

MIN Y PORTH, FFORDD BANGOR/BANGOR ROAD, CONWY

Cofnodi Adeiladu a Briff Gwyllo Archeolegol /
Building Recording and Archaeological Watching Brief



Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

MIN Y PORTH, FFORDD BANGOR/ BANGOR ROAD, CONWY

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Wedi'i baratoi ar gyfer / Prepared for: Mark Stogdon & Tony Lewis

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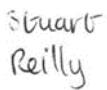
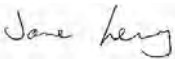


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Cyhoeddwyd gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth,
Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT

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Cadeirydd / Chair 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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	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Authors	Stuart Reilly and Jane Kenney	 	31/08/2023
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Revision History			
Rev No.	Summary of Changes	Ref Section	Purpose of Issue
01	Replaced background of Figure 06 to Drawing No. AL-3141-09/21-PL01B	Figure 06	Client approval
	Updated references to Figures in body text	3.1 3.2.1 3.2.3	Client approval
02	Addition of watching brief to the report		Full and final report

FIGURES

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Figure 02: Reproduction of Matthew Jones Architects Drawing No. AL-3141-09/21-SU02. Scale: As Shown.

Figure 03: Reproduction of Matthew Jones Architects Drawing No. AL-3141-09-21- PL01B. Scale: As Shown.

Figure 04: Reproduction of Second Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile Caernarvonshire County Series Map Sheets XIL.2, L.9, XLI.6 and LI.3. Published in 1900. Scale 1:1250@A4.

Figure 05: Reproduction of Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile Caernarvonshire County Series Map Sheets XIL.2, L.9, XLI.6 and LI.3. published in 1913. Scale 1:1250@A4.

Figure 06: Reproduction of Matthew Jones Architects Drawing No. AL-3141-09/21-PL01B & Exterior Photo Location Plan.

Figure 07: Reproduction of Matthew Jones Architects Drawing Nos. AL-3141-09/21-SU02 & Interior Photo Location Plan.

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Figure 11: SE through garden soil deposits and wall (07). Scale: 1:20.

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CRYNODEB ANNHECHNEGOL

Comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd gan Mark Stogdon a Tony Lewis i gynnal arolwg ffotograffig cyn gwneud newidiadau allanol i eiddo ym Min y Porth, Ffordd Bangor, Conwy. Cynhaliwyd yr arolwg ffotograffig cyn y gwaith galluogi i gofnodi manylion yr eiddo preswyl a'i dir fel ag y mae ar hyn o bryd. Mae'r eiddo yn dŷ ar wahân o ddiwedd y 19eg ganrif (Mudiad Celf a Chrefft). Mae manylion pensaernïol allanol gwreiddiol y tŷ wedi'u cadw i raddau helaeth ond ychydig o fanylion gwreiddiol yn gysylltiedig â'r Mudiad Celf a Chrefft Fictoraidd a gadwyd o fewn llawr gwaelod mewnol yr eiddo.

Gwnaed briff gwylio archeolegol hefyd ar y sylfeini. Datgelodd hyn ddyfnder sylweddol o hen bridd aredig dros ran helaeth o'r plot, gan awgrymu caeau cyn y 19eg ganrif. Cofnodwyd sylfeini waliau ffin ar gyfer tŷ'r 19eg ganrif, a dwy nodwedd, nad oedd digon i'w gweld yn sicr o'u natur a'u swyddogaeth. Roedd y rhain yn sianel neu bwl posibl ac yn sylfaen wal neu'n teras wedi'i lenwi. Ni ellid dyddio'r rhain ond efallai y byddant yn dyddio o ddechrau'r 19eg ganrif. Ni chafwyd hyd i unrhyw ddarganfyddiadau sylweddol.

Cynhaliwyd yr arolwg ffotograffig ar 15 Chwefror 2023 a'r briff gwylio rhwng 31 Gorffennaf a 1 Awst 2023.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Mark Stogdon & Tony Lewis to undertake a photographic survey prior to external alterations to a property at Min y Porth, Bangor Road, Conwy. The photographic survey was undertaken in advance of the enabling works to record details of the residential property and its grounds as it currently existed. The property is a late 19th century (Arts & Craft Movement) detached house. The original, external architectural details of the house have been largely retained but there were few original details associated with the Victorian Arts and Craft Movement retained within the interior, ground floor of the property.

An archaeological watching brief was also carried out on the groundworks. This revealed a significant depth of relict ploughsoil over much of the plot, suggesting fields prior to the 19th century. The foundations of boundary walls for the 19th century house were recorded, and two features, which were not sufficiently seen to be sure of their nature and function. These were a possible channel or pit and a wall foundation or infilled terrace. They could not be dated but might date from the earlier 19th century. No significant finds were recovered.

The photographic survey was carried out on 15th February 2023 and the watching brief between 31st July and 1st August 2023.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by *Mark Stogdon & Tony Lewis* to undertake a photographic survey and archaeological watching brief prior to external alterations to a property at Min y Porth, Bangor Road, Conwy LL32 8NG (NGR SH77947760; cf. Figure 01). The property is a detached two storey structure as detailed on Matthew Jones Architects Drawing No. AL-3141-09/21-SU02 (Figure 02). The development will include the demolition of a rear lean-to extension and replacement with a new single storey wraparound extension, as well as new windows, new rear dormer window, hard landscaping and general external and internal alterations, as detailed on Matthew Jones Architects Drawing No. AL-3141-09-21-PL01B (Figure 03). The planning application number is 0/49552, with the archaeological requirements detailed in conditions 4 and 5.

Enabling works for the redevelopment commenced 16th February 2023 with construction work commencing on 31st July 2023. The photographic survey was undertaken on 15th February 2023 ahead of the enabling works and provided a full visual record of the site. The archaeological watching brief took place during the excavation of the foundation trenches for the building on 31st July and 1st August 2023.

The photographic survey and watching brief were monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) and undertaken in accordance with an approved written scheme of investigation (Appendix I). In line with the GAT 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, 2022). The GAT HER Event Primary Reference Number is **46290**. The building record and watching brief were planned, managed and undertaken by GAT in accordance with the following standards and guidance:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022);
- Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015).
- Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service Requirements for General Photographic Survey of Buildings, July 2011
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);

- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015);
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020); and
- Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England, 2016).

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 (Cert. No. 74180/A/0001/UK/En) and a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives are to:

- Complete a photographic record of the property at Min y Porth sufficient to provide a very full visual record, but without a written or drawn survey at a comparable level of detail.
- Establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified during the watching brief and assess their implications for understanding the historical development of the building; to place the results in context (if applicable), with reference made to *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Version 03, Final Refresh Document* (March 2017), and, if no additional archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.

1.2 Acknowledgements

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

- *Client:* Mark Stogdon & Tony Lewis;
- *Site managers:* MAS Construction Projects Ltd;
- *Contractor:* DG Construction;

- *GAPS*: Tom Fildes; and
- *GAT Staff*: John Roberts, Stuart Reilly and Jane Kenney.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

The property at Min y Porth was not previously registered within the regional Historic Environment Record, but it has been allocated GATHER PRN¹ 100,527 as part of this project. The property does not have a statutory designation (e.g., listed status). It is located c.20m northwest of the thirteenth century town walls (Scheduled Monument CN014), c.400m northwest of Conwy Castle (Scheduled Monument CN004) and is located outside of the Conwy Conservation Area (Figure 01).

2.2 Historic Background

Historic background taken from Davidson *et al.* 2009, Jones 2009 and Roberts 2010.

The first known settlement at Conwy dates from the establishment of a Cistercian monastery in c.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 moved to Aberconwy by 1192. The importance of the monastery grew under the patronage of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, who was buried there in 1240, and who kept a hall there for his use. The building of the castle and town were started in March 1283, within days of the arrival of King Edward I to the site. Construction was largely complete by 1287, although works continued into the 14th century. The quay at Conwy stretched along the east side of the town walls, along the west bank of the river Conwy. Access could be gained from the town through the town walls at two points: through the Lower Gate (Porth Isaf), which was a heavily defended twin towered gateway, and through the smaller, lesser defended Postern Gate. The quay was protected on the north by a spur wall which ran some 60m east from the north-east corner of the town walls and terminated in a round tower in the River Conwy. The wall was designed to act both as a breakwater and as a military defence. Severe flooding took place in about 1313 which caused damage to the town walls, so much of what is seen now probably post-dates this.

The port of Conwy in the late medieval period had its principal function as the import of essential goods, and its use as a fishing port. 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. The town within the walls also developed the substantially Victorian character that it has today, albeit with the survival of a number of

¹ Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record Primary Record Number

important medieval and later buildings. A new stone quay, lined with warehouses, storage units and a brick custom house, was built up to the river Conwy by *Provis* between 1831 and 1833. The buildings were mainly removed in 2008, but dwellings and the Liverpool Arms Public House remain along the north-eastern portion of town walls against the quay (Davidson *et al.* 2009; Jones 2009; Roberts 2010). The fishing industry remained significant from the quay up to the 1970s and is still present.

Min y Porth is situated adjacent to the Chester and Holyhead Railway, which was built in 1845, with this section of the line opened in 1846. The chief engineer was Robert Stephenson. Just next to Min y Porth is the mouth of the Conwy tunnel, taking the railway under the town walls. The tunnel is a grade II listed building (reference number 87448). The listed building report describes the tunnel portal: “The portal is of snecked rock-faced stone across a deep cutting, with flanking battered buttresses. Above the round arch is a corbel table and parapet. The parapet has a saddleback coping of tooled stone. It is splayed to the S bank where a rectangular terminal pier has a rock-faced cap (partly overgrown at the time of survey). A similar pier is on the N side (but obscured by vegetation at the time of inspection)” (Historic Wales website).

2.3 Historic Mapping

Holland’s Map of Conwy of 1776 does not provide any detail of where Min y Porth is now located to inform on previous land use and occupation but does show the area as belonging to a “Miss Cottmor”. The 1848 Tithe Map does not provide details of specific properties but does provide information on land ownership and occupation, with the land that includes the location of Min y Porth occupied by an Edward Williams and owned by Lady Jane Silence Erskine. This plot (No. 21) was a narrow strip, originally part of plot No. 22, but separated from the rest of the field by the construction of the Chester and Holyhead Railway (Figure 13). These plots are part of a holding called Cae adnant. This area outside the town walls was under fields in 1848 and probably had been so since the medieval period.

The second and third edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series maps of the area (Sheets XIL.2, L.9, XLI.6 and LI.3; published in 1900 and 1913 respectively, cf. Figures 04 and 05), show a property matching the location and orientation of Min y Porth, with the minor difference to present being the lack of a rear extension and an outbuilding that is no longer present.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 Introduction

The photographic survey was undertaken in accordance with *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England, 2016) and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service *Requirements for General Photographic Survey of Buildings* (2011). The photographic survey provided a full visual record, but without a written or drawn survey at a comparable level of detail and included the exterior and interior of the building as detailed in Matthew Jones Architects Drawing No. AL-3141-09/21-SU02 (cf. Figures 02 & 07).

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, 2020). In this instance, the watching brief was monitoring for the presence of earlier structural activity and/or phasing. The property is located outside of the medieval core of Conwy and the expectation was that any encountered is more likely to be post-medieval in origin.

3.2 Photographic Record

3.2.1 *Photographic Record*

This included the following:

- General views of the building (in its wider setting).
- The building's external appearance, which included oblique views that showed all external elevations of the building, and gave an overall impression of its size, shape and immediate setting.
- The overall appearance of the principal rooms that will be affected by the renovation work, namely the sunroom and kitchen, as illustrated on Matthew Jones Architects Drawing No. AL-3141-09/21-SU02 (cf. Figure 07).
- External or internal details, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use, with scale where appropriate were taken.

- A photographic register detailing the photo number, the location and direction of each view, and the composition of the shot.
- Photograph locations and directions of view marked on plans. In this instance, Matthew Jones Architects Drawing Nos. AL-3141-09/21-PLO1B & AL-3141-09/21-SU02 (cf. Figures 06 & 07) were used.
- Photographs, where appropriate (i.e. not general shots) included a clearly visible, graduated metric scale.
- A total of 22 photographic images were taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D5100); the camera was set to maximum resolution (4928 × 3264; 16.2 effective megapixels) in RAW format and archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop. The archive reference numbers for the images were G2738_001 to G2738_022 (cf. Appendix II for the photographic metadata). The location and orientation of photographs taken were recorded on Matthew Jones Architects Drawing Nos. AL-3141-09/21-PLO1B & AL-3141-09/21-SU02 (cf. Figures 06 & 07).

3.2.2 *Written Record*

The Written Record comprised:

- The precise location of the building as an address and in the form of a National Grid reference.
- A note of any statutory designation (that is, listing, scheduling, Register of Historic Parks and Gardens, conservation area), where applicable. Information on statutory designations can be found on the CADW website. Non-statutory designations (local lists) may be added. The building is not listed and does not currently have a Primary Reference Number assigned by the regional Historic Environment Record.
- The date when the record was made, the name of the recorder and the location of the archive material.
- A summary statement: this described the building type and purpose, historically and at present, its materials and possible date, so far as these are apparent from a superficial inspection. The building was established in the mid-nineteenth century as a property and hotel and has retained this function throughout its history.

3.2.3 *Drawn Record*

The Drawn Record comprised:

- A plan showing the location and direction of view of each photograph. In this instance, the scaled plans detailed in Matthew Jones Architects Drawing Nos. AL-3141-09/21-PLO1B & AL-3141-09/21-SU02 (cf. Figures 06 & 07) were used for reference and as a base plan.

3.3 **Watching Brief**

3.3.1 *Fieldwork Methodology*

- The watching brief monitored the exterior foundation level construction works as far as the glacial horizon, archaeological horizon or limit of excavation, whichever is encountered first. This included the footprint of the wraparound extension and any other intrusive works, as based on Matthew Jones Architects Drawing No. AL-3141-09-21-PL01B (Figure 02).
- All attendances and photographs were recorded using GAT pro-formas. The records include stratigraphic depths and composition.
- Any encountered subsurface features were recorded on GAT pro-formas with detailed notations and were recorded photographically with an appropriate scale.
- A total of 41 photographic images were taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D3100); the camera was set to maximum resolution (4608 x 3072) in RAW format and archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop. The archive reference numbers for the images were G2738_023 to G2738_063 (cf. Appendix II for the photographic metadata).
- Any archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered were manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity. Features were recorded in section by sections drawings and photographs.
- Section drawings were made at scales of 1:10 and 1:20 using GAT permatrace.
- Features were located by measuring along the foundation trenches and recording them on the architect's plan.
- No significant artefacts were recovered.

3.4 Working Project Archive

Following the completion of the photographic survey and watching brief, a working project archive was created based on following task list;

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete.
2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Excel* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas.
3. Sections: all cross referenced and complete.
4. Plans: all cross referenced and complete.
5. Context register: quantified and register completed.

All relevant site archive data will be added to a digital project register specific to this project, which will be prepared in *Microsoft Excel*.

3.5 Selection Strategy & Data Management Plan

As stated in *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020), para. 3.3.1, “Project specifications, research designs or similar documents should include a project- specific Selection Strategy and a Data Management Plan. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists states that “(I)t is widely accepted that not all the records and materials collected or created during the course of an Archaeological Project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials constitute the Working Project Archive which will be subject to Selection, in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation” (<https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit>). The working project archive in this instance will comprise digital data including photographic data, documentation and written data, as well as paper records, including project pro-formas. The Data Management Plan will be stored on a project specific form in the GAT project database (format: *Microsoft Access*) and the Selection Strategy will be based on a GAT pro-forma (cf. Appendix III) that will be appended to the final report.

This working project archive data was processed as listed above. Information from these were used to compile the project report. The physical archive was stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Data Management Plan; the digital dataset will be stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Data Management Plan via a specific hyperlink. External datasets for the HER and RCAHMW are as defined in the dissemination strategy (Appendix III).

3.6 Reporting

The project report includes the following:

1. Front cover;
 2. Inner cover;
 3. Figures and Plates List;
 4. Non-technical summary (Welsh/English);
 5. Introduction;
 6. Methodology;
 7. Results;
 8. Conclusion
 9. Bibliography;
 10. Figures; inc.:
 - location plan;
 - location and orientation of images taken
 11. Plates; inc.
 - Illustrative examples from the Photographic Survey
 12. Appendix I (approved specification);
 13. Appendix II (Photographic metadata);
 14. Appendix III (Selection Strategy)
- Back cover.

