

## 27 Castle Street, Conwy

Briff Gwylio Archaeolegol /  
Archaeological Watching brief



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Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yn Cofnodi Prif Gyfeirnod /  
Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number: 46808

Rhif Prosiect / Project No. HD24-031

Rhif Adroddiad / Report No. 1773

Wedi'i baratoi ar gyfer / Prepared for: Juliet Bennett

Ebrill /April 2025

Ysgrifenydd gan / Written by: Stuart Reilly, Michael S Lynes &  
Carolina Ferreira

Delwedd clawr blaen / Front Cover image: View of cobbles at base of northeast foundation trench  
from the northeast; Scale: 1x1m. (Archive reference ERN46808\_004)

Heneb: Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeoleg Cymru.

Heneb yw'r enw masnachu Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Cymru

Cwmni Cyfyngedig (1198990) ynghyd ag Elusen Gofrestredig (504616) yw'r  
Ymddiriedolaeth

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


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| Revision History |  |   |                                    |
|------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|
| Rev No.          | Summary of Changes   | Ref Section                             | Purpose of Issue                   |
| 1.0              | Reference to Field Services & Planning Section<br>Edited text for Figures 03 & 04<br>Discussion section added, with additional information on Stower's Pickle bottle & work at 31 Castle Street<br>Historic map overlays | 1.0<br><br>5.0<br><br>See relevant figs | Approval of Heneb Planning Section |
|                  |  |   |                                    |
|                  |  |   |                                    |
|                  |  |   |                                    |
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## CRYNHODEB ANHECHNEGOL

*Comisiynwyd Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology gan Juliet Bennett i ymgymryd â briff gwylio archaeolegol yn ystod gwaith adeiladu Tân y Ddraig. Cynhaliwyd y briff gwylio archeolegol ar 3 a 4 Medi 2024.*

*Adnabuwyd olion wyneb coblog a dwy wal gerrig wrth gloddio'r ffosydd sylfaen ar gyfer estyniad Tân y Ddraig. gweddillion adeilad a safai ar un adeg y tu ôl i Rif 27 Heol y Castell. Mae'r strwythur wedi'i ddarlunio ar Fapiau Arolwg Ordnans hanesyddol. Yn seiliedig ar dystiolaeth y map, y to llechi peirianyddol, a'r botel win a ddarganfuwyd o graidd rwbel wal, mae'n debyg bod y strwythur yn dyddio o'r 19eg ganrif.*

## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

*Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology was commissioned by Juliet Bennett to undertake an archaeological watching brief during construction works at Tân y Ddraig. The archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> September 2024.*

*The remains of a cobbled surface and two stone walls were identified during the excavation of the foundation trenches for the extension to Tân y Ddraig. the remnants of a building that once stood at the rear of No. 27 Castle Street. The structure is depicted on historic Ordnance Survey Maps. Based on the map evidence, the machined slate roof, and the wine bottle retrieved from the rubble core of a wall, the structure most likely dates from the 19<sup>th</sup> century.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The *Field Services* section of Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology was commissioned by Juliet Bennett to undertake an archaeological watching brief during construction works at Tân y Ddraig, 27 Castle Street, Conwy LL32 8AY (NGR SH78277755; cf. [Figure 01](#)). The works included the demolition of an existing canopy and the construction of a new single storey extension within an existing courtyard to the rear of the property, as indicated on *Matthew Jones Architects* Drawing Nos. AL-2969-PL01 ([Figure 06](#)) and AL-2969-PL03 ([Figure 07](#)).

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> September 2024. It was completed under planning references 0/47321 (Conservation Area Consent Planning Consent Condition #3) and 0/47322 (Condition #3). The works were monitored by the *Planning Section* of Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology and undertaken in accordance with an approved written scheme of investigation ([Appendix I](#)).

In line with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising was formatted in a manner suitable for accession; The regional Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number for this project is **46808**.

The watching brief monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches for the single storey extension. This was conducted in accordance with the following guidelines:

- 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);
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015);
- Standard for archaeological monitoring & recording (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023);
- Universal Guidance for archaeological monitoring & recording (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023);

- Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020b); and
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020b).

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology is part of Heneb: Trust for Welsh Archaeology, which is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

## 1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives were to:

- 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 monitored area and environs;
- 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**

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology would like to thank the following for their contribution and support:

- Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology project team: Stuart Reilly, Michael S. Lynes & Carolina Ferreira;
- Client: (Juliet Bennett);
- Contractor: Mark Williams of Jesse Williams Builders; and
- Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Planning Archaeologist: Tom Fildes.

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

Castle Street is located between an archway through the town wall at the end of Berry Street to a mini roundabout under the north west tower of the Conwy Castle at the other end; number 27 is located on the northern side of Castle Street, forming part of a terrace of seven attached buildings (Nos. 27 to 33); none of these properties are listed buildings, but they are located within the Essential Setting of the *Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd - Conwy Castle* World Heritage Site and Conservation Area WAL/CONW/6. Both the town walls and the castle are Scheduled Monuments (CN014 and CN004 respectively). The location of the groundworks is within close proximity to a number of listed buildings and architecture, including Grade II Listed forecourt railings and gates at both 23 (ref. 3258) and 25 Castle Street (ref. 3259), the Grade II Listed Natwest Bank building on the opposite side of Castle Street (ref. 3268) and the Grade II listed Bodreinallt Surgery (ref. 3260).

### 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 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 (ref. MSS 2203 029; cf. [Figure 02](#)) shows Castle Street in general, but does not provide specific detail at the location of no. 27 beyond the outline of a property that forms part of a terrace, with the space between the rear of the property and the town wall shown as open, suggesting there were no extensions or annexes. Holland’s map limits detail and information to those properties under his ownership, confirming that the location of no. 27 was not part of his domain; a property further along from no. 27, designated “E” on the map, was under his ownership and is listed as a “House and Garden”. It is probable that no. 27 would have been a similar arrangement.

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 Conwy as a more developed urban area than Holland’s Map. The arrangement of properties along Castle Street appears similar to present, especially the terrace block incorporating no. 27; the property includes a rear extension accessed via an alleyway, both of which are still extant.

## 2.4 Heritage Impact Statement

A Heritage Impact Statement (HIS) has been prepared by the client as part of the planning application (Juliet Bennett, 2020). The HIS was prepared due to the location of the application area within the Essential Setting of the *Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd - Conwy Castle* World Heritage Site and the Conwy Conservation Area. The HIS describes the rear of the property as including large open area, most of which had previously been covered in a timber canopy, roofed with a mixture of Perspex sheeting and netting, most of which was removed in 2017, with an area of Perspex sheeting left in place (*ibid.*: 4). The HIS states that

the main purpose of the extension would be to facilitate pottery activities, with a single storey extension on a smaller footprint replacing the previous Perspex-roofed section of the canopy, leaving an uncovered outdoor courtyard to its rear. The extension would not be attached to, butt onto, or require builders to be anywhere near the town wall which runs along the rear of the property. There would be no negative physical impact on the Town walls World Heritage Site status in the building of the proposed extension (*ibid.*: 4). The extension would not be visible from the Castle or outside the town walls, either from the quayside, the Cob or from the other side of the estuary (*ibid.*: 10).

## 2.5 Previous Archaeological Work

In 2023 and early 2024, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by *Openreach* to undertake an archaeological watching brief during fibreoptic installation works along Erskine Terrace, Chapel Street and High Street, to the northwest of Castle Street (report GAT\_1758). Holland's Map of Conwy of 1776 showed Erskine Terrace to be an area of market gardens and a house, whilst the High Street was called "Great Street", with properties either side. The late nineteenth and early twentieth century Ordnance Survey mapping shows Conwy as a more developed urban area, with Erskine Terrace fully established, "Great Street" renamed as "High Street" and a more concentrated layout of properties. The installation works were limited to areas previously disturbed by earlier services and installations. No evidence of the former market gardens was encountered at Erskine Terrace, although a cola can from the mid 1970's was recovered along with a brick and tile that were likely remains of the steps up to the doorways of either 14 or 16 Erskine Terrace; the latter suggesting the change in street level during that time. No activity was encountered along Chapel Street, whilst a piece of coke found within the High Street may have been imported with backfill material used for an earlier installation.

### **3 METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

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, 2023).

An archaeological watching brief can be divided into four categories:

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

The archaeological watching brief was conducted on an **intensive** basis and monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches for the first storey extension.

### **3.2 Fieldwork Methodology**

All attendances and photographs were recorded using GAT pro-formas. Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D5100) camera set to maximum resolution (4,928 x 3,264) in RAW format and archived in TIFF format using Nikon NX Studio. A total of 55 photographic images were taken archive reference numbers ERN46808\_001 to ERN46808\_055 (cf. [Appendix II](#) for the photographic metadata).

The site archive is comprised of:

- Four watching brief day record sheets;
- Three photographic day record sheets; and
- A 1:10 scale elevation drawing on a sheet of permatrace.

### 3.3 Data Management Plan

The fieldwork data has been used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives and 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. There is no de-selected digital data.

External datasets for the regional HER and RCAHMW are as follows:

- HER: digital report (PDF format) and Event PRN summary (Microsoft Excel format); the report and dataset have been prepared in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 2); and
- RCAHMW: a digital report (PDF format) and digital archive dataset have been prepared in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset includes:
  - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
  - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
  - Project Information form (Microsoft Excel);
  - File Information form (Microsoft Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
  - File Information form (Microsoft Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
  - File Information form (Microsoft Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
  - File Information form (Microsoft Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

### 3.4 Selection Strategy

As defined in *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020) section 3.3.1, a project specific selection strategy and data management plan should be prepared. In support of this, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA), have stated that it 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”. The aim of selection is to ensure that all the elements retained from the Working Project Archive for inclusion in the Archaeological Archive are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support “future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities”. Selection should be “focused on selecting what is to be retained to support these future needs, rather than deciding what can be dispersed” and can be qualified by a selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, agreed by all parties (including Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Planning Service, client and/or landowner), which will be applied to a Working Project Archive prior to its transfer into curatorial care as the Archaeological Archive.

- The aims and objectives of the project.
- The brief and/or Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).
- The Collecting Institution’s collection policy and/or deposition guidelines.
- Regional & relevant thematic or period specific research frameworks.
- The project’s Data Management Plan (DMP).
- Internal recording and reporting policies.
- Material-specific guidance documents.

The project specific selection strategy is summarised in [Appendix IV](#)



## 4 RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> September 2024 and was completed under planning references 0/47321 (Conservation Area Consent Planning Consent Condition #3) and 0/47322 (Condition #3). It monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for the new single storey extension. The three foundation trenches ([Figure 08](#)) were on average 0.72m wide and 0.62m deep. They varied in length; the northeast and southwest trenches were 5.50m long while the southeast trench measured 6.4m in length. Further to consultation with the client/site owner and the contractor undertaking the building work, it was established the ground disturbance works would be restricted to the foundation trenches. The trenches were excavated with a rubber tracked mini excavator fitted with an excavation bucket, with the spoil being removed with manually operated wheelbarrows (Plate 01) to the contractor's flatbed trailer parked on Castle Street. Periodically the trailer had to be emptied off-site. The limited size of the work area and access off Castle Street via a narrow gateway dictated the method of the excavation work.

Prior to the arrival of the project archaeologist, concrete paving slabs were removed (Plate 02) from the work area for the extension. The timber canopy, roofed with a Perspex sheeting, had been left in place (Plate 03) to temporarily cover the work area during the initial groundworks and pouring of concrete. As outlined in the HIS, the canopy and extension were quite distinct and well-removed from the adjacent section of Conwy town wall.

*Each individual context was given a unique identifying number. Context numbers within square brackets (e.g. [05]) represent cut features, such as the pits and ditches; context numbers within round brackets (e.g. (08)) represent layers, deposits and fills. These are listed in full in [Appendix III](#).*

## 4.2 Groundworks – Northeast Foundation Trench

The foundation trenches were excavated to the proscribed depth for the single storey extension or solid ground considered suitable for the new build. This was on average to a depth of 0.62m. The probable underlying natural (001) was a solid, light orangey brown clayey pebbly gravel, that was visible in the northeast (Plate 04) and southwest trenches.

In the northeast foundation trench the natural was overlaid by the remains of a cobbled surface (002) that was bedded in a fine yellow sandy gravel (023). The surface was comprised of rounded, long oval-shaped beach pebbles (Plate 05), tightly grouped to form a compact, even surface. The stones varied in size, with the larger pebbles being 0.12m in length and 0.08m in width. The in-situ remains of the cobbled surface extended for a length of 0.80m along the base of the trench ([Figure 08](#)), with a further 0.70m of cobbles visible in the northeast face of the trench; in total a length of 1.50m. The cobbles had been disturbed by the bucket of the mini-digger and demolition rubble at the southeastern end of the surface. In section, the cobbled surface had a depth of 0.12m. The cobbles in all likelihood were a former yard surface but given the lack of datable artefacts from (002) or the layers above it is hard to determine when they were laid.

