
CONWY QUAY REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

SERVICE TRENCH WATCHING BRIEF



Archaeological Watching Brief

GAT Project No. 2070

Report No. 832

October 2009

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Report No. 832

Event PRN 44541

Prepared for
Conwy County Borough Council

October 2009

By

Matt Jones

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Figures

Figure 01: Location of the redevelopment area

Figure 02: Location of the designated YARDS and enclosure wall A and cross wall A discussed in the report and located within the quay redevelopment area

Figure 03: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Third Edition 25" Map of Conwy 1913.

Figure 04: Location of plates and direction taken.

Plates

Plate 01: Zone 1/YARD 1: view southeast of service trench excavation

Plate 02: Zone 1/YARD 1: service trench excavation detailing concrete pad within Zone 1/YARD 1

Plate 04: Zone 2: service trench excavation - detail of disused water pipe held in a red brick and concrete mixed covering

Plate 03: Zone 2/Yard 2: service trench excavation - detail of Building 02 foundation level

Plate 05: Zone 2: service trench excavation - detail of full excavation depth

Plate 06: Zone 2/Yard 3: service trench excavation - detail of excavation surrounding Tower 3 with concrete pad associated with Building 12 towards left of image

Plate 07: Zone 2/Yard 4: service trench excavation - detail of slate floor associated with Building 14

Plate 08: Zone 2/Yard 4: service trench excavation - detail of full excavation depth and contaminated soil associated with former garage

Plate 09: Zone 2/Yard 4 to Yard 5: service trench excavation - completed length with Tower 3 in the background

CONWY QUAY REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME – INTERIM SCHEME

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF: SERVICE TRENCH INSTALLATION

Summary

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has completed an archaeological watching brief as part of the interim scheme of the Conwy Quay redevelopment programme. GAT monitored the excavation of a 70.0m long service trench within the redevelopment area (Zones 01 and 02 only). The service trench ran parallel to the town wall on a northwest to southeast alignment.

*GAT had previously completed a building record/watching brief at the same location during the initial stages of the redevelopment programme (March 2009; GAT Report **815**). The building record/watching brief identified fifteen structures within the redevelopment area, in addition to the known eight structures (subsequently demolished as part of the redevelopment programme). GAT also identified the remnants of six yards within the quay site, defined by cross walls and an enclosure wall (still partially extant).*

*The watching brief during the installation of the service trench identified floor levels of **Buildings 14 and 16 (PRN 30465 and PRN 30472)** and evidence of the demolition remains of **Building 18 (PRN 30453)**, as well as partial remains of **Building 12**. Below these floor levels a range of filler and demolition deposits associated with the construction of the quay were identified.*

The service trench within Zone 03 was not completed at this time; further groundworks are also proposed as part of the redevelopment programme.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Conwy County Borough Council (CCBC) to complete an archaeological watching brief during an initial stage of the Conwy Quay redevelopment programme Interim Scheme (as defined in CCBC Project No. CEU901.10/01 Drawings 03 and 04 (Revision A)). GAT monitored the excavation of a c.70.0m long service trench within the redevelopment area (centred on NGR SH78277762; figure 01).

The service trench installation was completed within Zones 01 and 02 of the redevelopment area only (as defined by CCBC Project No. CEU901.10/01 Drawings 03 and 04 (Revision A)). Zone 03 was not affected by the current groundworks but may form part of a later schedule of works. Further works are also proposed within Zones 01 to 03 as part of the redevelopment programme interim scheme.

GAT had previously completed a building record/watching brief at the same location during the initial stages of the redevelopment programme (March 2009; GAT Report **815**). The building record/watching brief identified fifteen structures within the redevelopment area, in addition to the known eight structures (subsequently demolished as part of the redevelopment programme). GAT also identified the remnants of six yards within the quay site, defined by cross walls and an enclosure wall (cf. figure 02). Short portions of the quay wall (designated by GAT as **Wall A**; (cf. figure 02)) and a cross wall (designated by GAT as **cross wall A**; (cf. figure 02)) were retained, but the remainder of the site was consolidated into a levelled ground surface of newly imported slate waste over a Terram weed suppressing membrane (imported post-demolition), atop demolition material/original building slabs.

The archaeological programme was undertaken in reference to Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service mitigation brief **D1248** (para. 4.12; reproduced as Appendix II).

2.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Conwy Castle and town wall were built as part of Edward I's consolidation of the English conquest of Wales following the death of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd in 1282 and the capture of his brother Dafydd ap Gruffydd in 1283. The castle and town were built partly on the site of an earlier Cistercian monastery. Construction of Conwy castle was started in 1283, and both the castle and town walls were largely complete by 1287, though work continued into the 14th century. Porth Isaf was the lower gate which led through the medieval town wall and onto the quay. The quay lay north of Porth Isaf, whereas no

medieval structures are known to have lain south of the gate, under the area presently proposed for redevelopment. A new stone quay was built by Provis between 1831 and 1833, and this lies on the east side of the proposed redevelopment area. The buildings proposed for demolition were built against the town wall in the 19th and 20th centuries, and include warehouses, storage units and a former brick built custom house.

The importance of the town walls is recognised by their designation as part of a World Heritage Site, as a Scheduled Ancient Monument, and by their presence within a Conservation Area.

An initial archaeological assessment was undertaken of the quay in 1997 (GAT Report **273**), supplemented by a further assessment undertaken for Cadw in 2006 (GAT Report **641**).

GAT recently completed a pre-demolition building record and subsequent watching brief at the quay during the initial stages of the redevelopment programme (GAT Report **815**).