3.7 Dissemination & Archiving

The following were applied to the dissemination and archiving of the report and digital dataset:

- A digital report was provided to *Mark Stogdon & Tony Lewis* and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (draft report then final report);
- A digital report was provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this will be submitted within six months of project completion, along with a digital dataset

comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset were submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 2).

- A digital report and digital archive dataset were provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset was prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and will include:
 - Photographic metadata (Excel);
 - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
 - Project Information form (Excel);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
 - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
 - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

4 RESULTS

4.1 Photographic Record

The photographic survey of Min y Porth, Bangor Road, Conwy was undertaken by Stuart Reilly, Senior Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust on the 15th February 2023, on an overcast, wet day. The house of Min y Porth has been allocated GATHER PRN² 100,527.

The residential property is located at the western edge of the historic core of Conwy, being immediately adjacent to the thirteenth century town walls (Scheduled Monument CN014) and the railway line. It is set at the junction of Bangor Road and Mount Pleasant (Plates 01 & 02). The property is a late 19th century (Arts & Craft Movement) detached house with high pitched cross-gabled roof, and aspects of Tudor Revival style. The roof of the house was covered in red tiles with terracotta ridge tiles that had decorative points at the gable ends and rafter tails visible at the eaves. The exterior walls were lightly pebble dashed and painted white, including the sunroom. The windows of the property were all white uPVC double glazed. The only obvious extension and change in the original footprint of the 19th century house was the sunroom at the rear, southwest elevation. The sunroom had a gently sloping red tiled roof, with three large skylights and two large windows in the southwest wall (Plates 03 – 05).

The house was accessed off Bangor Road via modern metal gates into a large pebble drive with a small, detached garage. The drive was flanked by low stone walls except next to the house where there was a wood panel fence set between concrete posts. The wooden fence separated a narrow 'L'-shaped garden along the northwestern and northeastern sides of the house, with an accompanying narrow path which consisted of concrete paving slabs (Plate 06). There was a small patio area between the drive and the sunroom and a narrow lawned garden with small mature deciduous trees that was separated from the house by a low stone wall (Plates 07 & 08). The proposed extension will enclose part of the northeastern end of this garden along with the associated low stone wall and the patio along with the garden at the northwestern side of the house.

The interior of the sunroom was painted white and was sparsely decorated (Plate 09). The southwestern wall of the sunroom had signs of damp within the plaster (Plate 10) and the floor was uneven. It was accessed via a white uPVC door from the patio at the northwestern side of the house. Access to the sunroom from the rest of the house was via a door from the kitchen.

² Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record Primary Record Number

The kitchen was also inspected as part of the photographic survey as it will also be modified as part of the proposed house extension. It was a narrow, rectangular in plan room with simple coving and was otherwise a fairly non-descript room with late 20th century fittings (Plate 11). Access to the kitchen from the interior of the house was via a hallway that also provided access to the living room and a stairwell to the first floor. The stairwell had an ornate banister that was painted and carpeted stairs (Plate 12).

Aside from the late 19th century house and 20th century extension, the sunroom, nothing of archaeological significance was noted associated with the property or within its grounds.

4.2 Watching Brief

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Jane Kenney, Senior Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust on 31st July and 1st August 2023. The watching brief was on the digging of foundation trenches for the new extension and took place after the demolition of the former sunroom (Plate 13, Figure 08).

The foundation trenches were generally 0.9m wide and 1.0m deep, but the trench adjacent to the road was 1.2m wide and 0.9m deep. The trenches in the eastern part of the site cut into natural boulder clay (Plate 14) but those in the western side of the site did not reach this or only just reached its surface and were mainly cut through relict garden or plough soil (Plate 15). Remains of boundary walls and other features were recorded.

The area was covered with up to 0.25m of dark grey loam, in places this was good stone-free garden soil (09) and elsewhere it was mixed with rubble (02). In the western part of the area this overlay a mid-grey-brown clayey silt mixed with a varying degree of rubble and rubbish, including slate fragments, mortar, cockle shells and a glass bottle ((10) and (16)). This appeared to be an earlier garden soil. In one section (Figure 11) a layer of brown clayey silt with occasional stones and a piece of slate (11) underlay layer (10) (Plate 16). This appeared to be a dump of material underlying the earlier garden soil. Over the western part of the site, underneath the garden soil layers, was a deposit of dark grey-brown, firm clayey silt with occasional stones (12) (Plate 17). This layer was up to 0.6m deep and merged into the boulder clay (06) below. It appears to be a much earlier buried soil, probably a ploughsoil, and probably of medieval date, though no finds were recovered from it to give an indication of the date.

In the eastern part of the site the natural boulder clay was just below the modern construction layers, but sloped down to the west, where it was just below the depth of the 1.0m deep foundation trenches. The boulder clay (06) was a yellow-brown silty clay with numerous large sub-rounded boulders. It was mottled with lenses of crushed shale.

Several features were cut through layer (12) and the boulder clay (06). The wall forming the south-west boundary of the property (01) was built within a steep-sided foundation cut [03]. Wall (01) was 0.66m wide at its base and built of unworked angular stone, very roughly coursed, with a hard very pale grey-brown mortar. Large sub-rounded boulders (up to 0.6m long) were used in the foundations. Part of this wall had been demolished for this project, but most remains upstanding (Plate 18). Wall (01) was joined by wall (07). This wall was recorded in the photographic survey but within the area of the extension had been demolished to ground level. Wall (07) was constructed in the steep-sided foundation trench [08], and was 0.5m wide (Plate 19, Figure 11). It was made of angular stones with a hard cream coloured mortar. Very large stones, some up to 1.0m long, were used in the foundations. Where the foundation trenches for the extension cut along the line of this wall the wall foundations were removed. This wall defined the land associated with the adjacent Chester and Holyhead Railway and the wall continues north-west, well beyond the current property, defining one side of what is now an area of woodland.

Running north-east from wall (07) was another wall of very similar character. This wall (13) was 0.5m wide and built in a foundation trench [14] (Plate 20). It was mortared with very large angular stones in the foundations. Many of these large stones appeared fresh and uneroded as if quarried stone and may have come from the digging of the railway cutting. Wall (13) had been demolished to ground level before the current owners bought the property and had been sealed under flags that formed the parking area. However, this wall is visible County Series maps as the north-western boundary to the property and was present by 1889.

These walls cut through the earlier garden soil ((10) and (16)) but the later garden soil and rubble ((02) and (09)) had built up against them. At the south-eastern end of the south-western foundation trench it could be seen that the trenches for walls (01) and (07) cut through an earlier feature (Figures 09 and 10). This feature had a straight, steep sided cut [05] running south-east to north-west and visible for about 4.5m within the trench. This cut was filled by large stones up to 0.5m long within a dark grey-brown clayey silt matrix (04) (Plate 21). The stones were mostly angular with some flat slabs. Some stones were laid fairly horizontally but they appeared fairly random. There were voids between some of the stones and no mortar evident. The near vertical side of cut [05] suggests that this was a foundation trench and (04) the foundations of a wall but the rather haphazard distribution of the stones and the lack of mortar may suggest that these were dumped stones. This feature was only seen in part of the width of the trench, so its character is difficult to determine. Feature [05]/(04) clearly continued under the boundary wall (01), so was earlier than the 19th century layout of this property. This feature has been allocated PRN 100,879.

A broad cut feature was seen running across the north-western foundation trench. This feature [19] was 2.6m wide and 1.0m deep (Plate 22, Figure 12). It had a near vertical western side, which had partially collapsed before it was backfilled leaving some of the side overhanging. The eastern side was more gradually sloping, and the base of the cut rounded. The base of this cut was filled by a dump (15) of loose, voided stones with no matrix between the stones, which were rounded and sub-rounded, up to 0.2m long. Above this were two layers of mixed yellowish and greyish brown silty clay with small stones ((17) and (18)). The lowest of these (18) had numerous shaley pieces, as well as other stones. The dense, clayey nature of these deposits had sealed the stones (15), preventing silt washing in and filling the voids between the stones. This feature has been allocated PRN 100,880.

It is assumed that feature [19] is a linear feature, such as a ditch or channel, but with such a small area visible it is possible that it could be part of a large pit. Feature [19] extending underneath wall (13), with the foundation cut [14] cutting through the fill of [19]. Feature [19] is therefore earlier than the late 19th century but no finds were recovered to suggest its actual date.

5 CONCLUSIONS

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by *Mark Stogdon & Tony Lewis* to undertake a photographic survey prior to external alterations to a property at Min y Porth, Bangor Road, Conwy and a watching brief during groundworks. The photographic survey was undertaken in advance of the enabling works to record details of the residential property and its grounds as it currently existed. The property is a late 19th century (Arts & Craft Movement) detached house, set within a small plot of land, to the immediate west of the thirteenth century town walls of Conwy and long the southern edge of the railway line. Observations made during the photographic survey include that the external, original architectural details of the house have been largely retained, aside from the presence of uPVC windows throughout the property and uPVC door at the rear off the kitchen. What was observed of the ground floor of the property, little original details associated with the Victorian Arts and Craft Movement have been retained, aside from the ornate banister for the stairwell and the front door (northeast elevation) might be of similar date or mid-20th century in date. Based on the architectural drawings, the extension will have minimal impact on the original core of the property and will remove the sunroom which should be beneficial.

The archaeological watching brief of the foundation trenches for the extension revealed a significant depth of relict ploughsoil over much of the plot. This probably indicates that the area was under fields prior to its development for a house in the 19th century. The 1848 tithe map confirms that this area was under fields in the early 19th century (Figure 13).

The foundations of boundary walls for the 19th century house were recorded (cf. Figure 04). Wall (07), which defined the edge of the land taken for the railway, had become a low garden wall before it was demolished for this project. Wall (13) was the original north-western boundary of the property. This has since been moved further north-west, including some of the narrow strip of land that is now wooded to be included in the property. This current north-western boundary is poorly built of a mix of stone and brick and is clearly a fairly recent addition.

The boundary walls cut through earlier features. One of these features [19] may have been a ditch or channel, though there were no water-deposited sediments in it, meaning that it cannot have been open and functioned as a drain or even as a stone-filled land drain. It could have been a large pit, but is unlikely to have functioned as a soak-away as there was no silt between the stones in the base, which would have washed in. It was not used to quarry clay as it did

not reach deep enough, only just reaching the natural clay. The function of this feature is therefore currently unknown, as is its date, apart from being earlier than the late 19th century.

There was also a similarly undated feature [05] cut by the boundary walls on the south-west side of the plot. This may have been a foundation for a wall but the poorly laid stone within it and the lack of mortar suggest that this might not be the case. The cut was continuing beyond the trench to the west, and so it is unlikely to be related to the outbuilding shown on the County Series maps (Figures 04 and 05). It is possible that it was related to the construction of the adjacent railway tunnel, with the stones providing a rough revetment or even backfilling an open terrace. The boundary walls are likely to have been built after work on the tunnel was completed, explaining why they were built over this feature.

Identifying the nature and function of large features, a small part of which are seen in foundation trenches is difficult and their presence can only be noted, so that they can perhaps be more fully investigated if further work takes place on the property in future.

6 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials
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11. Davidson, A., Roberts, J. and Jones, P. 2009 *Conwy Quay Redevelopment Programme. Archaeological Record and Watching Brief* Unpublished GAT Report No. 815.
12. Jones, M. 2009 *Conwy Quay Redevelopment Programme. Service Trench Watching Brief*, Unpublished GAT Report No. 832

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Historic Wales: <https://rcahmw.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/>

Welsh Tithe Maps, The National Library of Wales: <https://places.library.wales/home>

7 FIGURES AND PLATES

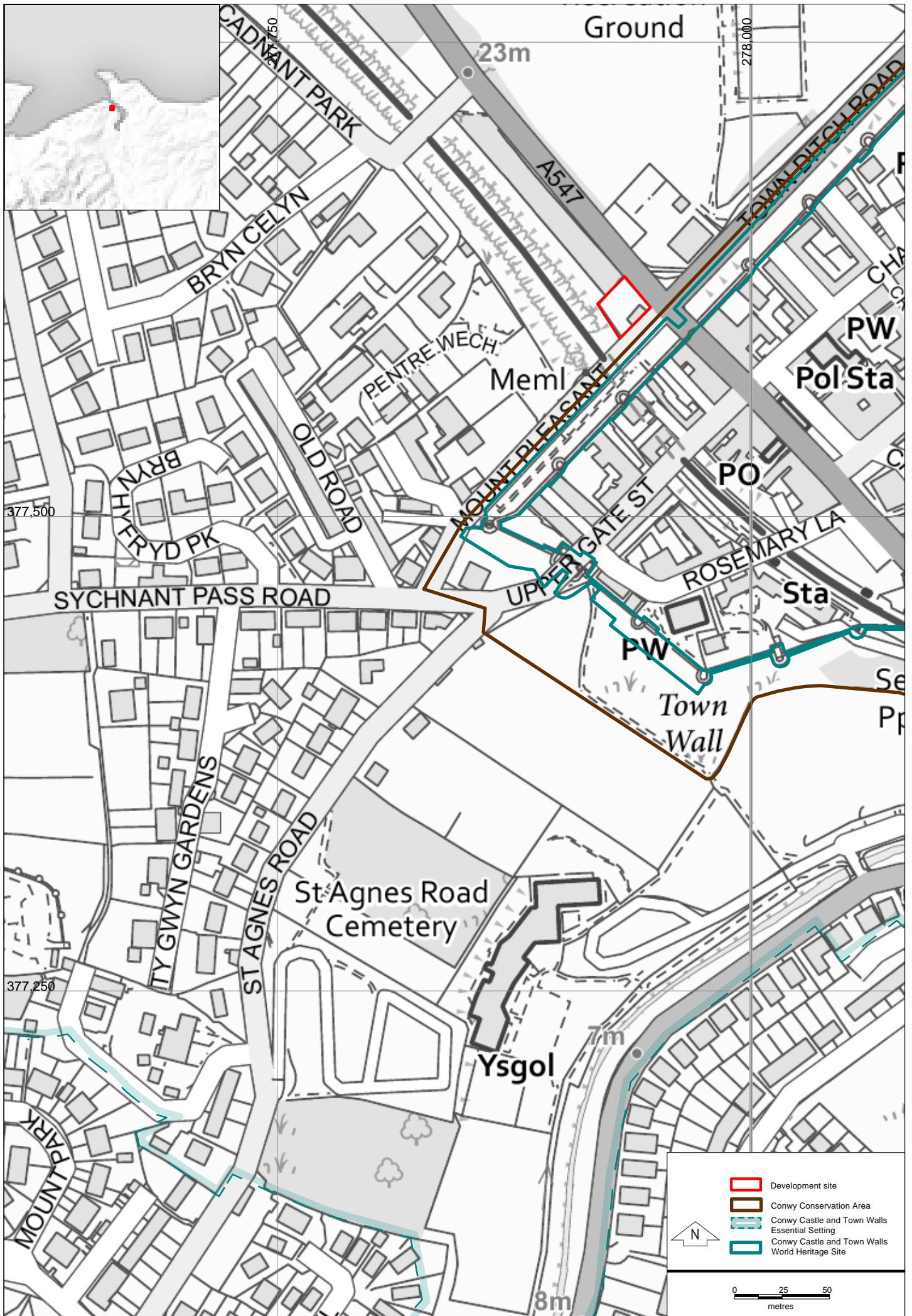


FIGURE 01 Site Location. Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map. Scale 1:2500@A4.

