

Pinewood ar Ffordd Pas Sychnant, Conwy/ Pinewood, Sychnant Pass Road Conwy

BRIFF GWYLIO ARCHAEOLOEGOL/
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Pinewood ar Ffordd Pas Sychnant, Conwy

Pinewood, Sychnant Pass Road Conwy

BRIFF GWYLIO ARCHAEOLOEGOL/ ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yn Cofnodi Prif Gyfeirnod /
Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number: 45182

Prosiect Rhif / Project No. G2549

Adroddiad Rhif / Report No.1549

Wedi'i baratoi ar gyfer / Prepared for: Beech Developments Ltd.

September 2020

Ysgrifenydd gan / Written by: Stuart Reilly




Delwedd clawr blaen / Front Cover image:
Stribed uwchbridd gyda chloddwr a dympiwr / Topsoil strip with excavator and dumper (G2549_085)

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

Published by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Craig Beuno, Garth Road,
Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT

Cadeiryddes/Chair - Yr Athro/David Elis-Williams MA(Oxon), MSc, CPFA
Prif Archaeolegydd/Chief Archaeologist - Andrew Davidson, B.A., MCIfA

Mae Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd yn Gwmni Cyfyngedig (Ref Cof. 1180515) ac yn Elusen (Rhif Cof. 508849)
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Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	Stuart Reilly		01/09/20
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	John Roberts		01/09/20
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	John Roberts		01/09/20

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

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CRYNODEB ANNHECHNEGOL

Gofynnodd Beech Developments Ltd i Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd ymgymryd â briff gwylio archaeolegol yn ystod gwaith sylfaen yn gysylltiedig â datblygiad tai Pinewood ar Ffordd Pas Sychnant, Conwy. Nododd y briff gwylio gweithgaredd o'r 19eg a'r 20fed ganrif. Roedd y gweithgaredd o'r 19eg ganrif yn amaethyddol ei natur yn bennaf gyda phresenoldeb ffiniau caeau a philer giât garreg oddi ar Ffordd Pas Sychnant. Roedd gweithgaredd yr 20fed ganrif yn cynnwys chwarel, gweddillion adeilad hirsgwar bach wedi'i wneud o frics a mortar, cliriad amaethyddol, a rwbel dymchwel; roedd yr olaf yn fwyaf tebygol o fod yn gysylltiedig â'r fferm a arferai sefyll ar dir Ystâd Pas Sychnant. Mae'r briff gwylio yn tanlinellu newid graddol y defnydd y tir o fod yn dir pori a chwarela cyfunedig i ddatblygiad tai modern.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was asked by Beech Developments Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the Pinewood housing development located off the Sychnant Pass Road, Conwy. The watching brief identified activity from the 19th and 20th century. The 19th century activity was predominantly agricultural in nature with the presence of field boundaries and a stone gate pillar off the Sychnant Pass Road. The 20th century activity included a quarry, remnants of a small rectangular brick and mortar building, field clearance and demolition rubble; the latter was most likely connected with the farm that used to stand within the grounds of the adjacent Parc Sychnant Estate. The watching brief underscores the gradual change of the land use from fields of pasture and limited quarrying to modern housing development.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was asked by *Beech Developments Ltd* to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the Pinewood housing development located off the Sychnant Pass Road, Conwy (NGR SH77037716; Figure 01). The site had previously been undeveloped pasture. It is flanked by a modern housing estate to the east, a small stream to the west and the Sychnant Pass Road to the north. The development will ultimately consist of 83 houses with associated infrastructure and open spaces (Figure 02). The archaeological watching brief monitored the removal of topsoil and subsoil during groundworks within the boundary of the proposed development.

The evaluation was monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) and a written scheme of investigation was submitted to and approved by GAPS in advance of works ([Appendix I](#)).

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

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

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

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

In line with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising was formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018). The Historic Environment Record Enquiry No. was GATHER 898 and the Event Primary Reference Number was 45182.

1.1 Fieldwork Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives were to:

- mitigate by record any archaeological remains that survive within the site boundary;
- establish the extent to which archaeological remains survive at the site, in particular to better determine the results of the earlier archaeological assessments survive within the boundaries of the site;
- establish the date and nature of archaeological remains at the site and assess their implications for understanding the historical development of the area; and
- establish the depth of archaeological remains and the quality, value and level of preservation of any deposits.

1.2 Acknowledgements

GAT would like to thank the following for their contribution and support:

- *Client* Beech Developments Ltd, in particular John Gardiner and Craig Jones;
- *Pro Dig Ltd*;
- *GAPS* for advice and guidance from Tom Fildes & Jenny Emmett; and
- *GAT site team*.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Pinewood housing development is located on the western outskirts of the historic town of Conwy, accessed off the Sychnant Pass Road, on the southern edge of Snowdonia National Park. The development is located in a landscape rich in archaeological and historical significance and has been the subject of two previous GAT reports (919, 925 and 1245). The site is located within 1km to the west of the Conwy Castle and Town Walls World Heritage Site (WHS 01122009 (ID3) and 850m southeast of Castell Caer Leion scheduled monument (CN012) (Figure 03).

The most significant evidence for Prehistoric activity in close proximity of the housing development are Castell Caer Leion, Gwern Engan hut circle settlement (CN215) and Gwern Engan concentric enclosed hut circle (CN299). Castell Caer Leion is an Iron Age (650 BC – AD 43) hillfort which was excavated in 1951, with small scale work carried out recently (Smith 2009). The fort covers an area 330m long by 100m wide on the top of Conwy Mountain. It had a 'citadel' located at the west end, and 24 stone hut circles which functioned as domestic housing, workshops and barns. Further west is the Gwern Engan Concentric Enclosed Hut Circle (CN299) a prehistoric, possibly Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43) or Romano-British (AD 43 – 410) settlement consisting of the stone foundations of two roundhouses, one of which is located within a concentric circular enclosure. As well as the adjacent hut circle settlement at Gwern Engan (CN215) which was partially investigated through excavation by Lowe in the early 1900s (1912a). This settlement consists of seven stone roundhouses which are set within yards and partially enclosed by stone walls on the north, northeast, south and west sides.

The first known settlement at Conwy dates from the establishment of a Cistercian monastery in c. AD 1192 on the west bank of the river and close to the confluence with the River Gyffin. The monastery had been established by monks from Strata Florida, who had first settled in north west Caernarfonshire in AD 1186, but had moved to Aberconwy by AD 1192. The importance of the monastery grew under the patronage of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, who was buried there in AD 1240, and who kept a hall there for his use. However Edward's decision to use the site for a new town and castle required the monks to move up river to Maenan, where they were granted new lands in compensation for the loss of their old ones (Hays 1963).

The building of the castle and town were started in March AD 1283, within days of the arrival of the King to the site. On 17 March Sir Peter of Brampton, who had previously been in charge of diggers at Flint, was on his way to recruit 200 woodcutters and 100 diggers; he was now ordered to hurry them to Conwy, if necessary paying their journey wages out of his own pocket (Taylor 1974). Construction was largely complete by AD 1287, although works continued into the 14th century. The borough was enclosed with a wall 1280m in length and along its course 21 half-round towers were built. Spurs at the northernmost and southernmost ends of the section facing the river gave added protection to the quay (Soulsby 1983, 113-114).

The town of Conwy developed rapidly from its first foundation. By AD 1295 112 burgage plots had been taken by 99 burgesses, and by 1312 the number of plots taken had risen to 124. This meant that Conwy was about twice the size of Caernarfon at this time. However the development of the town slowed by the mid-14th century (Soulsby 1983, 110). The town was captured by Owain Glyndwr's supporters on Good Friday AD 1401, resulting in the burning of much of the town. Rebuilding started soon after this, and dendrochronology has confirmed that Aberconwy House was begun in AD 1420 (Haslam *et al.* 2009). By the 16th century the town had recovered sufficiently for Sir John Wynn of Gwydir to speak of 'the lawyers of Caernarfon, the merchants of Beaumaris and the gentlemen of Conwy (Wynne 1990). One of the gentlemen's houses was the iconic Plas Mawr, an elaborate Elizabethan town house with a grand street frontage, but there were a number of other gentry houses in the town, such as Parlwr Mawr and Plas Coch (Gwyn *et al.* 2012, 6).

Conwy enjoyed a modest revival with the growing importance of Holyhead as the principal port for Ireland in the 18th century, and the establishment of a coach service from Shrewsbury through the town in 1779. Bowdler's map of 1776 (Bangor Archives) indicates a proposed *New Mail Road*, which is a forerunner of the road to Bangor. Much of the town had historically been made up of half-timbered buildings on a stone base, but only two of these, Aberconwy House and the Black Lion Inn are known to survive from this time, the rest have traditionally thought to have been lost to 18th and 19th century rebuilding (Haslam *et al.* 2009, 317; Gwyn *et al.* 2012, 7-8). Recent investigations have however demonstrated that medieval and early post-medieval structural components may well survive hidden behind later facades, as has recently been discovered at the Grade II Listed Eagles Building LB87382. The 1776 map also shows that the town had essentially maintained its medieval street layout. Many areas of the town were however shown as gardens, suggesting that in 1776 the town had not been fully replenished with inhabitants.

The port of Conwy in the late medieval period had not been of great economic importance, and its principal function was the import of essential goods, and its use as a fishing port (Lewis 1912, 195). This continued up to the 19th century, when the expansion of the fishing industry combined with the transport of metal ores and slates, led to an increase in the demand for port facilities. In addition, a quay higher up the river had become unusable following changes in the course of the river, possibly caused by the construction of the embankment and bridge. The flat-bottomed boats bringing slates and metal ores down-river from Trefriw were therefore now unloaded at Conwy quay. One other industry associated with Conwy was the production of pearls, which were found in the mussels collected in the estuary. An exceptionally large pearl in the Crown Jewels was presented to Catherine, the consort of Charles II by her chamberlain Sir Richard Wynne of Gwydir. In the mid-19th century there are said to have been some 40 people employed in the pearl industry, which produced an average of 160 ounces of pearl a week (Williams 1996).

The Afon Conwy remained a transport artery in its own right into the 19th century, shipping lead, slate and timber from the Conwy Valley, reflected in the construction of a new quarry by William Provis, Telford's assistant, in 1823. The river constituted a serious obstacle to east-west traffic until the ferry was replaced by a bridge connecting the spit of land on the eastern bank of the river with the spur of rock on which the castle is built. This, Telford's road bridge, was completed in 1826, a suspension bridge in which two solid ashlar towers support the chains. Robert Stephenson's railway bridge opened in 1848, and consists of two parallel rectangular-section wrought-iron tubes, built ashore and floated into position. The arrival of the railway in the mid-19th century led to the expansion of Conwy considerably beyond its medieval limits, and infilling within the town itself. The town continued to expand into the 1960s (Haslam *et al.* 2009, 317).

Much of the area south of Conwy on the west bank of the river is characterised by improved pasture and corn fields, containing a number of small nucleated communities, such as Rowen, and substantial farms. This area formed the location of the medieval townships of Arllechwedd Isaf, and it is probable that the commotal centre was at one time established within this area at Tal y Cafn (Gresham 1979, 11-16). Out of these the later nucleated settlements developed.

2.1 Previous Work

An archaeological assessment was undertaken of the site in February 2011 (Cooke, 2011). The assessment noted that the development was, in the post medieval period, owned by the Mostyn Estate. A map of the estates of the parish of Gyffin dating to 1776 (Figure 04) depicts the ownership of land to the immediate south and east of the area, and details that the area was still in the ownership of Sir Roger Mostyn, of the Mostyn Estate. Although this map does not cover the proposed development area, it does show that a mixture of pastoral and arable farming was being practiced on the adjacent fields, and it is highly likely that the development also saw mixed-use farming (Cooke, 2011, 4).

The 1840s tithe map for the parish of Conwy (Figure 05) depicts the fields augmented into areas of land leased by a particular farm. The tithe schedule for the map denotes that the proposed development area was owned by Lady Jane Erskine (Silence) and leased to Thomas Roberts of Pant Graianog farm. A handwritten note on the 1776 estate map (Figure 04) claims that the area denoted as belonging to Sir Roger Mostyn, now belongs to Sir David. Sir David Erskine was the husband of Lady Jane Erskine, and it appears that at some point between 1776 and 1840 the land had changed hands from the Mostyn family to the Erskine family (Cooke, 2011, 4).

By the late 19th century, as depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, the area enclosed by the development boundary was comprised of four small fields (Figure 06). By 1900 and the publication of the Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 07) a field boundary has been removed to create a larger field at the northern end of the development. The field layout was altered again by the Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map in 1913, when another field boundary has been removed to form a large field along the southern half of the site (Figure 08).

GAT Report 919 identified a total of 18 archaeological features (Figure 09), the majority of which are agricultural in nature, such as field boundaries and trackways, some of which were no longer extant. Of the features identified in the assessment, the hedgerows (PRNs 31873, 31874, 31875, 31881 and 31883) and the stream (PRN 31876) were not physically affected by the development. The possible medieval strip fields (PRNs 31877 and 31878) located to the immediate west of the development were outside of the site boundary and were not physically affected. It was recommended that the features at the northern entrance of the site, off the Sychnant Pass Road, the stone pier (PRN 31884) and the hedge (PRN 31879),

should be left in-situ to retain the local character of the fields of the local area, the immediate setting of Bryn Pedw Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA) and Snowdonia National Park. The stone pier was left in-situ but portions of the hedge were removed to allow access to the site. The hedge was recorded prior to removal and the associated groundworks were monitored. The remaining features within the site boundary, like the clearance cairn (PRN 31882) were recorded by the archaeologist prior to being altered or examined during the soil strip as part of the archaeological watching brief based on the guidelines outlined in [section 3.2](#).

The assessment was supplemented by an ASIDOHL (GAT Report 925) and a subsequent revision (GAT Report 1245) which made allowance for changes to the design and layout of the development further to objections received from Natural Resources Wales (NRW) (Cooke et. al., 2015, 4).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Watching Brief

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

An archaeological watching brief can be divided into four categories:

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

Further to consultation with GAPS, GAT conducted a *partial watching brief* from 29th October 2018 to 15th December 2019. This incorporated monitoring the soil strip/ground reduction and alteration to or disturbance of any archaeological features identified in the GAT archaeological assessment (GAT Report 919) associated with the housing development; the location of these features are shown on [Figure 09](#) and are outlined in [section 2.1](#). Recording these features, when necessary, followed the guidance outlined in Table 1 and [section 3.2](#).

Table 1 – archaeological features associated with the development

PRN Number	Feature Type	Extant (Y/N)	Action
31868	Trackway	Y	Record before disturbance & Watching Brief Fieldwork methodology
31869	Field Boundary	N	Watching Brief Fieldwork methodology
31870	Field Boundary Wall	Y	Record before disturbance & Watching Brief Fieldwork methodology
31871	Trackway	N	Watching Brief Fieldwork methodology
31872	Field Boundary	N	Watching Brief Fieldwork methodology
31873	Hedgerow	Y	Record before disturbance & Watching Brief Fieldwork methodology
31874	Hedgerow	Y	Record before disturbance & Watching Brief Fieldwork methodology
31875	Hedgerow	Y	Record before disturbance & Watching Brief Fieldwork methodology
31876	Stream	Y	None
31877	Possible Medieval strip-field	Y	None
31878	Possible Medieval strip-field	Y	None
31879	Hedgerow	Y	Record before disturbance & Watching Brief Fieldwork methodology
31881	Hedgerow	Y	Record before disturbance & Watching Brief Fieldwork methodology
31882	Field clearance cairn	Y	Record before disturbance & Watching Brief Fieldwork methodology
31883	Field Boundary	N	Watching Brief Fieldwork methodology
31884	Stone built gate pier	Y	Record before disturbance & Watching Brief Fieldwork methodology
31885	Quarry	N	Watching Brief Fieldwork methodology

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

- The soil strip and ground reduction (with the exception of the removal of glacial til and areas of concrete, hardcore, tarmac) was conducted by a 360° excavator fitted with a toothless bucket (Plate 01);
- The groundwork was monitored until the construction level depth, the underlying natural or archaeological remains were encountered;
- When archaeological remains were identified the groundworks temporarily ceased and the GAT Project Officer was allowed sufficient time to evaluate and if required investigate and record said remains;
- During the watching brief, all attendances and identified features were recorded using GAT watching brief pro-formas;
- Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D3000, D3100, and D5100) camera set to maximum resolution (3872 x 2592 10.2 effective megapixels; 4608 × 3072 14.2 effective megapixels; 4928 x 3264 16.0 effective megapixels respectively) and were converted to TIFF format for archiving using Adobe Photoshop. In total 164 images were taken and the photographic record was digitised in Microsoft Access using archive numbering system G2549_001 to G2549_164 (c.f. [Appendix II](#)); and
- Any subsurface remains were recorded photographically, with detailed notations and a measured survey. The survey was completed using a *Trimble* R8 GPS unit.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the groundworks associated with the construction of 83 houses and their associated infrastructure and open spaces located off the Sychnant Pass Road, Conwy. The watching brief commenced on the 29th October 2018 and continued through till the 15th December 2019. The watching brief initially covered all intrusive groundworks on the site but was scaled back, after consultation with GAPS, due to the lack of any substantial archaeological remains. After this point it was agreed that GAT would only attend when the groundworks affected one of the features noted in [Table 1](#).

