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## CONWY QUAY REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME: INTERIM SCHEME WATCHING BRIEF - BOAT RESTORATION AREA, OAK BOLLARDS & ZONE 3 INTERPRETATION AREA

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### Archaeological Watching Brief

GAT Project No. 2070

Report No. 878

July 2010



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**CONWY QUAY REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:  
INTERIM SCHEME WATCHING BRIEF -  
BOAT RESTORATION AREA, OAK BOLLARDS  
& ZONE 3 INTERPRETATION AREA**

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Report No. 878  
Event PRN 44042

Prepared for  
Conwy County Borough Council  
July 2010

By  
John Roberts



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Figure 01: Location of the redevelopment area

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Plate 02: Zone 1/Yard 1: view southwest prior to the placement of two refurbished steel containers.

Plate 03: Zone 2/Yards 2, 3 & 4: view northwest of oak bollard foundation cuts (depth 0.75m). The oak bollards were set 2.0m apart and to be connected by chain links that segregate the paved road and the event space in Zone 02. A total of 31 foundation cuts were made.

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## CONWY QUAY REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME – INTERIM SCHEME

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF: BOAT RESTORATION AREA, OAK BOLLARDS & ZONE 3 INTERPRETATION AREA

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## CONWY QUAY REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME – INTERIM SCHEME

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF: BOAT RESTORATION AREA, OAK BOLLARDS & ZONE 3 INTERPRETATION AREA

#### Summary

*Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) completed an archaeological watching brief as part of the Conwy Quay redevelopment programme (interim scheme). The watching brief monitored the boat interpretation works, the excavation of setting points for oak bollards and scarification and levelling in advance of the zone 03 Interpretation Area. The Boat Restoration Area was located in redevelopment zone 02, the bollards across zones 02 to 03 and the interpretation area in zone 03.*

*GAT had previously monitored the excavation of a 70.0m long service trench within the zones 01 and zone 02, as an earlier phase of the interim scheme (GAT Report **832**). Prior to this GAT also completed a building record/watching brief at the same location during the initial stages of the redevelopment programme (GAT Report **815**)*

*The building record/watching brief identified twenty three structures within the redevelopment area (subsequently demolished). GAT also identified the remnants of six yards within the quay site, defined by cross walls and an enclosure wall (still partially extant). The service trench installation watching brief identified structural remains for four of these buildings as well as a range of filler and demolition deposits associated with the construction of the quay*

*The current watching brief inspected all excavations associated with the oak bollards and the Boat Restoration Area: both examples contained evidence for infill deposits associated with the construction of the quay in the 1830s; no structural activity associated with the former quay buildings was identified. The watching brief within zone 03 monitored the excavation of the redundant floor levels for **Buildings 07 (PRN 30475)** and **08 (PRN 30476)**; no structural activity associated with these structures or historic structure **Building 19 (PRN 30477)** was identified: all subsurface levels were associated with the infill deposits associated with the construction of the quay. The watching brief also recorded repair/construction work along Enclosure Wall A (Zone 03 portion) and photographed the repointing of Cross Wall A within Zone 01.*

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Conwy County Borough Council (CCBC) to complete an archaeological watching brief during the Conwy Quay redevelopment programme Interim Scheme (as defined in CCBC Project No. CEU901.10/01 Drawings 02 to 14). The watching brief monitored the excavation of the settings for 31 oak bollards (zones 02 and 03), as well as the support points for a “Nobby” boat within a Boat Restoration Area (zone 02) and the removal of the former floor surfaces of **Buildings 07** and **08** (zone 03) to accommodate the resurfaced interpretation area (cf. figure 01).

GAT had previously completed a building record/watching brief at the same location during the initial stages of the redevelopment programme (GAT Report **815**): the building record/watching brief identified fifteen structures within the redevelopment area, in addition to the known eight structures (subsequently demolished). GAT also identified the remnants of six yards with 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 building record/watching brief was followed by a watching brief during the excavation of a 70.0m service trench, which identified floor levels associated with Buildings **14** and **16** and demolition remains of **Buildings 12** and **18** (GAT Report **815**). Below these floor levels a range of filler and demolition deposits associated with the construction of the quay were also identified.

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 14<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> 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 (cf. figure 03). 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 19<sup>th</sup> February and the 18<sup>th</sup> of June 2010 and monitored all groundworks within zones 01 to 03 associated with this phase of the Interim Scheme. 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 *R L Davis & Son Ltd.* using *Hitachi EX60* and *Case Mini Excavator 23* crawler excavators.