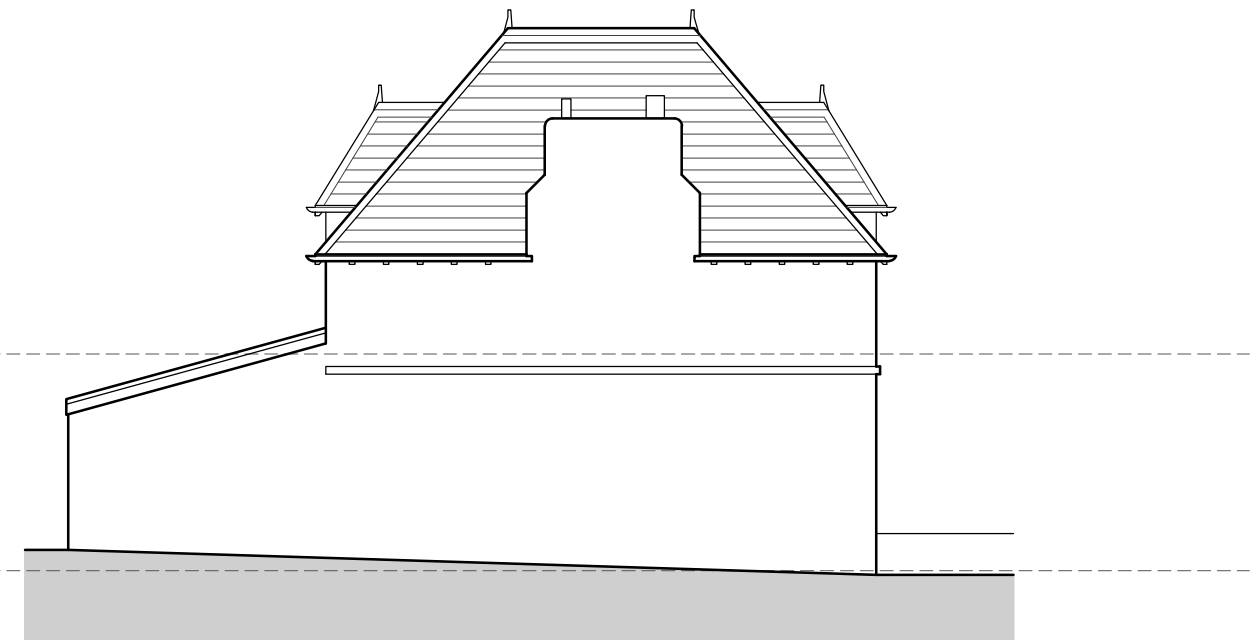
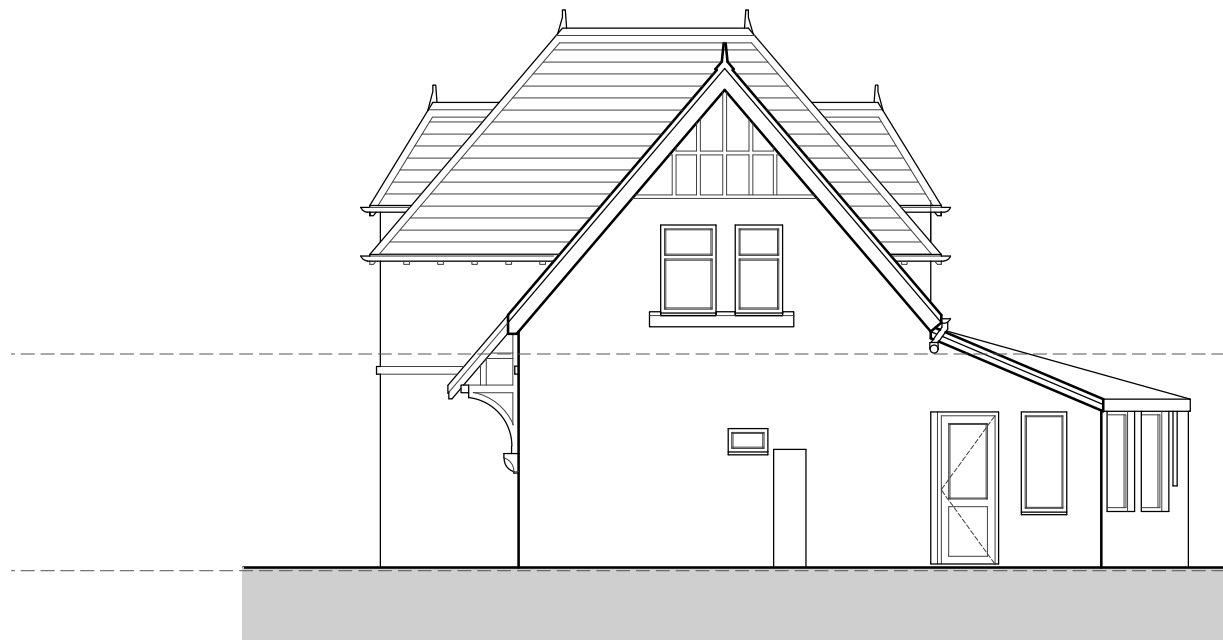


Figure 02: Reproduction of Matthew Jones Architects Drawing No. AL-3141-09/21-SU02. Scale: As Shown.

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1:100



PROJECT	MIN Y PORTH, BANGOR RD, CONWY	CLIENT	MR STOGDON & MR LEWIS
DRAWING TITLE	SURVEY - EXISTING FLOOR PLANS & SECTION		

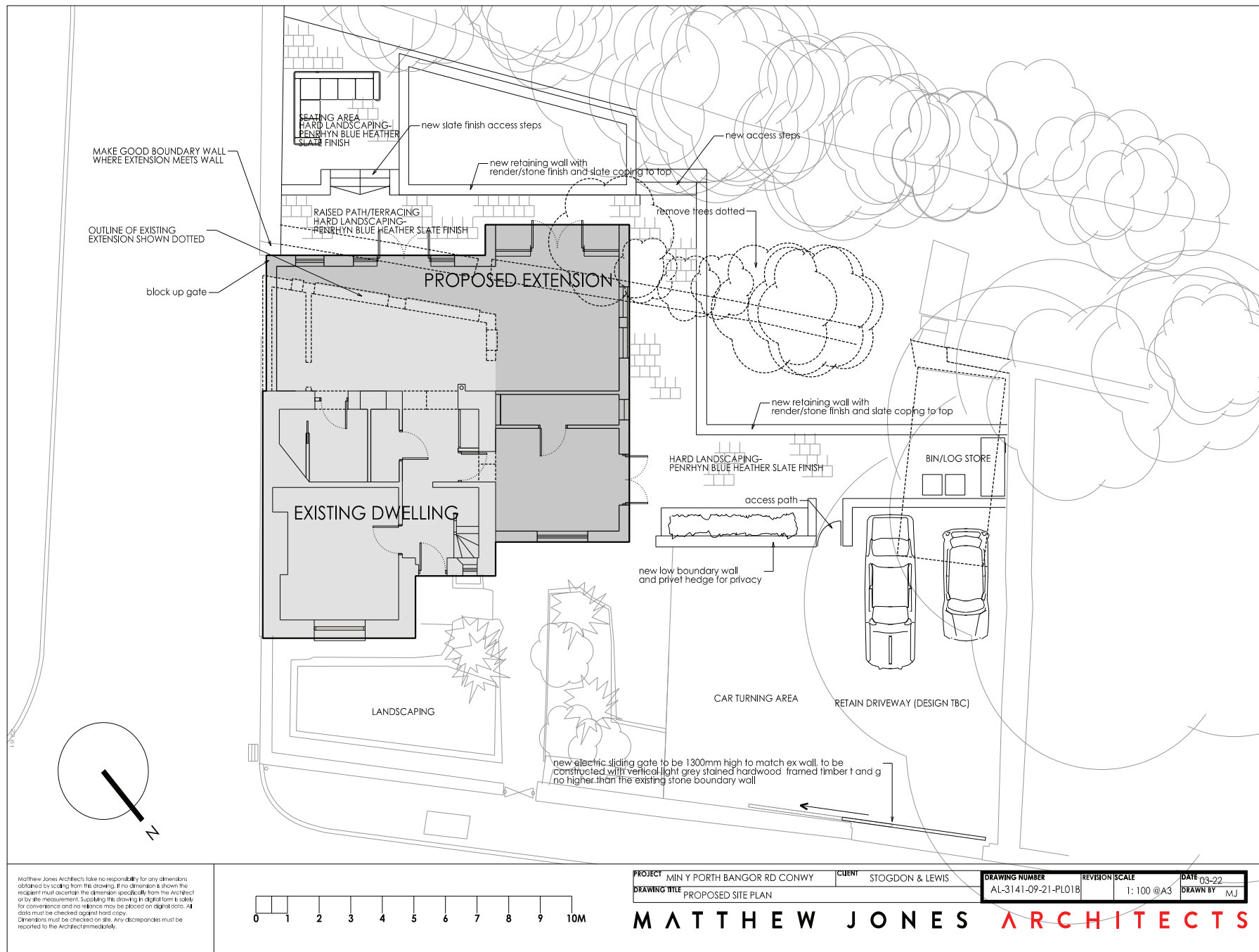
DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION	SCALE	DATE
AL-3141-09/21-SU02	...	1: 100@A3	OCT 2021

MATTHEW JONES ARCHITECTS

115 STATION ROAD DEGANWY CONWY LL31 9EJ

E:admin@matthewjonesarchitects.com **T:** 01492 583036

Figure 03: Reproduction of Matthew Jones Architects Drawing No. AL-3141-09-21- PL01B. Scale: As Shown



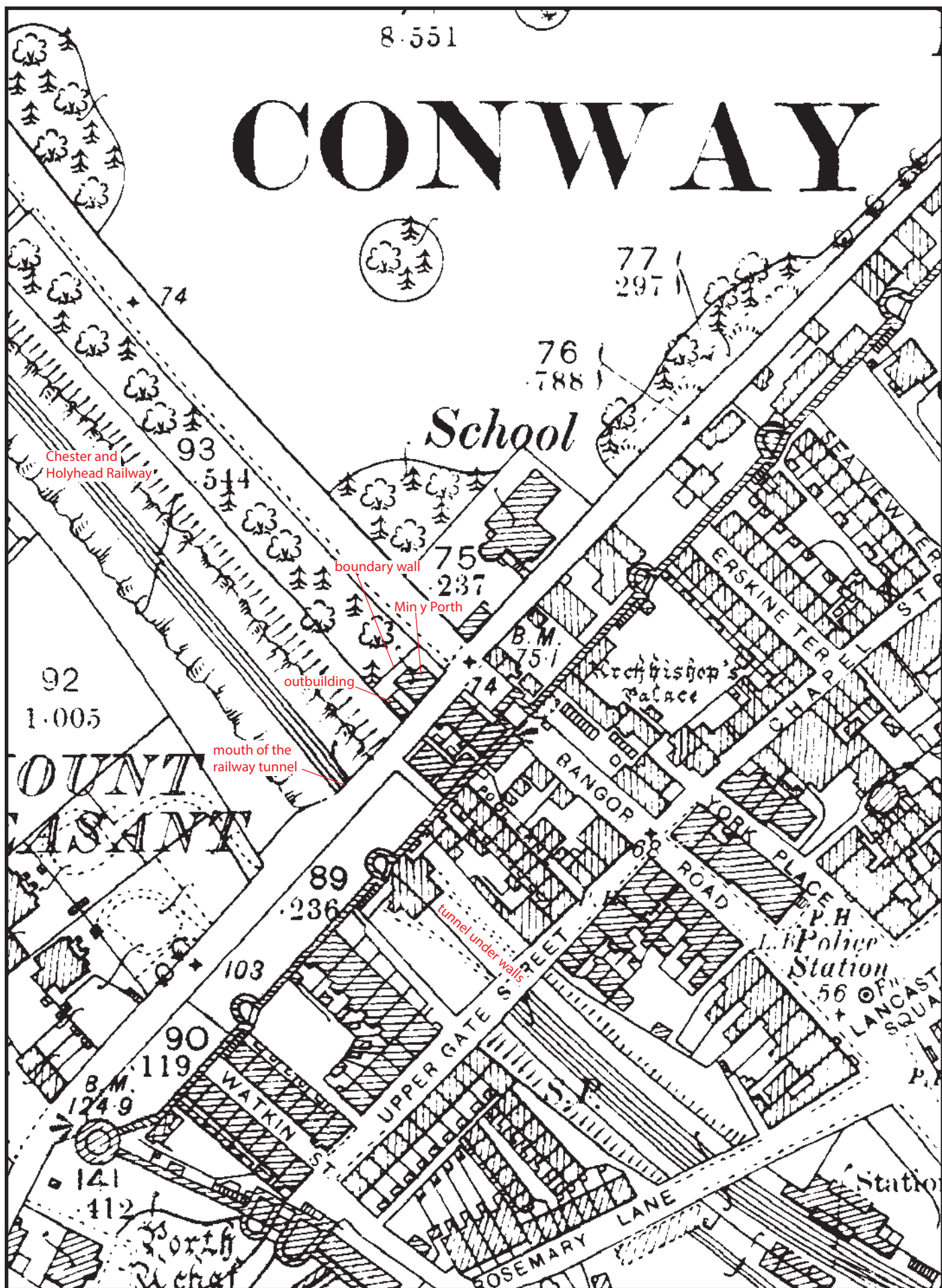


FIGURE 04 Reproduction of Second Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile Caernarvonshire County Series Map Sheets XIL.2, L.9, XLI.6 and LI.3. Published in 1900. Scale 1:1250@A4.

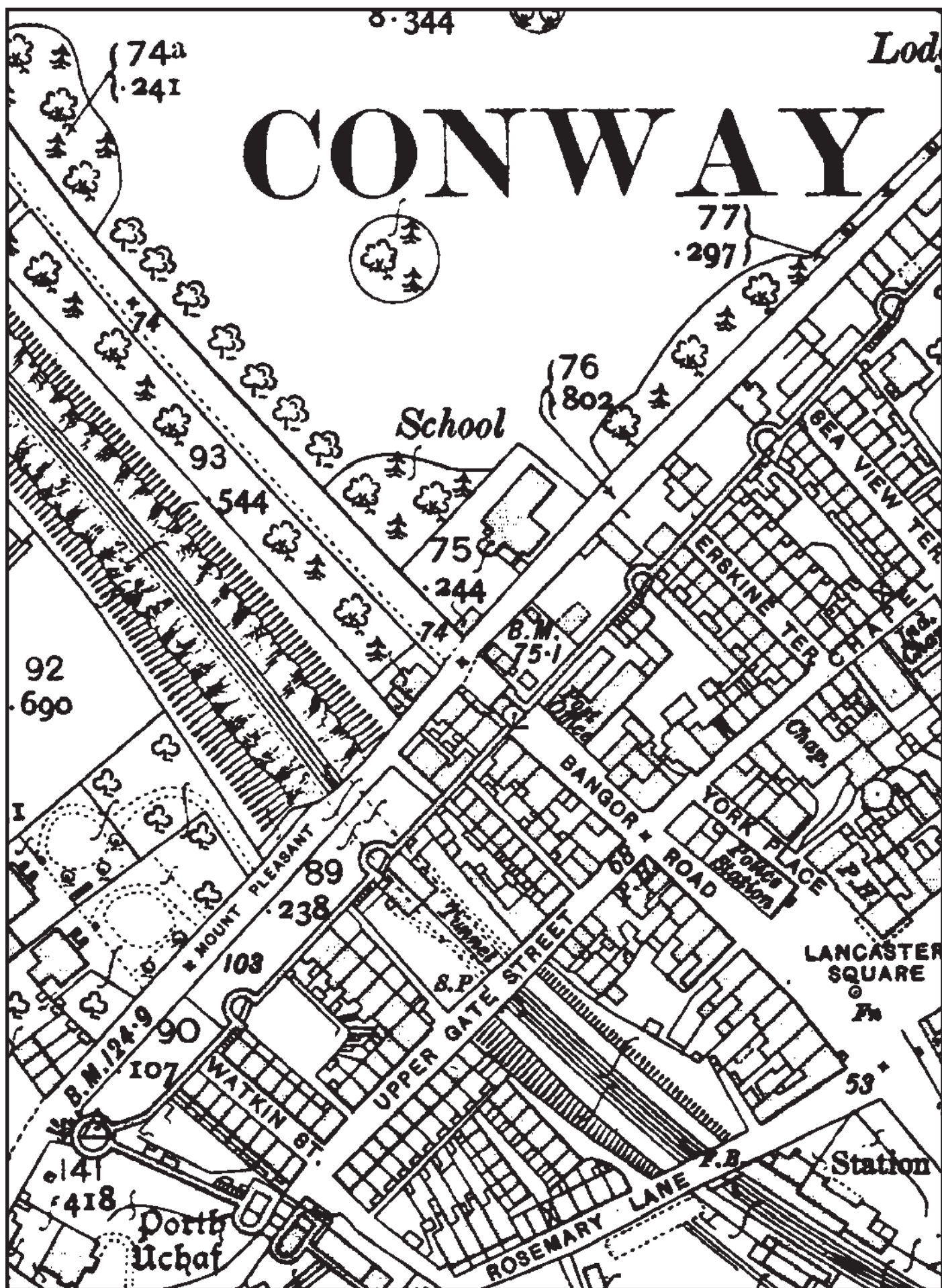


FIGURE 05 Reproduction of Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile Caernarvonshire County Series Map Sheets XII.2, L.9, XLI.6 and LI.3. Published in 1913. Scale 1:1250@A4.