The topsoil (01) consisted of a loose, fine mid-brown clayey loam mixed with infrequent inclusions of small (<0.1m) to medium (0.1-0.2m) angular and sub-angular stones with infrequent sherds of earthenware. The depth of the topsoil varied, being 0.3m in hollows and 0.15m on higher ground. It overlaid (05) a subsoil that consisted of a fine mid brown silty clayey gravel mixed with moderate to frequent inclusions of small (<0.1m) to medium (0.1-0.2m) angular and sub-angular stones. Like the topsoil, the depth of subsoil varied from 0.1 to 0.2m, depending on the gradient of the land. The topsoil and subsoil overlaid a variety of natural deposits. At the northern and northeastern corner of the site, there was a concentration of fractured outcrops of shale (06) (Plate 02). In the hollow located in the northwest corner of the site and adjacent to the stream that defines the western edge of the site, the underlying natural was reduced to (07) a compact, fine light greyish brown silty clay, which was most likely an alluvial deposit (Plate 03). The majority of the underlying natural though was comprised of a yellowish light grey boulder clay (12) characterised by moderate earthfast boulders (Plate 04) that protruded through the subsoil and into the topsoil. This along with the lack of plough marks indicates the fields that comprised the development had not been mechanically ploughed. Aside from stone and ceramic field drains (Plate 05) which cut through the subsoil and into the surface of the natural (12) the ground was sterile with little evidence for disturbance.

4.2 Stone Gate Pier (PRN 31884)

Situated at the most north westerly point of the development area, at the boundary with Sychnant Pass Road, is the Stone Gate Pier (PRN 31884). The structure is 0.90m in diameter and 2.10m high, has a conical top and is built from angular and sub-angular locally sourced stones which range in size from 0.06 x 0.06m to 0.28 x 0.20m. The stones are

bonded by a fine concrete with some small stone inclusions and there are remnants of concrete facing/render on the eastern side of the structure (Plate 06). The gate pier is associated with the hedgerow (PRN 31879) which is detailed below. It was recorded ahead of groundworks in the immediate vicinity.

4.3 Hedgerow (PRN 31879)

The hedgerow (PRN 31879) extended along the length of the northern boundary of the housing development adjacent to the Sychnant Pass Road; a distance of approximately 70m. The hedge was c.2.0m wide and c.1.7m high and consisted of mature, slightly overgrown blackthorn bushes (Plate 07). The hedgerow was breached in order to create the new access point for the road through the development. In the process of this clearance work it was noted that the area parallel with the southern edge of the hedgerow included a succession of deposition layers of modern rubbish, layers (02) and (03). The lower of the two deposits, (03), consisted of a mid-grey orange, redeposited clay mixed with fine gravel and frequent CBM inclusions including large dressed stones, bricks, mortar dust and fragments of tiled flooring (Plate 08). It was overlaid by (02) a mid grey alluvial deposit of clayey silt mixed with moderate inclusions of red brick fragments, sub-angular stones and coke. It produced moderate fragments of late 19th/early 20th century glazed earthenware, glass sherds and the occasional lump of slag.

4.4 Brick field Drain (04)

During the topsoil strip in advance of the creation of a temporary tool storage area located at the northwest corner of the site the remains of a brick field drain [04] was identified and recorded. The drain had a surviving length of 4.0m, with a width of 0.32m and was exposed to a depth of 0.10m. It was orientated north – south. The drain was constructed from well-worn frogged bricks which had probably been repurposed aid drainage at the relatively low-lying northwest corner of the housing development. The sides of the drain were formed by bricks set on their side to form a narrow 0.08m channel that was then enclosed by frogged bricks set perpendicular across the top of the sides (Plates 9 & 10). There was no bonding used in the construction of the drain which had been disturbed at some point in the past. The drain was cut through the upper surface of layer (02) that had been deposited in the hollow adjacent to the stream which defines the western boundary of the site. The underlying natural at this location (07) was an alluvial deposit that was comprised of a compact, fine light greyish brown silty clay mixed with moderate small angular stones. It was a wet area that included a series of field drains that typically comprised of ceramic pipes or rough stone and broken bricks.

4.5 Structure [08]

Along the western edge of the development area the remnants of a small brick and mortar built structure [08] was uncovered during the soil strip for the temporary haul road. The remnants of the brick and mortar structure had two surviving walls visible. The northwest-southeast orientated wall was quite well preserved and distinct (Plate 11), the northeast-southwest wall had been robbed out and reduced to brick and mortar dust (Plate 12). The bricks of the northwest-southeast wall were bonded by a fine and coarse cream coloured lime mortar (Plate 13). The structure had a surviving width of 6.7m and 7.0m in length. Based on the method of its construction the structure most likely dates from the late 19th/early 20th century.

4.6 Quarry backfill (10)

Plots 36-40 are located over the site of the former quarry (PRN 31885) (Figure 02). During the reduced dig in this area a large deposit (10) was uncovered which was interpreted as landfill type material used to backfill the old quarry workings (Plate 14). The deposit consisted of a dark greyish black silty clay with frequent inclusions including bricks, ceramic pipes and plastic pipes. The exposed deposit measured 12.0m north-south by 4.0m east-west with an approximate depth of 3.0m (Plate 15 & 16). The infilled quarry continued further west and north, in the location of the temporary contractor site compound.

4.7 Kerb Stones off Sychnant Pass Road

During the monitoring of the excavation of a trench for the new water mains for the housing development, due to the trench's proximity to the Stone Gate Pier (PRN 31884), the remnants of old kerb stones off the Sychnant Pass Road. The kerbs were orientated east-west, with an exposed length of 0.91m; an individual kerb was 0.5m long, 0.1m wide and 0.3m deep. Along the northern edge of the kerb stones there was a dump of concrete that had a width of 0.6m and depth of 0.17m (Plates 17 & 18). Both the concrete and the kerb stones were set within infilled ground and had been subsequently covered by a layer of tarmac as part of a later resurfacing of the road.

4.8 Field Boundary (PRN 31870)

The field boundary (PRN 31870) had been identified during the GAT archaeological assessment (GAT Report 919) and was located approximately at the centre of the development on an east-west orientation (Plate 19). The boundary was severely denuded,

being the remnants of a drystone wall made up of sub-rounded field stones, the largest of which measured 1.0m east-west by 0.85m north-south (Plate 20). It had an approximate surviving length of 82m and width of 2.5m. The boundary had been supplemented by timber post and wire fence along the western face. Upon removal by a supervised 360° tracked excavator (Plate 21) it was evident that the wall had been built on top of the underlying clay and shale bedrock natural (Plate 22). There was no evidence for earlier activity beneath the wall.

4.9 Field Clearance Cairn (PRN 31882)

The field clearance cairn was immediately adjacent to the immediate north of the terminal of field boundary (PRN 31870) and the western boundary of the development (PRN 31882). It was largely covered by grass and brambles, covering an area approximately 20m by 6.0m with a maximum height of 0.6m (Plate 23). The cairn was recorded using GAT pre-formas and with scaled photos prior to its removal by a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. It was irregular in plan, comprised of irregular rounded and sub-rounded fieldstones, some of which most likely originated from the adjacent, denuded field boundary (PRN 31870). The fieldstones were mixed with a silty sand clay soil from which moderate sherds of blue and white tin glazed earthenware, along with fragments of cavity bricks (bricks with three perforated holes that date from the mid-20th century onwards), infrequent fragments of concrete and plastic pipes (Plate 24). Given the absence of the field clearance cairn on historic OS maps and modern building material mixed with the soil, it would originate from the later 20th century. No archaeological deposits were identified further to the clearance of the cairn (Plate 25).

4.10 Trackway (PRN 31871) & Field Boundary (PRN 31872)

The watching brief of the topsoil strip and ground reduction did not identify the archaeological features trackway (PRN 31871) and field boundary (PRN 31872) which were depicted on the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey Maps; by the time Third Edition was issued in 1913 the field boundary was no longer extant above ground. Neither feature were visible above ground at the time of the watching brief and no associated sub-surface remains were identified in the vicinity of the location of these features during the topsoil strip (Plate 26).

5 CONCLUSION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was asked by *Beech Developments Ltd* to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the Pinewood housing development located off the Sychnant Pass Road, Conwy. The watching brief recorded archaeological features identified during the earlier archaeological assessment in advance of groundworks in the near vicinity and in advance of them being removed or altered. Some archaeological features noted from the assessment did not leave any physical trace within the underlying clay natural or the overlying subsoil/topsoil.

The watching brief identified activity from the 19th and 20th century, verifying the location and nature of the quarry (PRN 31885) first depicted on the Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map as well as the remnants of a simple brick and mortar structure [08] which is not shown on the historic Ordnance Survey Maps. The western third of the development, notably in the vicinity of the northern and western boundary close to the Sychnant Pass road, uncovered evidence for repeated deposition of modern demolition rubble (02 & 03), some of which may have emanated from the demolition of the farm and associated buildings first shown on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, immediately off the Sychnant Pass road, within what is currently the Parc Sychnant estate.

Aside from this relatively recent activity, the topsoil and subsoil included infrequent sherds of earthenware and the underlying natural was sterile aside from the moderate presence of stone and ceramic pipe field drains. Nothing of archaeological note was identified during the watching brief and it is recommended that no further archaeological work is required within the boundary of the housing development.

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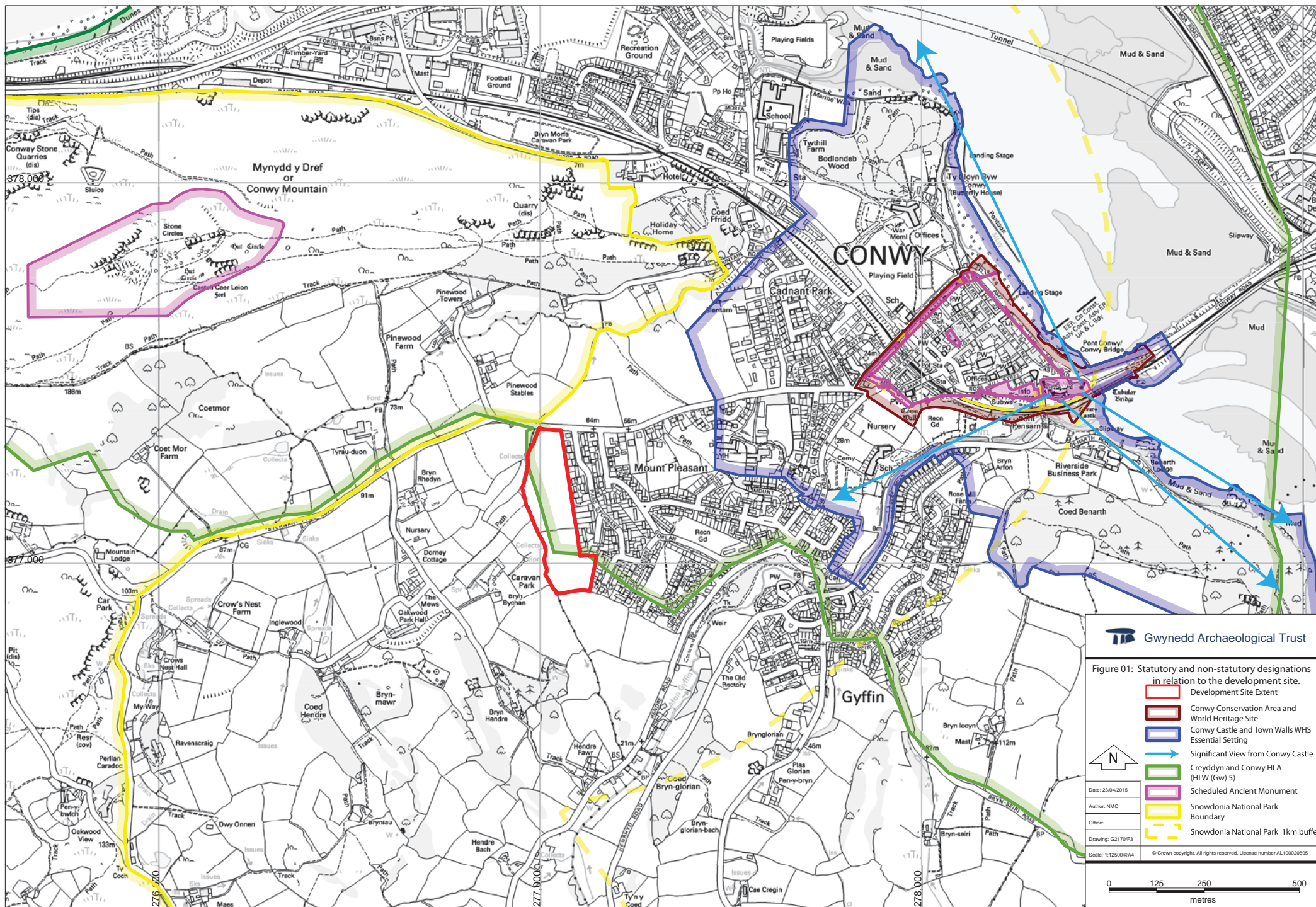
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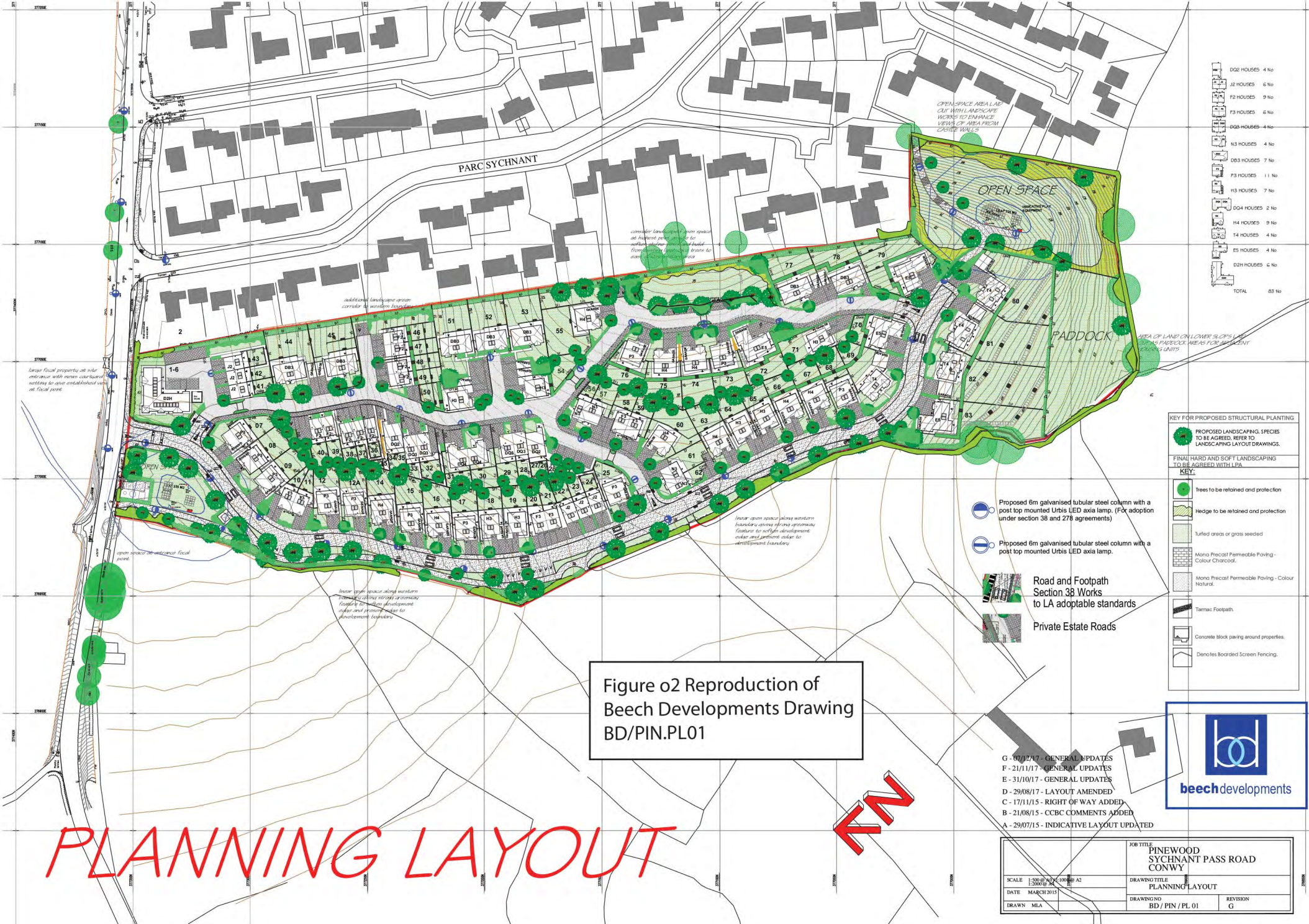
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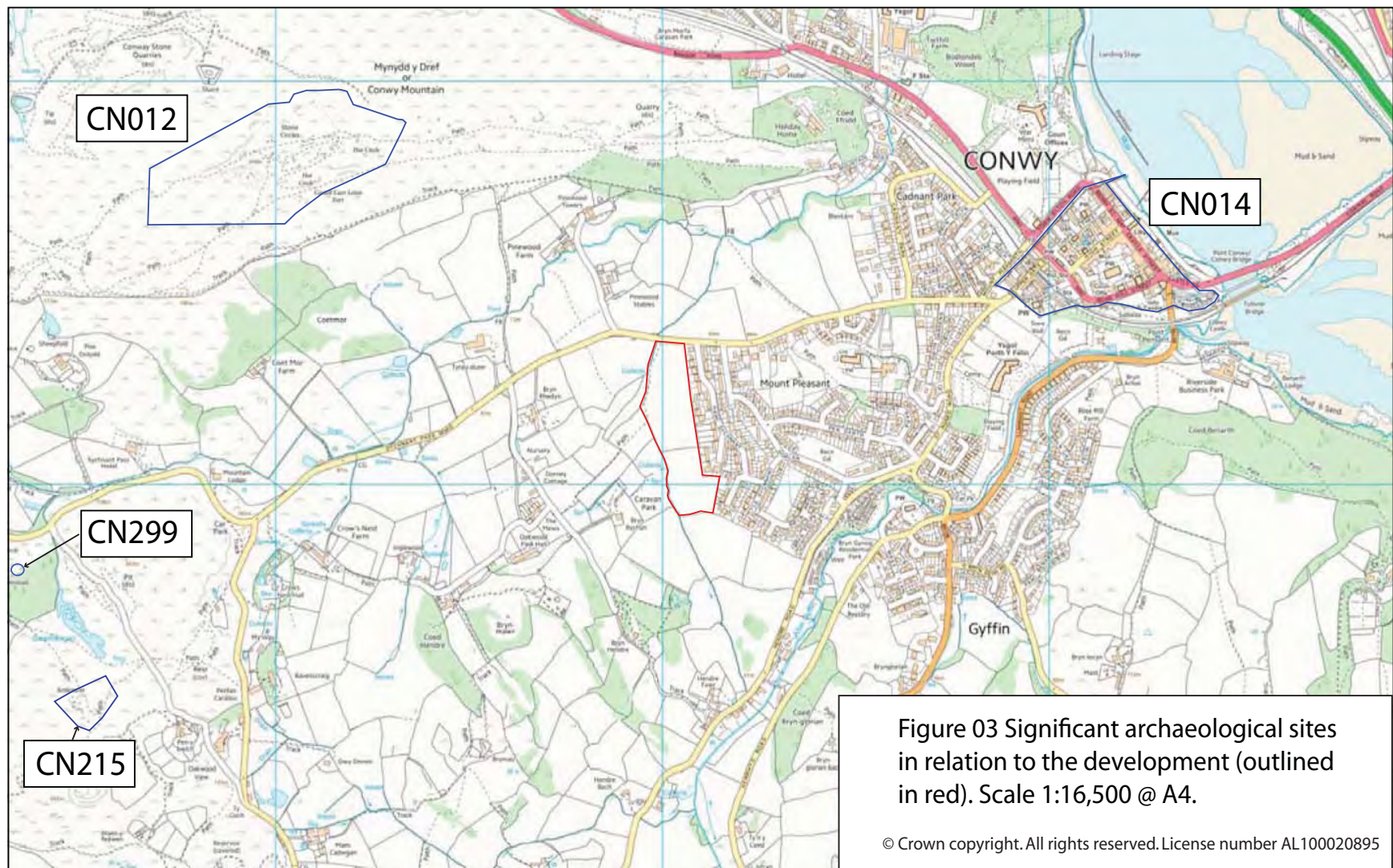
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PLANNING LAYOUT