The cobbled surface was covered by (003) a thin (0.12m) layer of compact light brown gravel/shale. This layer was in turn overlaid by (004) a thin, soft deposit of dark greyish brown sandy clay with a depth of 0.10m. Layers (003) and (004) were visible in the northeast face of the foundation trench for a distance of approximately 3.40m, and abutted a large angular stone (010) that may have formed the base stone of a wall or was part of the general demolition rubble concentrated at the southeastern end of the work area.

Layer (004) was covered by (007) a compact light brownish yellow re-deposited clay deposit (Plate 06) that was mixed with the occasional small stone. Layer (007) was the main deposit visible within the northeast foundation trench and was also exposed in the parallel southwest foundation trench. On average the layer had a depth of 0.25m and was visible for 3.20m from the edge of the existing extension at the northwest to demolition rubble at the southeastern end of the foundation trench. This re-deposited clay was most likely used to raise the ground level at the back yard off Castle Street and to form a solid platform for the concrete paving. At the northwest end of the trench, parallel with and within 1.20m of the existing extension for the pottery, layer (007) was cut by a trench [011] for a narrow copper water pipe (013). The cut [011] was quite faint in section, with an approximate width of 0.50m and a fill (012) a soft, light brown sandy clay (a variation of (007)).

At the southeastern end of the foundation trench, layer (007) petered out and appeared to partially overlay two demolition layers (005) and (006) (Plate 07). The basal demolition layer (005) comprised a dark brown sandy clay mixed with moderate flecks of mortar and quite frequent large angular stones, some of which had lime mortar attached to their surface. Layer (005) had an exposed length of 2.10m and depth of 0.20m, it abutted and may have been contemporary with the large angular stone (010). Layer (005) and stone (010) were overlaid by (006) a loose, light greyish brown clayey sand (Plate 08) mixed with moderate angular stones and frequent light brown mortar that included fragments of seashells. Layer (006) was exposed for a length of 2.30m and had a depth of 0.40m. It was partially overlapped by the re-deposited clay (007).

Layers (006) and (007) were overlaid by a thin deposit of brick rubble (008) that had a depth of 0.15m and formed the bedding material for a thin (0.10m) covering of concrete (009) on which was embedded the concrete paving slabs that formed the yard surface for the pottery.

### 4.3 Groundworks – Southeast Foundation Trench

The demolition layers (005) and (006) continued into the southeast foundation trench and covered the remnants of a stone and mortar wall [014] ([Figure 08](#)). The wall was aligned southeast – northwest. The northeast façade of the wall was positioned 1.20m from the southeast corner of the extension. The wall had an exposed width within the foundation trench of 1.20m, being comprised of stone and mortar façades with a rubble core. The northeast façade was 0.30m wide, with two surviving courses of stonework to a height of 0.32m. The stones were roughly angular and bonded with a coarse white/light grey lime mortar (Plate 09), set on top of the underlying natural (001). The rubble core had a width of 0.45m in section, consisting of a mix of loose angular shale stones, fragments of red brick, lime mortar and mid-brown sandy clay (Plate 10). An intact dark green port or wine bottle (Plate 11), that measured 0.29m in height with a circumference of 0.08m at the base was recovered from the rubble core. The bottle did not have a maker's stamp or remains of a label but is likely to be of 19<sup>th</sup> century date. The southwest wall façade was more substantial being 0.80m deep and 0.45m, being stepped (Plate 12) with a distinct ledge for the base of the wall. The stones within the southwest façade were long, rectangular slabs of dressed or roughly dressed shale stone bonded with white/light grey lime mortar.

The southwest façade of [014] was covered by layer (015) a loose, light greyish brown clayey sand mixed with very frequent slate waste (Plate 13) and moderate patches of lime mortar. The deposit extended for a distance of 2.20m, from the southwest face of wall [014] to the

southwest terminal of the foundation trench, with a maximum depth of 1.0m. The slate waste was very dense and concentrated in this section of the foundation trench for the extension. Given the shape of the slate, with clear holes in the slate pieces, along with the lime mortar and density of the concentration, this was the collapsed remains of a slate roof, further to the demolition of a structure. An intact, green glass bottle branded “*Stower’s Pure Pickle*” (Plate 14) was recovered from layer (015), which may date the use of the associated structure or deposit of the slate waste. The bottle measures 0.20m in height with a base circumference of 0.07m. The bottle has a distinct embossed capital ‘S’ with a tower inserted within the ‘S’. The bottle is likely to be of late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

Layer (015) was covered by (024) a loose, relatively thin (approximately 0.15m thick) deposit of orange sand, on which a layer of cobbles (025) was embedded. Deposit (024) was free of inclusions and looked like modern (i.e., late 20<sup>th</sup> or early 21<sup>st</sup> century) building sand. It was difficult to ascertain more than this, as the section face was highly unstable due to the loose compaction of (015), which persistently slipped into the southeast foundation trench. It was possible though to establish the cobbles surface (025) were directly overlaid by the concrete layer (009) for the paving slabs that made up the courtyard of the pottery.

#### 4.4 Groundworks – Southwest Foundation Trench

Positioned within 1.60m of the southwest corner of the extension the remains of a second stone and mortar wall [019] was uncovered (Plate 15) during the excavation of the southwest foundation trench ([Figure 08](#)). The wall was aligned southwest – northeast, with an exposed length of 0.74m (the width of the trench), maximum width of 0.60m (Plate 16) and surviving height of 0.42m. The wall had two surviving courses on the southeast elevation, and a flanged, stepped base for the wall foundation (Plate 17). The top of the two courses of wall [019] was 0.38m wide, which increased to 0.60m at the base. The coursed wall was comprised of rectangular, roughly dressed blocks of shale stone ([Figure 09](#)), bonded with a coarse white lime mortar, built on top of stepped, shallow, wide slabs of shale. Wall [019] was not disturbed during the watching brief, it likely did not have a rubble core like wall [014], based on how it was constructed and what was observed of it in the field. It was also narrower than [014], being roughly half the width.

Wall [019] was covered by layer (020) a compact, dark grey sandy clay mixed with frequent demolition rubble, mix of medium to large angular stones with lime mortar attached, red brick fragments and patches of lime mortar. The deposit had a maximum depth of 0.50m and exposed length of 3.50m in the southwest foundation trench. It abutted layer (007) at the

northwest of the trench. The layers were quite diffuse, and it was hard to determine an exact relationship, but they were probably broadly contemporary (Plate 18). In the southwest foundation trench layer (007) had a depth of 0.40m. As observed in the parallel (northeast) foundation trench, layer (007) was disturbed by the insertion of a copper water pipe (013), the associated cut for the pipe was not evident in section. Layer (007) though was disturbed by a later concrete and brick wall [017], the cut for which [022] was visible in the northeast face of the trench. Wall [017] was built on top of a poured concrete base (018) that was retained at the base of the foundation. The red brick and concrete wall [017] was 0.40m wide and 0.50m high (Plate 19), being 0.60m southeast of the existing extension for the pottery.

All of the features and layers within the southwest foundation trench were sealed beneath (021) a deposit of black clay and coke, with an average depth of 0.15m. It was comparable to deposit (008) that was visible in the northeast foundation trench, insofar, (021) it was a bedding material for concrete (009) on which the concrete paving slabs were embedded.

## 5 DISCUSSION

The archaeological watching brief of the foundation trenches for the first storey extension of 27 Castle Street, Conwy uncovered the following:

- The remnants of a cobbled surface (002);
- The bases of two stone walls [014] and [019]; and
- Layers of demolition rubble, (005), (015), (020) and deposition layers, predominantly (007) a re-deposited clay.

The presence of (002) suggests that the rear of 27 Castle Street once had a cobble surfaced rear yard which capped the former ground surface at the rear of the property and was 0.62m below the current ground level. The use of rounded cobbles placed in a layer of bedding material, typically sand or fine gravel, was a common means to cover an area like the rear of a property, a street or a farmyard to form a hard-wearing surface. The lack of datable artefacts from (002) or the layers above makes it hard to determine when the cobbles were laid.

Walls [014] and [019] were the remnants of a building that once extended southwest – northeast and would have stood at the rear of No. 29 Castle Street. Upstanding remains of wall [014] protrude from the neighbouring property wall and along with deposit (015), provides physical evidence that a stone and mortar walled structure with slate roof was once extant at this location.

An intact wine bottle was retrieved from the rubble core of wall [014]. The bottle does not have a maker's mark and the lack of a pontil mark on the base of the bottle indicates a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century onward date and suggests it was machine made.

The slate roof (015) rubble located between the two walls produced a complete green bottle branded "*Stower's Pure Pickle*". Magazine inserts and newspaper adverts (examples shown in Plates 20 and 21) from the late 19<sup>th</sup> and first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, advertising Stower's Lime Juice Cordial, which is part of the same company that produced Pure Pickle, show when this product was produced. The sole proprietors were listed as Alexander Riddle & Co. Jacob Stower & Son, in Commercial Street, London in 1869 and were described as British Wine & Pickle makers. The firm subsequently moved to Crown Works, Bancroft Road in 1912 and remained there until 1960. The bottle recovered from (015) was a mass manufactured item, that dates from the late 19<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.



Evidence for earlier structural remains were also identified at the adjacent property 31 Castle Street, during a watching brief (PRN 24737) of building renovation conducted by Cambrian Archaeological Projects. The property at the time of the watching brief was divided into three blocks, with the two-storey block fronting onto Castle Street being the oldest part of the structure. It was surmised to be of 19<sup>th</sup> century date comprising of red brick walls with a pitched slate roof. During renovation work the render on the south wall was removed to expose the original masonry, along the length of the building from Castle Street to the courtyard. At the western end of this wall, at the foot of existing stairs the remnants of coursed rubble masonry and two stone lintels set within the wall. The fragment of stone wall was overlaid by a coursed brick wall. Based on what was observed, it was suggested that the fragment of stone wall was an earlier, possibly medieval building that existed on Castle Street until the 19<sup>th</sup> century when it was demolished and largely replaced by a two-storey red brick building (Petersen, 2004).

The limited structural remains uncovered during the groundworks for the extension to No 27 consisted of stone-built foundations with at most two surviving courses; see Plates 12 & 17. The restricted view of the surviving walls [014] and [019] in narrow foundation trenches limits what can be interpreted from the method of construction and material used. The wall foundations were roughly coursed and bonded with mortar, with the stone being locally sourced shale and roughly shaped into rectangular blocks. This contrasts with what was observed at No 31 where the earlier wall seemed to be of rubble stone build with the only dressed stones visible being the two lintels. The south southeastern boundary wall of the rear yard though is more comparable in appearance (Plate 20) with what was observed at No 31, being of rough rubble stone construction. This might be the remnants of an earlier build or material taken from an earlier structure that was reconstituted as a boundary wall.

Reviewing historic maps of Conwy provides additional insight on the archaeology uncovered during the watching brief. Holland's Map of Conwy of 1776 ([Figure 02](#)) depicts a row of buildings along east side of Castle Street, which includes the location of what is now No 27 Castle Street. No property boundaries or subsidiary structures/extensions are shown at the rear of most of the row of buildings. As the map was drawn to represent the properties belonging to Owen Holland esquire in the town and given that most of Castle Street are not annotated with a letter or number No 27 was likely not part of Holland's portfolio, hence the relative lack of detail. Further south, along Castle Street property boundaries are illustrated, the lack of detail at the rear of No 27 Castle Street does not necessarily mean there were no defined boundaries or structures between the street and the town walls, simply that they were not represented on the map.

By the time publication of the Ordnance Survey Six-Inch to the mile Caernarvonshire Map Sheet IV.SE published 1888 ([Figure 03](#)), the rear of properties along Castle Street are depicted. The long, narrow footprint of No 27 from the Castle Street frontage almost as far as the town wall and one of the wall's turrets is quite distinct. At the rear of No 29 there is an equally long, narrow extension northeast toward the town wall, as opposed to the more truncated build, concentrated at the Castle Street frontage as it stands in the modern day. The rather blocky depiction of the structures on this map makes it difficult to discern more details.

The 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 ([Figure 04](#)) better defines and illustrates the various structures that existed off Castle Street. At the rear of the main block of No 29, there is a small, square-shaped structure positioned between the front block off Castle Street and a long rectangular building. The square-shaped structure corresponds with the location of walls [14] and [19].

The 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 ([Figure 05](#)) depicts more extensive structures at the rear of No 29 than what is extant in the modern day. There is less detail than what is shown on the Second Edition but the structure in question was still upstanding by the time the Third Edition was published.