The building record/watching brief identified fifteen further structures within the redevelopment area, in addition to the known eight structures (subsequently demolished as part of the redevelopment programme). GAT identified the remnants of six yards with the quay site that were originally enclosed by a wall (still partially extant). Both the wall and the yards were subsequently altered as the use of the quay and the businesses within changed and evolved. The evolution of the buildings and yards throughout the twentieth century was identified through the use of primary and secondary sources (including pers. comm.) with individual businesses identified and discussed in the report.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork

The watching brief took place between the 07th and 08th of October 2009. The aim of the watching brief was to monitor the excavation of a service trench within Interim Scheme Zones 01 & 02 (as defined in CCBC Project No. CEU901.10/01 Drawings 03 and 04 (Revisions A)). The service trench measured c.70.0m in length and was located parallel to and outside a 2.0m wide exclusion zone parallel to the town wall/tower 3, orientated southeast to northwest. Zone 03 was not affected by the groundworks at this stage and was not monitored by GAT.

The existing site comprised remnants of the nineteenth century quay wall (Wall A/Cross Wall A), a modern kerb line and a levelled ground surface of newly imported slate waste over a Terram weed suppressing membrane (imported post-demolition), atop demolition material/original building slabs

The work was undertaken by B&W Building Contractors using a JCB 8025 ZTS mini site excavator; a 0.60m wide toothed bucket was used throughout the watching brief.

A photographic record was maintained throughout by GAT, using a *Nikon D40* DSLR and is held under archive reference **G2070**.

3.2 Structure Numbering System

A numbering system for all structures identified by GAT during the initial building record/watching brief stage was developed and utilised in the subsequent report (GAT Report **815**). The numbering system was based on plans provided by the client (principally Property Block and Key Plan CEU901.09/01#02) and embellished utilising information derived from the building record/watching brief and archival research. A total of twenty-three structures were identified and numbered in the report (see Appendix I). In addition to this, it was determined that a series of six enclosed yards were built within the quay, with the structures evolving within the yards.

Primary Record Numbers (PRN's) have been allocated to each of the structures and yards (GAT Report **815**; see Appendix I).

4.0 RESULTS

The structure numbering system discussed in paragraph 3.2 and utilised in GAT Report **815** has been used throughout the current watching brief to record any identifiable structures/yard remains. The

results also make reference to Zones 01 to 03 as defined by the client to designate the interim scheme redevelopment areas (CCBC Project No. CEU901.10/01 Drawings 03 and 04 (Revisions A))

The discussion of the deposits will run from the southeast to the northwest. The trench depth varied between 0.70m to 1.0m with a width range of 0.70m to 0.80m with a length of c.70.0m.

Zone 1/Yard 1 – PRN 30451 (figure 01/plates 01 & 02)

Zone 1/Yard 1 was defined by in-situ walls: enclosure wall A and cross wall A (figures 01 and 02).

The service trench within Zone 1/Yard 1 measured 14.0m in length, 0.70m in width and 0.50m depth and was excavated through an existing concrete pad (located within the southeast corner of Zone 1/Yard 1) and through the levelling layer deposited after the demolition of **Building 01 (PRN 30452)**.

This concrete pad sealed a mixed demolition layer comprising loose red brick infill and a truncated section of walling/foundation, loose within the fill. This feature measured 0.30m in depth, made up of red brick with a covering of white/cream plaster (plate 02) (approximate brick sizes 0.21m by 0.10m, depth 0.09m). The concrete pad was laid during the twentieth century. This suggested that the truncated section of walling/foundation was a remnant of **Building 18 (PRN 30453)**, identified in GAT Report **815** as occupying the full width of **Yard 1**, lying against the town wall. The building was extant in the First to Third Edition OS 25" maps (cf. figure 03 for a reproduction of the Third Edition OS 25" map).

The demolition deposit containing the truncated section of walling/foundation sealed a deposit of crushed slate extant to the limit of excavation. This deposit was interpreted as a levelling layer associated with the construction of the quay.

Zone 2/Yards 2, 3 & 4 – PRNs 30454, 30457 & 30463 (figure 01/plate 09)

Zone 2 contained the former location of **Yards 2, 3 & 4** and a small intrusion into the former location of **Yard 5 – PRN 30468** (unlike Yard 1, Yards 2, 3 & 4 were demolished as part of the redevelopment programme).

The whole of this area had been covered in a deposit of dark grey crushed slate after the clearing of the buildings carried out in 2009, its depth varied though out the length of the trench ranging from 0.20m to 0.40m. The slate deposit sealed a protective *Terram* membrane.

From cross wall A to Tower 3; three surviving aspects of archaeology were observed:

- 3.80m northwest of cross wall A were the remains of a modern wall foundation. The remains consisted of two *in-situ* pink-grey bricks (approximate brick sizes 0.21m by 0.10m, depth 0.09m), set 0.08m, overall width 0.28m apart on a rough concrete pad 0.12m deep and 0.71m wide, on a north east south west axis (plate 03). It is likely that this wall is associated with the development of **Building 02 (PRN 30455)**.
- 4.80m northwest of cross wall A, there was a disused water pipe held in a red brick and concrete mixed covering. This pipe will be used for the placement of a modern water pipe connection joining with the service trench (plate 04).
- 8.10m northwest of cross wall A, where the remains of a concrete pad visible in the northwest section: length 2.0m, the end of which was undamaged so it was clear that the pad didn't extend towards the town wall. This deposit was held in a mixed yellow-clay silt soil matrix with rare crushed slate and gravels with a depth of 0.15m. Below this was a mixed brownish sand with a depth range of 0.14m to 0.23m heading towards Tower 3 (plate 06)

From Tower 3 to the end of the service trench; three surviving aspects of archaeology were observed:

- Northwest of Tower 3, within the former location of **Yard 4** below the modern crushed slate layer was a mixed clay-silt layer with occasional pick gravels this layer had a distinguishable

greenish shade and a strong smell of diesel this can be associated with Garage which once occupied Yard 4 (GAT Report **815**) (plate 08).