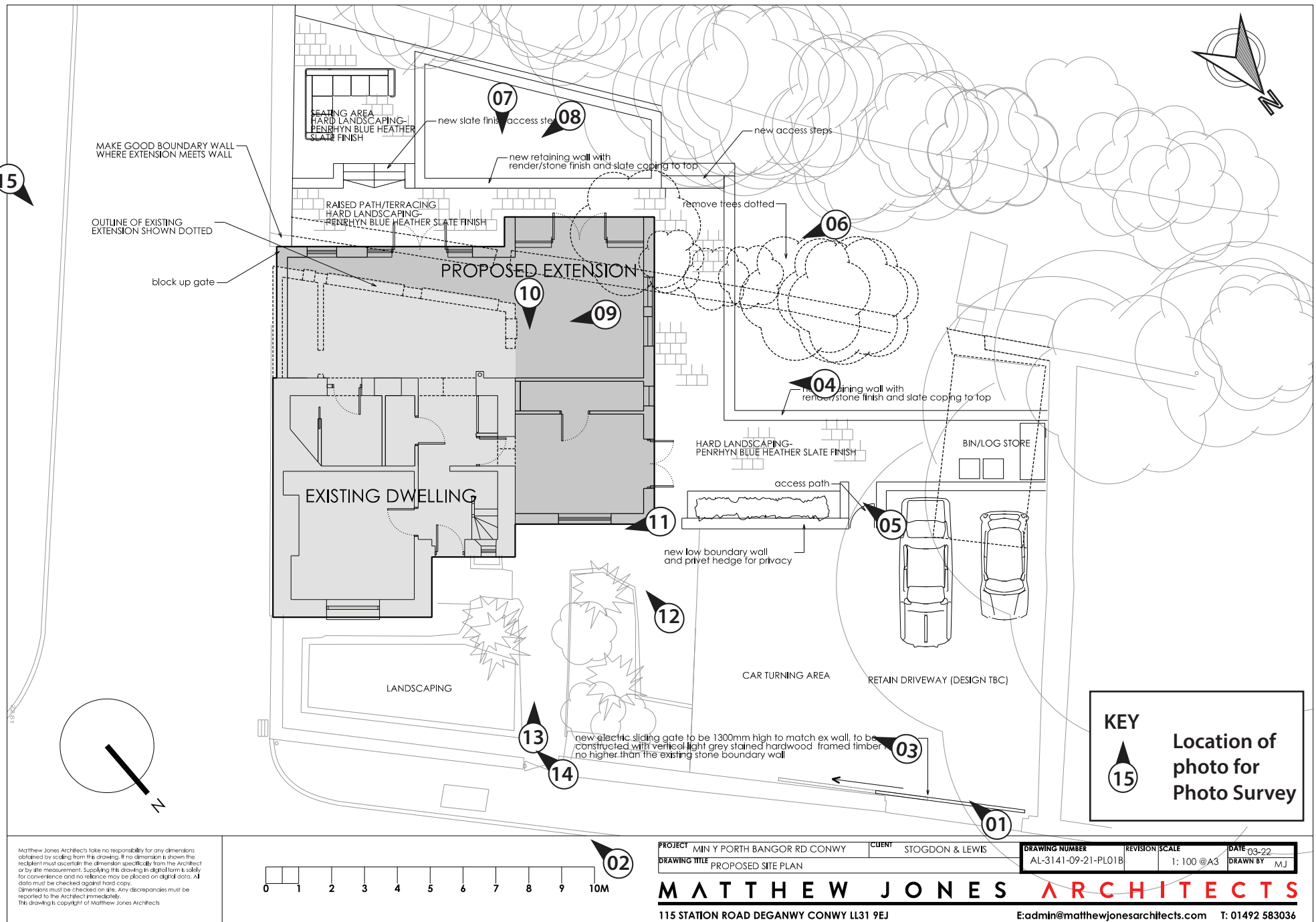
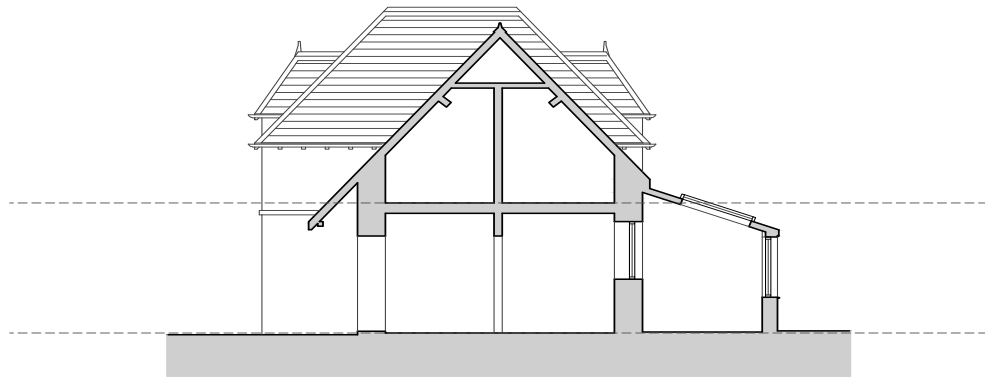
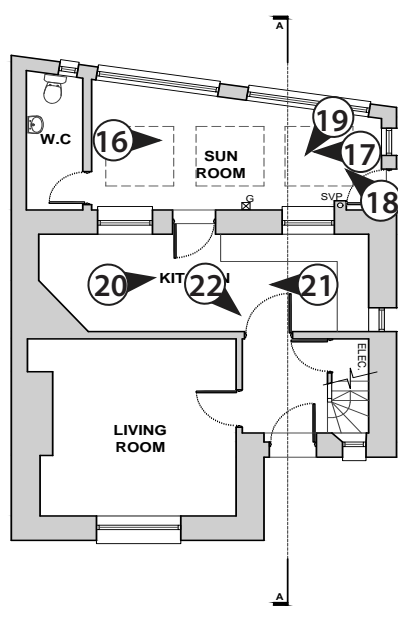


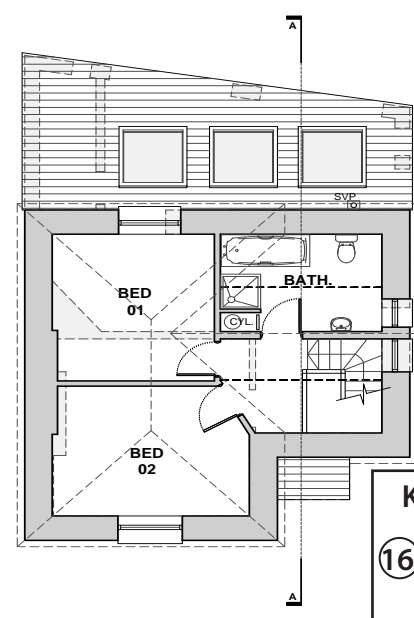
Figure 06: Reproduction of Matthew Jones Architects Drawing No. AL-3141-09/21-PL01B & Exterior Photo Location Plan.



EXISTING SECTION A-A



EXISTING GROUND FLOOR PLAN



EXISTING FIRST FLOOR PLAN

KEY

16 Location of photo for Photo Survey

Figure 07: Reproduction of Matthew Jones Architects Drawing Nos. AL-3141-09/21-SU02 & Interior Photo Location Plan.

<small>Matthew Jones Architects take no responsibility for any dimensions obtained by scaling from this drawing. If no dimension is shown the recipient must ascertain the dimension specifically from the Architect or by site measurement. Supplying this drawing in digital form is solely for convenience and no reliance may be placed on digital data. All data must be checked against hard copy. Dimensions must be checked on site. Any discrepancies must be reported to the Architect immediately. This drawing is copyright of Matthew Jones Architects</small>		PROJECT	MIN Y PORTH, BANGOR RD, CONWY	CLIENT	MR STODDON & MR LEWIS	DRAWING NUMBER	AL-3141-09/21-SU02	REVISION	...	SCALE	1: 100@A3	DATE	OCT 2021
		DRAWING TITLE		SURVEY - EXISTING FLOOR PLANS & SECTION									
		MATTHEW JONES ARCHITECTS											
115 STATION ROAD DEGANWY CONWY LL31 9EJ													
E:admin@matthewjonesarchitects.com T: 01492 583036													

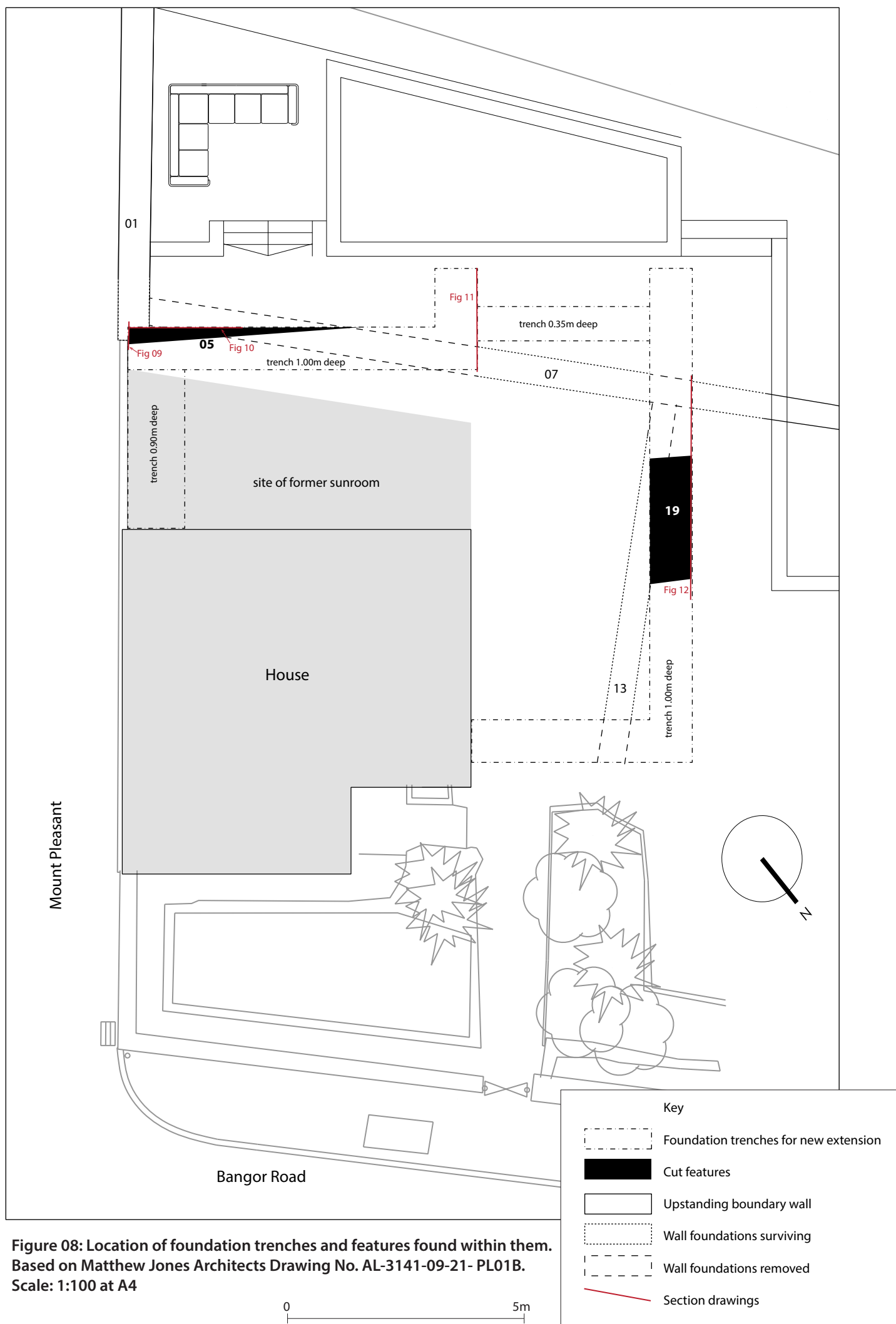
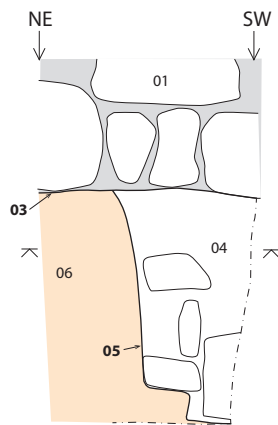


Figure 09: NW facing section under wall (01) showing cut [05].
Scale: 1:20.



0 1m

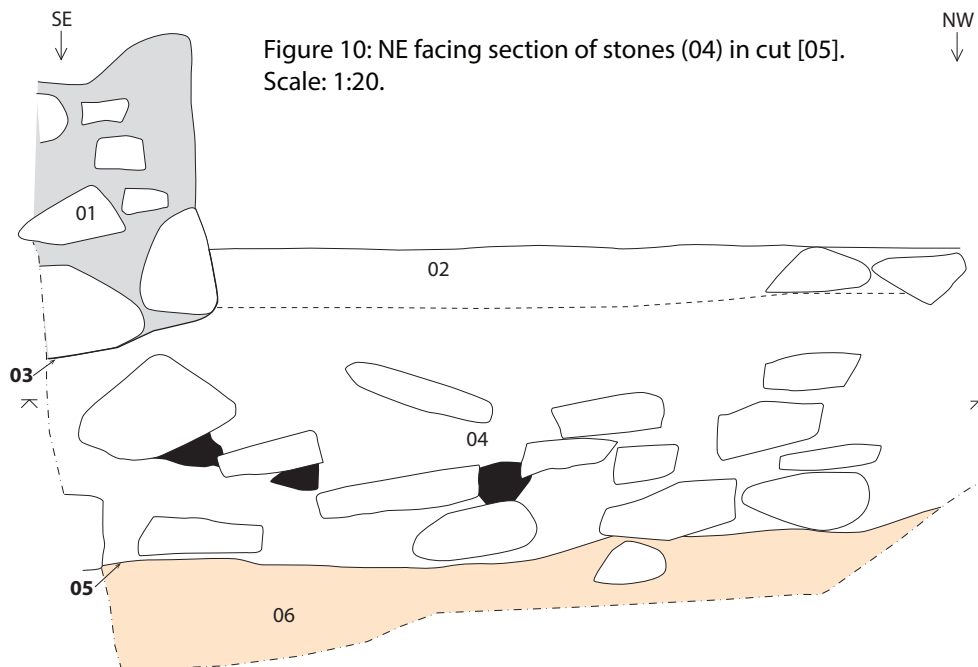
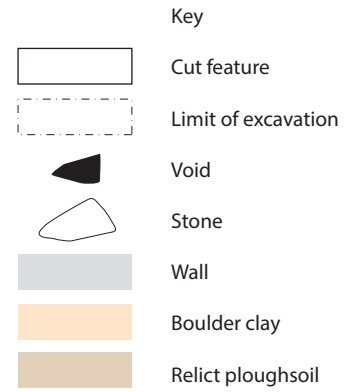
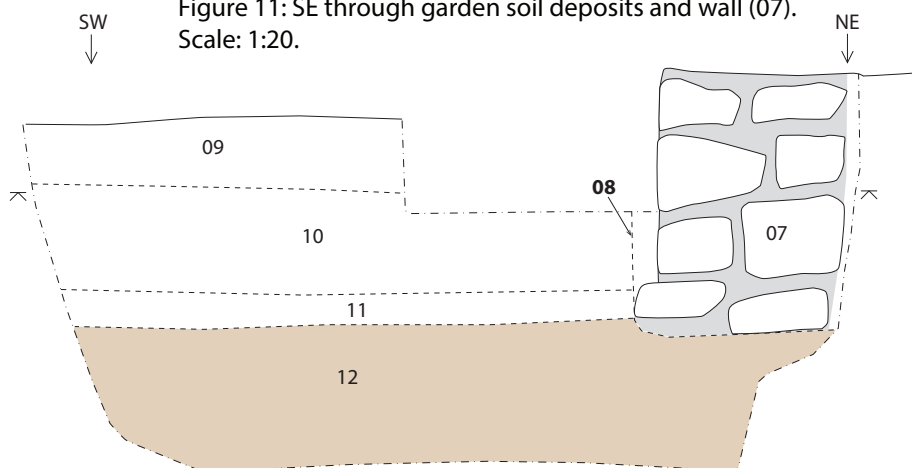


Figure 11: SE through garden soil deposits and wall (07).
Scale: 1:20.