The structure at the rear of No 29 Castle Street appears to remain upstanding up to 1953, as depicted on the Ordnance Survey Six-Inch Caernarvonshire Sheet IV.SE ([Figure 10](#)). By the time of Ordnance Survey 1960 publication of Conwy (on SH7877 – SH7977) the structures at the rear of No 29 are no longer extant ([Figure 11](#)). The demolition evident during the fieldwork must have taken place between 1953 and 1960.

The layers of demolition rubble, (005), (015), (020) and deposition layers, predominantly (007) a re-deposited clay were most likely created during the 1950s to form the ground surface level on which the concrete paving slabs and timber framing were set. The build up of the ground surface at the rear of Nos 27 & 29 with this demolition and sealing, ties in with the observed ground level within No 31 Castle Street, when compared with the area outside of the town walls. Petersen considered the higher ground level at No 31 was either due to build up of deposits or that the interior of the building was set on bedrock (Petersen, 5, 2004). Based on what was observed during the watching brief at No 27 it more likely due to a build up of material.

## **6 CONCLUSIONS**

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) was commissioned by Juliet Bennett to undertake an archaeological watching brief during construction works at Tân y Ddraig, 27 Castle Street, Conwy. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches for the first storey extension.

The remains of a cobbled surface (002) and two stone walls [014] and [019] were identified during the excavation of the foundation trenches for the extension to Tân y Ddraig. While the cobbled surface remains undated and physically separated from the wall remnants due to later disturbance, it is highly probable that it was broadly contemporary with the structure represented by walls [014] and [019]. It is easy to envisage the enclosed rear of No 27 being covered in cobbled surface.

Given the presence of a demolished and buried slate roof in the form of the slate rubble deposit (015) within the footprint of two stone walls, [014] and [019], evidently a small building once existed at this location, at the rear of No 29 Castle Street, in what is now the backyard of No 27 Castle Street. This is further reinforced by historic maps which clearly depict a square-shaped structure at this location, between the still extant street frontage building and a narrow rectangular structure that extended toward the town wall. The presence of such a structure within the medieval town walls of Conwy and the fragmentary remains of a rubblestone wall at the frontage of No 31 Castle Street, which is pre-19<sup>th</sup> century and conceivably of medieval origin, does pose the question of when does this structure represented by [014] and [019] date from?

Based on the evidence to hand, the building is of at least 19<sup>th</sup> century origin. An intact wine bottle was recovered from the rubble core of [014] that is of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century onwards date. The roof slates were machined and highly likely to be of 19<sup>th</sup> century date. Historic map evidence also points to the structure being in existence from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, with it being first depicted in 1888 on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map. Granted the lack of details at the rear of properties along Castle Street as depicted on Holland's Map of Conwy of 1776 does not mean an absence of structures and property boundaries, simply that it was not drawn. As such, there is a possibility that this structure is older but most of the evidence does point to it being of 19<sup>th</sup> century origin.

## 7 SOURCES CONSULTED

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## **8 FIGURE 01**

**8.1 Site Location. Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map. Scale 1:2500@A4. © Crown copyright and database rights 2023 OS 100020577. Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2023.**

## **9 FIGURE 02**

### **9.1 Reproduction of Holland's Map of Conwy of 1776 (ref. MSS 2203 029). Not to scale.**





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

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## **10 FIGURE 03**

**10.1 Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Six-Inch to the mile Caernarvonshire Map Sheet IV.SE published 1888. Not to Scale (Source: National Library of Scotland). Underlay map based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map. Scale 1:500@A4. © Crown copyright and database rights 2023 OS 100020577. Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2023.**





Figure 02: Reproduction of Holland's Map of Conwy 1776 (ref. MSS 2203 029), Not to scale. Underlay map based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map. Scale 1:500@A4. © Crown copyright and database rights 2023 OS 100020577. Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2023.

## **11 FIGURE 04**

**11.1 Reproduction of Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch to 1-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 Ordnance Survey Six-Inch to the mile Caernarvonshire Map Sheet IV.SE published 1888. Not to Scale (Source: National Library of Scotland). Underlay map based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map. Scale 1:500@A4. © Crown copyright and database rights 2023 OS 100020577. Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2023.

## **12 FIGURE 05**

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



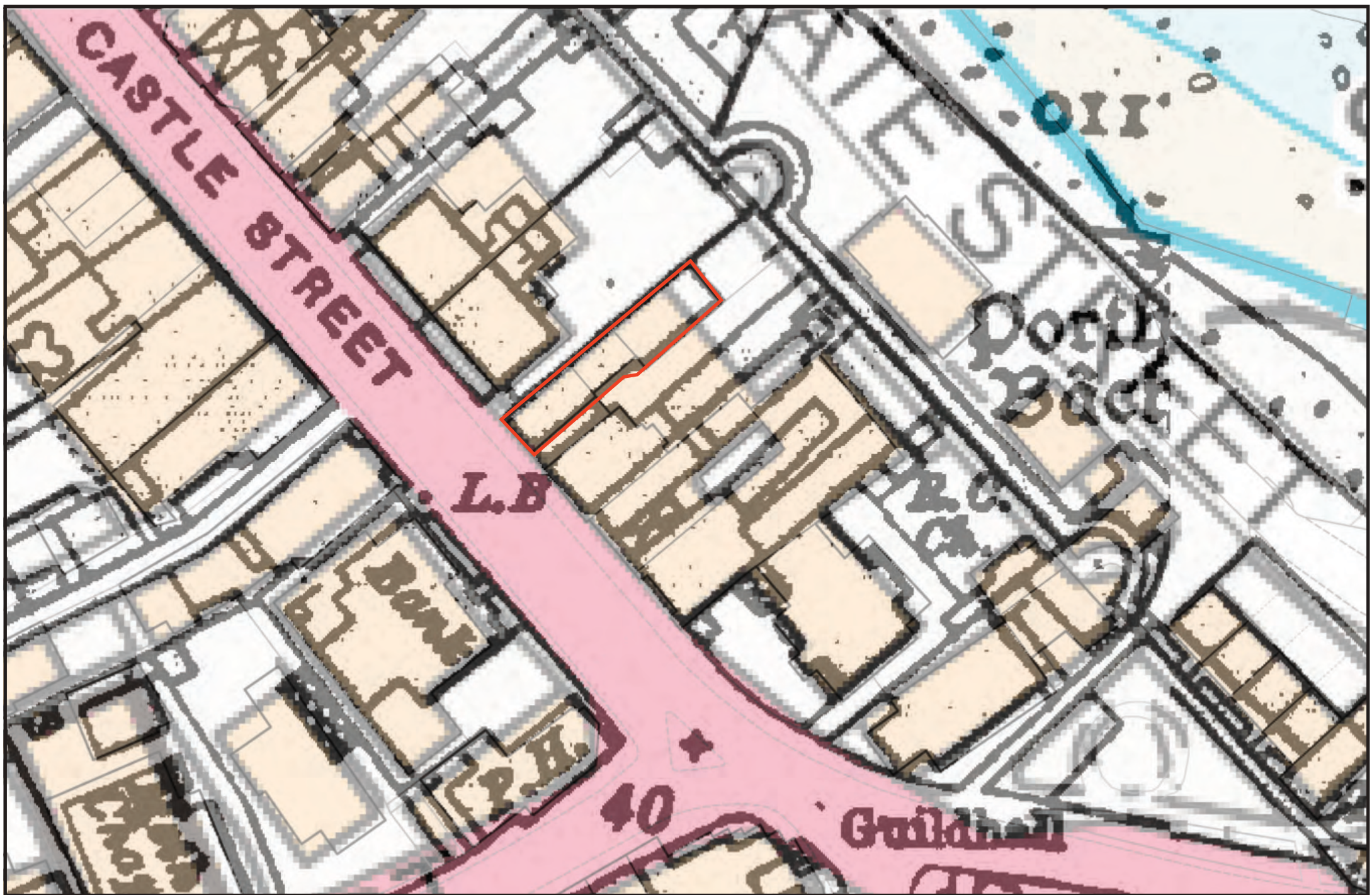
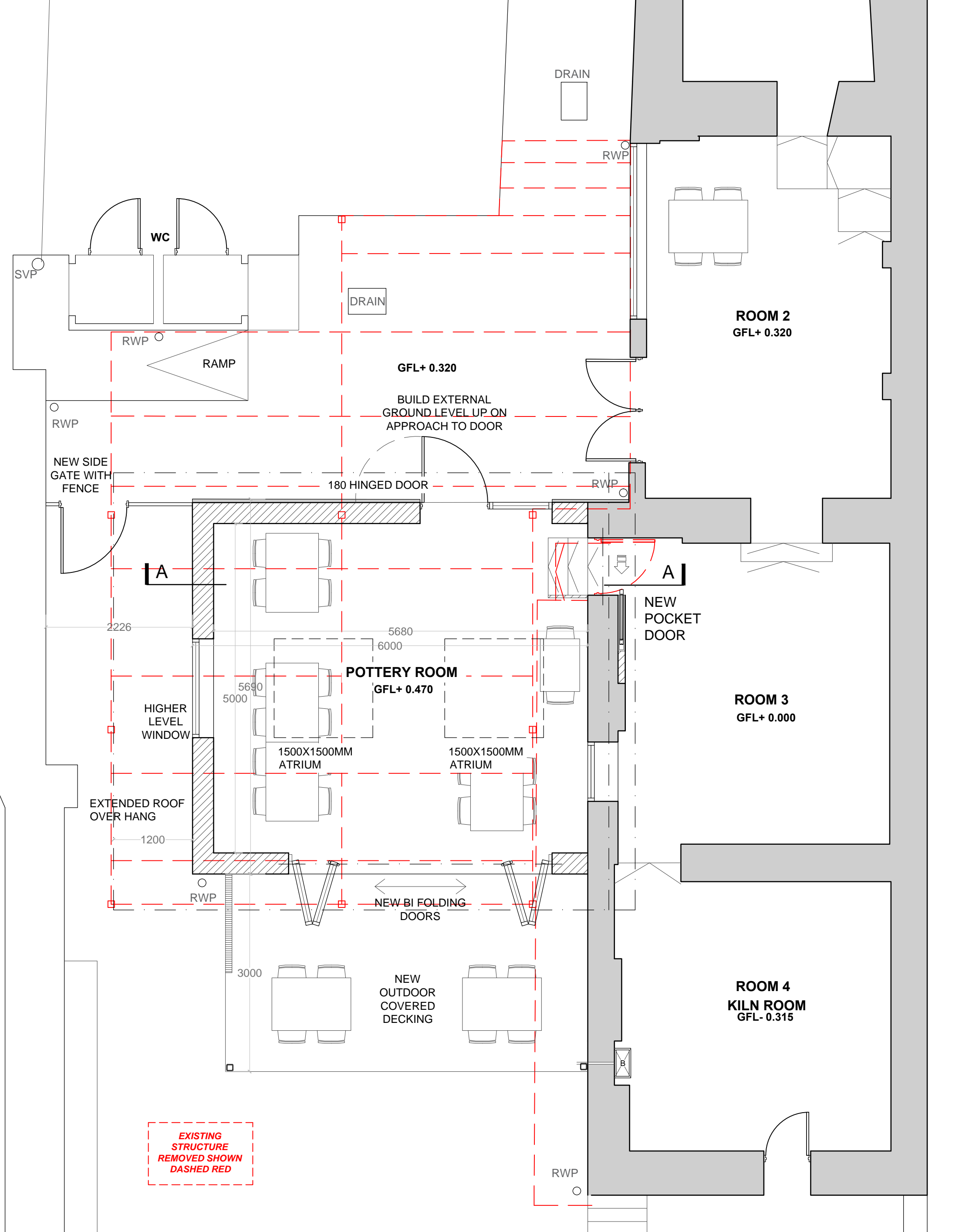


Figure 05: Reproduction of Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile Caernarvonshire County Series Map Sheets XIL.2, L.9, XLI.6 and LI.3., published in 1913, Scale 1:500@A4. Underlay map based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map. Scale 1:500@A4. © Crown copyright and database rights 2023 OS 100020577. Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2023.

## **13 FIGURE 06**

### **13.1 Reproduction of *Matthew Jones Architects* Drawing No. AL-2969-PL01.**





PROPOSED EXTENSION FLOOR PLAN

## **14 FIGURE 07**

**14.1** Reproduction of *Matthew Jones Architects* Drawing No. AL-2969-PL03.



MATERIAL FINISHES

WALLS

1.SIDE AND REAR ELEVATION WHITE K RENDER TO MATCH EXISTING PROPERTY.