EN



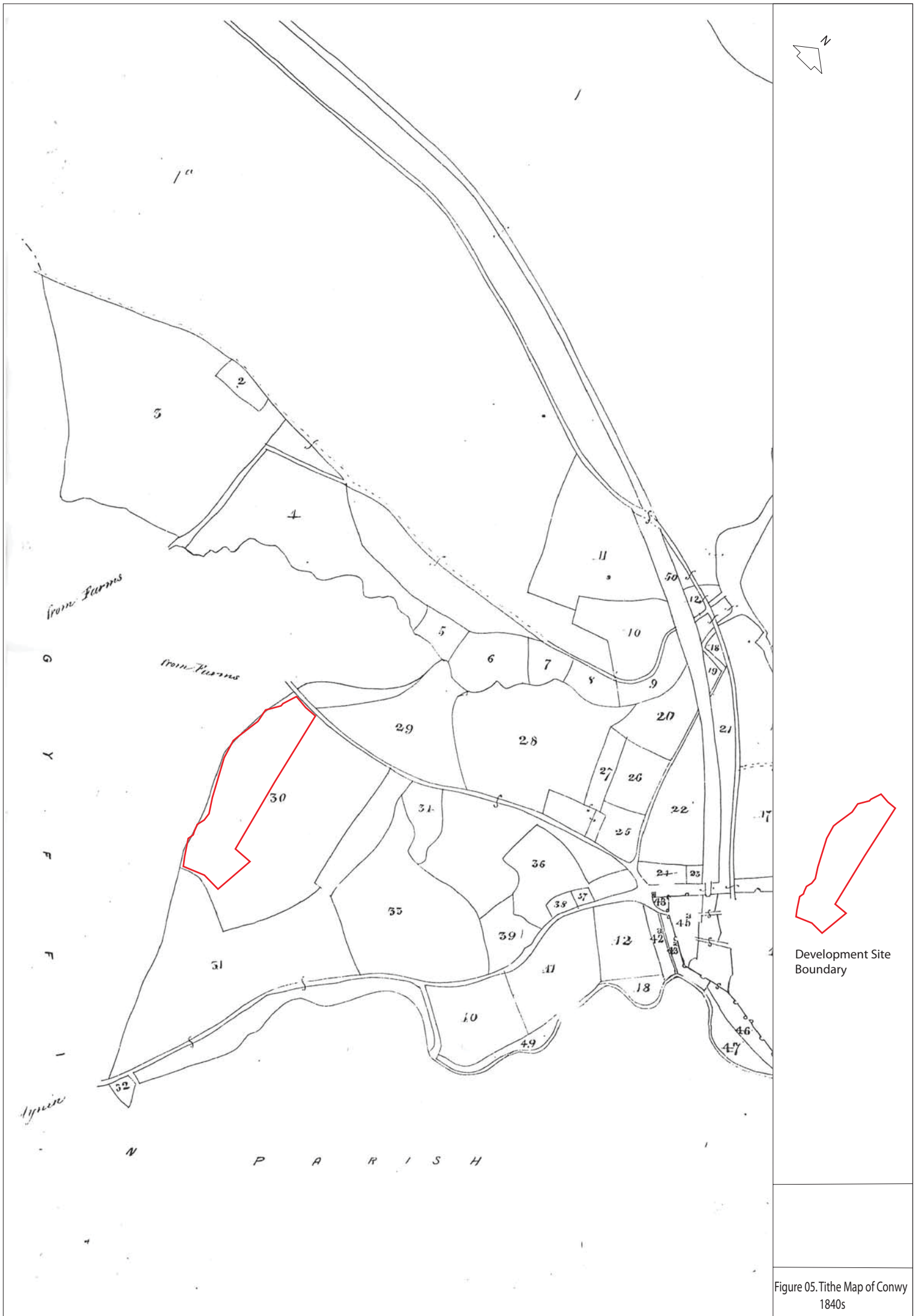
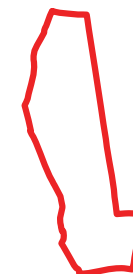


Figure 05. Tithe Map of Conwy
1840s

Map not available



Site Boundary

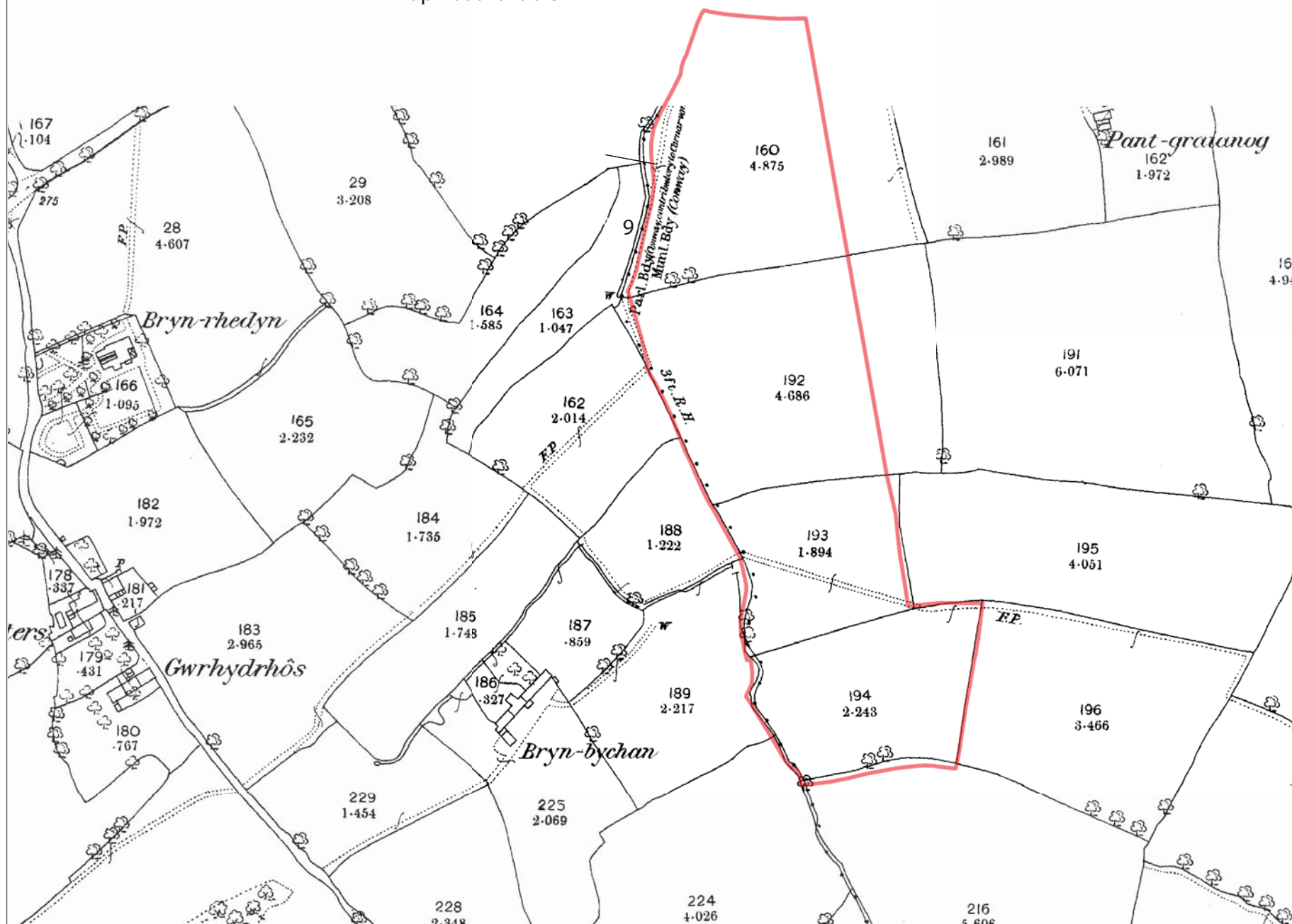
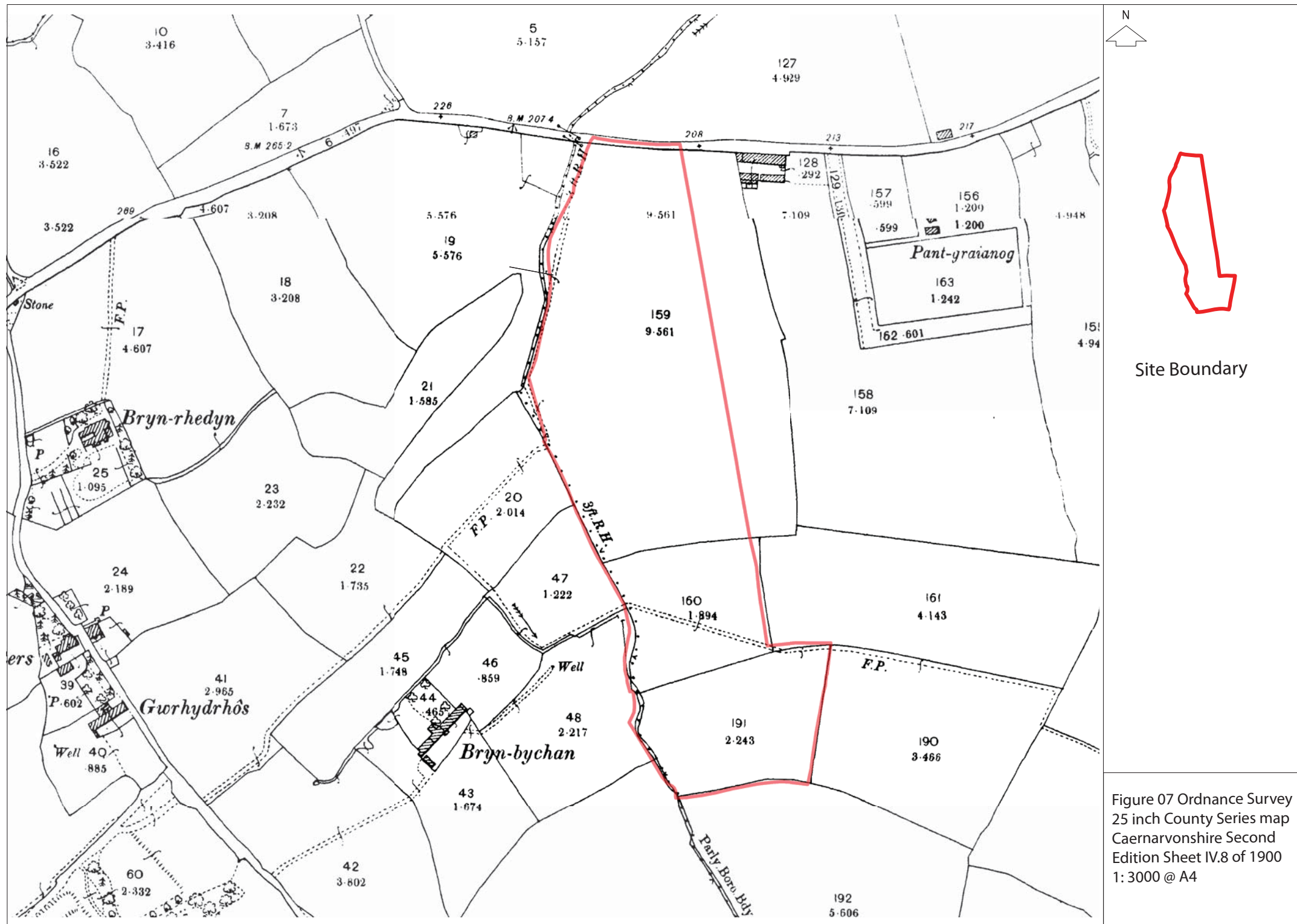
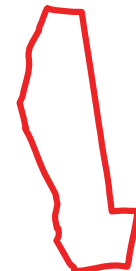
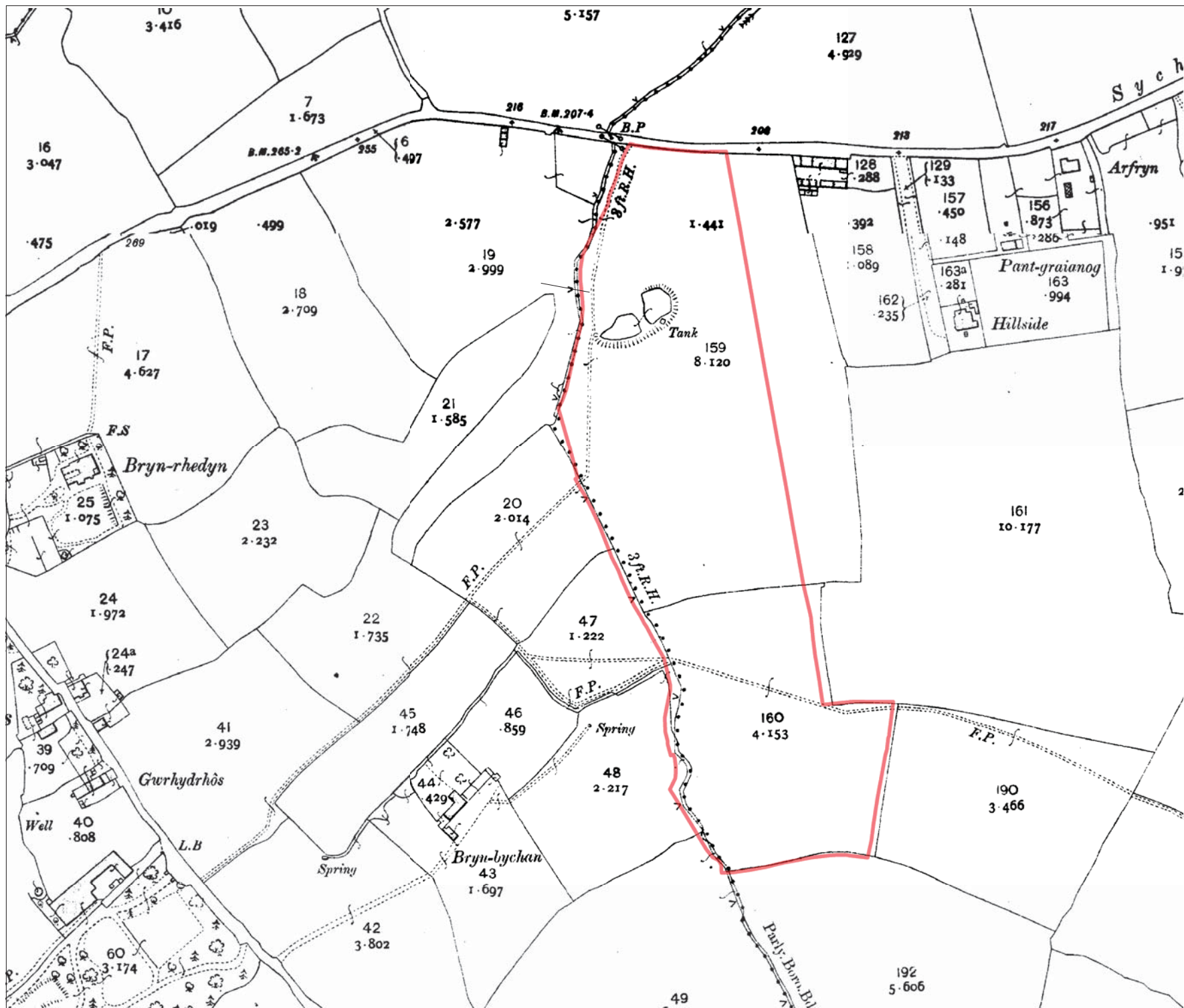