A photographic record was maintained throughout by GAT, using a *Nikon D40* DSLR (cf. figure 04/plates 01 to 12).

### 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 (figure 02) 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 service trench installation watching brief to record any identifiable structural/yard remains. The results also make reference to Zones 01 to 03 defined by the client to designate the redevelopment area (CCBC Project No. CEU901.10/01 Drawings 02 to 14)

Each Zone is discussed in turn.

### **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 extant portion of Cross Wall A (Figure 01) was repointed as part of the interim scheme and a block wall linking the line of this wall to Enclosure Wall A was also built (plate 01). An entrance linking zones 01 and 02 was also created between the original portion of Cross Wall A and the block-built portion (plate 01).

Two refurbished steel storage containers were also added to zone 01 as part of this phase (not monitored by GAT).

### **Zone 2/Yards 2, 3 & 4 – PRNs 30454, 30457 & 30463** (figure 01/plates 03 to 06)

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.

Zone 02 was used as the location for the Boat Restoration Area/"Nobby" Boat emplacement (plate 06) and for the majority of the oak bollard settings that segregated the quayside road and the event space represented by the three zones.

The oak bollards were set 2.0m apart (plate 03) and were excavated to an average depth of 0.75m (plate 04). All oak bollard excavations contained evidence for the recent consolidation stage (grey crushed slate atop *Terram* membrane), followed by infill deposits associated with the construction of the quay in the 1830s (Plate 04). No specific structural activity associated with the former quay buildings were identified.

The Boat Restoration Area was located within a segregated portion of Zone 02 (Figure 01) and is designed to accommodate the hull of a "Nobby" boat, an inshore fishing vessel, supported on a wooden frame (Plate 06), which is to be restored as part of a restoration programme undertaken by the *Jamie Roddick Morecombe Bay Prawnier Restoration Trust* (source: <http://www.conwy.gov.uk/doc.asp?cat=5729&doc=21684>). Based on information on the *Jamie Roddick Morecombe Bay Prawnier Restoration Trust website*, the boat is named *Helen II* and was built in 1910 by Crossfields in Arnside from pitch pine on oak frames (<http://nobbyhelen2.co.uk/>). A shelter for the boat and restoration work will be constructed by Llandrillo College students (*ibid.*).

The excavations for the Nobby shelter supports were set c.0.35m apart (plate 05) and excavated to an average depth of 0.40m. The stratigraphy included the crushed slate/*Terram* associated with the 2009 demolition phase, atop the mixed clay-silt associated with the infilling/construction of the quay in the 1830s. No specific structural activity associated with the former quay buildings were identified.

### **Zone 3/Yards 5 & 6 – PRN 30474** (figure 01/plates 07 to 12)

Zone 3 contained the former location of Yards 5 and 6. Buildings 07 and 08 were demolished as part of the initial phase of works (GAT Report **815**), except for the floor levels for both properties, which

remained intact at the start of the watching brief. The floor levels were removed as part of the latest phase to accommodate a new paved area (plates 07 to 09).

The watching brief did not identify any earlier structural activity associated with these structures or historic structure **Building 19 (PRN 30477)**: all subsurface levels were associated with the infill deposits associated with the construction of the quay.

In addition to the excavation of the extant floor levels, a former breach in Enclosure Wall A was repaired (plate 10). The cavity in Enclosure Wall A left by the demolition of **Building 08** (plate 11) was also repaired: a block wall was constructed with an outer face of salvaged stone material (plate 12) to match the existing wall.

## 5.0 CONCLUSION

The watching brief during the latest phase of the Interim Scheme inspected all excavations associated with the bollards and the Nobby boat: both examples contained evidence for the infill deposits associated with the construction of the quay in the 1830s and no structural activity associated with the former quay buildings was identified. This information tallied with that recorded during the subsurface excavations for the service trench installation in 2009 (GAT Report **832**).

The watching brief within zone 03 also recorded the excavation of the redundant floor levels for **Buildings 07 (PRN 30475)** and **08 (PRN 30476)**: the floor levels had previously been recorded during the original building record/watching brief; the current watching brief did not identify any earlier structural activity associated with these structures or historic structure **Building 19 (PRN 30477)**: all subsurface levels were associated with the infill deposits associated with the construction of the quay. The watching brief also recorded repair/construction work along Enclosure Wall A (zone 03 portion) and photographed the repointing within Zone 01 of Cross Wall A.