2. FRONT ELEVATION CLAD IN STONE

FASCIAS AND RAIN WATER GOODS

2. BLACK RW PIPES.

WINDOWS & DOORS

3.OAK FRAME FRONT DOOR AND WINDOW

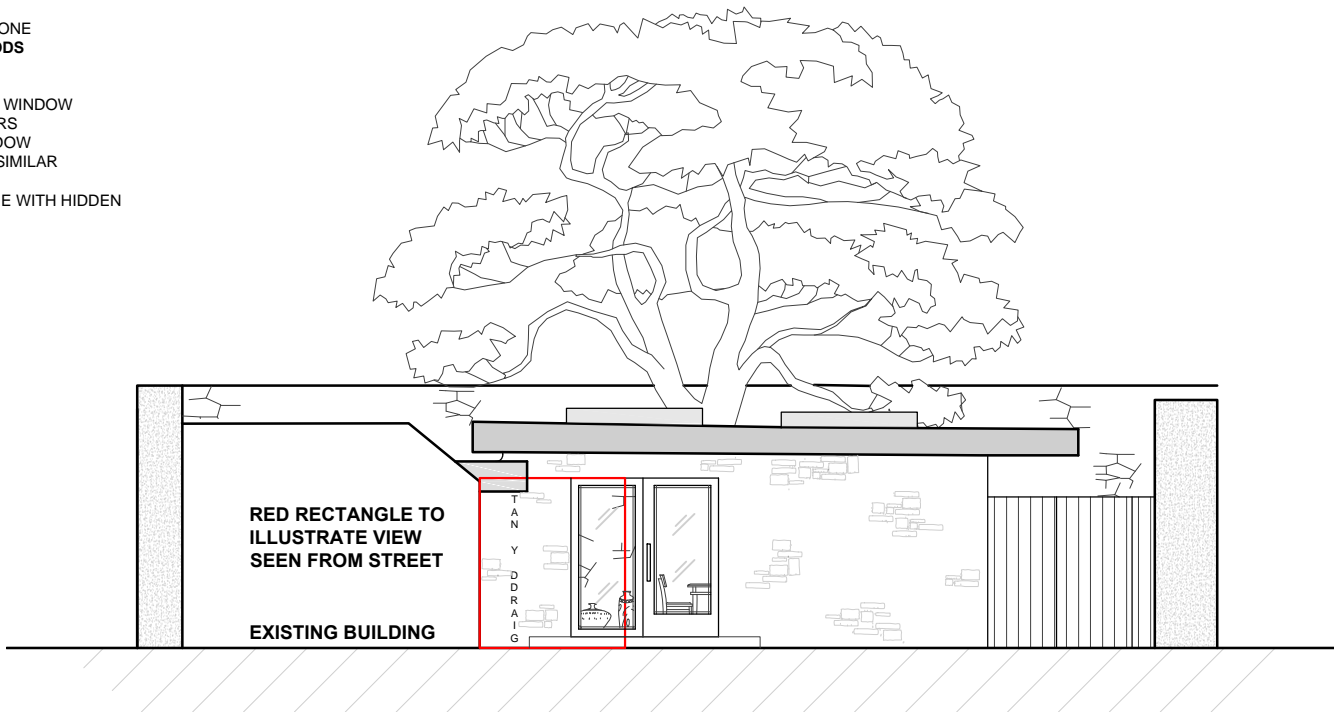
4.GREY UVPC BI FOLDING DOORS

5. GREY UVPC FRAME SLOT WINDOW

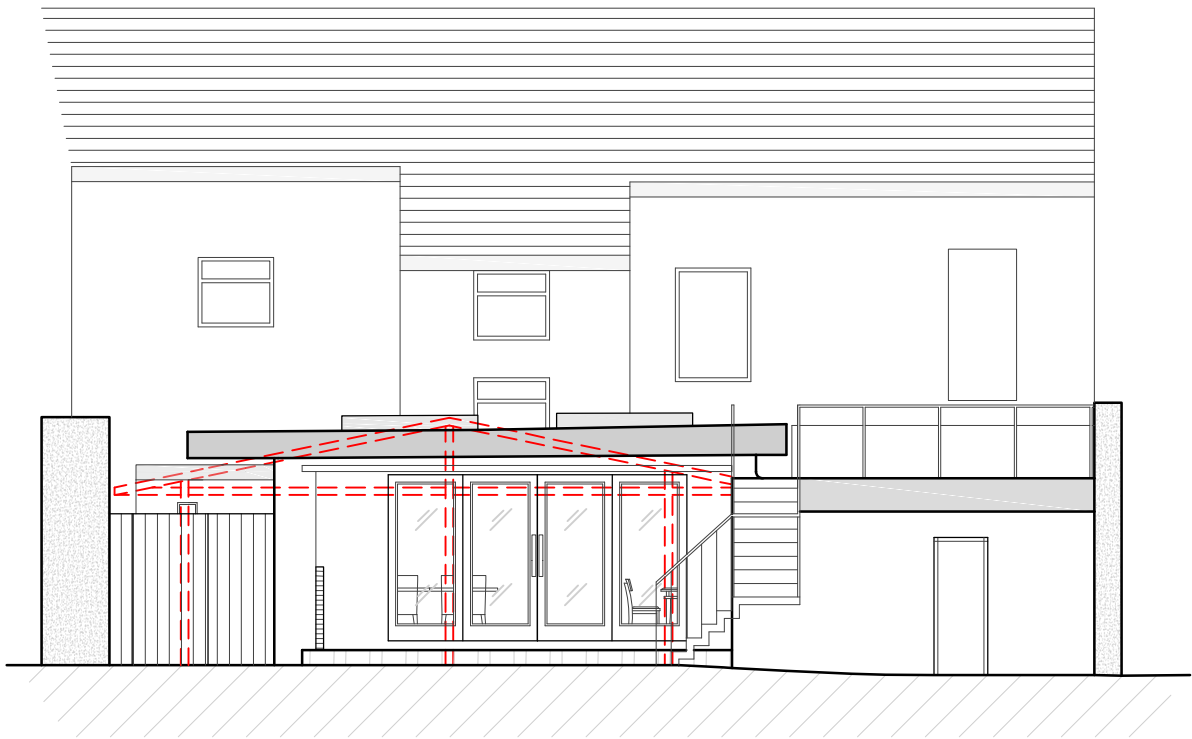
6.FLAT ATRIUM BY ROOFMAKER OR SIMILAR

ROOF FINISH

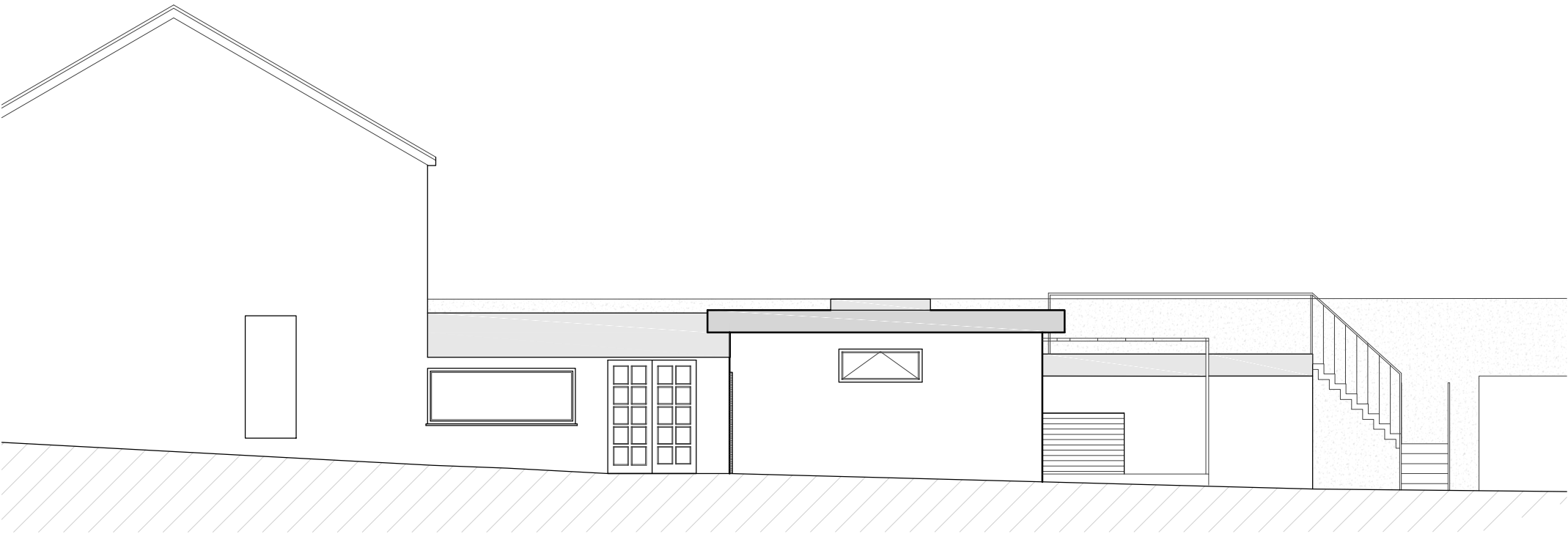
5. FLAT ROOF TO BE SINGLE PLY MEMBRANE WITH HIDDEN GUTTER DETAIL



PROPOSED FRONT ELEVATION



PROPOSED REAR ELEVATION



PROPOSED SIDE ELEVATION

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JULIET BENNETT

PROPOSED ELEVATIONS

**mja**

matthewjonesarchitects

DRAWING NUMBER

AL-2969-PL03

SCALE

1:100 @A3

DRAWN

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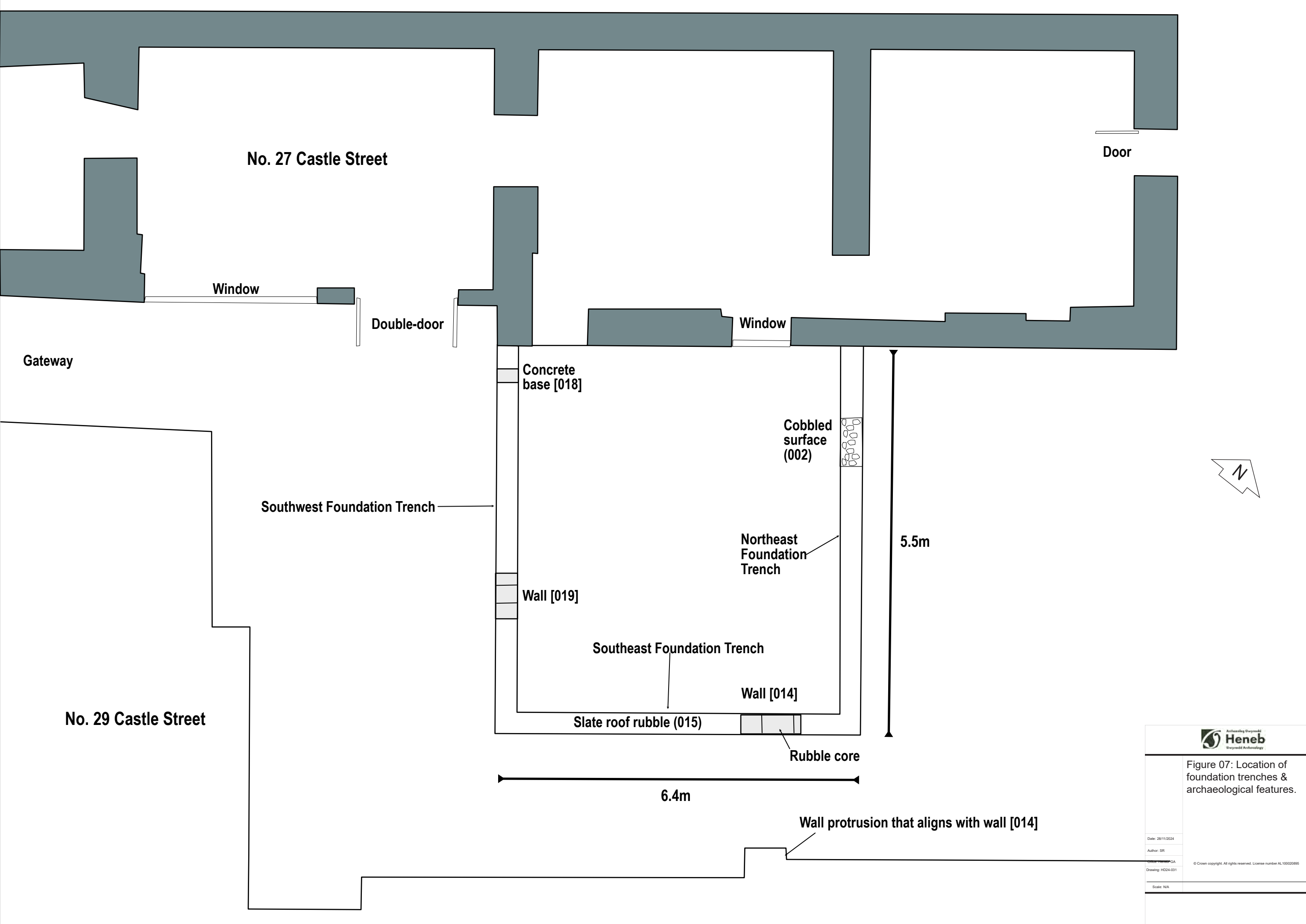
DATE