Figure 06 Ordnance Survey
25 inch County Series map
Caernarvonshire First Edition
Sheet IV.8 of 1889
1: 3000 @ A4





Site Boundary

Figure 08 Ordnance Survey
25 inch County Series map
Caernarvonshire Third
Edition Sheet IV.8 of 1913
1: 3000 @ A4

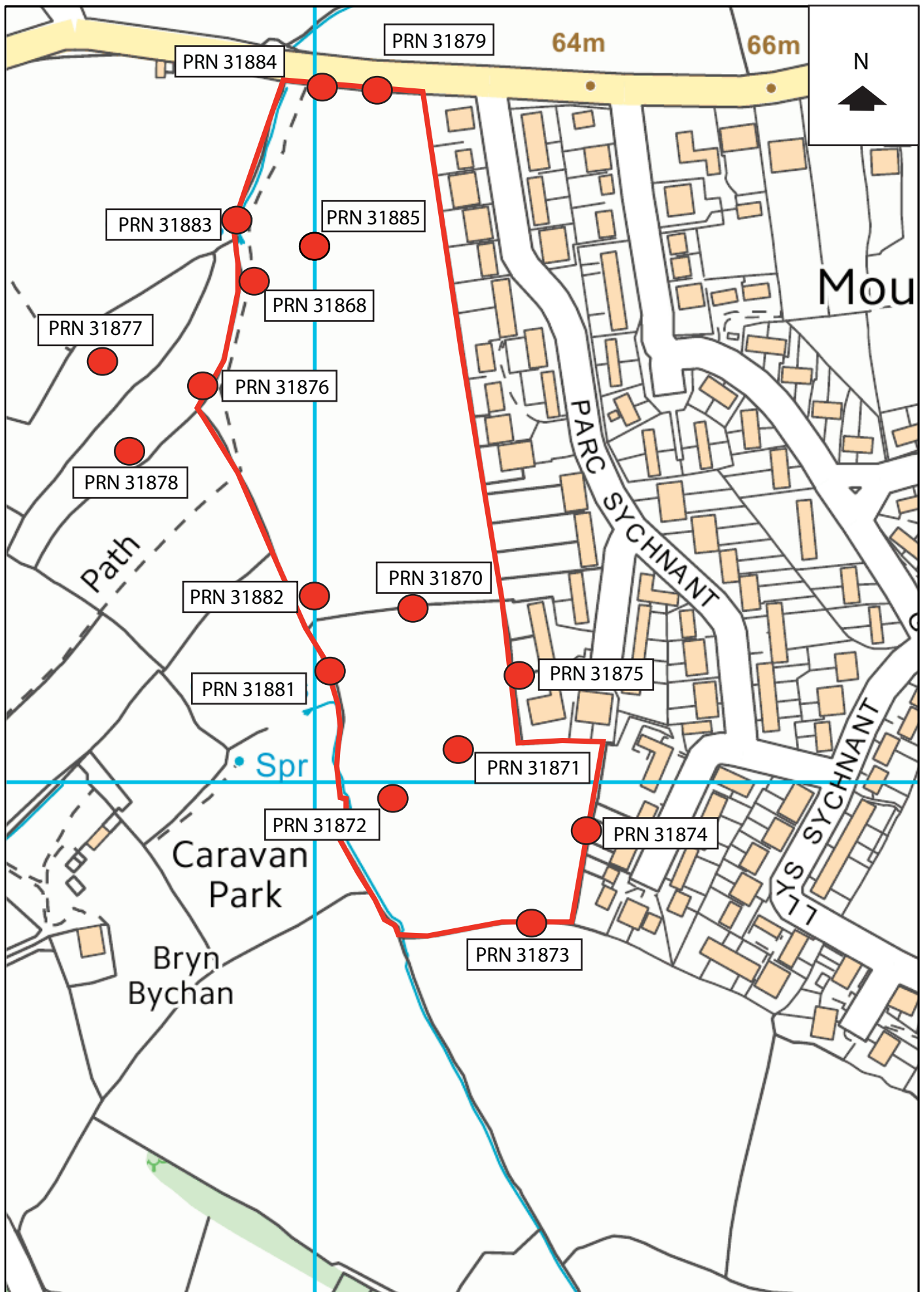


Figure 09 Archaeological features (locations marked with red dots) associated with the development (boundary marked in red). Scale 1:2500 @ A4. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. License number AL100020895



FIGURE 10

Location plan of PRN 31885 & Structure [08].

Date: 02/06/2020

Author: SR

Office: GAT

Drawing: Figure 10

Scale: N/A

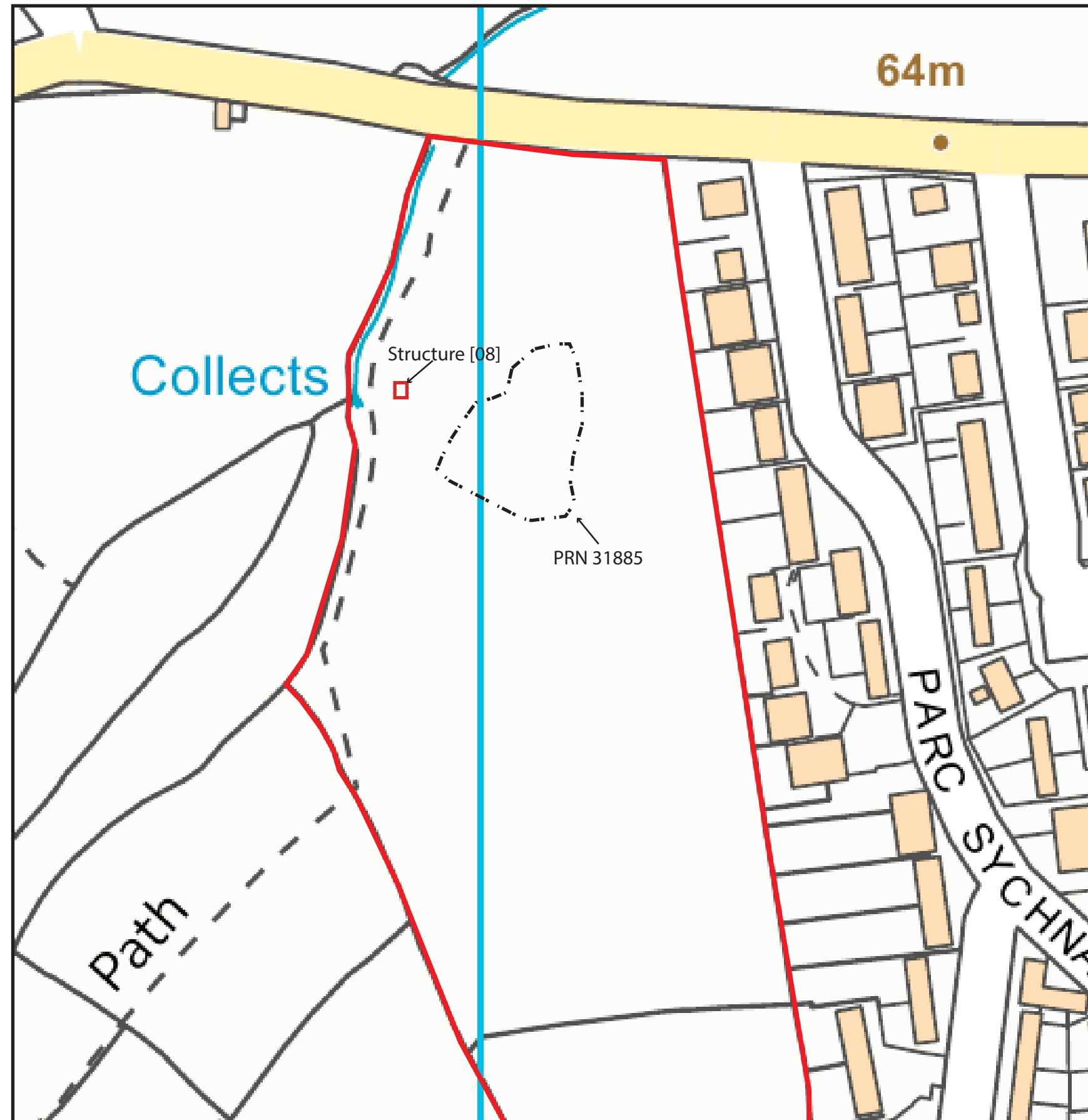




Plate 01: Ground reduction of section of the haul road; no scale (archive reference: G2549_075).



Plate 02: Post -excavation shot of Plots 1 to 6, showing shale bedrock (06); scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2549_045).



Plate 03: Ground reduction of section of the haul road, showing (07); scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2549_075).



Plate 04: Topsoil strip of first field in the vicinity of Plots 50/51 with natural (06) visible; scale: not used (archive reference: G2549_085).



Plate 05: Drains and area stripped of subsoil in plots 30-31; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2549_097).



Plate 06: Stone built pier (PRN 31884) off Sychnant Pass Road; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2549_001).



Plate 07: Oblique view of hedgerow (PRN 31879) defines the north edge of development; scale: 1x1 m (archive reference: G2549_007).



Plate 08: West face of hedgerow (PRN 31879) breach for site entrance; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2549_013).



Plate 09: Post-excavation shot of (04) showing sides and top of drain; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2549_021).



Plate 10: Post-excavation shot of (04); scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2549_019).



Plate 11: Post-ex of remnants of brick building [08]; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2549_032).



Plate 12: Post-excavation of [08]; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2549_036).



Plate 13: Northwest face of (08) & (02); scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2549_035).



Plate 14: Location of modern disturbance (10) within Plots 36-39; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2549_059).



Plate 15: Depth of modern disturbance (10) in plots 37 & 38; no scale (archive reference: G2549_065).



Plate 16: Excavation of foundations for plots 35-37; modern disturbance (10) in the foreground; no scale (archive reference: G2549_066).



Plate 17: Kerb next to PRN 31884; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2549_124).



Plate 18: Kerb next to PRN 31884; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2549_122).



Plate 19: Remnants of field boundary (PRN 31870) viewed across width of the site; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2549_128).



Plate 20: Largest visible stone (close to western limit of boundary) of PRN 31870; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2549_130).



Plate 21: Removal of field boundary by excavator; no scale (archive reference: G2549_134).



Plate 22: Post-ex view of location of field boundary; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2549_136).



Plate 23: General view of clearance cairn (PRN 31882; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2549_148)).



Plate 24: View of part cleared cairn, showing modern brick and concrete rubble within the stone pile; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2549_160).



Plate 25: General view of stripped area where cairn PRN 31882 was formerly located; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2549_162).



Plate 26: General view of the southern stripped area post-clearance; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2549_153).

7 APPENDIX I

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust written scheme of investigation

PINEWOOD, CONWY (G2549)

Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference
Number 45182



PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF

Prepared for

BEECH DEVELOPMENTS LTD

January 2018

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	STUART REILLY	Stuart Reilly	14/05/18
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	JOHN ROBERTS		14/05/18
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	JOHN ROBERTS		14/05/18

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

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

Name

Signature

Date

PINEWOOD, CONWY (G2549)

PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for *Beech Developments Ltd*, January 2018

Historic Environment Record Primary Reference Number 45182

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1. INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by *Beech Developments Ltd* to prepare a project design for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the Pinewood housing development located off the Sychnant Pass Road, Conwy (NGR SH77037716; Figure 01). The site is currently undeveloped pasture, flanked by a modern housing estate to the east, a small stream to the west and the Sychnant Pass Road to the north. It is proposed to build 83 houses with associated infrastructure and open spaces (Figure 02). The archaeological watching brief will monitor the removal of topsoil and subsoil during groundworks within the boundary of the proposed development.

The project will be monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS).

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

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

1.1 Fieldwork Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives are to:

- mitigate by record any archaeological remains that survive within the site boundary;
- establish the extent to which archaeological remains survive at the site, in particular to better determine the results of the earlier archaeological assessments survive within the boundaries of the site;
- establish the date and nature of archaeological remains at the site and assess their implications for understanding the historical development of the area; and
- establish the depth of archaeological remains and the quality, value and level of preservation of any deposits.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Pinewood housing development is located on the western outskirts of the historic town of Conwy, accessed off the Sychnant Pass Road, on the southern edge of Snowdonia National Park. The development is located in a landscape rich in archaeological and historical significance and has been the subject of two previous GAT reports (919, 925 and 1245). The site is located within 1km to the west of the Conwy Castle and Town Walls World Heritage Site (WHS 01122009 (ID3) and 850m southeast of Castell Caer Leion scheduled monument (CN012) (Figure 03).