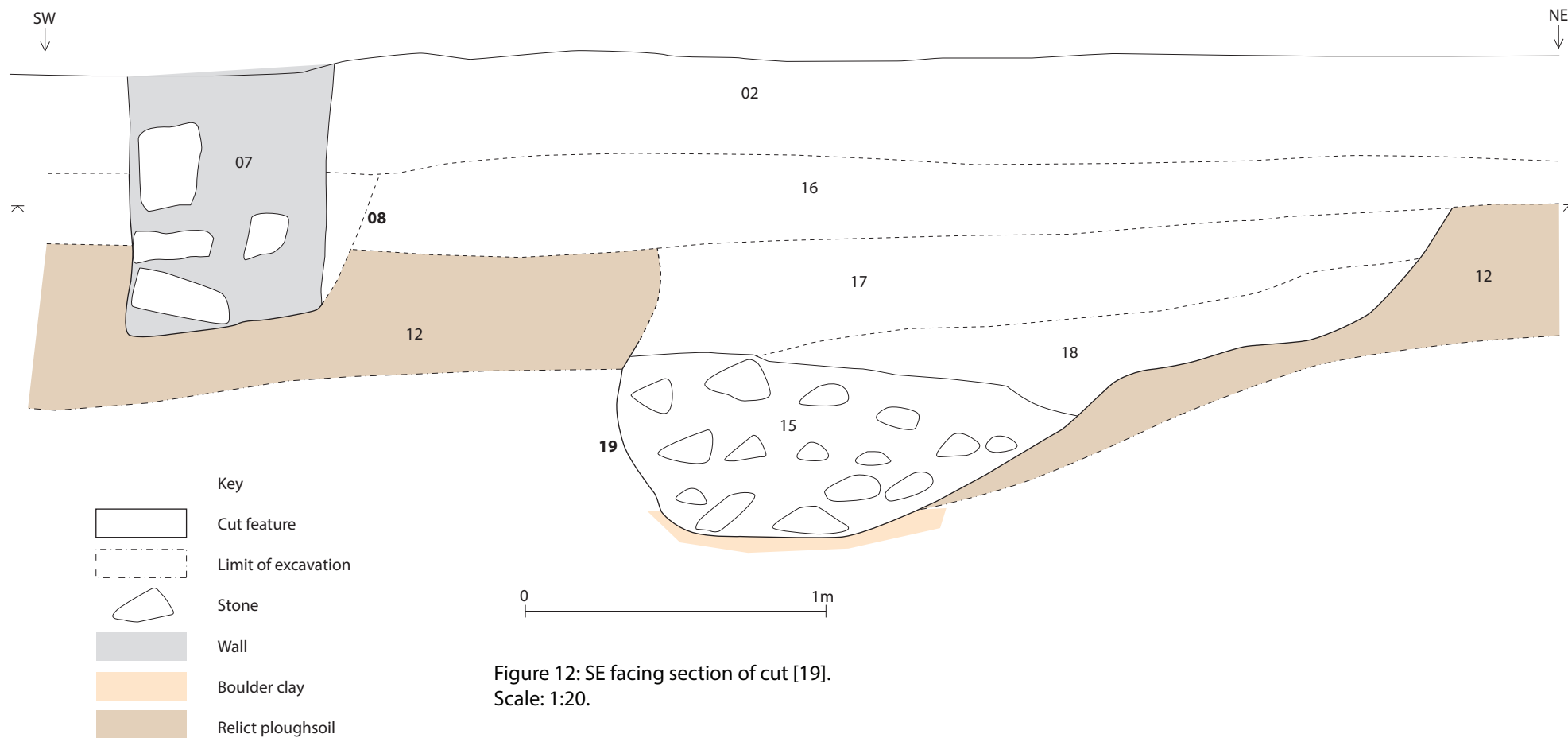


Figure 12: SE facing section of cut [19].
Scale: 1:20.



Figure 13: Part of Tithe Map of Conway parish in the County of Carnarvon (1848)
Welsh Tithe Maps, The National Library of Wales



Plate 01: Location of property in relation to town walls of Conwy; scale not used (archive reference: G2738_001).



Plate 02: Location of property off Bangor Road; scale not used (archive reference: G2738_002).



Plate 03: Northwest elevation of house with sunroom; scale 1x1m; (archive reference: G2738_004).



Plate 04: Southwest elevation of sunroom and rear of property from the garden; scale 1x1m; (archive reference: G2738_007).



Plate 05: Southeast elevation (Mount Pleasant) of property; scale not used (archive reference: G2738_015).



Plate 06: Path through garden leading to property; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2738_013).



Plate 07: Paving with low stone wall with sunroom; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2738_005).



Plate 08: View of garden with ranging rod demarcating corner of proposed extension; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2738_006).



Plate 09: Interior of sunroom; scale: 1x1m; (archive reference: G2738_016).



Plate 10: Oblique of southwest wall of sunroom; scale 1x1m; (archive reference: G2738_018).



Plate 11: Northwest wall of property from the existing kitchen; scale not used; (archive reference: G2738_020).



Plate 12: Front hallway & staircase; scale not used; (archive reference: G2738_022).



Plate 13: View of the property from the west, after the demolition of the conservatory and immediately prior to digging the foundation trenches (archive reference: G2738_032)



Plate 14: Natural boulder clay visible in foundation trench in south-eastern part of the site; scale: 1m (archive reference: G2738_038)



Plate 15: Foundation trench in north-western part of the site cutting through relict ploughsoil (12); scale: 1m (archive reference: G2738_059)



Plate 16: Section through garden soils with wall (07), see Figure 11; scale: 1m (archive reference: G2738_044).



Plate 17: Depth of relict ploughsoil in north-western part of the site. Also shows a section through wall (13); scale: 1m (archive reference: G2738_055).



Plate 18: Boundary wall (01) partially demolished; scale: 1m (archive reference: G2738_025)



Plate 19: Foundations of wall (07); scale: 1m (archive reference: G2738_042)



Plate 20: Foundations of wall (13); scale: 1m (archive reference: G2738_047)



Plate 21: Section through stone deposit (04) in cut [05], see Figure 10; scale: 1m (archive reference: G2738_037).



Plate 22: SE facing section through cut [19] showing loose rubble (15) in base, see Figure 12; scale: 1m (archive reference: G2738_051).

APPENDIX I

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Written Scheme of Investigation

BANGOR ROAD, CONWY (G2738)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION: PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY & WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for

Mark Stogdon & Tony Lewis

July 2022



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author			
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer			
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist			

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

BANGOR ROAD, CONWY (G2738)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY & WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for *Cyngor Gwynedd*, July 2022

Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number **46290**

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by *Mark Stogdon & Tony Lewis* to undertake a photographic survey and archaeological watching brief prior to external alterations to a property at Min y Porth, Bangor Road, Conwy LL32 8NG (NGR SH77947760; cf. [Figure 01](#)). The property is a detached two storey structure as detailed on Matthew Jones Architects Drawing No. AL-3141-09/21-SU02 ([Figure 05](#)). The development will include the demolition of a rear lean-to extension and replacement with a new single storey wraparound extension, as well as new windows, new rear dormer window, hard landscaping and general external and internal alterations, as detailed on Matthew Jones Architects Drawing No. AL-3141-09-21-PL01B ([Figure 04](#)). The planning application number is 0/49552, with the archaeological requirements detailed in conditions 4 and 5. The specific date for the construction works have yet to be confirmed but are expected early in 2023. The photographic survey will be completed prior to construction and will provide a very full visual record, but without a written or drawn survey at a comparable level of detail, whilst the watching brief will be undertaken during the initial foundation level works. All work will be planned, managed and undertaken by GAT in accordance with the following standards and guidance:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 1.1 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018);
- Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015).
- Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service Requirements for General Photographic Survey of Buildings, July 2011
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015);
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);

- Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020); and
- Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England, 2016).

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 (Cert. No. 74180/A/0001/UK/En) and a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives are to:

- Complete a photographic record of the property at Min y Porth sufficient to provide a very full visual record, but without a written or drawn survey at a comparable level of detail.
- Establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified during the watching brief and assess their implications for understanding the historical development of the building; to place the results in context (if applicable), with reference made to *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Version 03, Final Refresh Document* (March 2017), and, if no additional archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.

1.2 Monitoring Arrangements

The archaeological mitigation will be monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Plannign Service (GAPS); both the written scheme of investigation and all subsequent reporting must be approved by GAPS before final issue. GAPS contact details are:

- Tom Fildes | tom.fildes@heneb.co.uk | 07920264232.

1.3 Historic Environment Record

In line with the Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER will be contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is 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). In line with this guidance, all submitted reporting will need to include the equivalent of a non-technical summary in Welsh and English at the front of the report combined with short bilingual summaries of the principal Historic Assets recorded during the event. These requirements are mandatory. The HER Enquiry Number for this project is **GATHER1673** and the Event Primary Reference Number is **46290**.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

The property at Min y Porth is not registered within the regional Historic Environment Record and does not have a statutory designation (e.g., listed status). The property is located c.20m northwest of the thirteenth century town walls (Scheduled Monument CN014), c.400m northwest of Conwy Castle (Scheduled Monument CN004) and is located outside of the Conwy Conservation Area (cf. [Figure 01](#)).

2.2 Historic Background

The first known settlement at Conwy dates from the establishment of a Cistercian monastery in c.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 moved to Aberconwy by 1192. The importance of the monastery grew under the patronage of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, who was buried there in 1240, and who kept a hall there for his use. The building of the castle and town were started in March 1283, within days of the arrival of King Edward I to the site. Construction was largely complete by 1287, although works continued into the 14th century. The quay at Conwy stretched along the east side of the town walls, along the west bank of the river Conwy. Access could be gained from the town through the town walls at two points: through the Lower Gate (Porth Isaf), which was a heavily defended twin towered gateway, and close to the proposed location of the public convenience block, and through the smaller, lesser defended Postern Gate. The quay was protected on the north by a spur wall which ran some 60m east from the north-east corner of the town walls and terminated in a round tower in the River Conwy. The wall was designed to act both as a breakwater and as a military defence. Severe flooding took place in about 1313 which caused damage to the town walls, so much of what is seen now probably post-dates this. The port of Conwy in the late medieval period had its principal function as the import of essential goods, and its use as a fishing port. 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. The town within the walls also developed the substantially Victorian character that it has today, albeit with the survival of a number of important medieval and later buildings. A new stone quay was built by up to the river Conwy by *Provis* between 1831 and 1833, and although much resurfacing has taken place. From the 19th century onwards, this quay was lined with warehouses, storage units and a brick custom house. These were mainly removed in 2008 (Davidson *et al.* 2009; Jones 2009; Roberts 2010). Dwellings, and the Liverpool Arms Public House, remain along the north-eastern portion of town walls against the quay, including ‘the

smallest house in Wales'. However, the fishing industry remained significant from the quay up to the 1970s and is still present.

2.3 Historic Mapping

Holland's Map of Conwy of 1776 does not provide any detail of where Min y Porth is now located to inform on previous land use and occupation but does show the area as belonging to a "Miss Cottmor". The 1840 Tithe Map does not provide details of specific properties but does provide information on land ownership and occupation, with the land that includes the location of Min y Porth occupied by an Edward Williams and owned by Lady Jane Silence Erskine. The second and third edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series maps of the area (Sheets XIL.2, L.9, XLI.6 and LI.3; published in 1900 and 1913 respectively, cf. [Figures 02](#) and [03](#)), show a property matching the location and orientation of Min y Porth, with the minor difference to present being the lack of a rear extension and an outbuilding that is no longer present.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 Introduction

The photographic survey will be undertaken in accordance with *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England, 2016) and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service *Requirements for General Photographic Survey of Buildings* (2011). The photographic survey will provide a very full visual record, but without a written or drawn survey at a comparable level of detail and will include the exterior and interior of the building as detailed in Matthew Jones Architects Drawing No. AL-3141-09/21-SU02 (cf. [Figure 05](#)).

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, 2020). In this instance, the watching brief is monitoring for the presence of earlier structural activity and/or phasing. The property is located outside of the medieval core of Conwy and the expectation is that any encountered is more likely to be post-medieval in origin.

3.2 Photographic Record

3.2.1 Photographic Record

This will include the following as a minimum:

- A general view or views of the building (in its wider setting or landscape).
- The building's external appearance, typically a series of oblique views that will show all external elevations of the building, and give an overall impression of its size, shape and immediate setting. Where individual elevations include complex historical information, it may also be appropriate to take views at right-angles to the plane of the elevation. Images received suggest oblique views will be necessary, due to the proximity of neighbouring buildings restricting space. In this instance, there is limited access and visibility of the north elevation, which represents the side of the building; an oblique image will be taken of this elevation
- The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas. Based on Matthew Jones Architects Drawing No. AL-3141-09/21-SU02 (cf. [Figure 05](#)), there is

a ground floor (comprising a living room, kitchen, sunroom and W.C) and a first floor (comprising two bedrooms and a bathroom).

- Any external or internal detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use, with scale where appropriate.
- A photographic register detailing the photo number, the location and direction of each view, and the composition of the shot.
- Photograph locations and directions of view marked on plans. In this instance, Matthew Jones Architects Drawing No. AL-3141-09/21-SU02 (cf. [Figure 05](#)) will be used.
- Photographs should be of archive quality using a digital SLR (minimum 12 megapixel)
- Photographs, where appropriate (i.e. not general shots) should include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale.
- Photographs should be adequately lit and not blurry. With all images checked on site. Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D5100) camera set to maximum resolution (4928 × 3264; 16.2 effective megapixels) in RAW format. Camera tripods and poles will be used for the elevations and where practical elsewhere. A photographic record will be maintained on site using GAT pro-formas ([Appendix III](#)) and digitised in Microsoft Excel and Access as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process; the archive numbering system will start from **G2738_001**. The location and orientation of photographs taken will be recorded on a scaled plan and digitised for final reporting. The photographic images will then be converted to TIFF for final archiving using Adobe Photoshop.

3.2.2 *Written Record*

As a minimum, the Written Record will comprise of:

- The precise location of the building as an address and in the form of a National Grid reference.
- A note of any statutory designation (that is, listing, scheduling, Register of Historic Parks and Gardens, conservation area), where applicable. Information on statutory designations can be found on the CADW website. Non-statutory designations (local lists) may be added. The building is not listed and does not currently have a Primary Reference Number assigned by the regional Historic Environment Record.
- The date when the record was made, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and the location of any archive material.
- A summary statement: this account should describe the buildings type and purpose, historically and at present, its materials and possible date(s), so far as these are apparent from a superficial inspection. The building was established in the mid-

nineteenth century as a property and hotel and has retained this function throughout its history. The photographic record will aim to document evidence for any phasing.

A basic written record will be completed using a building record pro-forma ([Appendix II](#)) and a room record pro-forma ([Appendix III](#)) to assist with archiving and reporting.

3.2.3 Drawn Record

As a minimum, the Drawn Record will comprise of:

- A plan showing the location and direction of view of each photograph. In this instance, the scaled plans detailed in Matthew Jones Architects Drawing No. AL-3141-09/21-SU02 (cf. [Figure 05](#)) will be used for reference and as a base plan.