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CONWY 01492 583036  
DENBIGH 01745 817169  
e: admin@matthewjonesarchitects.com  
web: www.matthewjonesarchitects.com

## **15 FIGURE 08**

### **15.1 Location of foundation trenches & archaeological features (based on Matthew Jones Architects Drawing No. AL-2969-PL01).**



## **16 FIGURE 09**

### **16.1 Northwest Elevation of Wall 019. Scale 1:10@A4.**

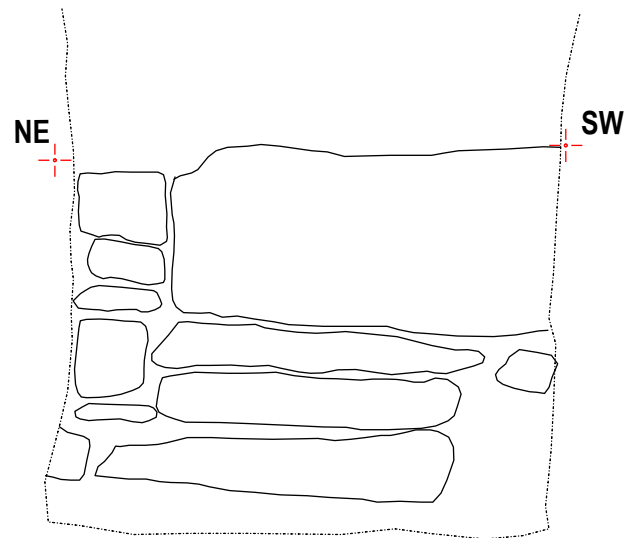
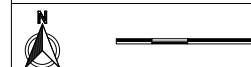


Figure 08: Northwest Elevation of Wall 019. Scale 1:10@A4

Co-ordinate System OSGB 1936 / British National Grid EPSG:27700  
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|                         |                   |                |                |
|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| SCALE AT A3:<br>1:10    | DATE:<br>28/11/24 | DRAWN:<br>SR   | CHECKED:<br>JR |
| PROJECT NO:<br>HD24-Q31 | DRAWING NO:       | REVISION:<br>A |                |

## **17 FIGURE 10**

**17.1 Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Six-Inch to the mile Caernarvonshire Sheet IV.SE published 1954 (Source: National Library of Scotland). Underlay map based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map. Scale 1:500@A4. © Crown copyright and database rights 2023 OS 100020577. Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2023.**



Figure 10: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Six-Inch to the mile Caernarvonshire Sheet IV,SE published 1954 (Source: National Library of Scotland). Underlay map based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map. Scale 1:500@A4. © Crown copyright and database rights 2023 OS 100020577. Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2023.



## **18 FIGURE 11**

**18.1 Reproduction of Ordnance Survey 1960 publication of Conwy (on SH7877 – SH7977); Source: National Library of Scotland. Underlay map based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map. Scale 1:500@A4. © Crown copyright and database rights 2023 OS 100020577. Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2023.**





Figure 11: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey 1960 publication of Conwy (on SH7877 – SH7977); Source: National Library of Scotland. Underlay map based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map. Scale 1:500@A4. © Crown copyright and database rights 2023 OS 100020577. Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2023.





Plate 01: Excavation of foundation trench and removal of spoil with wheelbarrows; scale: not used (archive reference: ERN46808\_013).



Plate 02: View of work area and backyard; scale: not used (archive reference: ERN46808\_006).





Plate 03: View of work area and backyard; scale: not used (archive reference: ERN4608\_005).



Plate 04: View of northeast foundation trench excavated; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: ERN46808\_011).





Plate 05: View of cobbles at base of northeast foundation trench; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: ERN46808\_004).



Plate 06: Northeast foundation trench showing northeast facing section; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: ERN46808\_003).





Plate 07: Oblique view of northeast foundation trench showing rubble;  
scale: 1x1m (archive reference: ERN46808\_008).



Plate 08: View of northeast foundation trench section with rubble; scale:  
1x1m (archive reference: ERN46808\_009).





Plate 09: View of northeast elevation of stone wall; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: ERN46808\_015).



Plate 10: View of wall fragment with cavity in southeast foundation trench; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: ERN46808\_022).





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Plate 19: View of red brick & concrete structure within southwest foundation trench; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: ERN46808\_034).





**STOWER'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.**  
**NO MUSTY FLAVOUR**  
 ABSOLUTELY PURE AND NON-ALCOHOLIC.  
 THE ONLY HEALTHY BEVERAGE THAT CAN BE SAFELY TAKEN  
 AFTER CYCLING OR OTHER EXERCISE.  
 Carefully prepared from the Purest Refined Sugar and the Pure Juice of the Fruit. It forms a most  
 eminently Healthy and Delicious Beverage, very Purifying to the Blood AND, THEREFORE,  
EXCELLENT FOR THE COMPLEXION. See Medical Opinions.  
**SAMPLE FREE FROM ALL GROCERS,**  
 WINE MERCHANTS, CHEMISTS, &c., THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.  
 PLEASE TURN OVER.

Plate 21 Reproduction of Stower's Lime Juice Cordial advertisement



Every Bottle should  
bear this Trade Mark

**STOWER'S**

Every Bottle should  
bear this Trade Mark



# LIME JUICE CORDIAL.



**BEST, STRONGEST, PUREST.**

THIS preparation of pure freshly-squeezed juice and refined loaf sugar was absolutely the first of its kind ever introduced in England (1862). From the careful manner in which it is prepared, whereby Vegetable Mucus and Albumen substances and all impurities are skilfully removed, it possesses all the Anti-Scorbutic and Anti-Rheumatic, and other well-known valuable properties of the fruit, which tend so much to keep the body in a healthy state, and at the same time, the *musty taste and smell*, which predominate in most, if not all, other cordials, is entirely absent.

## DIRECTIONS.

One wine-glass to a tumbler of water will form a drink at once delicious and cooling, and eminently healthy, the cost of which is extremely moderate, being less than one penny.

By blending one wine-glassful with a bottle of Seltzer, Soda, or any other Aerated or Mineral Waters, it proves most delicious, especially if iced.

An excellent Claret Cup can be produced by mixing one part with four parts of Claret and five parts of plain or Mineral Water.

## ANALYSIS.

SAVORY & MOORE,  
*Chemists to the Queen,  
H.R.H. Prince of Wales, &c.*

"Analytical Department,  
"143, New Bond Street.

"We have analysed a bottle of Stower's Lime Juice Cordial and found it bright and clear, with a pleasant odour and taste. Examined chemically, it was found to be carefully purified from vegetable mucus and albumen substances natural in the fruit, but liable to cause fermentation and mustiness in the preserved Juice. It is also completely free from Tartaric, Hydrochloric, or Sulphuric Acids, and mineral contaminations derived from vessels or tanks. Lead and all other poisonous ingredients are entirely absent in the glass of the bottles, an exceedingly important consideration. It was an elegant and palatable preparation of sweetened Lime Juice, carefully purified for preservation."

"For SAVORY & MOORE,  
"GEO. BROWN, F.C.S."

Below we give a few out of about 2,000 Testimonials we have received from the first Physicians and Surgeons of London and Great Britain, entirely unsolicited.

Dr. E. D. KING, M.D., Medical Officer of Health (Ilfracombe), writes: "Stower's Lime Juice Cordial is an honest production from natural fruit. As a drink it is delicious—in the sick chamber it is of great value, nothing of its class in the market comes near it. I have formed this opinion from analysis, and from a practical experience of its good qualities."

Dr. C. J. HEATH, M.R.C.S., &c. (St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London), writes: "I partook of some of Stower's Lime Juice Cordial in August last, and was much pleased with its flavour; the remainder was loosely corked and exposed in my room for a month, when I took it with me on a sporting trip to Ireland, where I found its condition to be as good as when originally opened. I consider it, when diluted, a most palatable and healthy beverage, and especially suitable for hot weather."

Dr. C. ROBERTS, F.R.C.S., &c. (Bolton Row, Mayfair, London, W.), writes: "I was very much pleased with Stower's Lime Juice Cordial, as it is practically free from the musty taste which has hitherto stood in the way of the use of Lime Juice as a beverage in hot weather."

Dr. W. P. TURNER, M.R.C.S., &c. (Leytonstone, London), writes: "Stower's Lime Juice Cordial is more free from the peculiar mustiness than any sample I have met with. Its keeping qualities appear to be practically perfect; part of the bottle has been for some time standing uncorked in a warm room."

&c., &c.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS—  
**ALEXANDER RIDDLE AND CO.,**  
36 & 38, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON.

## **19 APPENDIX I**

### **19.1 Reproduction of Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology approved Written Scheme of Investigation, April 2024.**

**27 CASTLE STREET, CONWY (HD24-031)**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**Prepared for**

*Juliet Bennett*

**April 2024**



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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

Name

Signature

Date



# **JULIET BENNETT, CONWY (HD24-031)**

## **WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCAHEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

Prepared for *Juliet Bennett*, April 2024

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) has been commissioned by Juliet Bennett to undertake an archaeological watching brief during construction works at Tan y Ddraig, 27 Castle Street, Conwy LL32 8AY (NGR SH78277755; cf. [Figure 01](#)). The works include the demolition of an existing canopy and the construction of a new single storey extension within an existing courtyard to the rear of the property, as indicated on *Matthew Jones Architects* Drawing Nos. AL-2969-PL01 and AL-2969-PL03.

The works are scheduled from Spring 2024 and will be completed under planning references 0/47321 (Conservation Area Consent Planning Consent Condition #3) and 0/47322 (Condition #3). The watching brief will be planned, managed and undertaken by Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) 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).
- 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 the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Standard for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023); and
- Universal Guidance for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023)

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology is part of Heneb: Trust for Welsh Archaeology, which is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

## 1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives are to:

- 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 monitored area and environs;
- 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 watching brief will be monitored by the Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Planning Archaeologist; both the written scheme of investigation and all subsequent reporting must be approved by the Planning Archaeologist before final issue. The Planning Archaeologist's details are:

- Tom Fildes | [tom.fildes@heneb.co.uk](mailto: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, 2022). 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 Event Primary Reference Number is **46808**.

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BAKCGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

Castle Street is located between an archway through the town wall at the end of Berry Street to a mini roundabout under the north west tower of the Conwy Castle at the other end; number 27 is located on the northern side of Castle Street, forming part of a terrace of seven attached buildings (Nos. 27 to 33); none of these properties are listed buildings, but they are located within the Essential Setting of the *Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd - Conwy Castle* World Heritage Site and Conservation Area WAL/CONW/6. Both the town walls and the castle are Scheduled Monuments (CN014 and CN004 respectively). The location of the groundworks is within close proximity to a number of listed buildings and architecture, including Grade II Listed forecourt railings and gates at both 23 (ref. 3258) and 25 Castle Street (ref. 3259), the Grade II Listed Natwest Bank building on the opposite side of Castle Street (ref. 3268) and the Grade II listed Bodreinalt Surgery (ref. 3260).

## 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 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 (ref. MSS 2203 029; cf. [Figure 02](#)) shows Castle Street in general, but does not provide specific detail at the location of no. 27 beyond the outline of a property that forms part of a terrace, with the space between the rear of the property and the town wall shown as open, suggesting there were no extensions or annexes. Holland's map limits detail and information to those properties under his ownership, confirming that the location of no. 27 was not part of his domain; a property further along from no. 27, designated "E" on the map, was under his ownership and is listed as a "House and Garden". It is probable that no. 27 would have been a similar arrangement.

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 03](#) and [04](#)), show Conwy as a more developed urban area than Holland's Map. The arrangement of properties along Castle Street appears similar to present, especially the terrace block incorporating no. 27; the property includes a rear extension accessed via an alleyway, both of which are still extant.

## 2.4 Heritage Impact Statement

A Heritage Impact Statement (HIS) has been prepared by the client as part of the planning application (Juliet Bennett, 2020). The HIS was prepared due to the location of the application area within the Essential Setting of the *Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd - Conwy Castle* World Heritage Site and the Conwy Conservation Area. The HIS describes the rear of the property as including large open area, most of which had previously been covered in a timber canopy, roofed with a mixture of Perspex sheeting and netting, most of which was removed in 2017, with an area of Perspex sheeting left in place (*ibid.*: 4). The HIS states that the main purpose of the extension would be to facilitate pottery activities, with a single storey extension on a smaller footprint replacing the previous Perspex-roofed section of the canopy, leaving an uncovered outdoor courtyard to its rear. The extension would not be attached to, butt onto, or require builders to be anywhere near the town wall which runs along the rear of the property. There would be no negative physical impact on the Town walls World Heritage Site status in the building of the proposed extension (*ibid.*: 4). The extension would not be visible from the Castle or outside the town walls, either from the quayside, the Cob or from the other side of the estuary (*ibid.*: 10).