## 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*

GAT 2009 Conwy Quay redevelopment programme: archaeological watching brief – service trench installation. *GAT Report 832*

IFA. 2001. *Institute for 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:** 17<sup>th</sup> 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 m<sup>2</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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

**Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service**  
**Craig Beuno**  
**Ffordd Y Garth**  
**Bangor**  
**Gwynedd LL57 2RT**

**Telephone: 01248 370926**  
**Fax: 01248 370925**

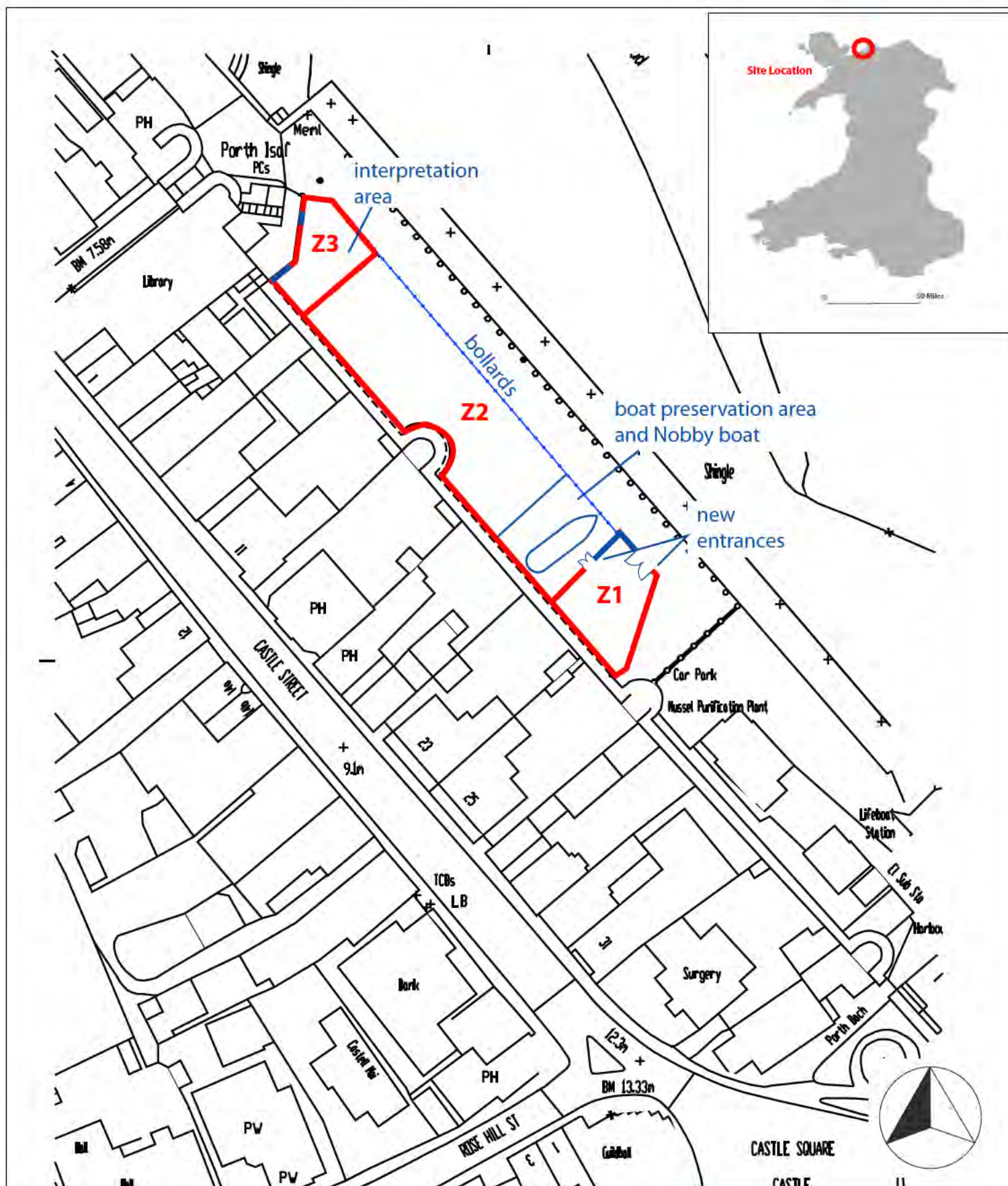


Figure 01: Location of the redevelopment area within the quay in **RED**, as defined in Conwy County Borough Council Property Conwy Quay Interim Scheme Site Plans: Site Works CEU901.10/01 Drawings 02 to 14.