- c.5.50m northwest of Tower 3 where the remains of the slate floor identified within **Building 14 (PRN 30465)** during the building record/watching brief phase (GAT Report **815**) (plate 07) directly under the modern crushed slate layer at a depth of 0.34m. The slate flooring had a foundation layer of mixed yellowy sand with black staining 0.04 deep this sat on a thicker grey sandy layer 0.09m deep. Below this was a mixed gravel and crushed slate deposit excavated to a depth of 0.25m (plate 07).
- 8.60m northwest of Tower 3 was a large concrete pad spanning the width of the service trench for a length of 8.50m to the end of the service trench. This was above the same mixed gravel and crushed slate layer seen under the slate floor. This pad was located within the general area of **Building 16 (PRN 30472)** (a former shed built in 1882 identified during the building record/watching brief phase completed in March 2009 (GAT Report **815**)) although its association with the structure could not confirmed any further.

5.0 CONCLUSION

The watching brief during the installation of the service trench identified floor levels of **Buildings 14 (PRN 30465)** and, possibly, **Building 16 (PRN 30472)**, both in what is now designated as Zone 02, along with potential evidence of the demolition remains of **Building 18 (PRN 30453)**, in what is now designated as Zone 01 and the foundation remains of **Building 02 (PRN 30455)**.

Building 18 (PRN 30453) was not visible during the preceding building record/watching brief phase completed in March 2009 (GAT Report **815**) and was identified solely through cartographic evidence. The structural material within the service trench comprised a truncated brick-built wall, loose within a demolition layer. Due to the sealed nature of the deposit (it was beneath a concrete slab), it was determined that this was the remains of the building. The floor of **Building 14 (PRN 30465)** matched that identified during the building record/watching brief phase completed in March 2009 (GAT Report **815**), whilst the concrete slab identified at the location of **Building 16 (PRN 30472)** was most likely the same concrete identified during the preceding building record/watching brief phase.

Evidence for the construction and infilling of the quay was fairly uniform throughout the service trench with only localised areas of disturbance associated with the known quay buildings and the fuel stores. The construction/infilling material at the limit of excavation (max. depth: 1.0m) comprised a mixed gravel and crushed slate deposit. This material was visible in both Zones 01 and 02.

Zone 03 was not affected by the current stage of service trench installation groundworks, but may be completed at a later stage. Further groundworks are also proposed within the redevelopment area as part of the interim scheme and are not covered by the current report.

6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

GAT 1997 Conwy Quay *GAT Report 273*

GAT 2006 Conwy Harbour *GAT Report 641*

GAT 2009 Conwy Quay redevelopment programme: archaeological photographic survey and watching brief. *GAT Report 815*

IFA. 2001. *Institute of Field Archaeologists 2001 Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief.*

APPENDIX I

Buildings/Yards located within the Conwy Quay redevelopment area.

Numbering system is based on that defined in Conwy County Borough Council Property Block and Key Plan CEU901.09/01#02. Additional building numbers and yard numbering system, created by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, based on archival research and watching brief observations.

- The distribution of Yards 1 to 6 can be found on Figure 02
- The distribution of Buildings 01 to 23 can be found on Figure 03

YARD 1 (PRN 30451)

- Building 01 (PRN 30452)
- Building 18 (PRN 30453)
- Building 23 (PRN 19749)

YARD 2 (PRN 30454)

- Building 02 (PRN 30455)
- Building 11 (PRN 30456)

YARD 3 (PRN 30457)

- Building 03 (PRN 30458)
- Building 09 (PRN 30459)
- Building 10 (PRN 30460)
- Building 12 (PRN 30461)
- Building 13 (PRN 30462)

YARD 4 (PRN 30463)

- Building 04 (PRN 30464)
- Building 14 (PRN 30465)
- Building 21 (PRN 30466)
- Building 22 (PRN 30467)

YARD 5 (PRN 30468)

- Building 05 (PRN 30469)
- Building 06 (PRN 30470)
- Building 15 (PRN 30471)
- Building 16 (PRN 30472)
- Building 17 (PRN 30473)

YARD 6 (PRN 30474)

- Building 07 (PRN 30475)
- Building 08 (PRN 30476)
- Building 19 (PRN 30477)

THE QUAY (PRN 19750)

- Building 20 (PRN 30478)

DESIGN BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service

Site: Proposed redevelopment of Conwy Quay, Conwy

Applicant/Company: Conwy County Borough Council

Date: 17th February 2009

National Grid Reference: 278278, 377600

Planning reference: 0/35233

This design brief is only valid for six months after the above date. After this period Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service should be contacted.

It is recommended that the contractor appointed to carry out the archaeological assessment visits the site of the proposed development and consults the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER) for north-west Wales before completing their specification. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service cannot guarantee the inclusion of all relevant information in the design brief.

1.0 Site Location and Description

- 1.1. For the purposes of this brief the site comprises a c.1400 m² plot on Conwy Quay.
- 1.2. The plot consists of an c.80m stretch of quayside running parallel to the town wall from between Porth Isaf and the car park to the south-east
- 1.3. The proposals include plans to demolish all of the current structures on the site and regenerate the quayside (see Conwy County Borough Council Drawings for project no.ML209).
- 1.4. The site is situated in the town of Conwy on the North Wales coast.