## **2.5 Previous Archaeological Work**

In 2023 and early 2024, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by *Openreach* to undertake an archaeological watching brief during fibreoptic installation works along Erskine Terrace, Chapel Street and High Street, to the northwest of Castle Street (report GAT\_1758). Holland's Map of Conwy of 1776 showed Erskine Terrace to be an area of market gardens and a house, whilst the High Street was called "Great Street", with properties either side. The late nineteenth and early twentieth century Ordnance Survey mapping shows Conwy as a more developed urban area, with Erskine Terrace fully established, "Great Street" renamed as "High Street" and a more concentrated layout of properties. The installation works were limited to areas previously disturbed by earlier services and installations. No evidence of the former market gardens was encountered at Erskine Terrace, although a cola can from the mid 1970's was recovered along with a brick and tile that were likely remains of the steps up to the doorways of either 14 or 16 Erskine Terrace; the latter suggesting the change in street level during that time. No activity was encountered along Chapel Street, whilst a piece of coke found within the High Street may have been imported with backfill material used for an earlier installation.

### **3 METHOD STATEMENT**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

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.

The Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Planning Archaeologist has stated that the watching brief will be undertaken on an intensive basis during all ground disturbing works, supported by sufficient desk-based research to aid interpretation of any archaeological evidence encountered.

## 3.2 Watching Brief

### 3.2.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- The watching brief will monitor groundworks for the extension at the rear of 27 Castle Street as far as the site contractor's limit of excavation, the archaeological horizon or the glacial horizon, whichever is encountered first. *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 Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) 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 Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) 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 Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) 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 *Nikon NX Studio*; the archive numbering system will start from **ERN46808\_001**. 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 Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) 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, a post-excavation assessment will be prepared as the initial fieldwork report (MAP2 Phase 3), leading to an Updated Project Design (UPD) for analysis and final reporting (MAP2 Phase 4). Alternatively, depending on quantity and extent of the artefacts and ecofacts, a post-excavation statement will be prepared, followed by MAP2 Phase 4. Additional time, resourcing and costs will be required to undertake any post-excavation programme of works.***

### 3.2.2 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 Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) 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](mailto: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, 2022).

### 3.2.3 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 Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) Project Archaeologist 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 Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) 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 the Planning Archaeologist and the client.*

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

### 3.2.4 Artefacts

Diagnostic artefacts will be retained for further examination and identification. Pottery sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> 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](mailto:lucy.whittingham@aocarchaeology.com)).

*Any artefact assessment/analysis will require additional resourcing and cost.*

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.

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) will contact the landowner (via client) for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) and subsequently to the relevant museum (Conwy Archive Service). A Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) 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.



### 3.3 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.

### 3.4 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 Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) project database (format: *Microsoft Access*) and the Selection Strategy and both will be based on a Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services)pro-forma (cf. [Appendix III](#)) that will be pdated and 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.

### **3.5 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;
  - sections and plans of recorded archaeological activity (if applicable)
11. Plates; inc.
  - Illustrative examples from the Watching Brief
12. Appendix I (approved specification);
13. Appendix II (Photographic metadata);
14. Appendix III (Selection Strategy and Digital Management Plan – Final Versions)
15. Back cover.

### 3.6 Dissemination & Archiving

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

- A digital report will be provided to the client and the Planning Archaeologist (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 2); 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 Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) 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 Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) Project Archaeologist in advance of works, with any additional risks identified on site highlighted in the dynamic risks section and appropriate mitigation undertaken. The Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) 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 Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) Health & Safety Policy.

## **6 SOCIAL MEDIA**

One of the key aims in the Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) 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, Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) maintains an active social media presence and seeks all opportunities to promote our projects and results. With permission, Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) 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 event in respect of Public Liability INSURER Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

Policy Type Public Liability

Policy Number UN/001900

Expiry Date 31/03/2025

### **7.2 Employers Liability**

Limit Of Indemnity- £10,000,000 Any One Occurrence. Insurer Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

Policy Type Public Liability

Policy Number UN/001900

Expiry Date 31/03/2025

### **7.3 Professional Indemnity**

Limit Of Indemnity- £5,000,000 In Respect Of Each And Every Claim Insurer AXA Insurance UK Plc

Policy Type

Professional Indemnity Policy Number TG0397

Expiry Date 22/08/2024



## 8 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief
3. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)
4. Historic England, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
5. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives
6. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2.*
7. Davidson, A. 2006 *Ports and Harbours of Gwynedd. A Threat Related Assessment* Unpublished GAT Report No. 641
8. Davidson, A., Roberts, J. and Jones, P. 2009 *Conwy Quay Redevelopment Programme. Archaeological Record and Watching Brief* Unpublished GAT Report No. 815.
9. Jones, M. 2009 *Conwy Quay Redevelopment Programme. Service Trench Watching Brief.* Unpublished GAT Report No. 832
10. Bennett, Juliet. 2020. Tân y Ddraig Ceramic Café. Heritage Impact Statement.
11. Woods, Dr M. 2024. Openreach, Conwy: Briff Gwyllo Archeolegol / Archaeological Watching Brief. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Reprot 1758.

## **FIGURE 01**

**Site Location. Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map. Scale 1:2500@A4. © Crown copyright and database rights 2023 OS 100020577. Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2023.**



## **FIGURE 02**

**Reproduction of Holland's Map of Conwy of 1776 (ref. MSS 2203 029). Not to scale.**





Figure 02: Reproduction of Holland's Map of Conwy of 1776 (ref. MSS 2203 029). Not to scale.

### **FIGURE 03**

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

## **FIGURE 04**

**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.**



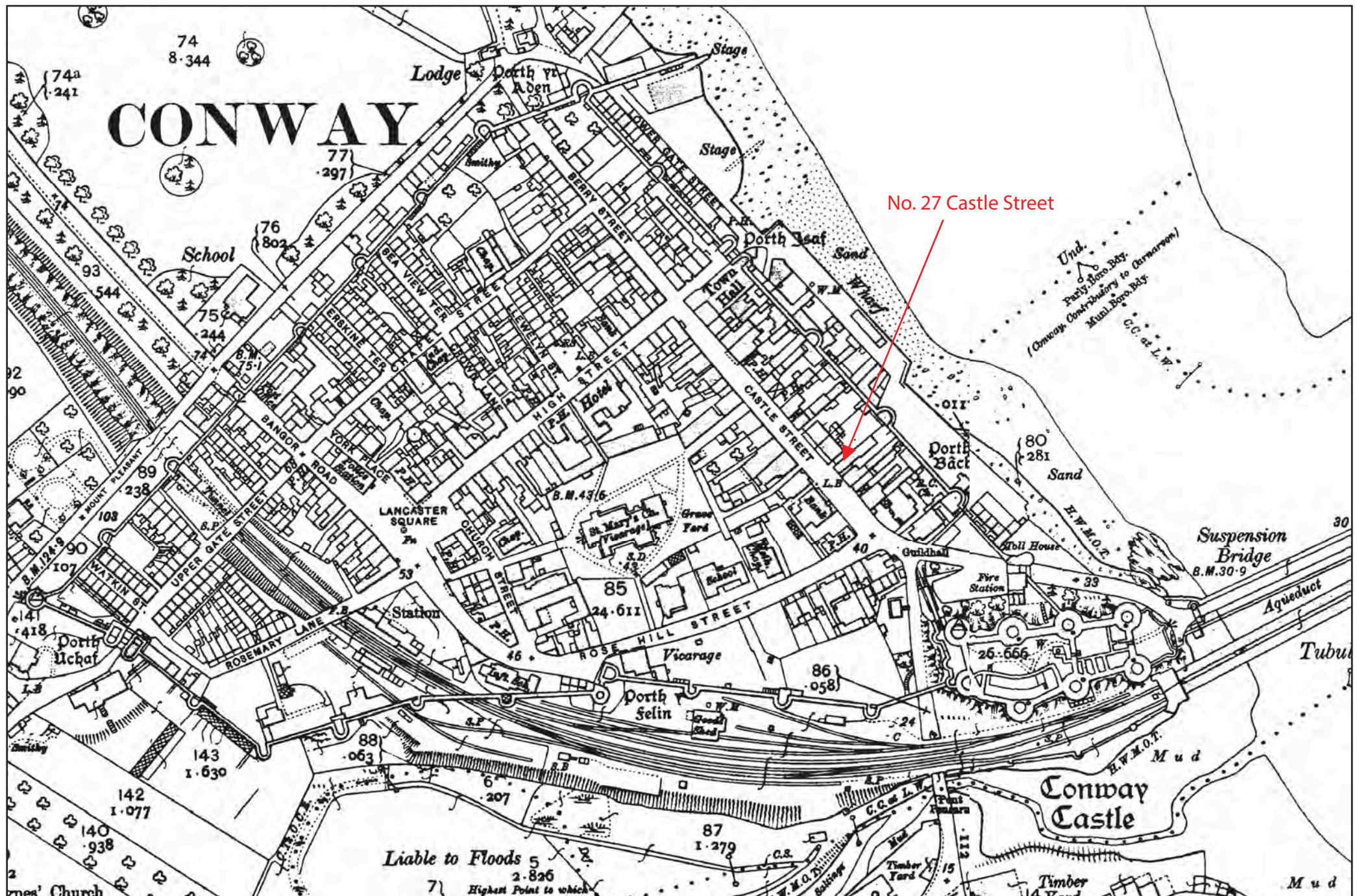
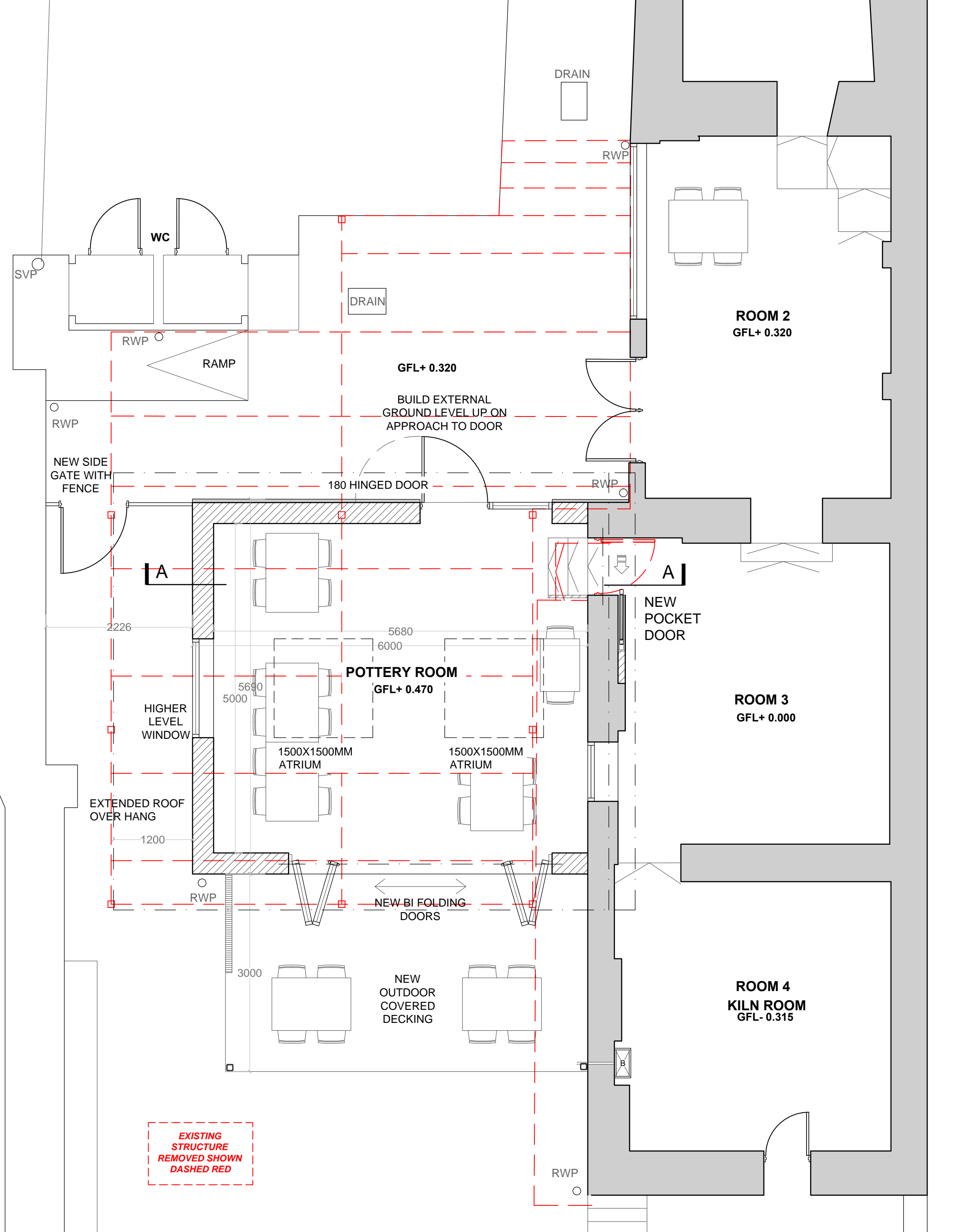


Figure 04: Reproduction of Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile Caernarvonshire County Series Map Sheets XIL.2, L.9, XLI.6 and LI.3. Published in 1913. Scale 1:1250@A4.