The most significant evidence for Prehistoric activity in close proximity of the housing development are Castell Caer Leion, Gwern Engan hut circle settlement (CN215) and Gwern Engan concentric enclosed hut circle (CN299). Castell Caer Leion is an Iron Age (650 BC – AD 43) hillfort which was excavated in 1951, with small scale work carried out recently (Smith 2009). The fort covers an area 330m long by 100m wide on the top of Conwy Mountain. It had a ‘citadel’ located at the west end, and 24 stone hut circles which functioned as domestic housing, workshops and barns. Further west is the Gwern Engan Concentric Enclosed Hut Circle (CN299) a prehistoric, possibly Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43) or Romano-British (AD 43 – 410) settlement consisting of the stone foundations of two roundhouses, one of which is located within a concentric circular enclosure. As well as the adjacent hut circle settlement at Gwern Engan (CN215) which was partially investigated through excavation by Lowe in the early 1900s (1912a). This settlement consists of seven stone roundhouses which are set within yards and partially enclosed by stone walls on the north, northeast, south and west sides.

The first known settlement at Conwy dates from the establishment of a Cistercian monastery in c. AD 1192 on the west bank of the river and close to the confluence with the River Gyffin. The monastery had been established by monks from Strata Florida, who had first settled in north west Caernarfonshire in AD 1186, but had moved to Aberconwy by AD 1192. The importance of the monastery grew under the patronage of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, who was buried there in AD 1240, and who kept a hall there for his use. However Edward's decision to use the site for a new town and castle required the monks to move up river to Maenan, where they were granted new lands in compensation for the loss of their old ones (Hays 1963).

The building of the castle and town were started in March AD 1283, within days of the arrival of the King to the site. On 17 March Sir Peter of Brampton, who had previously been in charge of diggers at Flint, was on his way to recruit 200 woodcutters and 100 diggers; he

was now ordered to hurry them to Conwy, if necessary paying their journey wages out of his own pocket (Taylor 1974). Construction was largely complete by AD 1287, although works continued into the 14th century. The borough was enclosed with a wall 1280m in length and along its course 21 half-round towers were built. Spurs at the northernmost and southernmost ends of the section facing the river gave added protection to the quay (Soulsby 1983, 113-114).

The town of Conwy developed rapidly from its first foundation. By AD 1295 112 burgage plots had been taken by 99 burgesses, and by 1312 the number of plots taken had risen to 124. This meant that Conwy was about twice the size of Caernarfon at this time.

However the development of the town slowed by the mid-14th century (Soulsby 1983, 110). The town was captured by Owain Glyndwr's supporters on Good Friday AD 1401, resulting in the burning of much of the town. Rebuilding started soon after this, and dendrochronology has confirmed that Aberconwy House was begun in AD 1420 (Haslam *et al.* 2009). By the 16th century the town had recovered sufficiently for Sir John Wynn of Gwydir to speak of 'the lawyers of Caernarfon, the merchants of Beaumaris and the gentlemen of Conwy (Wynne 1990). One of the gentlemen's houses was the iconic Plas Mawr, an elaborate Elizabethan town house with a grand street frontage, but there were a number of other gentry houses in the town, such as Parlwr Mawr and Plas Coch (Gwyn *et al.* 2012, 6).

Conwy enjoyed a modest revival with the growing importance of Holyhead as the principal port for Ireland in the 18th century, and the establishment of a coach service from Shrewsbury through the town in 1779. Bowdler's map of 1776 (Bangor Archives) indicates a proposed *New Mail Road*, which is a forerunner of the road to Bangor. Much of the town had historically been made up of half-timbered buildings on a stone base, but only two of these, Aberconwy House and the Black Lion Inn are known to survive from this time, the rest have traditionally thought to have been lost to 18th and 19th century rebuilding (Haslam *et al.* 2009, 317; Gwyn *et al.* 2012, 7-8). Recent investigations have however demonstrated that medieval and early post-medieval structural components may well survive hidden behind later facades, as has recently been discovered at the Grade II Listed Eagles Building LB87382. The 1776 map also shows that the town had essentially maintained its medieval street layout. Many areas of the town were however shown as gardens, suggesting that in 1776 the town had not been fully replenished with inhabitants.

The port of Conwy in the late medieval period had not been of great economic importance, and its principal function was the import of essential goods, and its use as a fishing port (Lewis 1912, 195). This continued up to the 19th century, when the expansion of the fishing

industry combined with the transport of metal ores and slates, led to an increase in the demand for port facilities. In addition, a quay higher up the river had become unusable following changes in the course of the river, possibly caused by the construction of the embankment and bridge. The flat-bottomed boats bringing slates and metal ores down-river from Trefriw were therefore now unloaded at Conwy quay. One other industry associated with Conwy was the production of pearls, which were found in the mussels collected in the estuary. An exceptionally large pearl in the Crown Jewels was presented to Catherine, the consort of Charles II by her chamberlain Sir Richard Wynne of Gwydir. In the mid-19th century there are said to have been some 40 people employed in the pearl industry, which produced an average of 160 ounces of pearl a week (Williams 1996).

The Afon Conwy remained a transport artery in its own right into the 19th century, shipping lead, slate and timber from the Conwy Valley, reflected in the construction of a new quarry by William Provis, Telford's assistant, in 1823. The river constituted a serious obstacle to east-west traffic until the ferry was replaced by a bridge connecting the spit of land on the eastern bank of the river with the spur of rock on which the castle is built. This, Telford's road bridge, was completed in 1826, a suspension bridge in which two solid ashlar towers support the chains. Robert Stephenson's railway bridge opened in 1848, and consists of two parallel rectangular-section wrought-iron tubes, built ashore and floated into position. The arrival of the railway in the mid-19th century led to the expansion of Conwy considerably beyond its medieval limits, and infilling within the town itself. The town continued to expand into the 1960s (Haslam *et al.* 2009, 317).

Much of the area south of Conwy on the west bank of the river is characterised by improved pasture and corn fields, containing a number of small nucleated communities, such as Rowen, and substantial farms. This area formed the location of the medieval townships of Arllechwedd Isaf, and it is probable that the commotal centre was at one time established within this area at Tal y Cafn (Gresham 1979, 11-16). Out of these the later nucleated settlements developed.

2.1 Previous Work

An archaeological assessment was undertaken of the site in February 2011 (Cooke, 2011). The assessment noted that the development was, in the post medieval period, owned by the Mostyn Estate. A map of the estates of the parish of Gyffin dating to 1776 (Figure 04) depicts the ownership of land to the immediate south and east of the area, and details that the area was still in the ownership of Sir Roger Mostyn, of the Mostyn Estate. Although this map does not cover the proposed development area, it does show that a mixture of pastoral and arable

farming was being practiced on the adjacent fields, and it is highly likely that the development also saw mixed-use farming (Cooke, 2011, 4).

The 1840s tithe map for the parish of Conwy (Figure 05) depicts the fields augmented into areas of land leased by a particular farm. The tithe schedule for the map denotes that the proposed development area was owned by Lady Jane Erskine (Silence) and leased to Thomas Roberts of Pant Graianog farm. A handwritten note on the 1776 estate map (Figure 04) claims that the area denoted as belonging to Sir Roger Mostyn, now belongs to Sir David. Sir David Erskine was the husband of Lady Jane Erskine, and it appears that at some point between 1776 and 1840 the land had changed hands from the Mostyn family to the Erskine family (Cooke, 2011, 4).

By the late 19th century, as depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, the area enclosed by the development boundary was comprised of 4 small fields (Figure 06). By 1900 and the publication of the Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 07) a field boundary has been removed to create a larger field at the northern end of the development. The field layout was altered again by the Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map in 1913, when another field boundary has been removed to form a large field along the southern half of the site (Figure 08).

GAT Report 919 identified a total of 18 archaeological features (Figure 09), the majority of which are agricultural in nature, such as field boundaries and trackways, some of which are no longer extant but may survive below the surface. Of the features identified in the assessment, the hedgerows (PRNs 31873, 31874, 31875, 31881 and 31883) and the stream (PRN 31876) should not be physically affected by the development. The developer is aware of the need to blend the development within the immediate landscape as much as physically possible through existing planting that will be supplemented by additional tree planting and the use of open spaces. The possible medieval strip fields (PRNs 31877 and 31878) located to the immediate west of the development are outside of the site boundary and will not be physically affected. The features at the northern entrance of the site, off the Sychnant Pass Road, the stone pier (PRN 31884) and the hedge (PRN 31879), should be left in-situ to retain the local character of the fields of the local area, the immediate setting of Bryn Pedw Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA) and Snowdonia National Park. The remaining features within the site boundary, if extant like the clearance cairn (PRN 31882) and the trackway (PRN 31868) will be recorded by the archaeologist prior to being altered or be examined as part of the archaeological watching brief following the guidelines outlined in [section 3.2](#).

The assessment was supplemented by an ASIDOHL (GAT Report 925) and a subsequent revision (GAT Report 1245) which made allowance for changes to the design and layout of the development further to objections received from Natural Resources Wales (NRW) (Cooke et. al., 2015, 4).

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Watching Brief

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

An archaeological watching brief can be divided into four categories:

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

Further to consultation with GAPS, GAT will conduct a *partial watching brief*. This will incorporate monitoring the soil strip/ground reduction and alteration to or disturbance of any archaeological features identified in the GAT archaeological assessment (GAT Report 919) associated with the housing development; the location of these features are shown on [Figure 09](#) and are outlined in [section 2.1](#). Recording these features, when necessary, should follow the guidance outlined in Table 1 and [section 3.2](#).

TABLE 1 – ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES ASSOCIATED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT

PRN Number	Feature Type	Extant (Y/N)	Action
31868	Trackway	Y	Record before disturbance & Watching Brief Fieldwork methodology
31869	Field Boundary	N	Watching Brief Fieldwork methodology
31870	Field Boundary Wall	Y	Record before disturbance & Watching Brief Fieldwork methodology
31871	Trackway	N	Watching Brief Fieldwork methodology
31872	Field Boundary	N	Watching Brief Fieldwork methodology
31873	Hedgerow	Y	Record before disturbance & Watching Brief Fieldwork methodology
31874	Hedgerow	Y	Record before disturbance & Watching Brief Fieldwork methodology
31875	Hedgerow	Y	Record before disturbance & Watching Brief Fieldwork methodology
31876	Stream	Y	None
31877	Possible Medieval strip-field	Y	None
31878	Possible Medieval strip-field	Y	None
31879	Hedgerow	Y	Record before disturbance & Watching Brief Fieldwork methodology
31881	Hedgerow	Y	Record before disturbance & Watching Brief Fieldwork methodology
31882	Field clearance cairn	Y	Record before disturbance & Watching Brief Fieldwork methodology
31883	Field Boundary	N	Watching Brief Fieldwork methodology
31884	Stone built gate pier	Y	Record before disturbance & Watching Brief Fieldwork methodology
31885	Quarry	N	Watching Brief Fieldwork methodology

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

- The soil strip and ground reduction (with the exception of the removal of glacial til and areas of concrete, hardcore, tarmac) will be conducted by a 360° excavator fitted with a toothless bucket;
- The groundwork will be monitored until the construction level depth, the underlying natural or archaeological remains are encountered;
- If archaeological remains are identified the groundworks will temporarily cease and the GAT Project Officer will be allowed sufficient time to evaluate and if required investigate and record said remains;
- During the watching brief, all attendances and identified features will be recorded using GAT watching brief pro-formas ([Appendix I](#));
- Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D40) camera set to maximum resolution (3008 × 2000 6.1 effective megapixels) in RAW format and will be converted to TIFF and JPEG format for archiving using Adobe Photoshop; a photographic record will maintained on site using GAT pro-formas ([Appendix II](#)) and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format; the archive numbering system will start from **G2549_001**. When possible, a photographic ID board will be used during the watching brief to record site code, image orientation and any relevant context numbers.
- Any subsurface remains will be recorded photographically, with detailed notations and a measured survey. The survey will be completed using a *Trimble* R8 GPS unit, the *Trimble* R8 GPS unit will also be used to record the extent of the stripped area;
- Any archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent features. If encountered, the following minimum strategy will initially apply: 50% sample of each sub-circular feature, 10% sample of each linear feature. Discrete features will be fully excavated further to being half-sectioned. *In the event of the identification of extensive/complex remains (for example burials, structures or preserved wooden or organic artefacts), additional time, resourcing and costs may be required for GAT to complete a Further Archaeological Works Design (FAWD) and an*

appropriate programme of works; this may also incur a delay to the soil strip and subsequent construction related work;

- Any required sections will to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4 or A2 pro-forma permatrace;
- Any required plans to be at a minimum 1:20 scale. Plans will be drawn on GAT A4 or A2 pro-forma permatrace;

Should dateable artefacts, human remains and/or ecofacts be recovered, an **interim report** will be submitted summarising the results of the watching brief, along with an assessment of potential for analysis post-excavation project design (in line with the MAP2 process). *Additional time, resourcing and costs will be required to undertake any post-excavation programme of works.*

3.3 Human Remains

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

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

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

3.4 Ecofacts

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

3.5 Artefacts

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

All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case Conwy Archive Service, Old Board School, Lloyd Street, Llandudno, Conwy, LL30 2YG) where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff.

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

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

GAT will contact the landowner for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Conwy Archive Service, Old Board School, Lloyd Street, Llandudno, Conwy, LL30 2YG). A GAT produced pro-forma will be issued to the landowner where they are given the option to donate the finds or to record that they want them returning to them once analysis and assessment has been completed. If artefacts are transferred to Conwy Archive Service, this must be in accordance with their current guidelines.

3.6 Fieldwork Archiving

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

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

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

3.7 Monitoring Arrangements

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

- 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. Discussion/Conclusions and further recommendations
8. List of sources consulted.
9. Appendix I – approved GAT project design
10. Appendix II – photographic metadata
11. Appendix III – context register
12. Appendix IV – ecofact register
13. Appendix V – artefact register

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

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

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

5. DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

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

The following dissemination will apply:

- A paper report(s) plus digital report(s) will be provided to the client/consultant and 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; this will be submitted within six months of project completion (final report only);
- If appropriate, digital information such as the project database, GIS table(s) and photographs, will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record at Gwynedd Archaeological Trust within six months of project completion. All digital datasets submitted will conform to the required standards set out in Gwynedd Archaeological Trust's *Historic Environment Record (HER) Guidelines for Archaeological Contractors* (Version 1.3; draft);
- A digital report and archive (including photographic and drawn) data will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only);
- Submission of digital information to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales shall be undertaken in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. Digital information will include the photographic archive and associated metadata;
- Dependent on the results of the watching brief, a summary note or a specific article will be included in the Council for British Archaeology Wales publication *Archaeology in Wales*. This shall be agreed with 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 Senior Archaeologist and/or GAT Project Archaeologist. The Senior Archaeologist and Project Archaeologist will be responsible for the evaluation programme, including all field management duties, e.g., GAPS/client/consultant liaison, osteologist or palaeo-environmentalist liaison (if relevant). The Senior Archaeologist and Project Archaeologist will be responsible for completing all on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive itemised in [Sec. 3.2](#). A Senior Archaeologist and a Project Archaeologist will also be responsible for submitting a draft final report (or interim report) for project manager review and approval. The report will then be submitted as per the arrangements defined in [Sec. 5](#).

7. HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

9 INSURANCE

9.1 Public/Products 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/UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2019

9.2 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 24765101 CHC / UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2019

9.3 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 9446015

EXPIRY DATE 22/07/2019

9. SOURCES CONSULTED

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

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

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

Cooke, R 2011 Pinewood Housing, Conwy, Archaeological Assessment. GAT Report No. 919;

Cooke, R 2011 Pinewood Housing, Conwy, Archaeological ASIDOHL Assessment. GAT Report No. 925;

Cooke R., Smith, S.G., McNicol D. 2015 Pinewood, Conwy ASIDOHL Assessment Report. GAT Report No. 1245;

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

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

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

Gresham, C., 1979 'The Commotal Centre of Arllechwedd Isaf', *Trans. Of the Caernarvonshire Historical Society* 40, 11-16;

Gwyn, D., Brookes, I.P. and Laws, K. 2012 *Archaeological Assessment of 11 Castle Street, Conwy*. Unpublished EAS Report No. 2009/7a;

Haslam, R., Orbach, J. and Voelcker, A. 2009 *The Buildings of Wales, Gwynedd* (Pevsner Architectural Series);

Hays, Rh., W. *The History of the Abbey of Aberconway 1186-1537* (Cardiff);

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

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

Lewis, E.A., 1912. *The Medieval Boroughs of Snowdonia*;

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

Soulsby, 1983. *The Towns of Medieval Wales*. Phillimore and Co., Chichester;

Taylor, A. J., 1990 *Conwy Castle and Town Walls* (Cadw Guide);

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

Williams, M., 1996 *A Man called Jones and his Smallest House*.