2.0 Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The plot lies adjacent to the thirteenth century town walls (Scheduled Ancient Monument CN014) of Conwy and c.150m from Conwy Castle (SAM CN004).
- 2.2 The origins of Conwy in its present form date back to the conquest of Wales by Edward I in 1283.
- 2.3 The status of Conwy as a site of international importance has been formally recognised by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in its designation as a World Heritage Site.
- 2.4 The medieval quay is understood to have stretched from the spur wall, at the north end of the quay, along Lower Gate Street to Porth Isaf.
- 2.5 A map of Conwy dating to 1776 ('Map of Conwy Town 1776' University of Wales (Bangor) Archives) identifies a 'Limekiln adjoining the castle wall' situated adjacent to Porth Bach. Evidence of this feature may survive to the south of the development plot

- 2.6 The Holland Estate Map (1776) appears to show the southern terminal of the quay, or 'The Strand' abutting the town wall at a 45° angle just to the south of Porth Isaf. The peculiar angle represented on historic maps appears to be reflected in the unusual shape of the 19th century building that today houses the Conwy Harbour Aquarium.
- 2.7 In 1833 the quay on which the development plot now stands was built (Gwynedd HER - Primary Record Number, PRN 19750). It was designed by W A Provis and commissioned by the town in 1831, taking two years to reach completion. Little is known about its construction.
- 2.8 The Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of Conwy (1889) shows the development plot much as it is today.
- 2.9 Most of the structures on the site date to the 19th century and represent an important period of industrial and commercial quayside development in the town.
- 2.10 An Ice Plant (PRN 19749), dating to the later part of the 19th century is recorded on the HER along with an associated boundary wall (PRN 19751).
- 2.11 Documentation:

Davidson, A. 2006 Ports and Harbours of Gwynedd : A Threat Related Assessment. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. Report No. 641 (unpublished report, copy held in the Regional Historic Environment Record for north-west Wales).

English Heritage, 2006. Understanding Historic Buildings *A guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage, London.

3.0 The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 3.1 The proposals comprise plans to regenerate Conwy quay.
- 3.2 This is a *design brief* for a programme of archaeological works to **mitigate** the impact of the development to be undertaken following planning consent, according to guidelines set out in Welsh national planning guidance (*Planning Policy Guidance Wales 1996*) and Welsh Office Circular 60/96 (*Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*). This programme of archaeological works will comprise a programme of recording and watching brief.
- 3.3 This *design brief* should be used by the archaeological contractor as the basis for the preparation of a detailed written archaeological *specification*. The specification must be submitted to the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service for approval before the work commences.
- 3.4 The *specification* should contain, as a minimum, the following elements:
- Non-technical summary.
 - Details of the proposed works as precisely as is reasonably possible, indicating clearly on a plan their location and extent.
 - A research design which sets out the site specific objectives of the archaeological works.
 - Reference to the relevant legislation.
 - Health and Safety considerations.
 - Monitoring procedures.

- Field methodology.
- Methods of recording, including the collection and disposal strategy for artefacts and ecofacts.
- Arrangement for immediate conservation of artefacts.
- Post-fieldwork methodology.
- The level and grade of all key project staff.
- Details of all specialists.
- A timetable for the proposed works including contingency costs (if appropriate).
- The intended method of publication.
- Archive deposition.

4.0 Mitigation detail

4.1 The programme of archaeological works to **mitigate** the impact of the development will consist of a programme of recording and watching brief.

4.2 Building record detail

4.3 The building record should be roughly commensurate with the English Heritage '*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*' (2006) Level 2 and should include the following elements:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------|
| • written account | 1-3, 6; |
| • drawings | 1; |
| • photographs | 1-6. |

4.4 Both the interior and exterior will be viewed, described and recorded. The record will present conclusions regarding the building's development and use.

4.5 **Photographs** should be detailed and must record all relevant detail. Each print should be clearly labelled with the subject, orientation and the date taken, and cross-referenced to its negative and or digital file.

4.6 Both black-and-white and colour photography should be used where appropriate.

4.7 If utilising digital technology, high resolution images (preferably in tiff. format) must be produced. These should be presented within the report as a hard copy and a compact disc must be included as an archive to accompany the report.

4.8 Adequate resource must be made to implement the archaeological programme in conjunction with the proposed demolitions, stripping out and ground works. Effective communication between the site contractor and the archaeologist will be required.

4.9 The programme of works needs to be coordinated with the archaeological contractor so that there is adequate opportunity and time allowed to identify, investigate and record any remains which may be relevant, in accordance with the Archaeological Standards.

4.10 The archaeological contractor will ensure that sufficient resource is made available for the programme to result in an archive report.

4.11 The report should specifically include the following:

- a) a copy of the design brief and agreed specification,
- b) a location plan,
- c) a plan illustrating the location and direction of any photographs or drawings,
- d) full dimensional and descriptive detail, a full bibliography of sources consulted,

4.12 An archive compact disc

Watching brief detail

The **watching brief** will include:

- Observation on an **intensive** basis, of all demolition works that impact upon quayside structures and, or, the **town wall**.
- Observation on an **intermittent** basis, of all non-archaeological excavation works along the quayside.
- A drawn, written and photographic record of any significant archaeological features, structures and deposits that may be revealed **both above ground and below ground**.
- Preparation of full archive report.

4.13 The monitoring of works is to be undertaken in a manner that allows for the immediate cessation of development for the recording of archaeological evidence. Agreement must be reached between the archaeologist and developer in order that this is achieved.

4.14 Recording methodology should be in accordance with Institute of Field Archaeologists guidance (see general requirements below). Recording will comprise appropriate plans, elevation and photographs.

4.15 The archaeological contractor will ensure that sufficient resource is made available for a post-excavation programme to result in an archive report.

4.16 The report should specifically include the following:

- e) a copy of the design brief and agreed specification,
- f) a location plan,
- g) all located sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the development,
- h) a gazetteer of all located sites, including full dimensional and descriptive detail, a full bibliography of sources consulted.

4.17 Particular attention must be paid to groundworks in the area adjacent to The Aquarium where early deposits may be discovered.