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

The interim scheme works monitored are highlighted in **BLUE**

NOT TO SCALE



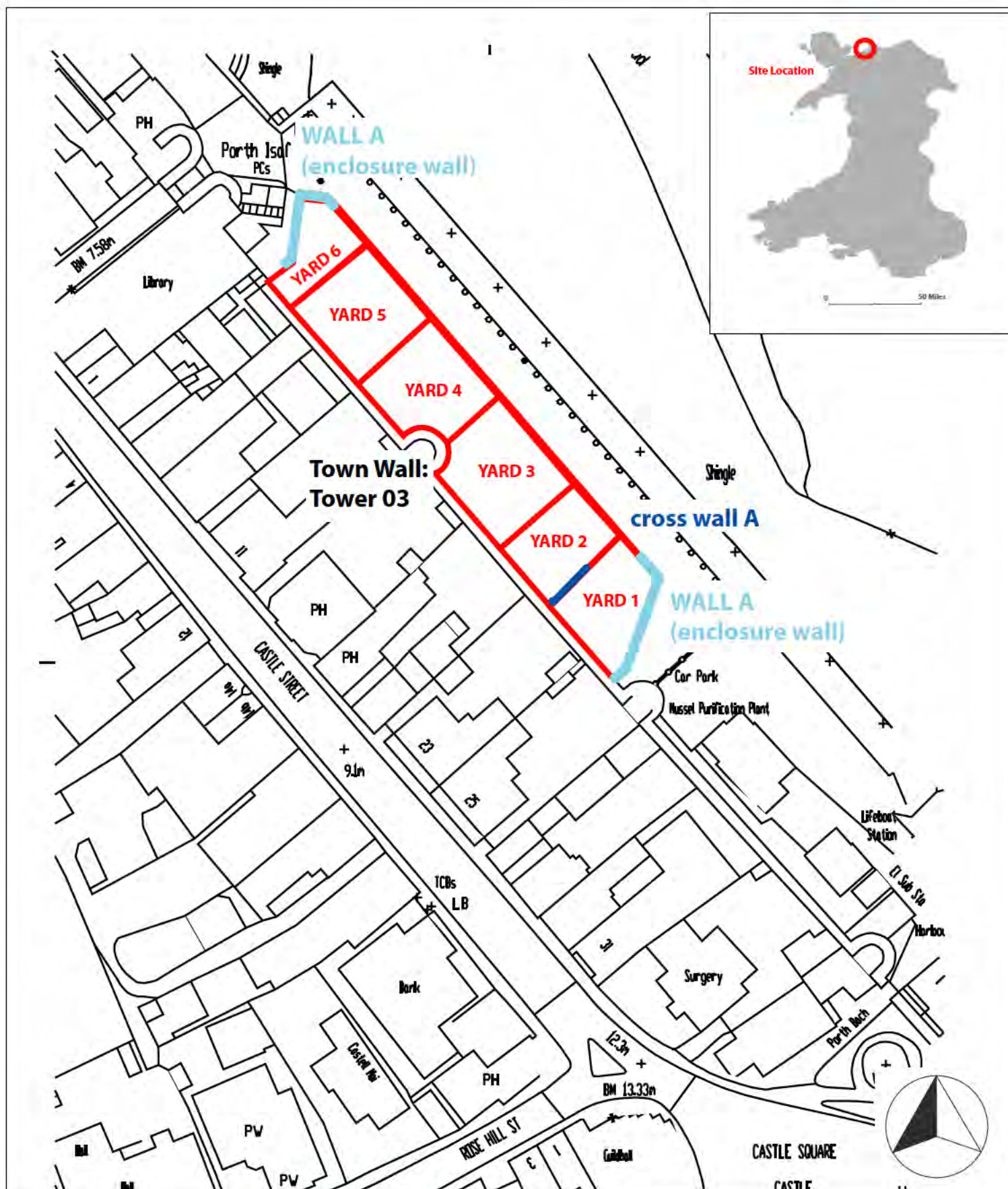


Figure 02: Location of the **YARDS 1 to 6** (see appendix I for PRN numbers) and enclosure wall **A** and cross wall **A** discussed in the report and located within the quay redevelopment area (Map based on Conwy County Borough Council Conwy Quay Interim Scheme Site Plan: Site Works CEU901.10/01 Drawing 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