3.3 Watching Brief

3.3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- The watching brief will monitor the exterior foundation level construction works as far as the glacial horizon, archaeological horizon or limit of excavation, whichever is encountered first. This will include the footprint of the wraparound extension any other intrusive works, as based on Matthew Jones Architects Drawing No. AL-3141-09-21-PL01B ([Figure 04](#); *note: landscaping details maybe subject to change*). *The project archaeologist will be afforded sufficient time and opportunity to investigate any archaeological activity, or suspected archaeological activity, encountered;*
- All attendances and photographs will be recorded using GAT pro-formas (cf. Appendices [I](#) and [II](#)). The records will include stratigraphic depths and composition. The size and location of each trial pit will be recorded;
- Any encountered subsurface features will be recorded on GAT pro-formas with detailed notations and will be recorded photographically with an appropriate scale and a hand drawn measured survey completed;
- Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution in RAW format; a photographic record will be maintained on site using GAT pro-formas and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; the archive numbering system will use the project specific prefix

G2737 and the next available photographic archive number following on from the photographic survey. A photographic ID board will be used to record site code, image orientation and any relevant context numbers; scale bars of appropriate size and quantity will be used, both for general images and for individual features/feature groups.

- Any archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity. The following excavation strategy will generally apply: 50% sample of each sub-circular feature, 25% sample of each linear feature (terminal ends and intersection points with other features will be prioritised). However, if discrete features are identified, these will be 100% excavated. Any features that comprise a spread of material rather than a cut feature, will be completed in quadrants (if fully extant) or 100% excavated if present as a discrete spread;
- Any required sections and plans to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4, A3 or A2 pro-forma permatrace (whichever is appropriate to the size/scale of the drawing); section datums will be recorded.

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

3.3.2 Human Remains

Whilst human remains are not expected, if any human remains are identified that cannot be preserved in situ, any excavation 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).

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 *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (Historic England, 2018).

3.3.3 Ecofacts

Should any archaeological features and/or sealed deposits be identified that are deemed suitable for assessment and analysis, bulk ecofact samples will be taken by the GAT Project Archaeologist team using 10 litre sampling buckets. The deposits will be assessed and analysed for plant species and charcoal, with the results used to inform agrarian practices and wood fuel use, as well as possibly dating. Initial assessment would be completed by the GAT Project Archaeologist team using wet sieving, with the subsequent species identification assessment completed by an ecofact specialist (Jackaline Robertson | AOC Archaeology | telephone: 0208 843 7380). Any deposits deemed suitable for dating will be submitted to a laboratory specialising in radiocarbon dating (e.g., SUERC).

Any ecofact assessment/analysis proposals will require additional resourcing and cost and will only be undertaken further to agreement with GAPS and the client.

Any ecofact samples taken from human burials will be recovered in accordance with the appointed osteologist's guidance.

3.3.4 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.

Any waterlogged artefacts (e.g. wood or leather) that are to be recovered for post-excavation assessment and analysis will be processed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011) and specifically in accordance with Brunning and Watson (2010) for waterlogged wood and Historic England (2012) for waterlogged leather. In such cases an external specialist will be contacted to agree an appropriate sampling and recovery strategy via Lucy Whittingham | Project Manager (post-excavation) | AOC Archaeology | telephone: 0208 843 7380 | email: lucy.whittingham@aocarchaeology.com).

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 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 Portable Antiquities Scheme acts as advisor on technical matters and may be the recipient body for the objects.

The Treasure Valuation Committee, based at the British Museum, and informed by the Portable Antiquities Scheme, 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 (via client) for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Conwy Archive Service). A GAT produced pro-forma will be issued to the landowner where they are given the option to donate the finds or to record that they want them returning to them once analysis and assessment has been completed. Artefacts will be transferred to the Conwy Archive Service in accordance with their guidelines.

3.4 Working Project Archive

Following the completion of the photographic survey and watching brief, a working project archive will be created based on following task list;

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;
2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;
3. Survey data: downloaded using a Computer Aided Design package;
4. Sections (if relevant): all cross referenced and complete;
5. Plans (if relevant): 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 relevant site archive data will be added to a digital project register specific to this project, which will be prepared in *Microsoft Excel*.

The site archive data will then be processed, final illustrations will be compiled and a report will be produced which will detail and synthesise the results.

3.5 Selection Strategy & Data Management Plan

As stated in *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020), para. 3.3.1, “Project specifications, research designs or similar documents should include a project- specific Selection Strategy and a Data Management Plan. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists states that “(I)t is widely accepted that not all the records and materials collected or created during the course of an Archaeological Project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials constitute the Working Project Archive which will be subject to Selection, in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation” (<https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit>). The working project archive in this instance will comprise digital data including photographic data, documentation and written data, as well as paper records, including project pro-formas. The Data Management Plan will be stored on a project specific form in the GAT project database (format: *Microsoft Access*) and the Selection Strategy will be based on a GAT pro-forma (cf. [Appendix V](#)) that will be appended to the final report.

This working project archive data will be processed as follows:

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and scanned for digital archiving;
2. Photographic Metadata: cross-referenced with all pro-formas and completed in *Microsoft Excel*;

Information from these will be used to compile the project report. The physical archive will be stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Data Management Plan; the digital dataset will be stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Data Management Plan via a specific hyperlink. External datasets for the HER and RCAHMW are as defined in the dissemination strategy below.

3.6 Reporting

The project report will include the following:

1. Front cover;
 2. Inner cover;
 3. Figures and Plates List;
 4. Non-technical summary (Welsh/English);
 5. Introduction;
 6. Methodology;
 7. Results;
 8. Conclusion
 9. Bibliography;
 10. Figures; inc.:
 - location plan;
 - location and orientation of images taken
 11. Plates; inc.
 - Illustrative examples from the Photographic Survey & Watching Brief
 12. Appendix I (approved specification);
 13. Appendix II (Photographic metadata);
 14. Appendix III (Selection Strategy)
- Back cover.

3.7 Dissemination & Archiving

The following dissemination and archiving of the report and digital dataset will be applied:

- A digital report will be provided to *Mark Stogdon & Tony Lewis* and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (draft report then final report);
- A digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this will be submitted within six months of project completion, along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset will be submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset will be prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and will include:
 - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
 - Photographic archive (TIFF format);

- Project Information form (Excel);
- File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
- File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
- File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
- File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

4 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section and undertaken by a Project Archaeologist. The Project Archaeologist will be responsible for the completion of all on site pro-formas and the photographic archive, as well as for submitting a draft final report for project manager review and approval. The report will then be submitted as per the arrangements defined above.

5 HEALTH AND SAFETY

A site specific risk assessment will be prepared and will be reviewed by the GAT Project Archaeologist in advance of works, with any additional risks identified on site highlighted in the dynamic risks section and appropriate mitigation undertaken. The GAT attendee will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and safety helmet. All site work will be managed and undertaken in accordance with the GAT Health & Safety Policy and Covid-19 guidelines.

6 SOCIAL MEDIA

One of the key aims in the GAT mission statement is to improve the understanding, conservation and promotion of the historic environment in our area and inform and educate the wider public. To help achieve this, GAT maintains an active social media presence and seeks all opportunities to promote our projects and results. With permission, GAT would like the opportunity to promote our work on this scheme through our social media platforms. This could include social media postings during our attendance on site as well as any postings to highlight results. In all instances, approval will be sought from client prior to any postings.

7 INSURANCE

7.1 Public/Products Liability

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate in respect of Product Liability

INSURER Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

POLICY TYPE Public/Products Liability

POLICY NUMBER UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21st June 2023

7.2 Employers Liability

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

INSURER Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101 CHC / UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21st June 2023

7.3 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 PL-PSC10002389775/01

EXPIRY DATE 22nd July 2022

8 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief
4. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)
5. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service, 2011. Requirements for General Photographic Survey of Buildings.
6. Historic England, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
7. Historic England, 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*
8. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives
9. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* Version 1.1.
10. Davidson, A. 2006 *Ports and Harbours of Gwynedd. A Threat Related Assessment* Unpublished GAT Report No. 641
11. Davidson, A., Roberts, J. and Jones, P. 2009 *Conwy Quay Redevelopment Programme. Archaeological Record and Watching Brief* Unpublished GAT Report No. 815.
12. Jones, M. 2009 *Conwy Quay Redevelopment Programme. Service Trench Watching Brief* Unpublished GAT Report No. 832

FIGURE 01

Site Location. Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map.

Scale 1:2500@A4. © Crown Copyright Ordnance Survey AL10002089.

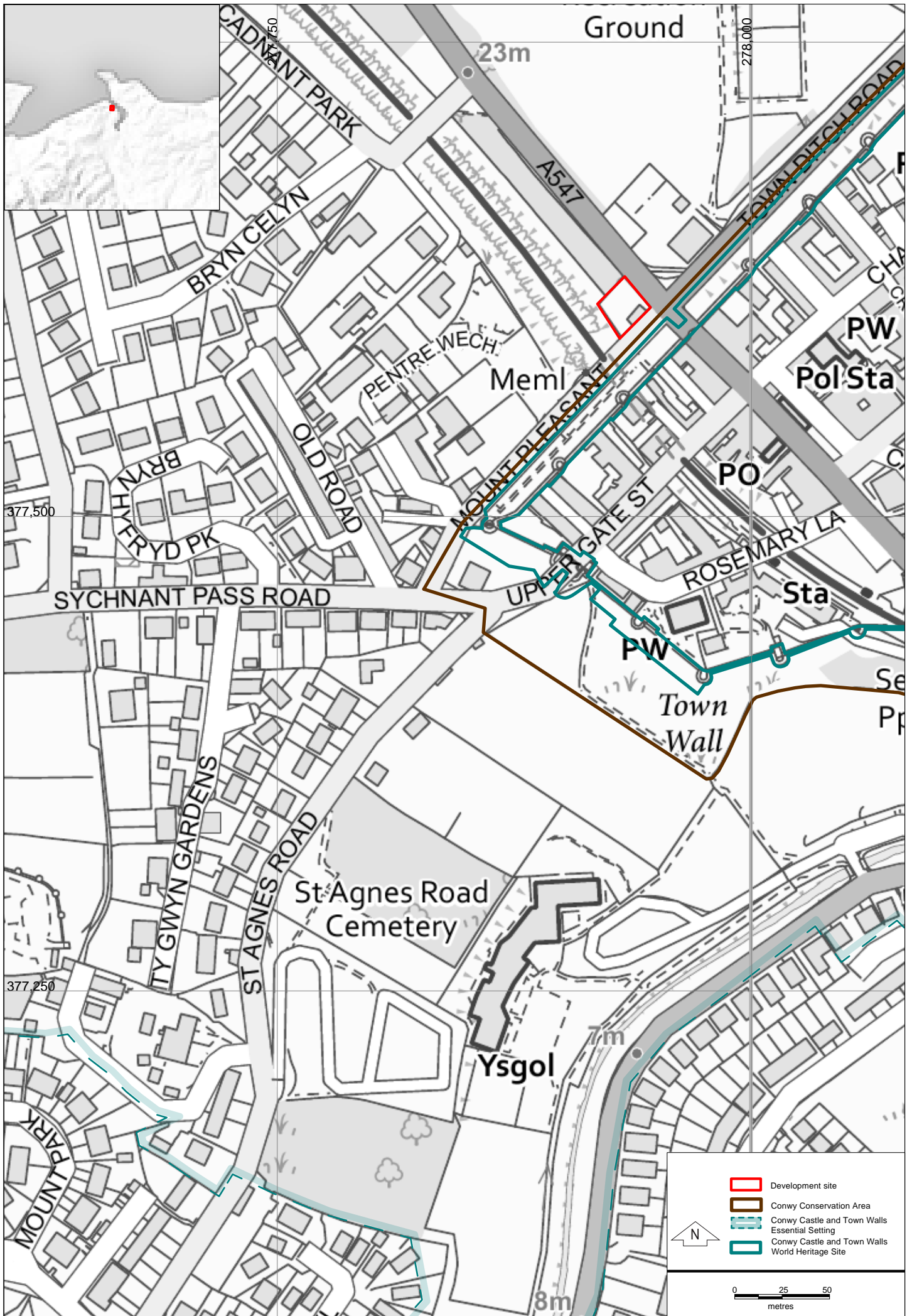


FIGURE 01 Site Location. Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map. Scale 1:2500@A4.

FIGURE 02

**Reproduction of Second Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile
Caernarvonshire County Series Map Sheets XIL.2, L.9, XLI.6 and LI.3.
Published in 1900. Scale 1:1250@A4.**

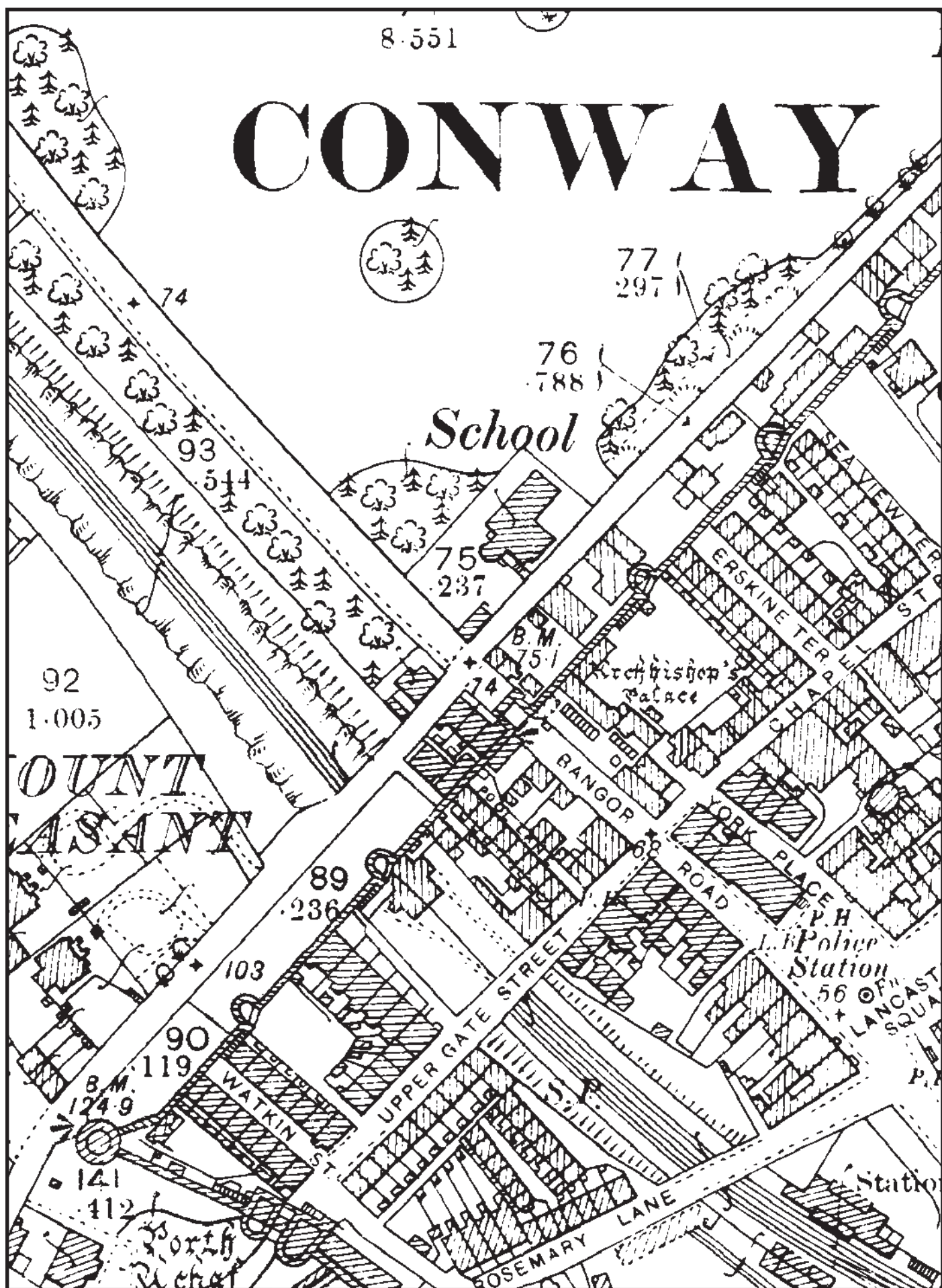


FIGURE 02 Reproduction of Second Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile Caernarvonshire County Series Map Sheets XIL.2, L.9, XLI.6 and LI.3. Published in 1900. Scale 1:1250@A4.

