01	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	3
G2568_040	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71284	SH77317498	Cut of well, after stone work part removed	01	NNW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB- DIVISION	NGR*	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2568_041	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71285	SH77317499	Cut of well, after stone work part removed	01	NNW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	4
G2568_042	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71286	SH77317500	Cut of well after removal of top 0.5m of stone	01	SW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	5
G2568_043	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71287	SH77317501	Cut of well after removal of top 0.5m of stone	01	SE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_044	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71288	SH77317502	Cut of well after removal of top 0.5m of stone	01	NE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	6
G2568_045	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71289	SH77317503	Excavation of well	01	S	not used	Stuart Reilly	06/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_046	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71290	SH77317504	Well excavated and cut fully exposed	01	SW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	7
G2568_047	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71291	SH77317505	Well excavated and cut fully exposed	01	NE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_048	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71292	SH77317506	Depth of excavation	01	NE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	8
G2568_049	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71293	SH77317507	South face of the house	n/a	SW	Not used	Stuart Reilly	06/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_050	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71294	SH77317508	North face of outbuilding (steps leading to attic)	n/a	N	Not used	Stuart Reilly	06/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB- DIVISION	NGR*	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2568_051	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71295	SH77317509	East (rear) face of outbuilding with modern extension	n/a	E	Not used	Stuart Reilly	06/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2568_052	Plas_Celynin	PRN 71296	SH77317510	North face of house	n/a	N	Not used	Stuart Reilly	06/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd. LL57 2RT
Ffon: 01248 352535. Ffacs: 01248 370925. email: gat@heneb.co.uk