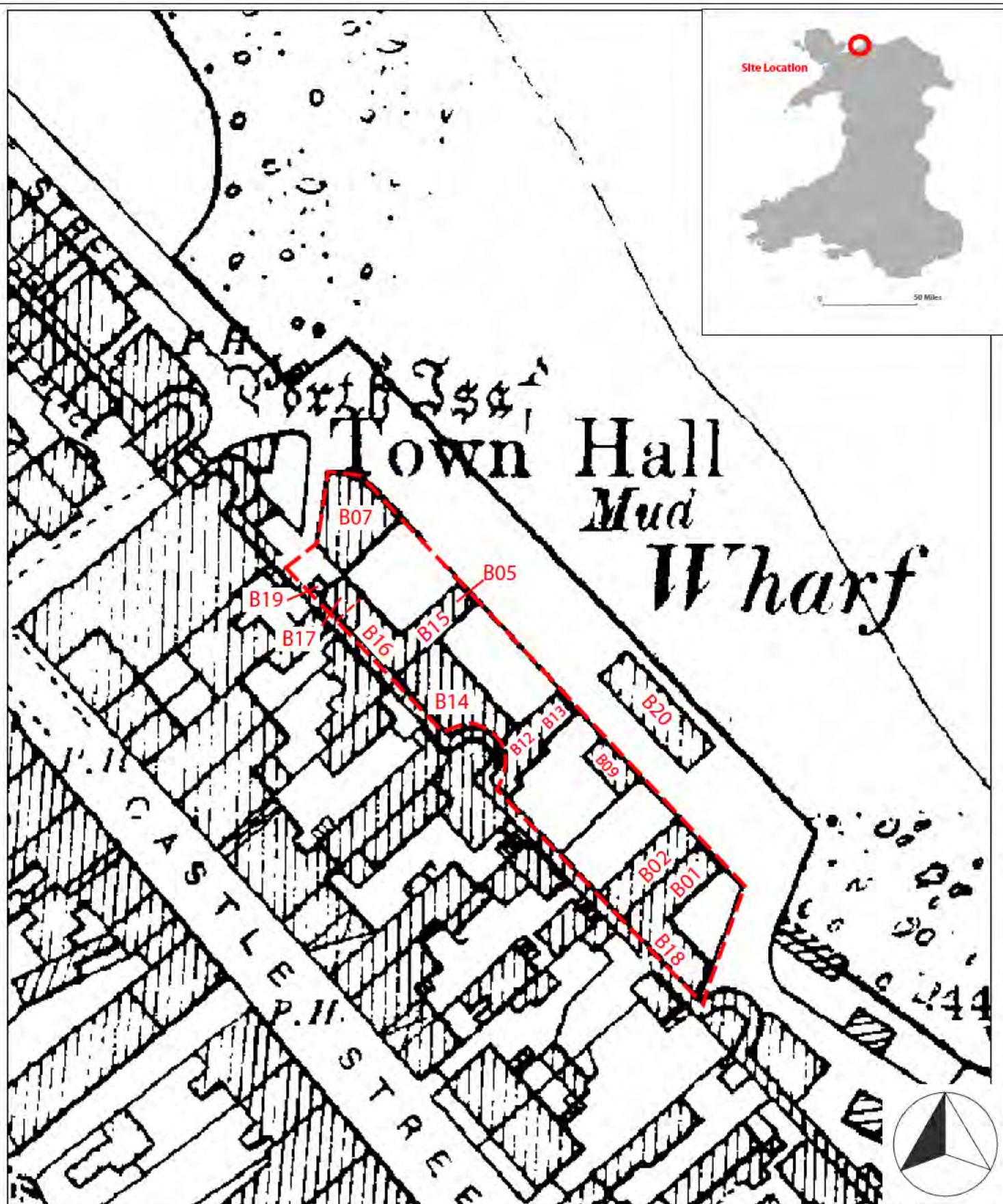


Figure 03: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25" Map of Conwy 1900  
 All extant structures within the quay at that time are listed (Buildings **B01** (PRN 30452), **B02** (PRN 30455), **B05** (PRN 30469), **B07** (PRN 30475), **B09** (PRN 30459) and **B14** to **B20** (see appendix I for PRN numbers). See paragraph 4.0 GAT Report 815 for individual building description and interpretation/history. The redevelopment area is highlighted as a dashed **RED** line. Building 08 (PRN 30476), discussed in the text, was constructed after the publication of this map (cf. Figure 04) for the location of further historic structures cf. Figures 06 and 08, GAT Report 815.  
 (Map based on Conwy County Borough Council Property Block and Key Plan CEU901.09/01#02)  
 SCALE 1:750@A4