4.18 Ground works may bring to light further details relating to the construction of the Provis Quay.

5.0 General requirements

- 5.1 The archaeological recording and watching brief must be undertaken by an appropriately qualified individual or organisation, fully experienced in work of this character.
- 5.2 Details, including the name, qualifications and experience of the project director and all other key project personnel (including specialist staff) should be communicated to the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and all written work attributed to an author(s).
- 5.3 Contractors and subcontractors are expected to conform to standard professional guidelines. The following are of particular relevance in this instance:-
- English Heritage's 2006 Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice
 - English Heritage's 2006 Management Of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE)
 - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1996 (revised 1999) Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures.
 - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised 1999) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs.
 - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1985 (revised 1997) Code of Conduct.
 - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1990 (revised 1997) Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology.
 - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1999 Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials.
 - English Heritage's 1991 Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2).
 - Museum and Galleries Commission 1994 Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections.
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1990 Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage.
- 5.4 Many people in North Wales speak Welsh as their first language, and many of the archive and documentary references are in Welsh. Contractors should therefore give due consideration to their ability to understand and converse in Welsh.
- 5.5 Care must taken in the siting of offices and other support structures in order to minimise the impact on the environment. Extreme care must also be taken in the structure and maintenance of spoil heaps for the same reasons and to facilitate a high quality reinstatement. This is particularly important in relation to pasture land.
- 5.6 The archaeological contractor must satisfy themselves that all constraints to groundworks have been identified, including the siting of live services, Tree Preservation Orders and public footpaths. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning

Service bears no responsibility for the inclusion or exclusion of such information within this brief.

- 5.7 Any changes to the specifications that the archaeological contractor may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated to Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and approved.
- 5.8 Care must be taken in dealing with human remains and the appropriate environmental health regulations followed. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and the local Coroner must be informed immediately human remains are discovered.
- 5.9 Arrangements for the long-term storage and deposition of all artefacts must be agreed with the landowner and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service before the commencement of investigation.
- 5.10 The involvement of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.
- 5.11 A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project should be prepared in accordance with standard guidance. All plans, photographs and descriptions should be labelled, cross-referenced and lodged in an appropriate place (to be agreed with Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service) within six months of the completion of the project.
- 5.12 Two copies of the bound report must be sent to the address below, one copy marked for the attention of the Development Control Archaeologist, the other for attention of the HER Officer, who will deposit the copy in the HER.

6.0 Curatorial monitoring

- 6.1 The project will be monitored by the development control archaeologist at Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service to ensure the fulfilment of the brief and specifications. The development control archaeologist will normally inspect site works and review the progress of excavation reports and archive preparation. The archaeological contractor must inform Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service in writing of the proposed start dates for the project.

7.0 Glossary of terms

7.1 *Archaeological Contractor*

A professionally qualified individual or an organisation containing professionally qualified archaeological staff, able to offer an appropriate and satisfactory treatment of the archaeological resource, retained by the developer to carry out archaeological work either prior to the submission of a planning application or as a requirement of the planning process.

7.2 *Archaeological Curator*

A person, or organisation, responsible for the conservation and management of archaeological evidence by virtue of official or statutory duties. In north-west Wales the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authorities is the development control archaeologist, who works to the Welsh Archaeological Trust's Curators' Code of Practice.

- 7.3 *Archive*
An ordered collection of all documents and artefacts from an archaeological project, which at the conclusion of the work should be deposited at a public repository, such as the local museum.
- 7.4 *Brief*
The Association of County Archaeological Officers (1993) defines a *brief* as an outline framework of the planning and archaeological situation which has to be addressed, together with an indication of the scope of works that will be required.
- 7.5 *Historic environment Record (HER)*
A documentary record of known sites in a given area. In north-west Wales the HER is curated by the curatorial division of the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust.
- 7.6 *Specification*
The Association of County Archaeological Officers (1993) defines a *specification* as a schedule of works outlined in sufficient detail to be quantifiable, implemented and monitored.
- 7.7 *Watching brief*
A formal programme of observation during non-archaeological excavation works in order to identify, investigate and record any archaeological remains which may be present, in accordance with the Archaeological Standards.
- Further information**
- 8.0 This document outlines best practice expected of an archaeological assessment but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. If requirements of the brief cannot be met they should only be excluded or altered after gaining written approval of the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.
- 8.1 Further details or clarification of any aspects of the brief may be obtained from the Development Control Archaeologist at the address below.