FIGURE 03

**Reproduction of Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile
Caernarvonshire County Series Map Sheets XIL.2, L.9, XLI.6 and LI.3.
Published in 1913. Scale 1:1250@A4.**

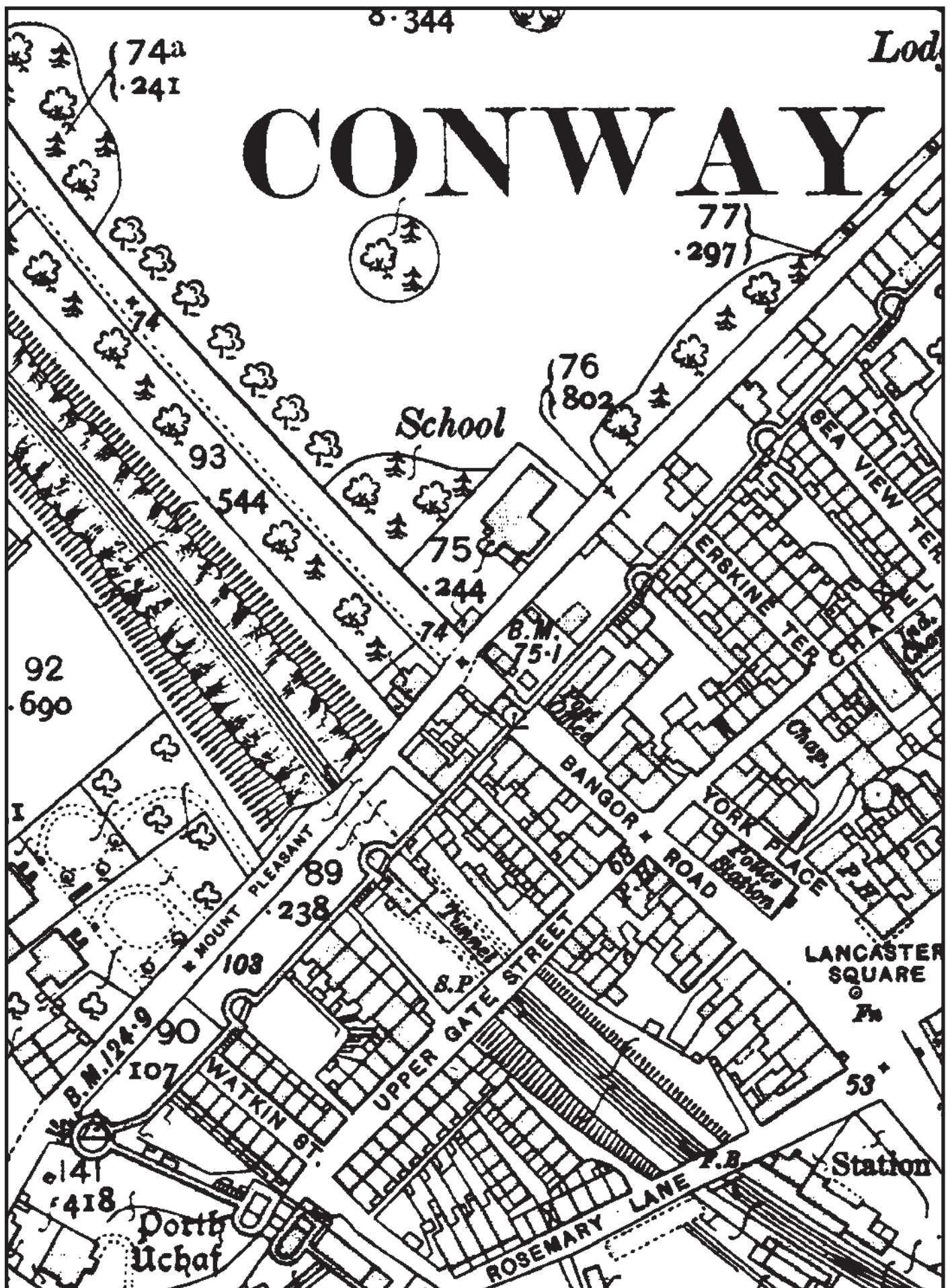
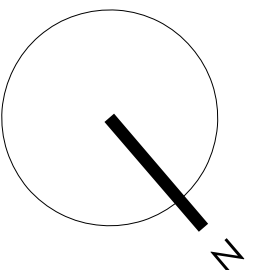
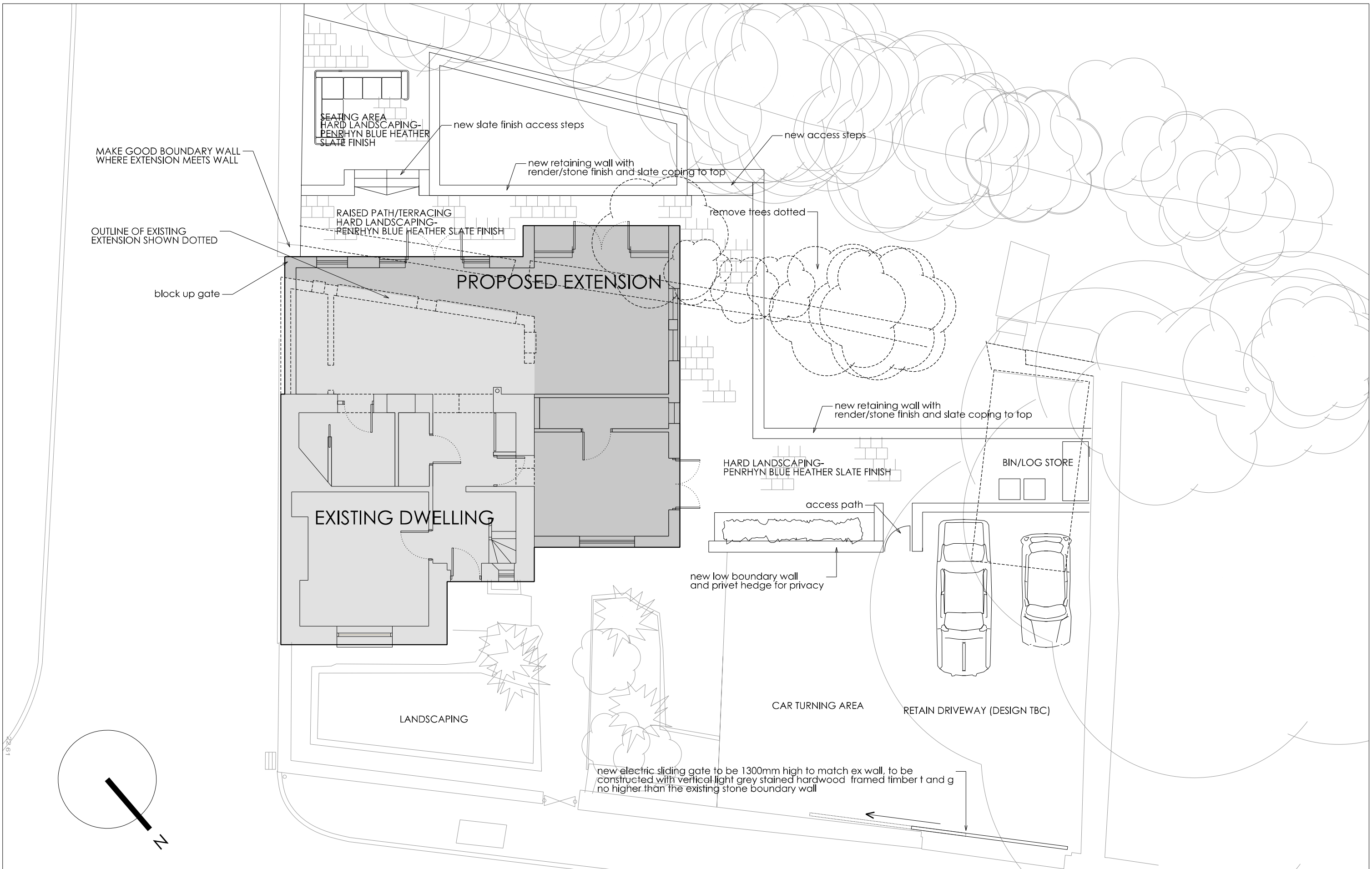


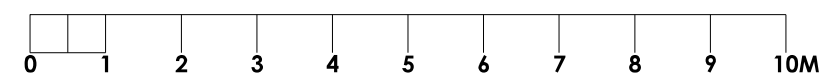
FIGURE 03 Reproduction of Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile Caernarvonshire County Series Map Sheets XIL.2, L.9, XLI.6 and LI.3. Published in 1913. Scale 1:1250@A4.

FIGURE 04

**Reproduction of Matthew Jones Architects Drawing No. AL-3141-09-21-
PL01B. Scale: As Shown**



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PROJECT	MIN Y PORTH BANGOR RD CONWY	CLIENT	STOGDON & LEWIS	DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION	SCALE	DATE
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							DRAWN BY MJ

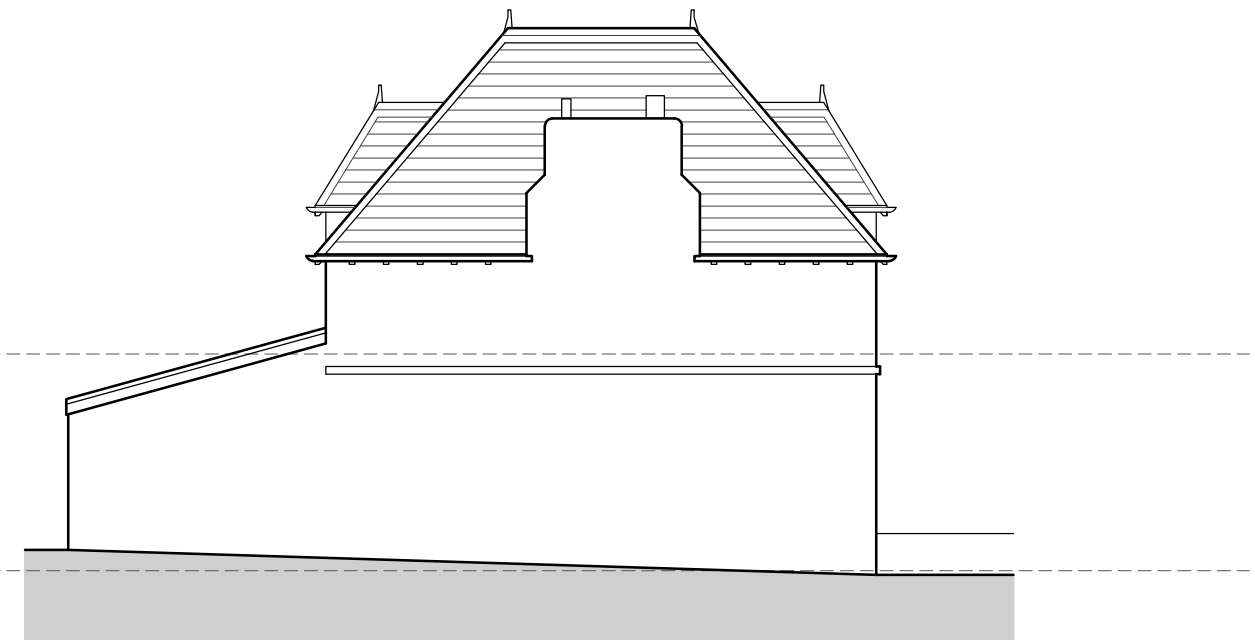
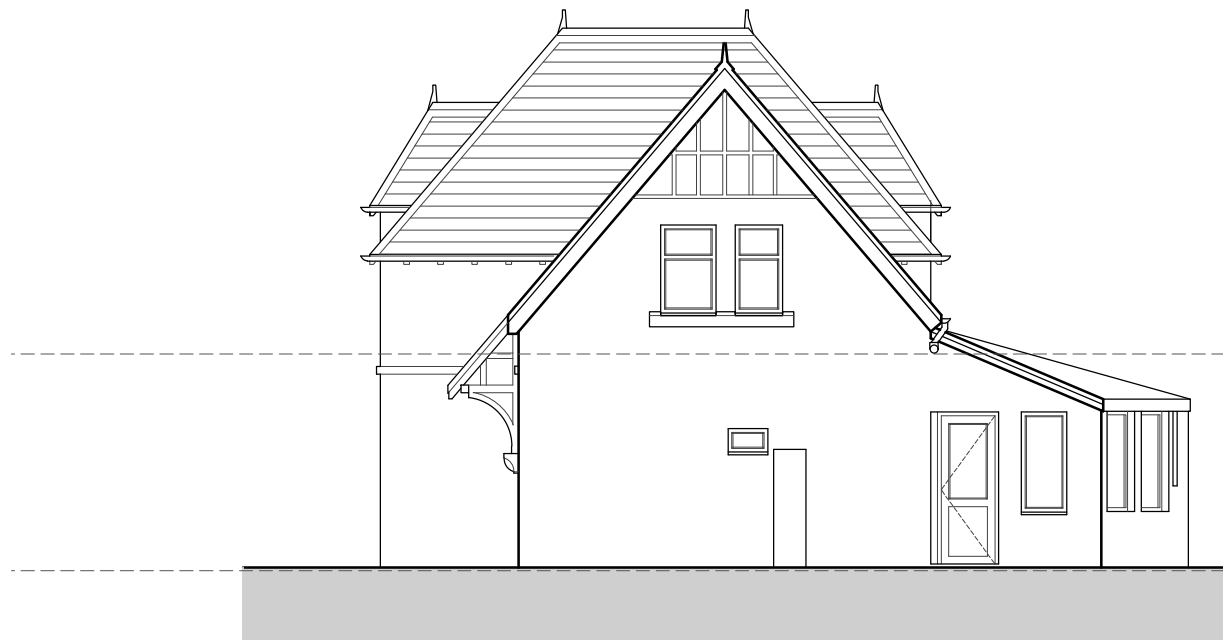
MATTHEW JONES ARCHITECTS

115 STATION ROAD DEGANWY CONWY LL31 9EJ

E:admin@matthewjonesarchitects.com T: 01492 583036

FIGURE 05

Reproduction of Matthew Jones Architects Drawing No. AL-3141-09/21-SU02. Scale: As Shown



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1:100

 $2m$

4m

6m

8m

10m

PROJECT	MIN Y PORTH, BANGOR RD, CONWY
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CLIENT	MR STOGDON & MR LEWIS
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DRAWING TITLE	SURVEY - EXISTING FLOOR PLANS & SECTION
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DRAWING NUMBER
AL-3141-09/21-SU02

REVISION

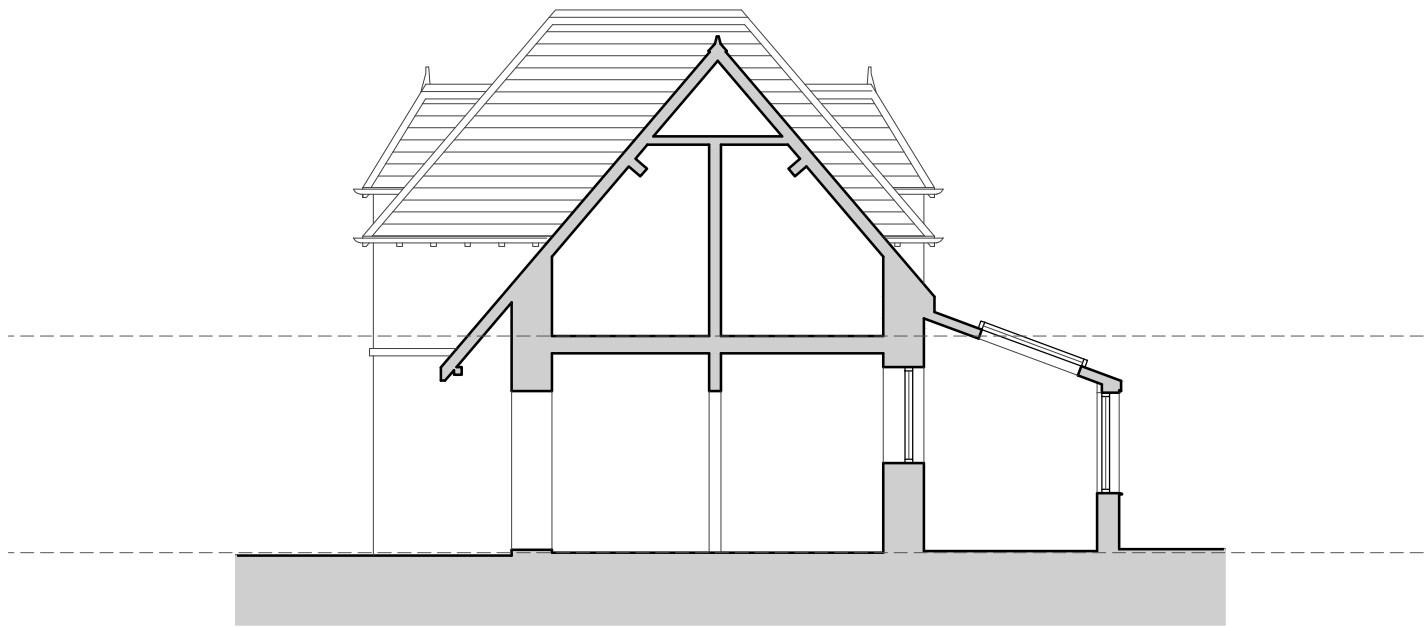
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DATE
OCT 2021