FIGURE 01

Statutory and non-statutory designations in relation to the development site.

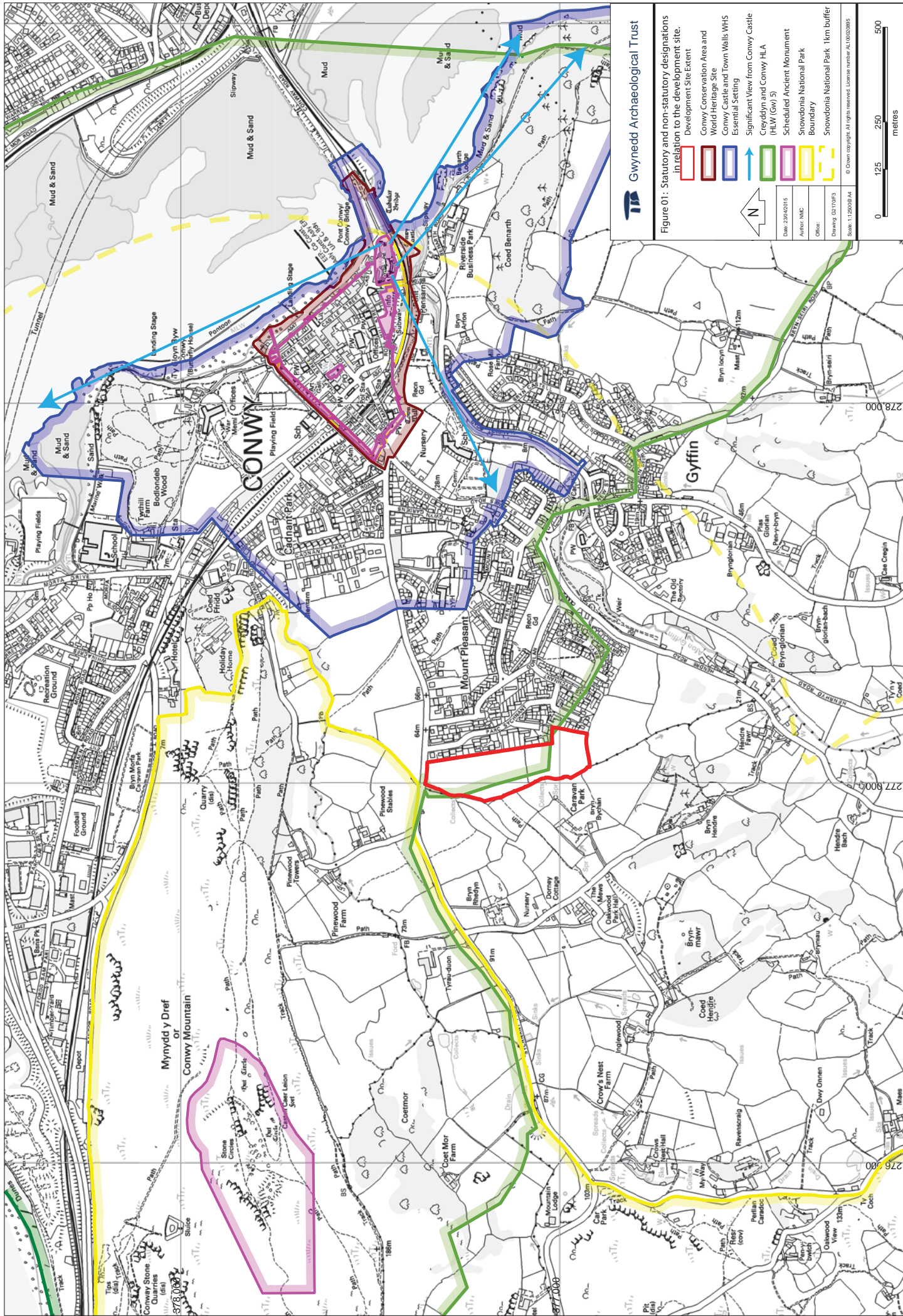


FIGURE 02

Reproduction of Beech Developments Drawing BD/PIN.PL01

PLANNING LAYOUT

Figure 02 Reproduction of
Beech Developments Drawing
BD/PIN.PL01

EN

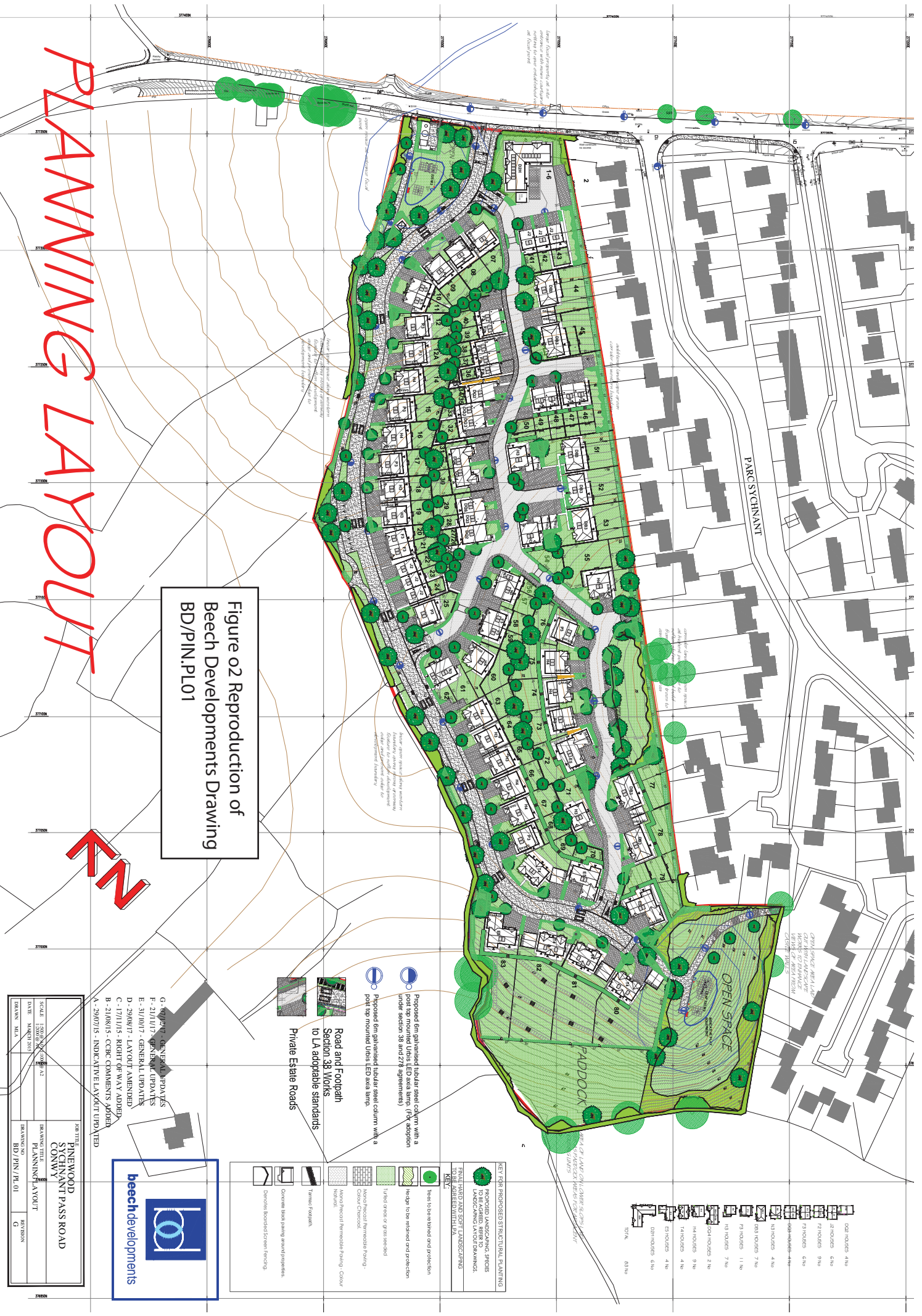


FIGURE 03

Significant archaeological sites in relation to the development (outlined in red). Scale 1:16,500 @ A4.

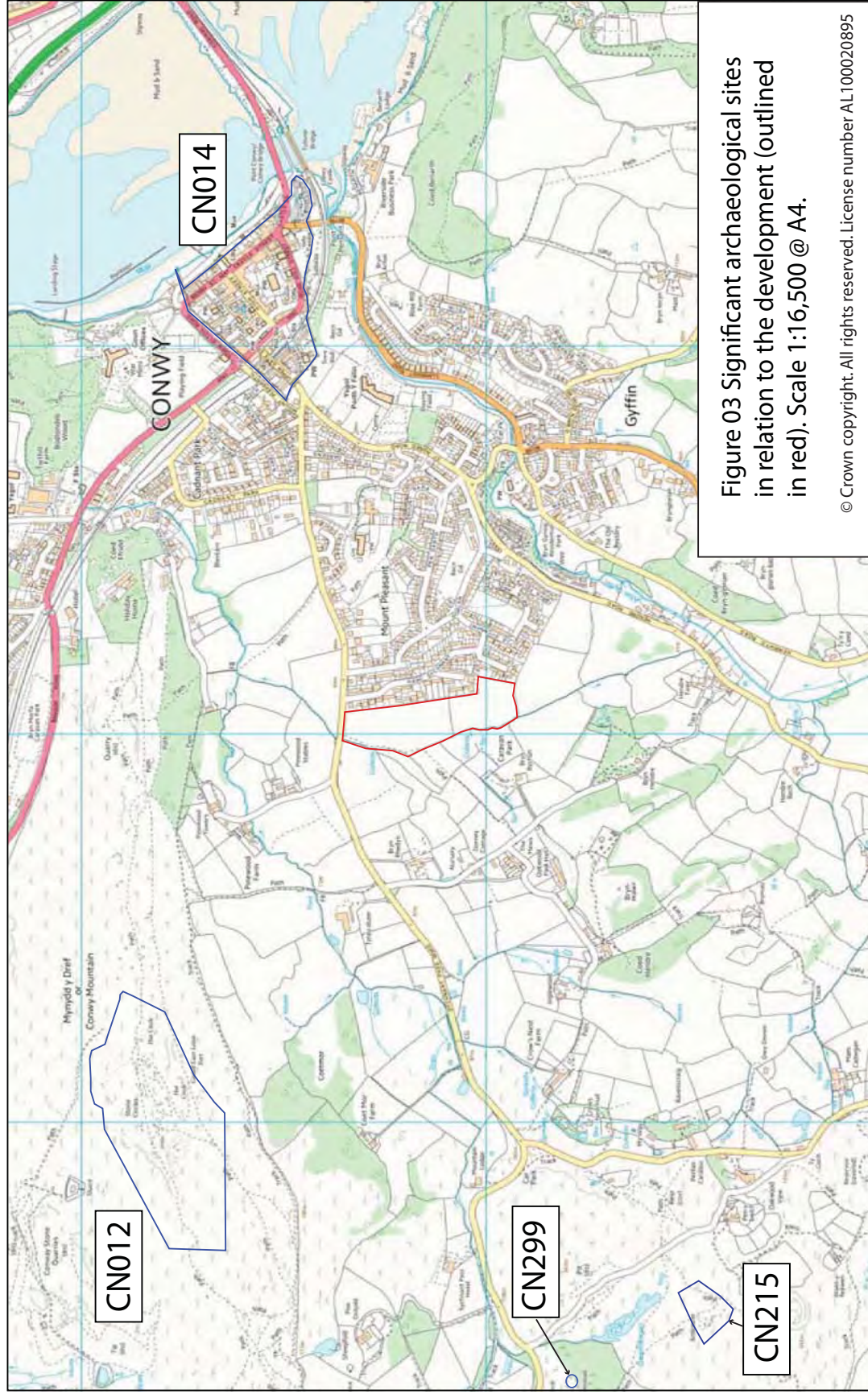


FIGURE 04

Estates Map of Gyffin 1776.

FIGURE 05

Tithe Map of Conwy 1840s

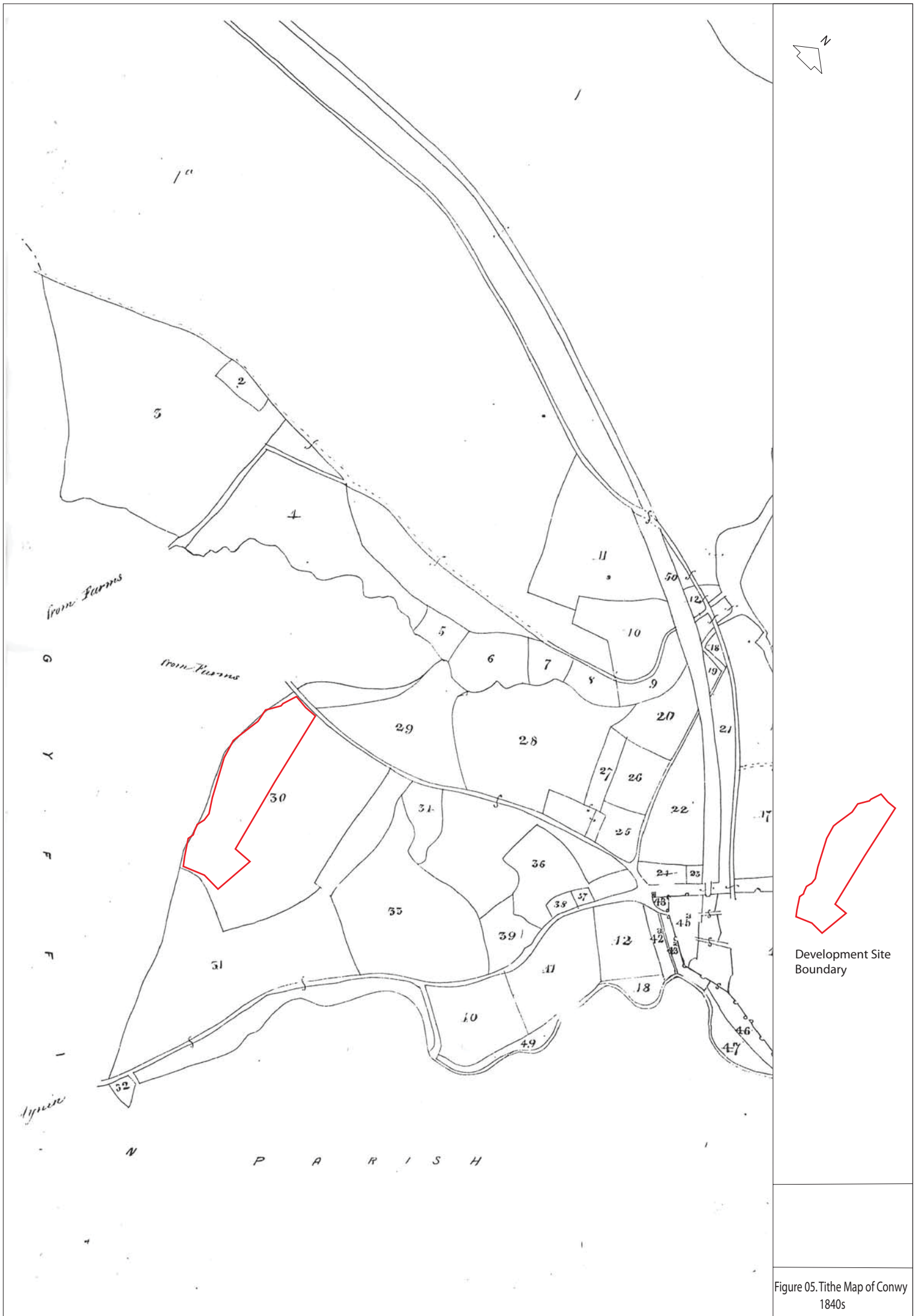


Figure 05. Tithe Map of Conwy
1840s

FIGURE 06

**Ordnance Survey 25 inch County Series map Caernarvonshire First
Edition Sheet IV.8 of 1889 1: 3000 @ A4**



Site Boundary

Figure 06 Ordnance Survey
25 inch County Series map
Caernarvonshire First Edition
Sheet IV.8 of 1889
1: 3000 @ A4