Ashley Batten
Development Control Archaeologist

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Fax: 01248 370925

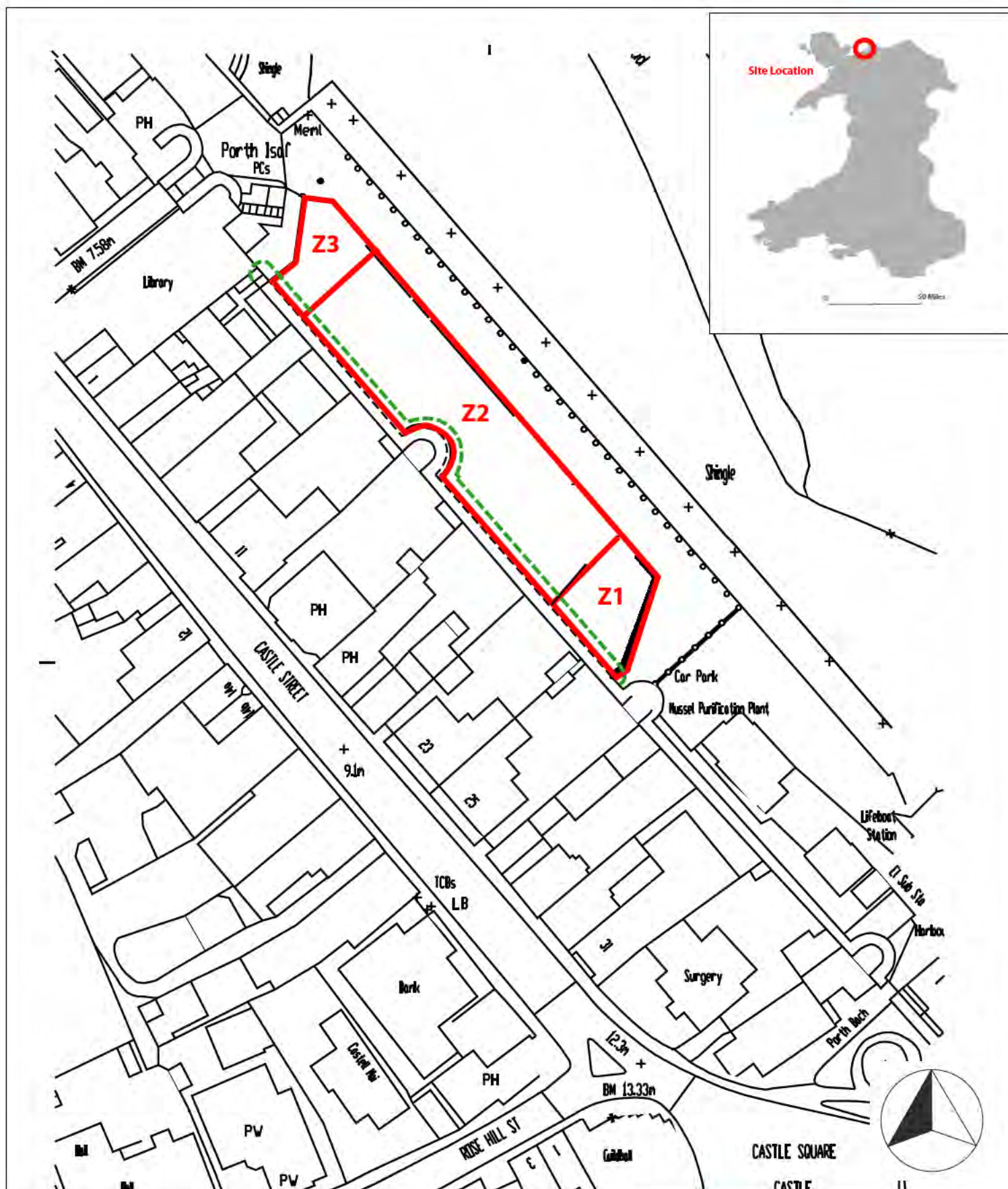


Figure 01: Location of the redevelopment area within the quay in **RED, as defined in Conwy County Borough Council Property Conwy Quay Interim Scheme Site Plan: Site Works CEU901.10/01 Drawing 03 (Revision A).**

Z1 to Z3 refer to the development zones defined in Conwy Quay Interim Scheme Site Plan: Site Works CEU901.10/01 Drawing 03 (Revision A). Only **Z1** and **Z2** were affected by the works at this stage