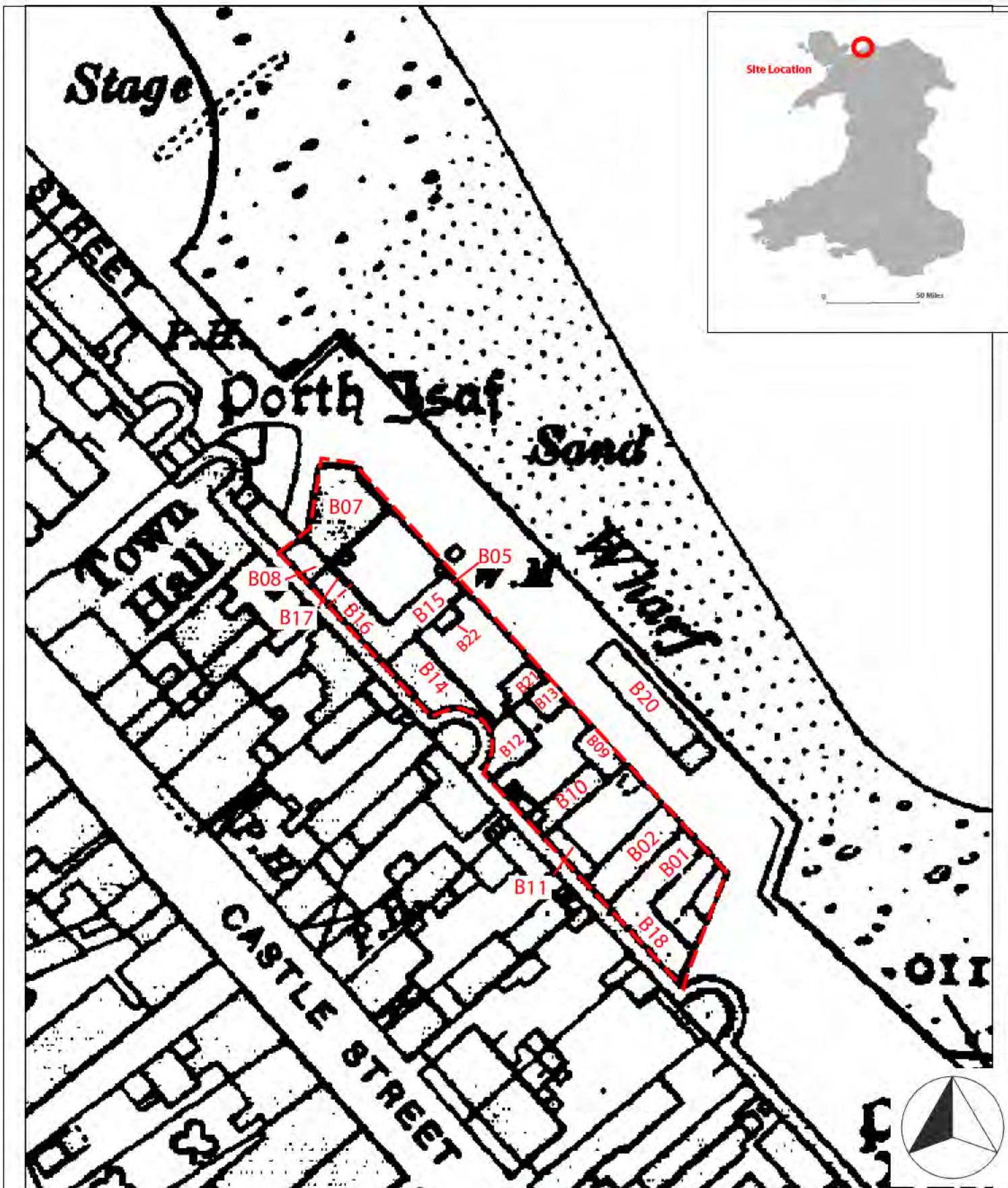


Figure 04: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Third Edition 25" Map of Conwy 1913.