Map not available

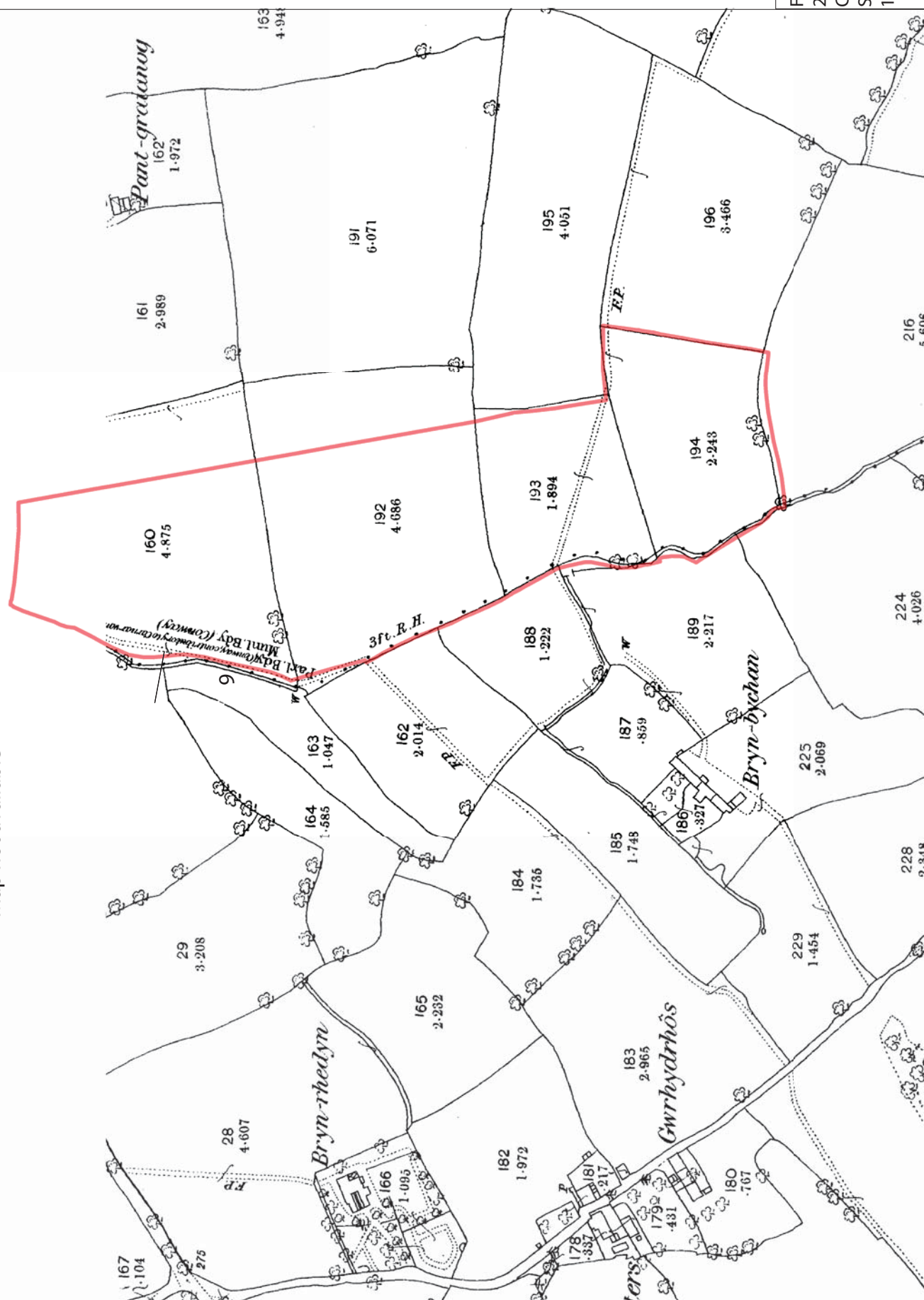


FIGURE 07

**Ordnance Survey 25 inch County Series map Caernarvonshire First
Edition Sheet IV.8 of 1900 1: 3000 @ A4**

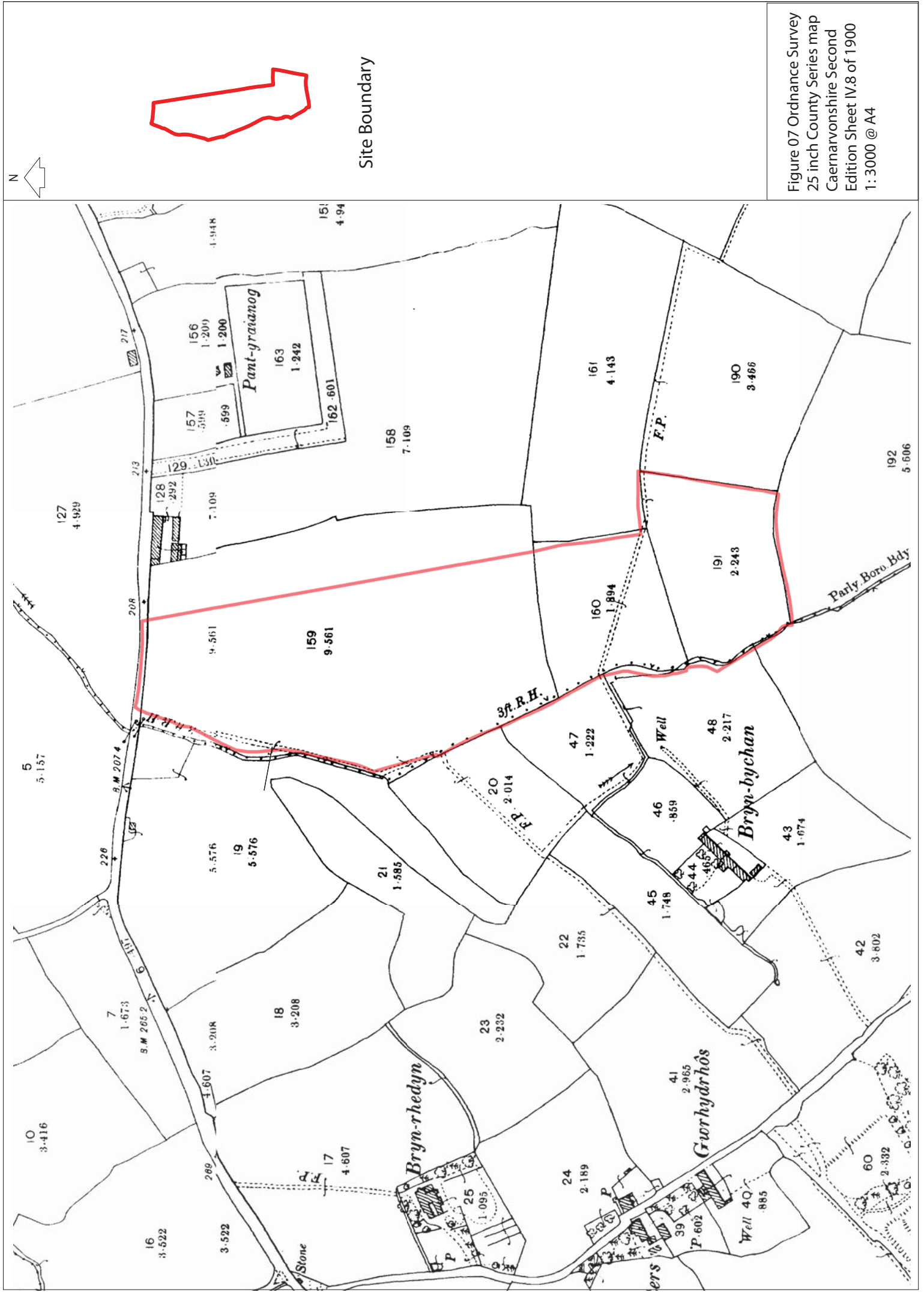


FIGURE 08

**Ordnance Survey 25 inch County Series map Caernarvonshire First
Edition Sheet IV.8 of 1913 1: 3000 @ A4**



Site Boundary

Figure 08 Ordnance Survey
25 inch County Series map
Caernarvonshire Third
Edition Sheet IV.8 of 1913
1:3000 @ A4

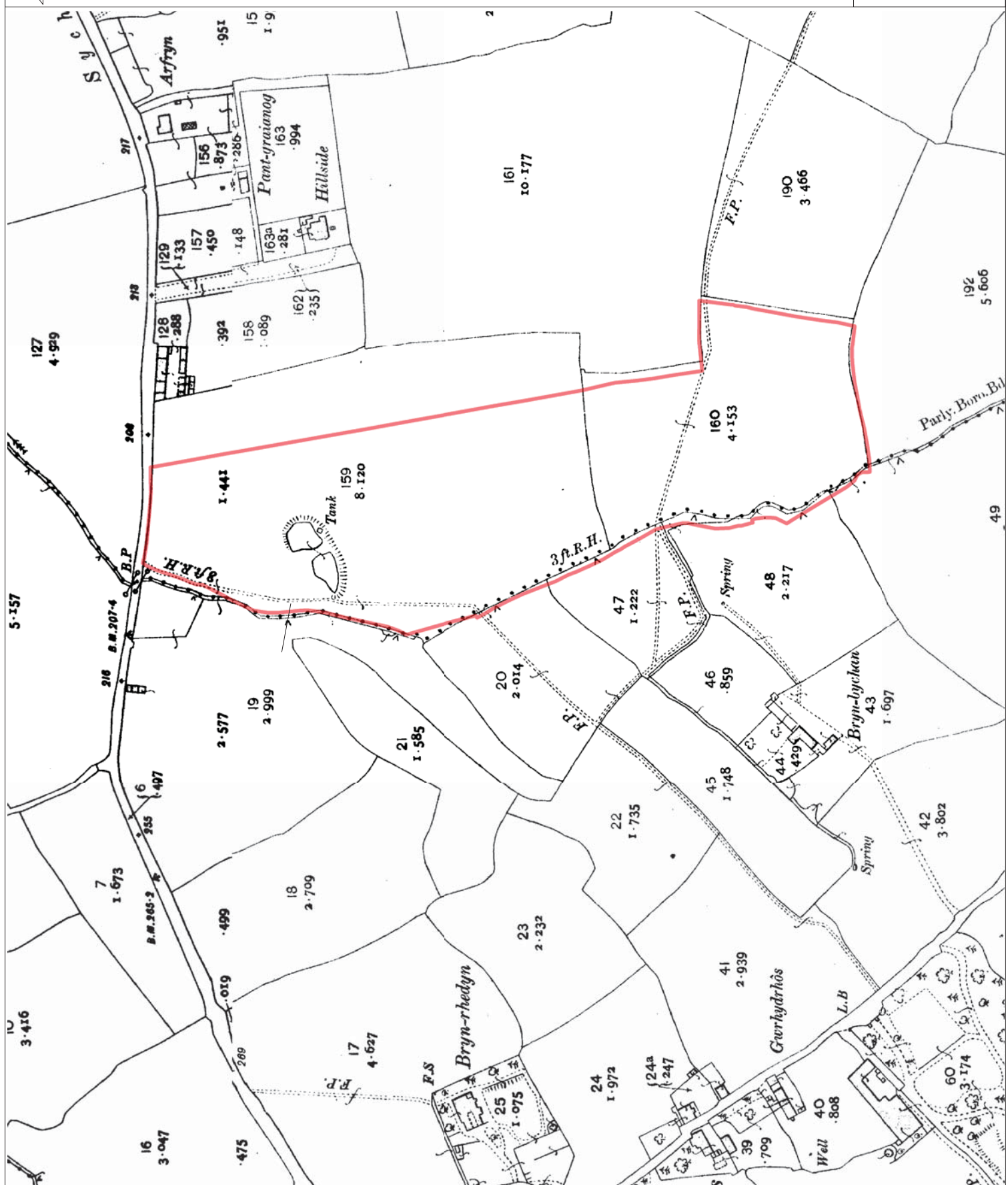


FIGURE 09

Archaeological features (locations marked with red dots) associated with the development (boundary marked in red). Scale 1:2500 @ A4.

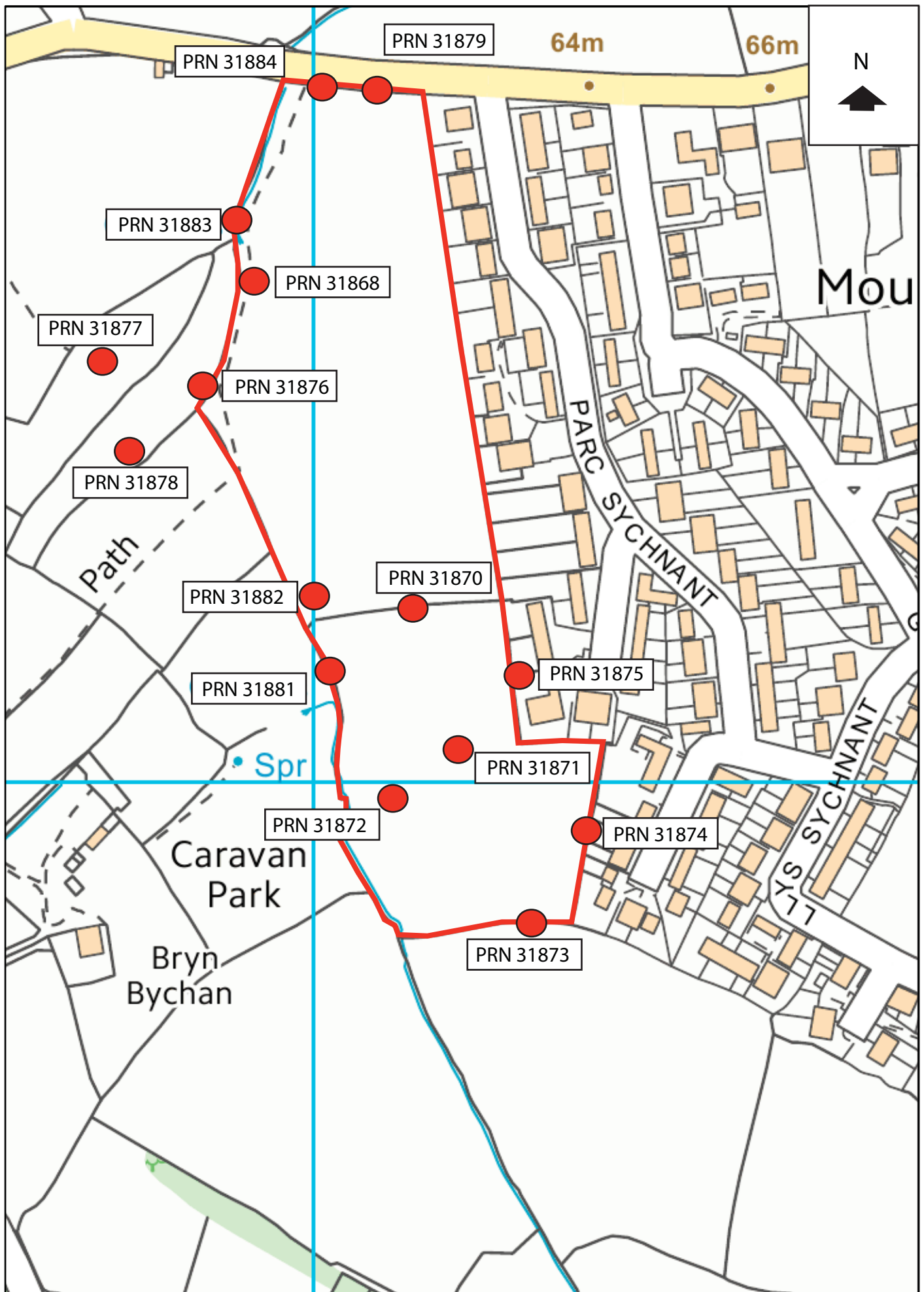


Figure 09 Archaeological features (locations marked with red dots) associated with the development (boundary marked in red). Scale 1:2500 @ A4. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. License number AL100020895

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata pro-forma

Delete any unwanted photos **immediately** from the camera.