Service trench highlighted in **GREEN**

NOT TO SCALE

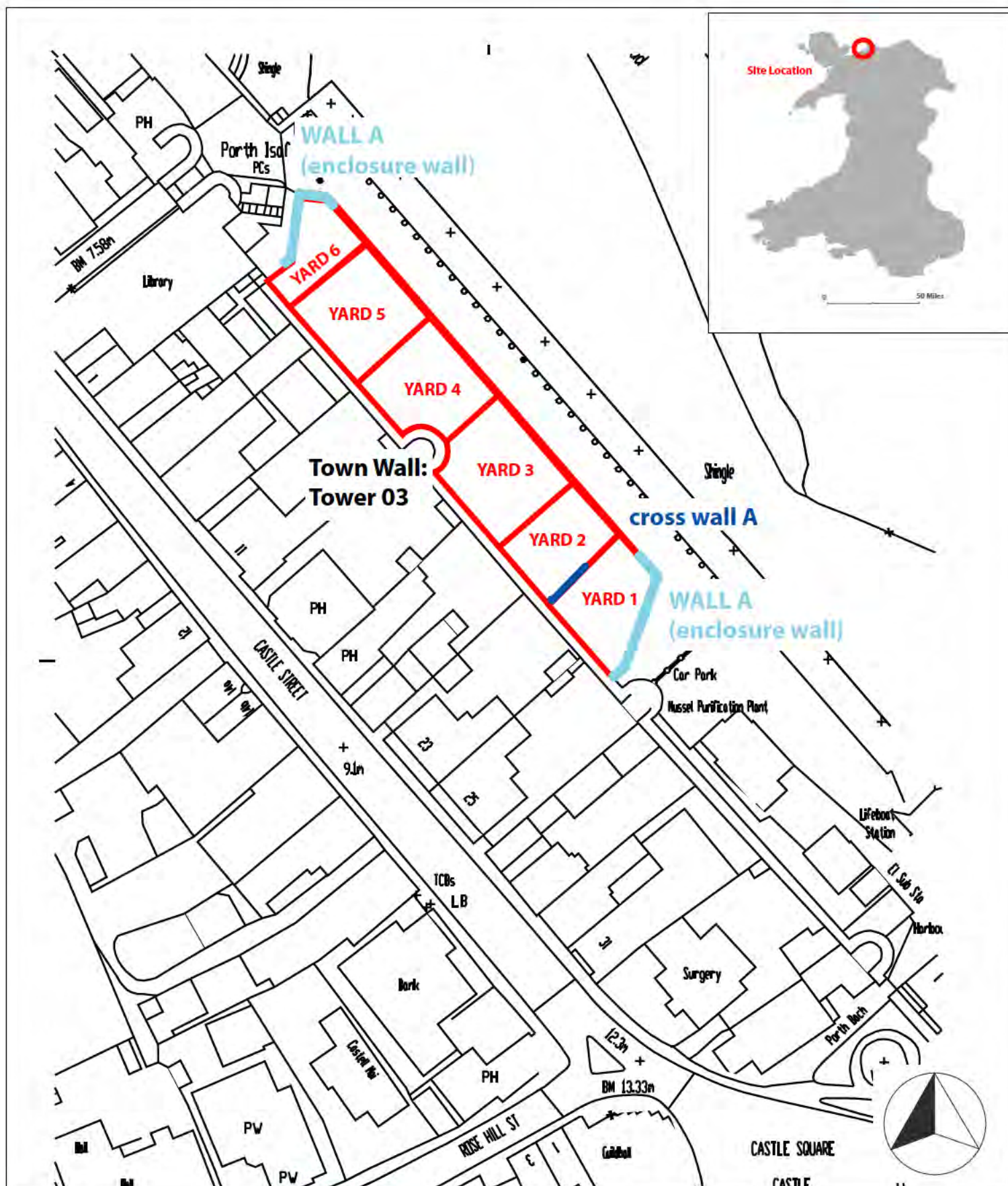


Figure 02: Location of the YARDS 1 to 6 (see Appendix I for PRN numbers) and enclosure wall A and cross wall A discussed in the report and located within the quay redevelopment area (Map based on Conwy County Borough Council Conwy Quay Interim Scheme Site Plan: Site Works CEU901.10/01 Drawing 03 (Revision A)). Enclosure wall A and cross wall A were retained after the demolition of all upstanding structures in March 2009. The yards were mostly defined by the upstanding structures and are included in this figure for reference only.
NOT TO SCALE

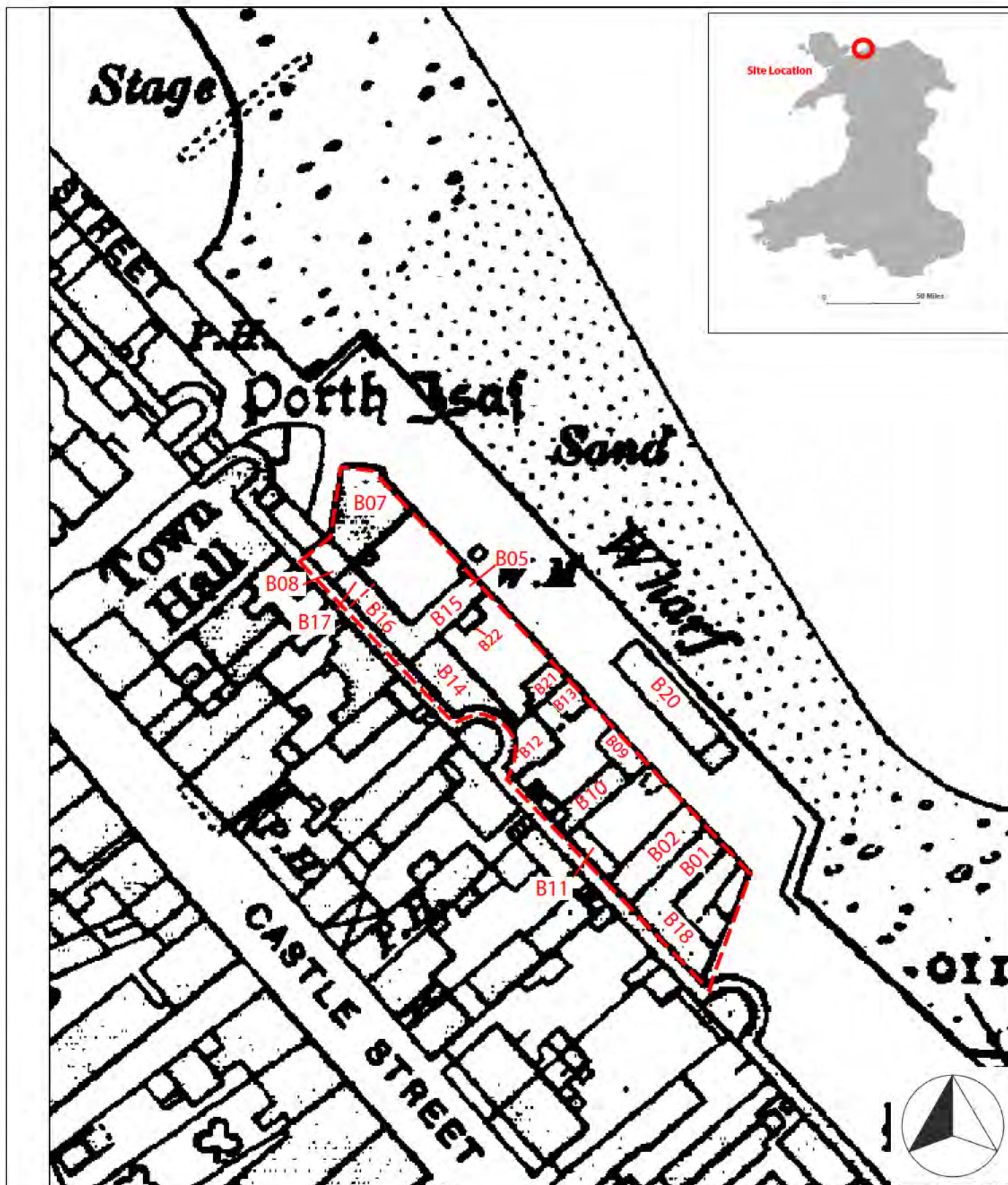


Figure 03: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Third Edition 25" Map of Conwy 1913.
The redevelopment area is highlighted as a dashed **RED** line.
All extant structures within the quay at that time are listed (Buildings **B01**, **B02**, **B05**, **B07** to **B18** and **B20** to **B22** (see Appendix I for PRN numbers). See GAT Report 815 for individual building description, interpretation and history. See paragraph 4.0 for results of watching brief (redevelopment location based on Conwy County Borough Council Conwy Quay Interim Scheme Site Plan: Site Works CEU901.10/01 Drawing 03 (Revision A))
SCALE 1:750@A4