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



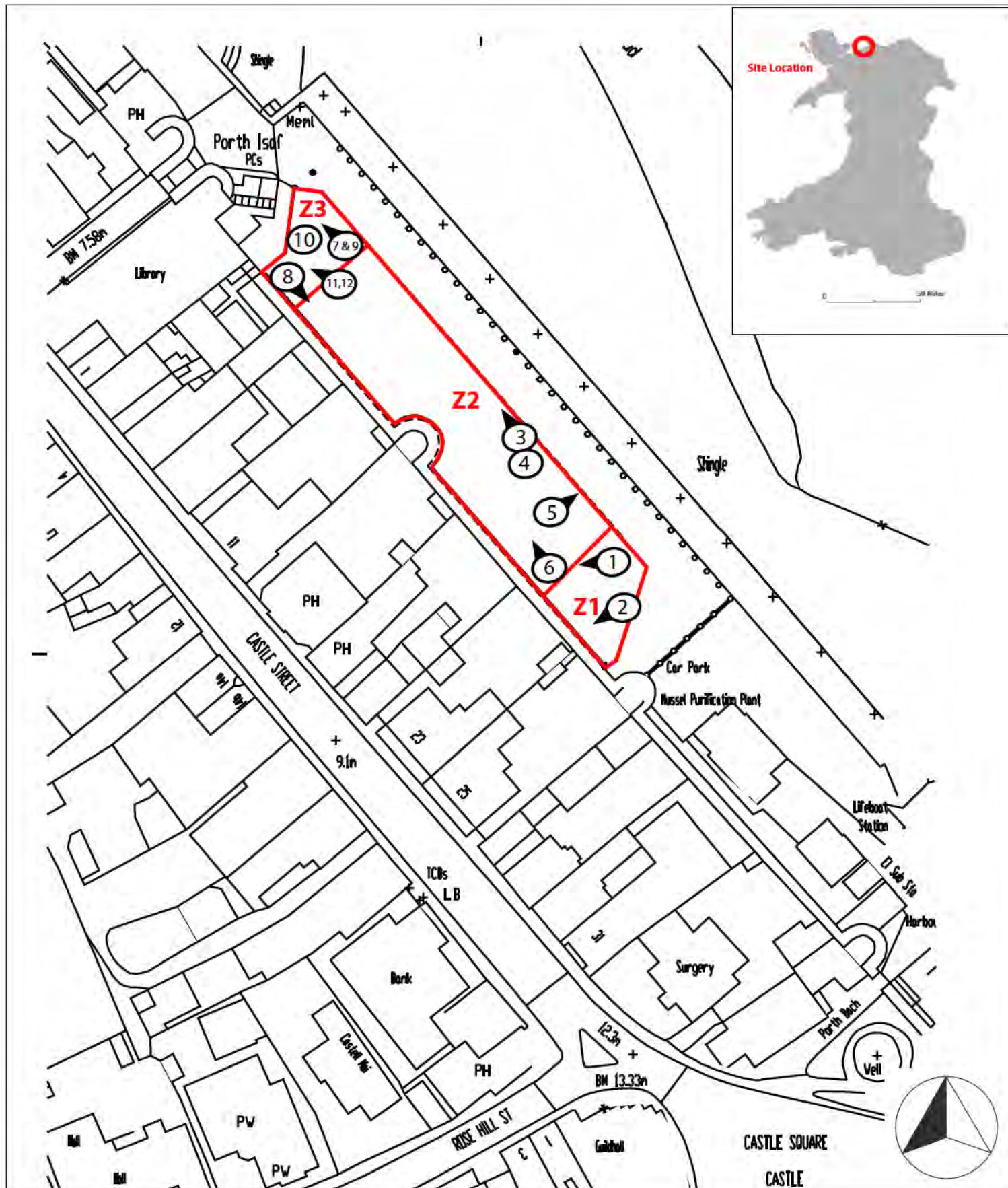


Figure 05: Location of plates and direction taken.  
(redevelopment location in **RED** based on Conwy County Borough Council Property Block and Key Plan  
CEU901.09/01#02)  
NOT TO SCALE





Plate 01: Zone 1/Yard 1 (PRN 30451): view west of Zone 01 during repointing of former Cross Wall A (cf. Fig. 02) and construction of a block wall joining Cross Wall A to Enclosure Wall A (not visible). A new entrance linking Zones 01 and 02 is also visible. The Nobby boat is also visible in the background (Zone 02), supported on wooden posts and covered with tarpaulin. Zone 01 was the former location of Buildings 01 and 18 (see appendix I for PRN numbers).



Plate 02: Zone 1/Yard 1 (PRN 30451): view southwest prior to the placement of two refurbished steel containers. The concrete pad visible was laid in the twentieth century, atop the foundations/demolition layers of Building 18 (PRN 30453). A bat roost is visible to the left of image.