[illegible]

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust watching brief pro-forma

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST		
WATCHING BRIEF DAY RECORD		Date
Project name	Project number	Compiler
Location		
Description		
Times of travelling and on-site		
Drawn record details		
Photographic record details		

8 APPENDIX II

Photographic Metadata

APPENDIX II

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
G2549_001	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Stone built pier off Sychnant Pass Road	PRN 31884	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/10/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	06
G2549_002	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Current entrance into the development with stone built pier	PRN 31884	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/10/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_003	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Current entrance into the development	PRN 31884 & 31879	NE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/10/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_004	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Gated entrance to public footpath/trackway	PRN 31868	NE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/10/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_005	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Public footpath/trackway fenced off from development	PRN 31868	NE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/10/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_006	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Hedgerow along the north edge of development and location of proposed new site entrance	PRN 31879	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/10/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_007	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Oblique view of hedgerow defines the north edge of development	PRN 31879	SW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/10/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	07

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
G2549_008	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Start of de-turf for location of temporary compound		N	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/10/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_009	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Section of hedge being removed for new site entrance	PRN 31879	SW	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/10/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_010	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Topsoil strip close to the western edge of the site		E	not used	Stuart Reilly	29/10/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_011	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Alluvial deposit along northwest corner of the site	(02) & (07)	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/10/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_012	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Dump of clay and gravel adjacent to northern edge of site	(03)	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/10/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_013	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	West face of hedgerow along northern edge of site; breach for entrance	PRN 31879	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/10/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	08
G2549_014	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	East face of hedgerow along northern edge of site; breach for entrance	PRN 31879	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	29/10/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_015	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	View of exposed with (02)	(02)	SSE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	31/10/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
			concentration of brick dust and coke						Trust	
G2549_016	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Concentration of dump of bricks within (02)	(02)	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	31/10/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_017	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Topsoil strip with 360° excavator and front load dumper	-	NW	not used	Stuart Reilly	31/10/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_018	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Location shot of (04)	(04)	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	31/10/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_019	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Post-excavation shot of (04)	(04)	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	31/10/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	09
G2549_020	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Post-excavation shot of (04)	(04)	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	31/10/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_021	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Post-excavation shot of (04) showing sides and top of drain	(04)	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	31/10/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2549_022	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Topsoil strip with 2 excavators and dumper	(01)	NW	not used	Stuart Reilly	31/10/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_023	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Removal of demolition rubble during ground	(03)	W	not used	Stuart Reilly	31/10/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

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			reduction at entrance							
G2549_024	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Ground reduction for site road	(03) & (06)	N	not used	Stuart Reilly	31/10/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_025	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Natural exposed with road ground reduction	(05) & (06)	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	31/10/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_026	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Close-up of (06) within road section	(05) & (06)	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	31/10/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_027	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	West face of demolition material and subsoil	(03) & (05)	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	01/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_028	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Ground reduction for site road	(06)	N	not used	Stuart Reilly	01/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_029	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Deposit of (02) uncovered at southern limit of road excavation	(02)	S	not used	Stuart Reilly	01/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_030	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Northern edge of site road	(06)	SSW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	01/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_031	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Site road reduced to level onto (07)	(07)	SW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	01/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_032	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Post-ex of	(02), (08)	NNW	1x1m	Stuart	01/11/2018	Gwynedd	11

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
			remnants of brick building	& (09)			Reilly		Archaeological Trust	
G2549_033	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Post-ex of remnants of brick building	(02), (08) & (09)	SE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	01/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_034	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Close-up of bricks within (08)	(02), (08) & (09)	SE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	01/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_035	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Northwest face of (08) & (02)	(02), (08) & (09)	NW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	01/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	13
G2549_036	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Post-excavation of (08)	(02), (08) & (09)	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	01/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	12
G2549_037	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Post-excavation of (08)	(02), (08) & (09)	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	01/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_038	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Profile of hedge along eastern boundary		N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	12/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_039	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Length of hedge along eastern boundary		N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	12/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_040	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Work at Plot 07	(05)	NE	not used	Stuart Reilly	12/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_041	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Ground reduction Plots 1 to 6	(02)	W	not used	Stuart Reilly	12/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

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G2549_042	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Ground reduction Plots 1 to 6 (x2 excavators)	(02) and (05)	NE	not used	Stuart Reilly	12/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_043	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Ground reduction for haul road	(06) and (02)	N	not used	Stuart Reilly	12/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_044	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Most of Plots 1 to 6 cleared of subsoil	(06)	SSW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	12/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_045	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Post -excavation shot of Plots 1 to 6	(02) and (06)	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	12/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	02
G2549_046	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Post -excavation shot of Plots 1 to 6	(02) and (06)	NW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	12/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_047	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Post -excavation shot of Plots 1 to 6	(06)	SW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	12/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_048	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Most of haul road cleared of subsoil	(05) and (06)	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	12/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_049	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Excavation of foundations for Plot 7	(05) and (06)	NE	not used	Stuart Reilly	13/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_050	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Corner of Plot 7 excavated	(05) and (06)	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	13/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_051	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Plot 7 post- excavation shot	(05) and (06)	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	13/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological	

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			and location						Trust	
G2549_052	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Plot 7 post- excavation shot and location	(05) and (06)	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	13/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_053	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Clearance of slop in preparation for compound		E	not used	Stuart Reilly	13/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_054	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Contractor compound after removal of topsoil		W	not used	Stuart Reilly	13/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_055	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Post-excavation shot of haul road (after removal of subsoil)	(05) and (06)	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	13/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_056	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Ground reduction of Plot 36	(01) and (06)	S	not used	Stuart Reilly	16/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_057	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	West facing section of topsoil, subsoil and natural in Plot 36	(01), (05) & (06)	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	16/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_058	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Plots 36-38 reduced to surface of natural	(06) and (10)	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	16/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_059	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Location of modern disturbance within Plots 36-39	(06) and (10)	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	16/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	14

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G2549_060	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Plots 36-38 reduced to surface of natural	(06) and (10)	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	16/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_061	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Post-excavation of Plots 36-40	(06)	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	19/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_062	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Post-excavation of Plots 36-40	(06)	NNE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	19/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_063	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Post-excavation of Plots 36-40	(06)	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	19/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_064	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Ground reduction plots 41-43	(05) & (06)	SW	not used	Stuart Reilly	23/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_065	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Depth of modern disturbance in plots 37 & 38	(10)	E	not used	Stuart Reilly	23/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	15
G2549_066	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Excavation of foundations for plots 35-37; modern disturbance in the foreground	(10)	N	not used	Stuart Reilly	23/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	16
G2549_067	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Plots 41-43 part reduced	(05) & (06)	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	23/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_068	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Post-excavation of plots 41-43;	(05) & (06)	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	26/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological	

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			reduced to natural						Trust	
G2549_069	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Ground reduction plot 45	(05) & (06)	S	not used	Stuart Reilly	26/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_070	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Excavation of footings for plot 44	(05) & (06)	SE	not used	Stuart Reilly	26/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_071	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Foundations of plot 44 excavated	(05) & (06)	SE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	26/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_072	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Close-up of footings at south east corner of plot 44	(05) & (06)	SE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	26/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_073	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Footings at north east corner of plot 44	(05) & (06)	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	26/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_074	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Post-ex, ground reduction at plot 45	(05) & (06)	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	26/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_075	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Ground reduction of section of the haul road	(09)	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	26/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	03
G2549_076	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Topsoil strip plots 46 to 49	n/a	N	not used	Stuart Reilly	03/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	01
G2549_077	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Topsoil strip plots 46 to 49	n/a	W	not used	Stuart Reilly	03/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

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G2549_078	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Topsoil removed to reveal context (11)	(11)	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	03/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_079	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Depth of topsoil over context (11)	(11)	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	03/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_080	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Reduction of plots 46 to 49	n/a	N	not used	Stuart Reilly	03/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_081	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Post-excavation of plots 48 and 49 (excavation to lower plots 46 and 47 in the background)	(06)	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	04/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_082	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Site road adjacent to plots 49 and 50 stripped of topsoil and subsoil	(06)	SW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	04/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_083	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Topsoil strip in vicinity of plots 51 and 52	(11) and (12)	NW	not used	Stuart Reilly	04/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_084	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Area stripped of topsoil by end of 04/01/2019; approximately plots 50 to 52	(11) and (12)	SE	not used	Stuart Reilly	04/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_085	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Topsoil strip with excavator and	(11) and (12)	E	not used	Stuart Reilly	09/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological	04

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			dumper, of first field in the vicinity of Plots 50/51						Trust	
G2549_086	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Topsoils strip along the southern limit of the current phase of works	(11)	E	not used	Stuart Reilly	09/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_087	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Ground reduction (removal of subsoil) in Plot 51	(11) and (12)	NW	not used	Stuart Reilly	09/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_088	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Ground reduction of Plot 52	(11) and (12)	NW	not used	Stuart Reilly	09/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_089	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Subsoil removed along length of Plots 51-53	(12)	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	09/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_090	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Subsoil removed at Plots 52 and 53	(12)	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	09/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_091	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Example of stone field drain cutting (12); Plot 52	(12)	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	10/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_092	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Removal of subsoil (11) to level of natural (12) between Plots 50 and 51	(11) and (12)	NE	not used	Stuart Reilly	10/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_093	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Removal of subsoil	(05) and	NE	not used	Stuart	10/01/2019	Gwynedd	

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			(05) to level of natural (06) at Plots 34/35	(06)			Reilly		Archaeological Trust	
G2549_094	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Post-ex of house plots 32-35 and removal of subsoil	(06)	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	10/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_095	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Removal of subsoil over approximate house plots 31-35 and adjacent road	(06) and (12)	S	not used	Stuart Reilly	10/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_096	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Example of stone filled field drains Plots 30-31	(12)	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	11/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_097	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Drains and area stripped of subsoil; plots 30-31	(12)	NE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	11/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	05
G2549_098	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	House plots (approximate area) 29-31 stripped of topsoil and subsoil	(12)	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	11/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_099	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Approximate house plots 54-57 and associated roads after subsoil strip	(12)	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	11/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_100	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Approximate house plots 54-57	(12)	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	11/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological	

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			and associated roads after subsoil strip						Trust	
G2549_101	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	General view across site of area stripped by end of 11/01/19	(12)	SE	not used	Stuart Reilly	11/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_102	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Plots (approximately) 26-28 after removal of subsoil	(12)	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	11/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_103	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Striping topsoil along route of the haul road	(12)	N	not used	Stuart Reilly	06/02/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_104	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Haul road (western edge) reduced to clay with stone field drains	(12)	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/02/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_105	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Topsoil and subsoil strip along eastern edge of spoil heaps	(12)	N	not used	Stuart Reilly	06/02/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_106	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Area stripped along eastern edge of spoil heaps	(12)	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/02/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_107	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Haul road stripped	(12)	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	06/02/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological	

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									Trust	
G2549_108	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Area stripped of top/subsoil by end of 06.02.19	(12)	SE	not used	Stuart Reilly	06/02/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_109	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Pre-ex shot of small area to be trenched - 4.5mx4.5m		SSW	1x1m	Ken Owen	05/03/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_110	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Pre-ex shot of small area to be trenched - 4.5mx4.5m		SSW	1x1m	Ken Owen	05/03/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_111	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Working shot showing demolition within trench		SSW	not used	Ken Owen	05/03/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_112	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Wall/Land Drain		S	1x1m	Ken Owen	05/03/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_113	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Wall/Land Drain		W	1x1m	Ken Owen	05/03/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_114	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Wall/Land Drain		W	1x1m	Ken Owen	05/03/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_115	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Working shot showing demolition within trench		SW	not used	Ken Owen	05/03/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

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G2549_116	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Natural clay exposed at depth of 1.2m		S	1x1m	Ken Owen	05/03/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_117	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Natural clay exposed at depth of 1.2m		WNW	1x1m	Ken Owen	05/03/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_118	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Natural clay exposed at depth of 1.2m		NNE	1x1m	Ken Owen	05/03/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_119	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	General view of excavation of water pipe past PRN 31884	PRN 31884	SW	-	Carol Ryan Young	20/06/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_120	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	General view of excavation of water pipe past PRN 31884	PRN 31884	S	-	Carol Ryan Young	20/06/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_121	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Kerb next to PRN 31884	PRN 31884, [13]	W	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	20/06/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_122	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Kerb next to PRN 31884	PRN 31884, [13]	N	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	20/06/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	18
G2549_123	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Kerb next to PRN 31884	PRN 31884, [13]	N	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	20/06/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_124	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Kerb next to PRN 31884	PRN 31884, [13]	E	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	20/06/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	17

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G2549_125	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Completed trench past PRN 31884	PRN 31884	S	-	Carol Ryan Young	21/06/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_126	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Completed trench past PRN 31884	PRN 31884	S	-	Carol Ryan Young	21/06/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_127	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Completed trench past PRN 31884	PRN 31884	S	-	Carol Ryan Young	21/06/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_128	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Remnants of field boundary viewed across width of the site	PRN 31870, [14]	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	18/09/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	19
G2549_129	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Collection of field stones that comprised the field boundary	PRN 31870, [14]	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	18/09/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_130	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Largest visible stone (close to western limit of boundary) of field boundary	PRN 31870, [14]	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	18/09/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	20
G2549_131	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Remnants of field boundary viewed across width of the site	PRN 31870, [14]	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	18/09/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_132	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Field boundary in relation to eatsern development	PRN 31870, [14]	NWW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	18/09/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

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			boundary and area stripped							
G2549_133	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Removal of field boundary by excavator	PRN 31870, [14]	E	not used	Stuart Reilly	18/09/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_134	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Removal of field boundary by excavator	PRN 31870, [14]	E	not used	Stuart Reilly	18/09/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	21
G2549_135	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Field after removal of boundary showing remnants of timber posts and basal stones	PRN 31870, [14]	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	18/09/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_136	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Post-ex view of location of field boundary	PRN 31870, [14]	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	18/09/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	22
G2549_137	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Area currently being topsoil stripped	(05 & (12)	SE	not used	Stuart Reilly	18/09/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_138	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Limit of current works	(01)	SW	not used	Stuart Reilly	18/09/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_139	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Area de-turfed	(01)	SW	not used	Stuart Reilly	18/09/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_140	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Gap between site work boundary and eastern field		SE	not used	Stuart Reilly	18/09/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

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			boundary							
G2549_141	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Current southern edge of site and boundary, with Plot 79		W	not used	Stuart Reilly	13/12/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_142	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	General view of topsoil stripping		ENE	not used	Robert Evans	17/12/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_143	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Representative section through the topsoil		N	1 x 1m	Robert Evans	17/12/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_144	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	General view of one strip width onto the glacial boulder clay		E	1 x 1m	Robert Evans	17/12/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_145	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Plan view of boulder clay natural showing small-medium rounded and subangular stone inclusions		E	1 x 1m	Robert Evans	17/12/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_146	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	General working shot showing machine stripping		E by NE	not used	Robert Evans	17/12/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_147	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	General view of stripped area with the work two-thirds completed		WNW	not used	Robert Evans	17/12/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

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G2549_148	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	General view of clearance Cairn	PRN 31882	E	1 x 1m	Robert Evans	17/12/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	23
G2549_149	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	General view of clearance Cairn	PRN 31882	S	1 x 1m	Robert Evans	17/12/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_150	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	General view of topsoil stripping		SE	not used	Robert Evans	17/12/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_151	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	General view of topsoil stripping		S	1 x 1m	Robert Evans	18/12/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_152	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Working shot showing the clearance of SW corner area of strip		E	not used	Robert Evans	18/12/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_153	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	General view of the southern stripped area post-clearance		SW	1 x 1m	Robert Evans	18/12/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	26
G2549_154	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	General view of the machine starting excavation at the clearance Cairn	PRN 31882	NNW	not used	Robert Evans	18/12/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_155	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	General view of the machine starting	PRN 31882	NNW	1 x 1m	Robert Evans	18/12/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

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			excavation at the clearance Cairn							
G2549_156	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	As above, but with the story board	PRN 31882	NNW	1 x 1m	Robert Evans	18/12/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_157	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	Evidence of 'in- situ' burning adjacent to the clearance cairn	PRN 31882	NW	1 x 1m	Robert Evans	18/12/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_158	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	General view of the removal of stones from the top of the cairn	PRN 31882	N	not used	Robert Evans	18/12/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_159	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	View of part cleared cairn, showing modern brick and concrete rubble within the stone pile	PRN 31882	N by NW	1 x 1m	Robert Evans	18/12/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_160	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	View of part cleared cairn, showing modern brick and concrete rubble within the stone pile	PRN 31882	ENE	1 x 1m	Robert Evans	18/12/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	24
G2549_161	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	View of rubble remnant of field clearance Cairn	PRN 31882	NW	1 x 1m	Robert Evans	18/12/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_162	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	General view of	PRN	S	1 x 1m	Robert	18/12/2019	Gwynedd	25

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			stripped area where cairn 31882 was formerly located	31882			Evans		Archaeological Trust	
G2549_163	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	General view of haul road from the south of the clearance cairn		S	not used	Robert Evans	18/12/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2549_164	Pinewood_Conwy	Watching_Brief	General view of haul road from the south of the clearance cairn		S	not used	Robert Evans	18/12/2019	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