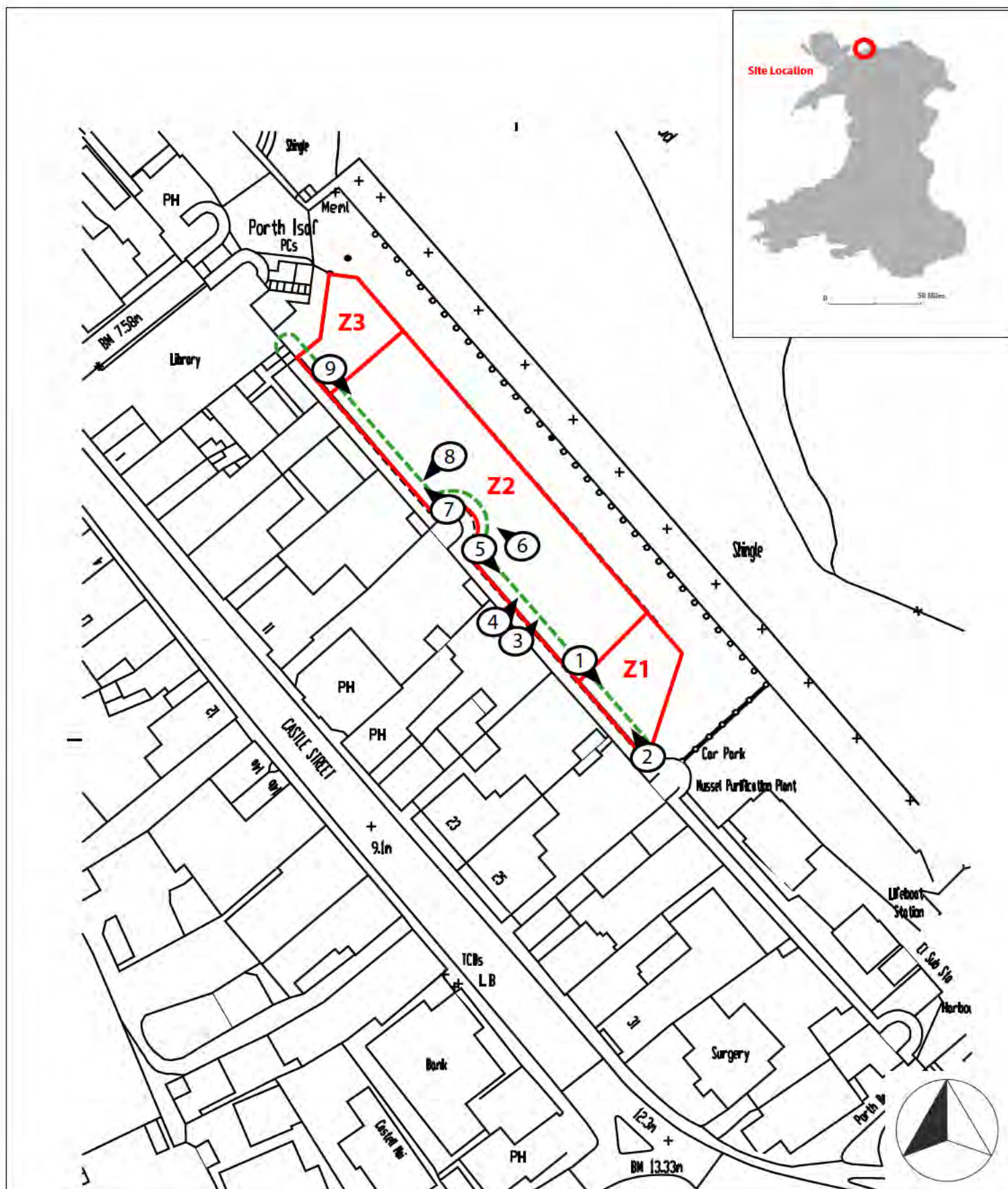


Figure 04: Location of plates and direction taken.
 (redevelopment location in **RED** based on Conwy County Borough Council Property Block and Key Plan
 CEU901.09/01#02)
NOT TO SCALE



Plate 01: Zone 1/YARD 1 (PRN 30451): view southeast of service trench excavation (14.0m in length, 0.70m in width and 0.50m depth). Note enclosure wall A in the background, which defined the original quay layout and was retained as part of the redevelopment programme and concrete pad at former location of Building 18 (PRN 30453). (Ranging pole: 2.0m)



Plate 02: Zone 1/YARD 1 (PRN 30451): service trench excavation detailing concrete pad within Zone 1/YARD 1 that was extant prior to the redevelopment programme, but was formerly the location of Building 18 (PRN 30453) (GAT report 815). Potential demolition remains relating to Building 18 were identified within the exposed section. (Ranging pole: 1.0m)



Plate 03: Zone 2/Yard 2 (PRN 30454): service trench excavation - detail of Building 02 foundation level (Ranging pole: 1.0m).



Plate 04: Zone 2: service trench excavation - detail of disused water pipe held in a red brick and concrete mixed covering (Ranging pole: 1.0m).



Plate 05: Zone 2: service trench excavation - detail of full excavation depth



Plate 06: Zone 2/Yard 3 (PRN 30457): service trench excavation - detail of excavation surrounding Tower 3 with concrete pad associated with Building 12 (PRN 30461) towards left of image (Ranging pole: 2.0m)



Plate 07: Zone 2/Yard 4 (PRN 30463): service trench excavation - detail of slate floor associated with Building 14 (PRN 30465). (Ranging pole: 2.0m)



Plate 08: Zone 2/Yard 4 (PRN 30463): service trench excavation - detail of full excavation depth and contaminated soil associated with former garage



**Plate 09: Zone 2/Yard 4 (PRN 30463) to Yard 5 (PRN 30468): service trench excavation - completed length with Tower 3 in the background.
(Ranging pole: 2.0m)**



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