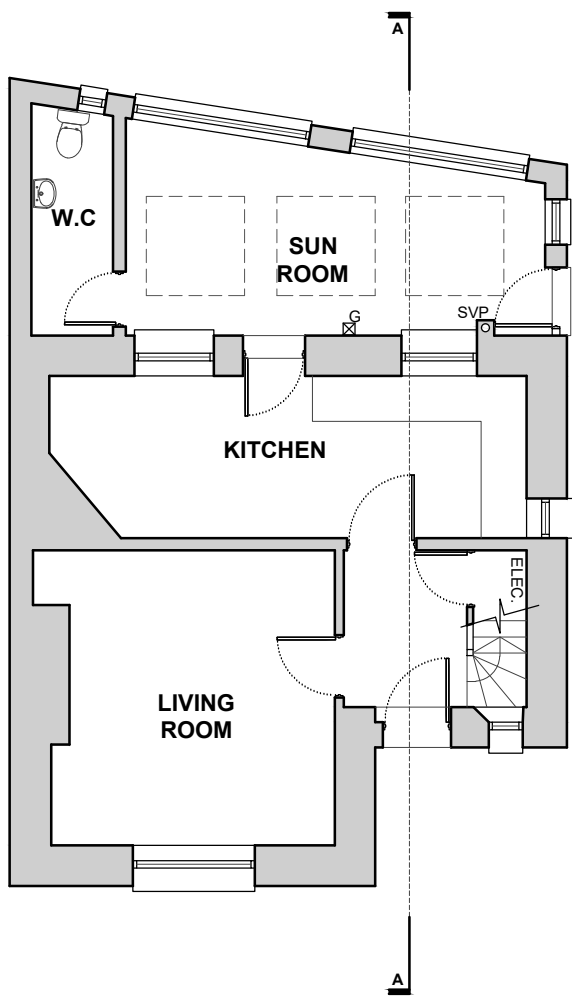
MATTHEW JONES ARCHITECTS

115 STATION ROAD DEGANWY CONWY LL31 9EJ

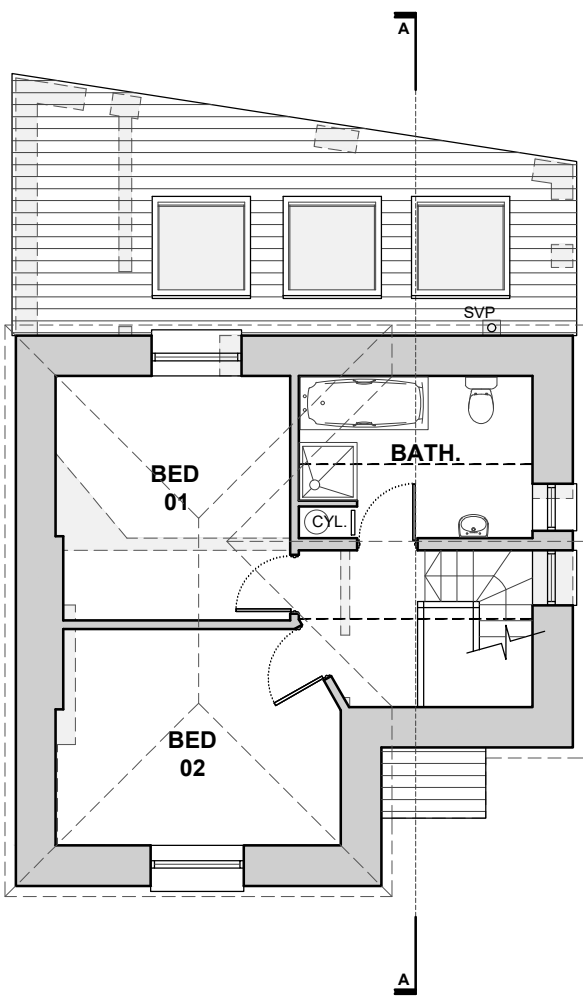
E:admin@matthewjonesarchitects.com **T:** 01492 583036



EXISTING SECTION A-A

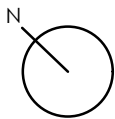


EXISTING GROUND FLOOR PLAN



EXISTING FIRST FLOOR PLAN

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PROJECT MIN Y PORTH, BANGOR RD, CONWY

CLIENT MR STOGDON & MR LEWIS

DRAWING TITLE SURVEY - EXISTING FLOOR PLANS & SECTION

DRAWING NUMBER

AL-3141-09/21-SU02

REVISION

...

SCALE

1: 100@A3

DATE

OCT 2021

MATTHEW JONES

ARCHITECTS

115 STATION ROAD DEGANWY CONWY LL31 9EJ

E:admin@matthewjonesarchitects.com T: 01492 583036

APPENDIX II

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photo Metadata

Photo record number*	Description*	View from	Scale(s)	Creator of digital photo*	Date of creation of digital photo*	Originating organisation	Plates
G2738_001	Location of property in relation to town walls of Conwy	N	Not used	Stuart Reilly	15/02/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	01
G2738_002	Location of property off Bangor Road	N	Not used	Stuart Reilly	15/02/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	02
G2738_003	Oblique of northwest elevation of property (off drive)	NNW	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	15/02/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_004	Northwest elevation of house with sunroom	NW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	15/02/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	03
G2738_005	Paving with low stone wall with sunroom	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	15/02/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	07
G2738_006	View of garden with ranging rod demarcating corner of proposed extension	WNW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	15/02/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	08
G2738_007	Southwest elevation of sunroom and rear of property from the garden	SW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	15/02/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	04
G2738_008	Oblique of rear of sunroom and adjacent garden	WNW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	15/02/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_009	Narrow paved path between sunroom and garden wall	NW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	15/02/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_010	Paved area along northwest edge of sunroom	SW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	15/02/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

Photo record number*	Description*	View from	Scale(s)	Creator of digital photo*	Date of creation of digital photo*	Originating organisation	Plates
G2738_011	Oblique of northwest elevation of property	NW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	15/02/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_012	Garden along northwest side of property	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	15/02/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_013	Path through garden leading to property	NNE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	15/02/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	06
G2738_014	Northeast elevation (Bangor Road) of property	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	15/02/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_015	Southeast elevation (Mount Pleasant) of property	SW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	15/02/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	05
G2738_016	Interior of sunroom	SE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	15/02/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	09
G2738_017	Interior of sunroom	NW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	15/02/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_018	Oblique of southwest wall of sunroom	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	15/02/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2738_019	Oblique of southwest wall of house from within the sunroom	WNW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	15/02/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_020	Northwest wall of property from the existing kitchen	ESE	Not used	Stuart Reilly	15/02/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	11
G2738_021	Southeast wall of property from the existing kitchen	NW	Not used	Stuart Reilly	15/02/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_022	Front hallway	S	Not used	Stuart Reilly	15/02/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	12

Photo record number*	Description*	View from	Scale(s)	Creator of digital photo*	Date of creation of digital photo*	Originating organisation	Plates
G2738_023	General view of site before digging foundations	SE		Jane Kenney	31/07/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_024	General view of site before digging foundations	NE		Jane Kenney	31/07/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_025	Boundary wall (01), partially demolished for this project	NE		Jane Kenney	31/07/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	18
G2738_026	Boundary wall (01), partially demolished for this project	NE		Jane Kenney	31/07/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_027	Min y Porth and Conwy town gate	NW		Jane Kenney	31/07/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_028	Railway tunnel	S		Jane Kenney	31/07/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_029	Railway tunnel with train	S		Jane Kenney	31/07/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_030	Railway tunnel	S		Jane Kenney	31/07/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_031	Side of Min y Porth and town walls	NE		Jane Kenney	31/07/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_032	The property with the conservatory demolished	W		Jane Kenney	31/07/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	13
G2738_033	NE facing section of trench next to wall (01)	NE	1m	Jane Kenney	31/07/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_034	NE facing section of trench next to wall (01)	NE	1m	Jane Kenney	31/07/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

Photo record number*	Description*	View from	Scale(s)	Creator of digital photo*	Date of creation of digital photo*	Originating organisation	Plates
G2738_035	Cut [05] under wall (01). Section dwg 01	NW	1m	Jane Kenney	31/07/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_036	NE facing section of trench next to wall (01). Section dwg 02	NE	1m	Jane Kenney	31/07/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_037	NE facing section of trench next to wall (01). Section dwg 02	ESE	1m	Jane Kenney	31/07/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	21
G2738_038	Foundation slot adjacent to dwelling and road showing natural boulder clay	NW	1m	Jane Kenney	31/07/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	14
G2738_039	Foundation slot adjacent to dwelling and road showing natural boulder clay	W	1m	Jane Kenney	31/07/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_040	Railway boundary wall, demolished above ground level for this project. Foundations exposed.	SE	1m	Jane Kenney	01/08/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_041	Railway boundary wall, demolished above ground level for this project. Foundations exposed.	SE	1m	Jane Kenney	01/08/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_042	Railway boundary wall, demolished above ground level for this project. Foundations exposed. SE facing section.	SE	1m	Jane Kenney	01/08/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	19
G2738_043	Railway boundary wall, detail	NE	1m	Jane Kenney	01/08/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_044	SE facing section through layers 09, 10, 11, 12. Section dwg 03	SE	1m	Jane Kenney	01/08/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	16

Photo record number*	Description*	View from	Scale(s)	Creator of digital photo*	Date of creation of digital photo*	Originating organisation	Plates
G2738_045	SE facing section through layers 09, 10, 11, 12. Section dwg 03	SE	1m	Jane Kenney	01/08/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_046	SE facing section through wall (07). Section dwg 03	SE	1m	Jane Kenney	01/08/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_047	Wall (13) exposed on surface	SW	1m	Jane Kenney	01/08/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	20
G2738_048	Loose rubble (15) as first exposed	SE	1m	Jane Kenney	01/08/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_049	Loose rubble (15) as first exposed	NW	1m	Jane Kenney	01/08/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_050	SE facing section over (15)	SE	1m	Jane Kenney	01/08/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_051	SE facing section of cut [19] when dug down to base. Section dwg 04	SE	1m	Jane Kenney	01/08/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	22
G2738_052	Cut [19] when excavated by machine in foundation trench	SW	1m	Jane Kenney	01/08/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_053	Cut [19] continuing under the remains of wall (13)	NW	1m	Jane Kenney	01/08/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_054	Cut [19] continuing under the remains of wall (13)	NW	1m	Jane Kenney	01/08/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_055	Wall (13) in the side of the NE foundation trench	NE	1m	Jane Kenney	01/08/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	17
G2738_056	Wall (13) in the side of the NE foundation trench	N	1m	Jane Kenney	01/08/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

Photo record number*	Description*	View from	Scale(s)	Creator of digital photo*	Date of creation of digital photo*	Originating organisation	Plates
G2738_057	NW foundation trench completed	NE	1m	Jane Kenney	01/08/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_058	NE end of NW foundation trench	SE	1m	Jane Kenney	01/08/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_059	NE end of NW foundation trench	ESE	1m	Jane Kenney	01/08/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	15
G2738_060	Western part of the site with the foundation trenches completed	N		Jane Kenney	01/08/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_061	Northern part of the site with the foundation trenches completed	W		Jane Kenney	01/08/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_062	Northern part of the site with the foundation trenches completed	N		Jane Kenney	01/08/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2738_063	Large stones from the foundation of wall (13)		1m	Jane Kenney	01/08/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

APPENDIX III

Reproduction of Selection Strategy

G2738_BANGOR_ROAD_CONWY

24/02/2023 v2.0

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	John Roberts john.roberts@heneb.co.uk	
Archaeological Archive Manager	John Roberts john.roberts@heneb.co.uk	
Organisation	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record	14/07/2022
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services	10/06/2022
Landowner / Developer	Mark Stogdon & Tony Lewis	n/a

Resources

Resources required

Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.

No unusual resources required outside of GAT normal operating equipment and personnel.

Context

Describe below the context of this Selection Strategy. You should refer to:

- The aims and objectives of the project;
- Local Authority guidance (including the brief);
- Research Frameworks;
- The repository collection development policy and/or deposition policy;
- Material-specific guidance documents.

Note: This section may be copied from your Project Design/WSI to ensure all Stakeholders receive this

context information.

The full aims and objectives of this project are detailed in the project specific WSI.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by *Mark Stogdon & Tony Lewis* to undertake a photographic survey and archaeological watching brief prior to external alterations to a property at Min y Porth, Bangor Road, Conwy LL32 8NG (NGR SH77947760; cf. Figure 01). The property is a detached two storey structure as detailed on Matthew Jones Architects Drawing No. AL-3141-09/21-SU02 (Figure 02). The development will include the demolition of a rear lean-to extension and replacement with a new single storey wraparound extension, as well as new windows, new rear dormer window, hard landscaping and general external and internal alterations, as detailed on Matthew Jones Architects Drawing No. AL-3141-09-21-PL01B (Figure 03). The planning application number is 0/49552, with the archaeological requirements detailed in conditions 4 and 5.

Enabling works for the redevelopment commenced 16th February 2023 with construction work due to commence in April 2023. The photographic survey was undertaken on 15th February 2023 ahead of the enabling works and provided a full visual record of the site.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2022. Bangor Road, Conwy: Written Scheme of Investigation for Photographic Record. Project (G2738).

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Digital Data Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Collections Curator).

John Roberts (GAT Principal Archaeologist)

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

Selection of digital data elements should be considered in your project's DMP. For the purpose of the Selection Strategy, you can either copy the selection section of your DMP below, or attach it as an appendix to this document. Please indicate here if the DMP is attached.

All digital data has been collected, stored and selected in lines with the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) Data Management Plan located on GAT's servers (available on request).

The selection strategy in your DMP should:

- 1.1 Define what digital data will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have digital data that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 1.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (i.e. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 1.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 1.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

Following the completion of the fieldwork, a working project archive has been created based on following task list;

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and completed;
2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas.

All relevant site archive data has been added to a digital project register specific to this project, which has been prepared in *Microsoft Excel*.

This forms the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives. Information from these have been used to compile the project report. The physical archive has been stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset has been stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific hyperlink. External datasets for the HER and RCAHMW are as defined in the dissemination strategy below. De-selected digital data has been confirmed in an updated digital management plan appended to the final report.

De-Selected Digital Data

The procedure for dealing with De-selected digital data and what specialist advice informed this process should be recorded in your DMP. Please copy this information here or attach your DMP as an appendix to this document.

There is no de-selected data.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Documents Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Sean Derby – Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Helen Rowe - Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for the Documents elements of the archaeological archive. To do this you must:

- 2.1 Define which documents will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have documents that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 2.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 2.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 2.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

- A digital report has been provided to the regional Historic Environment Record, along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset has been submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset has been provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset was prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and included:
 - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
 - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
 - Project Information form (Excel);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
 - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
 - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

De-Selected Documents

Describe the procedure for dealing with De-selected material and what specialist advice has informed this procedure.

There is no de-selected data.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders
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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