## **FIGURE 05**

Reproduction of *Matthew Jones Architects* Drawing No. AL-2969-PL01.





PROPOSED EXTENSION FLOOR PLAN

**FIGURE 06**

Reproduction of *Matthew Jones Architects* Drawing No. AL-2969-PL03.



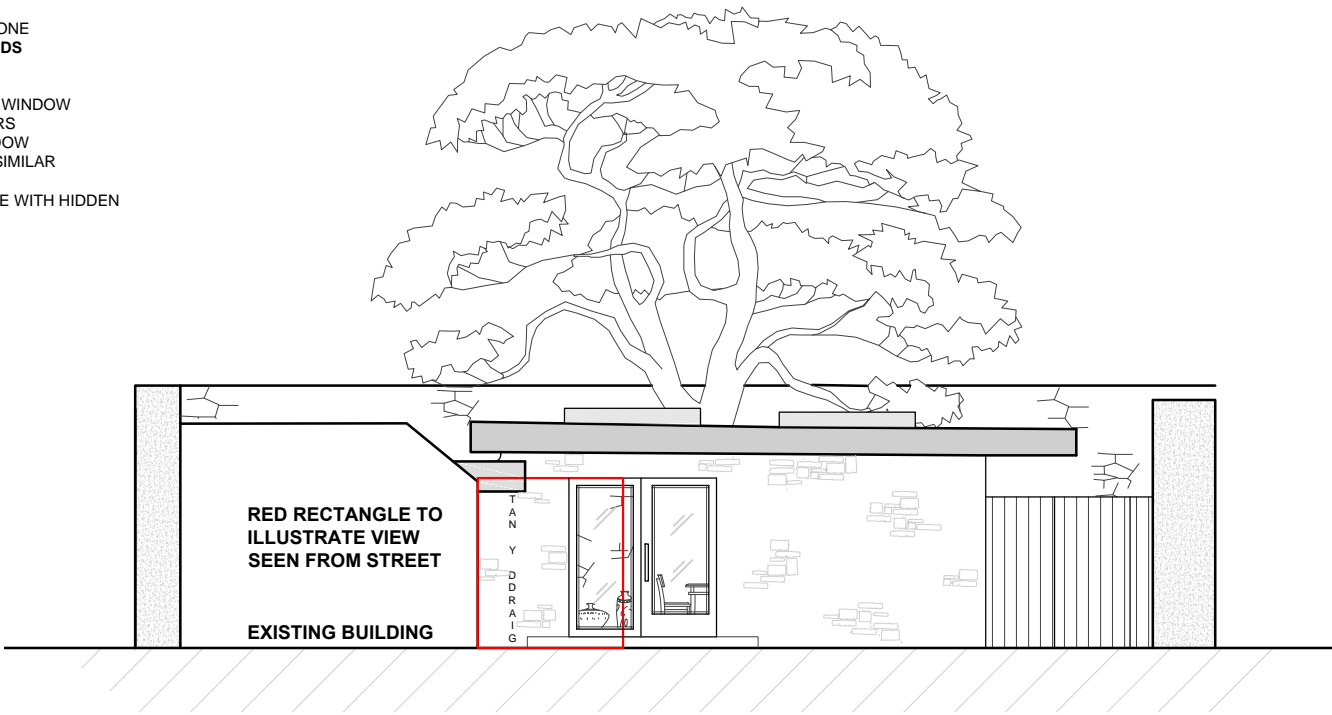
MATERIAL FINISHES

WALLS

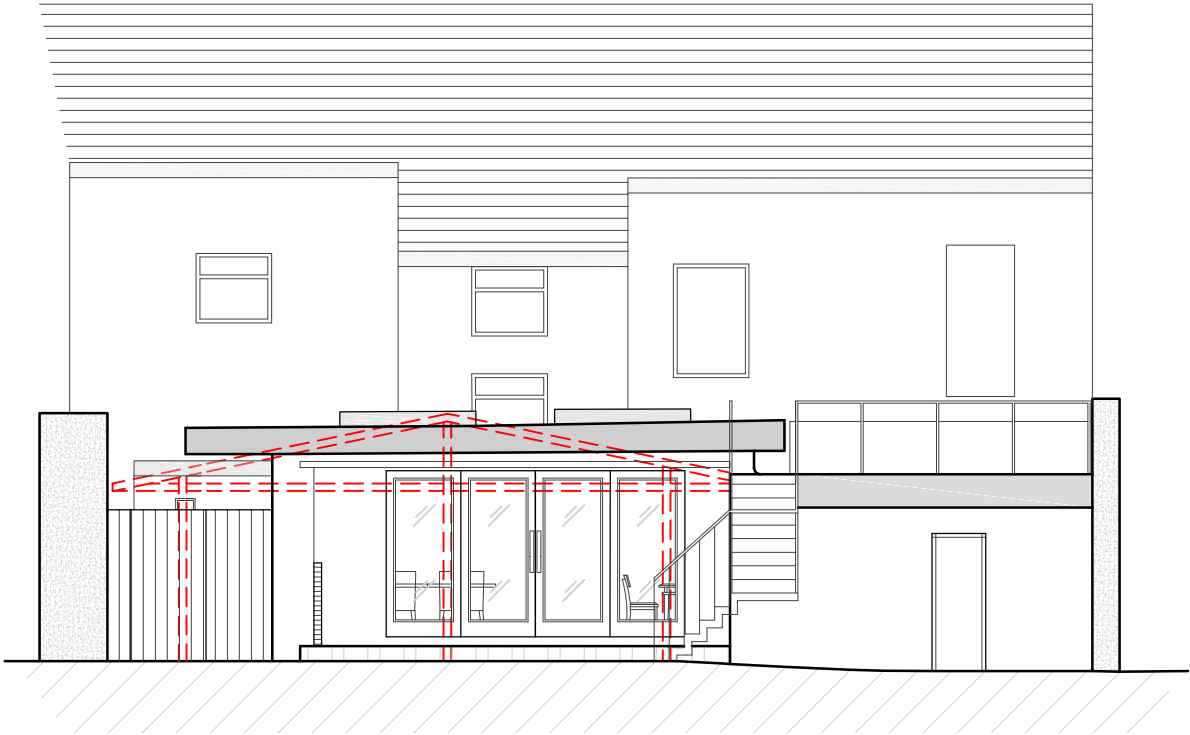
- 1.SIDE AND REAR ELEVATION WHITE K RENDER TO MATCH EXISTING PROPERTY.  
2. FRONT ELEVATION CLAD IN STONE  
**FASCIAS AND RAIN WATER GOODS**  
2. BLACK RW PIPES.  
**WINDOWS & DOORS**  
3.OAK FRAME FRONT DOOR AND WINDOW  
4.GREY UVPC BI FOLDING DOORS  
5. GREY UVPC FRAME SLOT WINDOW  
6.FLAT ATRIUM BY ROOFMAKER OR SIMILAR

ROOF FINISH

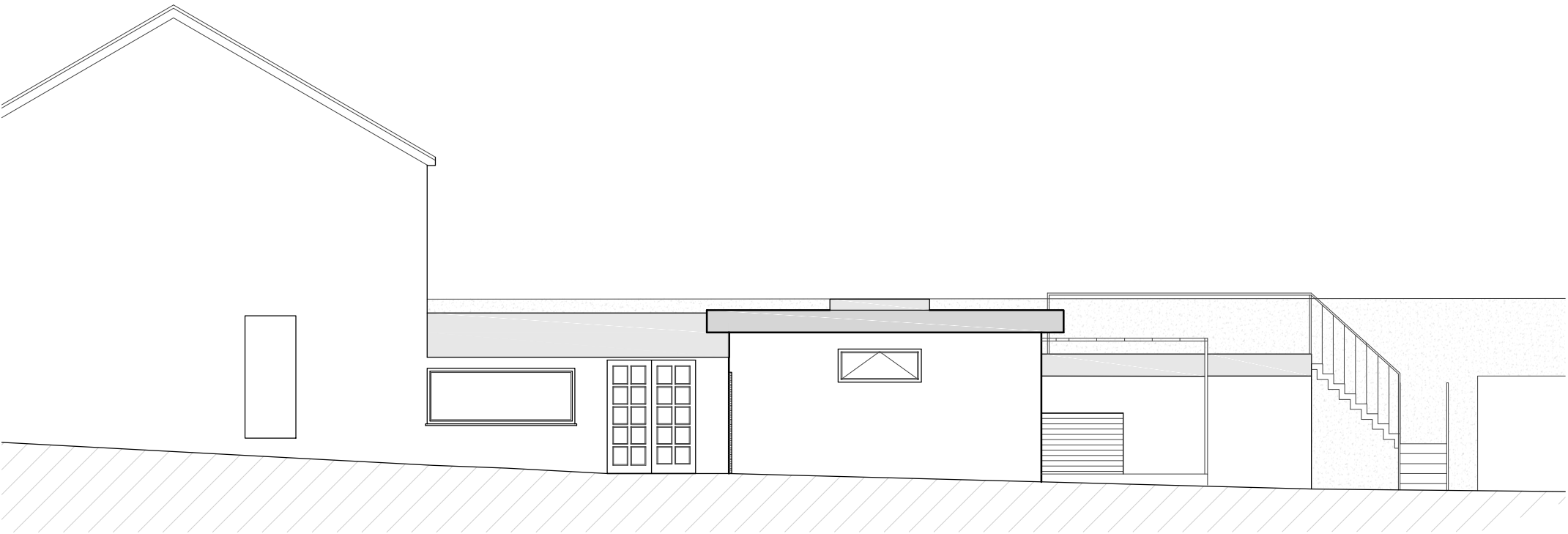
5. FLAT ROOF TO BE SINGLE PLY MEMBRANE WITH HIDDEN GUTTER DETAIL



PROPOSED FRONT ELEVATION



PROPOSED REAR ELEVATION



PROPOSED SIDE ELEVATION

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

TAN-Y-DDRAIG, 27 CASTLE STREET, CONWY, LL32 8AY

JULIET BENNETT

PROPOSED ELEVATIONS



matthewjonesarchitects

DRAWING NUMBER

AL-2969-PI03

SCALE

1:100 @A3

DRAWN

LT

DATE

25.02.2020

CONWY 01492 583036  
DENBIGH 01745 817169  
e: admin@matthewjonesarchitects.com  
web: www.matthewjonesarchitects.com

## **APPENDIX I**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Watching Brief Pro-Forma**

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

## **APPENDIX II**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata Pro-Forma**





## Digital Photographic Record

Include main context numbers for each shot, drawing numbers for sections and any other relevant numbers for cross referencing.

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

Regularly upload photographs to computer.

[illegible]

## **APPENDIX III**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy & Digital Management Plan**

# HD24-031\_ 27\_Castle\_Street\_Conwy

## 20/04/2024 v1.0

### Selection Strategy

#### Project Information

##### Project Management

|                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Project Manager</b>                | John Roberts <a href="mailto:john.roberts@heneb.co.uk">john.roberts @heneb.co.uk</a> |
| <b>Archaeological Archive Manager</b> | John Roberts <a href="mailto:john.roberts@heneb.co.uk">john.roberts @heneb.co.uk</a> |
| <b>Organisation</b>                   | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services)                                 |

| <b>Stakeholders</b>                     |   | <b>Date Contacted</b>            |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| <b>Collecting Institution(s)</b>        | Heneb Gwynedd Historic Environment Record                     | 16/04/2024                       |
|   | RCAHMW  | On completion of Project Archive |
| <b>Project Lead / Project Assurance</b> | Tom Fildes, Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Planning Archaeologist | n/a                              |
| <b>Landowner / Developer</b>            | Grwp Llandrillo-Menai   | n/a                              |

##### Resources

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Resources required</b><br>Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required. | No unusual resources required outside of Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) 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.