Plate 03: Zone 2/Yards 2 (PRN 30454), 3 (PRN 30457) & 4 (PRN 30463): view northwest of oak bollard foundation cuts (depth 0.75m). The oak bollards were set 2.0m apart and to be connected by chain links that segregate the paved road and the eventspace in Zone 02. A total of 31 foundation cuts were made. (Scale 1 x 1.0m)



Plate 04: Zone 2/Yards 2 (PRN 30454), 3 (PRN 30457) & 4 (PRN 30463): close-up of an oak bollard foundation cut (depth 0.75m), detailing stratigraphy that included dark grey crushed slate and terram deposited after the clearing of the demolition of the quay buildings in 2009, atop a mixed yellow-clay silt soil matrix with crushed slate and gravels followed by a mixed brownish sand to limit of excavation. The latter two deposits were previously identified in the service trench installation watching brief and were interpreted as evidence for the construction and infilling of the quay in the 1830s. (Scale 1 x 1.0m)





Plate 05: Zone 2/Yards 2 (PRN 30454), 3 (PRN 30457) & 4 (PRN 30463): View northwest of Zone 2/Yard 2 during the excavation of the Nobby boat support posts. Limit of excavation was 0.40m below ground level. The stratigraphy included the crushed slate/terram associated with the 2009 demolition phase, atop the mixed clay-silt associated with the infilling/construction of the quay in the 1830s.



Plate 06: Zone 2/Yard 2 (PRN 30454): View northeast of the boat restoration area/Nobby boat during the interim scheme works. The oak bollards that segregate the quayside road and the event spaces can be seen in the background (cf. Plates 03 and 04 for the excavation of the oak bollard area).





Plate 07: Zone 3/Yards 5 (PRN 30469) & 6 (PRN 30474): excavation of the former ground levels of Buildings 7 (PRN 30475) and 8 (PRN 30476): both floors were built from concrete atop redundant (brick) building material sub-base. Beneath the sub-base was the construction layer for the quayside previously identified during the service trench installation. Zone 03 became the location for the new interpretation area. Scale: 1 x 1.0m



Plate 08: Zone 3/Yards 5 (PRN 30469) & 6 (PRN 30474): View southeast of after removal of Building 08 (PRN 30476) floor surface. The foundation footing for Building 08 can be seen running parallel to the town wall. This footing had originally been identified during the initial watching brief (GAT Report 815). Scale: 1 x 1.0m





Plate 09: Zone 3/Yards 5 (PRN 30469) & 6 (PRN 30474): excavation of the former ground levels of Buildings 7 (PRN 30475) and 8 (PRN 30476), detailing limit of excavation prior to construction of the interpretation area



Plate 10: Zone 3/Yards 5 (PRN 30469) & 6 (PRN 30474): Enclosure Wall A repair; former aperture for Building 07 (PRN 30475), detailing wall thickness and construction (0.40m thick). Scale (2 x 1.0m)





Plate 11: Zone 3/Yards 5 (PRN 30469) & 6 (PRN 30474):: View northwest of temporary timber screen positioned along Enclosure Wall A at the former location of Building 08 (PRN 30476) (Building 08 truncated return wall is visible to the left of the timber screen). This screen was replaced by a wall built from salvaged stone (cf. Plate 12). The limit of excavation for the interpretation area can be seen in the foreground. Scale: 2 x 1.0m



Plate 12: Zone 3/Yards 5 (PRN 30469) & 6 (PRN 30474): view northwest of salvaged stone wall during construction, designed to replace the timber screen visible in Plate 11. Scale: 1 x 1.0m.





## Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report Record

### Report and Status

<b>GAT Report Title:</b> CONWY QUAY REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME – INTERIM SCHEME ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF: BOAT RESTORATION AREA, OAK BOLLARDS & ZONE 3 INTERPRETATION AREA	
<b>GAT Project Name:</b> Conwy Quay	
<b>GAT Project No:</b> G2070	<b>GAT Report No:</b> 878
<b>Confidential (yes/no):</b> no	<b>draft/final:</b> draft

### Internal Control

	name	signature	date
prepared by	J Roberts		29/07/10
approved by	A. Davidson		29/07/10

### Revisions

no	date	made by	checked by	approved by
01	04/08/10	JAR	N/A	GAPS

### Internal Memo

Revision 01 included the insertion of a new figure and the editing of Plates 05 and 06 and Figure 05



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