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) has been commissioned by Juliet Bennett to undertake an archaeological watching brief during construction works at Tan y Ddraig, 27 Castle Street, Conwy LL32 8AY (NGR SH78277755). The works include the demolition of an existing canopy and the construction of a new single storey extension within an existing courtyard to the rear of the property, as indicated on *Matthew Jones Architects* Drawing Nos. AL-2969-PL01 and AL-2969-PL03.

The works are scheduled from Spring 2024 and will be completed under planning references 0/47321 (Conservation Area Consent Planning Consent Condition #3) and 0/47322 (Condition #3). The watching brief will be planned, managed and undertaken by Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services)

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2024. 27, Castle Street, Conwy: Written Scheme of Investigation for Watching Brief. Project (HD24-031).



# 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, Principal Archaeology, Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services)

## 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 will be collected, stored and selected in lines with the Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) Data Management Plan located on Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) 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 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.

All relevant site archive data will be 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 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 Trust project database; the digital dataset will be 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, Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services)  
Sean Derby – Historic Environment Record, Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology;  
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 will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record, 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 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.

It is envisaged that the material de-selected from inclusion in the preserved archive has been duplicates or reproductions created during the analysis phase of the project. De-selected material will therefore either be retained to supplement Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) research files or recycled.

### Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

| Date | Amendment | Rationale | Stakeholders |
|------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
|      |           |           |              |
|      |           |           |              |
|      |           |           |              |



## 3 – Materials

**Note:** This step should be completed for each material component of the archaeological archive. Copy this table for the various materials as required, providing the 'Material Type' and a section identifier (eg. '3.1') for each.

### Material type

None

### Section 3.

### Stakeholders

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

John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist, Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services)

### Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for each material type and or object type. To do this you must:

- 3.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this was done, and why.
- 3.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 3.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
- 3.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

The Materials Selection Template may be useful in structuring this section.

Diagnostic artefacts will be retained for further examination and identification. Pottery sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> 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](mailto:lucy.whittingham@aocarchaeology.com).

*Any artefact assessment/analysis will require additional resourcing and cost.*

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.

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) will contact the landowner (via client) for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) and subsequently to the relevant museum (Conwy Archive Service). A Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) 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.

## Uncollected Material

If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that was applied. To do this you must:

- Detail how you will characterise, quantify and record all uncollected material on site.
- Explain how you will dispose of, or re-distribute, uncollected material.

N./a

## De-Selected Material

Describe what you will do with the de-selected material. All processed material should have been adequately recorded before de-selection.

N/A

## Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

| Date | Amendment | Rationale | Stakeholders |
|------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
|      |           |           |              |
|      |           |           |              |
|      |           |           |              |

## Materials Selection Template

This table may be inserted into Section 3 of the main [Selection Strategy Template](#) to help present differing selection strategies for different material types

| Find Type | Selection Strategy | Stakeholders | Review Points |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|
|           |                    |              |               |
|           |                    |              |               |
|           |                    |              |               |
|           |                    |              |               |

## **20 APPENDIX II**

### **20.1 Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Trust Photographic Metadata**

| PHOTO<br>RECORD<br>NUMBER | PROJECT<br>NAME           | DESCRIPTION*   | VIEW<br>FROM | SCALE(S) | REASON<br>FOR<br>PHOTO* | CREATOR<br>OF<br>DIGITAL<br>PHOTO* | DATE OF<br>CREATION<br>OF<br>DIGITAL<br>PHOTO* | ORIGINATING<br>ORGANISATION   | PLATES |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|--------------|----------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--------|
| ERN46808<br>_001          | Castle<br>Street<br>Conwy | Test hole dug 2nd of<br>September for water pipe                   | NE           | 1x1m     | Watching<br>Brief       | Stuart<br>Reilly                   | 03/09/2024                                     | Heneb: Gwynedd<br>Archaeology |        |
| ERN46808<br>_002          | Castle<br>Street<br>Conwy | Test hole dug 2nd of<br>September for water pipe                   | SE           | Not Used | Watching<br>Brief       | Stuart<br>Reilly                   | 03/09/2024                                     | Heneb: Gwynedd<br>Archaeology |        |
| ERN46808<br>_003          | Castle<br>Street<br>Conwy | Northeast foundation<br>trench showing northeast<br>facing section | NE           | 1x1m     | Watching<br>Brief       | Stuart<br>Reilly                   | 03/09/2024                                     | Heneb: Gwynedd<br>Archaeology | 06     |
| ERN46808<br>_004          | Castle<br>Street<br>Conwy | View of cobbles at base of<br>northeast foundation trench          | NE           | 1x1m     | Watching<br>Brief       | Stuart<br>Reilly                   | 03/09/2024                                     | Heneb: Gwynedd<br>Archaeology | 05     |
| ERN46808<br>_005          | Castle<br>Street<br>Conwy | View of work area and<br>back yard                                 | NE           | Not Used | Watching<br>Brief       | Stuart<br>Reilly                   | 03/09/2024                                     | Heneb: Gwynedd<br>Archaeology | 03     |
| ERN46808<br>_006          | Castle<br>Street<br>Conwy | View of work area and<br>back yard                                 | SW           | Not Used | Watching<br>Brief       | Stuart<br>Reilly                   | 03/09/2024                                     | Heneb: Gwynedd<br>Archaeology | 02     |
| ERN46808<br>_007          | Castle<br>Street<br>Conwy | View along length of<br>northeast foundation trench                | SE           | Not Used | Watching<br>Brief       | Stuart<br>Reilly                   | 03/09/2024                                     | Heneb: Gwynedd<br>Archaeology |        |
| ERN46808<br>_008          | Castle<br>Street<br>Conwy | Oblique view of northeast<br>foundation trench showing<br>rubble   | N            | 1x1m     | Watching<br>Brief       | Stuart<br>Reilly                   | 03/09/2024                                     | Heneb: Gwynedd<br>Archaeology | 07     |
| ERN46808<br>_009          | Castle<br>Street<br>Conwy | View of northeast<br>foundation trench section<br>with rubble      | NE           | 1x1m     | Watching<br>Brief       | Stuart<br>Reilly                   | 03/09/2024                                     | Heneb: Gwynedd<br>Archaeology | 08     |
| ERN46808<br>_010          | Castle<br>Street<br>Conwy | Oblique view of northeast<br>foundation trench                     | E            | 1x1m     | Watching<br>Brief       | Stuart<br>Reilly                   | 03/09/2024                                     | Heneb: Gwynedd<br>Archaeology |        |
| ERN46808<br>_011          | Castle<br>Street<br>Conwy | View of northeast<br>foundation trench<br>excavated                | E            | 1x1m     | Watching<br>Brief       | Stuart<br>Reilly                   | 03/09/2024                                     | Heneb: Gwynedd<br>Archaeology | 04     |



| PHOTO RECORD NUMBER | PROJECT NAME        | DESCRIPTION*  | VIEW FROM | SCALE(S) | REASON FOR PHOTO* | CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO* | DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO* | ORIGINATING ORGANISATION   | PLATES |
|---------------------|---------------------|---|-----------|----------|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|
| ERN46808_012        | Castle Street Conwy | View of northeast foundation trench excavated                                   | E         | 1x1m     | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 03/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology |        |
| ERN46808_013        | Castle Street Conwy | Excavation of foundation trench and removal of spoil with wheelbarrows          | NE        | Not Used | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 03/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology | 01     |
| ERN46808_014        | Castle Street Conwy | View of stone wall remains in southeast trench, at corner with northeast trench | NE        | 1x1m     | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 03/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology |        |
| ERN46808_015        | Castle Street Conwy | View of northeast elevation of stone wall                                       | NE        | 1x1m     | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 03/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology | 09     |
| ERN46808_016        | Castle Street Conwy | View of northeast elevation of stone wall                                       | NE        | 1x1m     | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 03/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology |        |
| ERN46808_017        | Castle Street Conwy | View of slate capped drain at base of stone wall                                | NE        | 1x1m     | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 03/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology |        |
| ERN46808_018        | Castle Street Conwy | View of wall fragments in property boundary                                     | NW        | 1x1m     | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 03/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology |        |
| ERN46808_019        | Castle Street Conwy | View of wall fragment within section of foundation trench.                      | NW        | 1x1m     | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 03/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology |        |
| ERN46808_020        | Castle Street Conwy | Oblique view of wall fragment in property boundary                              | N         | 1x1m     | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 03/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology |        |
| ERN46808_021        | Castle Street Conwy | Working shot, removal of slate concentration in southeast trench                | E         | Not Used | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 03/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology |        |

| PHOTO RECORD NUMBER | PROJECT NAME        | DESCRIPTION*   | VIEW FROM | SCALE(S) | REASON FOR PHOTO* | CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO* | DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO* | ORIGINATING ORGANISATION   | PLATES |
|---------------------|---------------------|--|-----------|----------|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|
| ERN46808_022        | Castle Street Conwy | View of wall fragment with cavity in southeast foundation trench                   | NW        | 1x1m     | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 03/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology | 10     |
| ERN46808_023        | Castle Street Conwy | View of wall fragments in relation to upstanding remains                           | NW        | 1x1m     | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 03/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology |        |
| ERN46808_024        | Castle Street Conwy | Oblique view of wall fragment and cavity in foundation trench                      | N         | 1x1m     | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 03/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology |        |
| ERN46808_025        | Castle Street Conwy | Excavated section of southeast foundation trench                                   | NE        | 1x1m     | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 03/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology |        |
| ERN46808_026        | Castle Street Conwy | Close-up view of excavated section of southeast foundation trench                  | NE        | 1x1m     | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 03/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology |        |
| ERN46808_027        | Castle Street Conwy | View of southwest elevation of wall within foundation trench                       | SW        | 1x1m     | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 03/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology |        |
| ERN46808_028        | Castle Street Conwy | Close-up of southwest elevation of wall [014] within foundation trench (portrait)  | SW        | 1x1m     | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 03/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology |        |
| ERN46808_029        | Castle Street Conwy | Close-up of southwest elevation of wall [014] within foundation trench (landscape) | SW        | 1x1m     | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 03/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology | 12     |
| ERN46808_030        | Castle Street Conwy | Slate rubble & sand infill adjacent to wall [014], southeast foundation trench     | SE        | Not Used | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 03/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology | 13     |

| PHOTO RECORD NUMBER | PROJECT NAME        | DESCRIPTION*   | VIEW FROM | SCALE(S) | REASON FOR PHOTO* | CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO* | DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO* | ORIGINATING ORGANISATION   | PLATES |
|---------------------|---------------------|--|-----------|----------|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|
| ERN46808_031        | Castle Street Conwy | View of partially excavated trench showing slate rubble in the southeast foundation trench | NE        | Not Used | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 03/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology |        |
| ERN46808_032        | Castle Street Conwy | View of southwest foundation trench under excavation                                       | W         | Not Used | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 04/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology |        |
| ERN46808_033        | Castle Street Conwy | View of red brick and concrete structure within southwest foundation trench                | SW        | 1x1m     | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 04/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology |        |
| ERN46808_034        | Castle Street Conwy | View of red brick and concrete structure within southwest foundation trench                | SW        | 1x1m     | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 04/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology | 19     |
| ERN46808_035        | Castle Street Conwy | View of southwest foundation trench adjacent to existing build                             | NE        | 1x1m     | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 04/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology | 18     |
| ERN46808_036        | Castle Street Conwy | View of northwest elevation of stone wall in southwest foundation trench                   | NW        | 1x1m     | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 04/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology |        |
| ERN46808_037        | Castle Street Conwy | Location shot of northwest elevation of stone wall in southwest foundation trench          | NW        | 1x1m     | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 04/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology |        |
| ERN46808_038        | Castle Street Conwy | Close-up view of northwest elevation of stone wall in southwest foundation trench          | NW        | 1x1m     | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 04/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology |        |
| ERN46808_039        | Castle Street Conwy | Detailed view of stones and ground make-up of northwest elevation wall                     | NW        | 1x1m     | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 04/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology |        |

| PHOTO RECORD NUMBER | PROJECT NAME        | DESCRIPTION*   | VIEW FROM | SCALE(S) | REASON FOR PHOTO* | CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO* | DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO* | ORIGINATING ORGANISATION   | PLATES |
|---------------------|---------------------|--|-----------|----------|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|
| ERN46808_040        | Castle Street Conwy | View of southeast elevation of stone wall within southwest foundation trench | SE        | 1x1m     | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 04/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology |        |
| ERN46808_041        | Castle Street Conwy | View of southeast elevation of stone wall within southwest foundation trench | SE        | 1x1m     | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 04/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology |        |
| ERN46808_042        | Castle Street Conwy | Oblique view of stone wall in southwest foundation trench                    | S         | 1x1m     | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 04/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology | 17     |
| ERN46808_043        | Castle Street Conwy | Top of stone wall within the southwest foundation trench                     | NE        | 1x1m     | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 04/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology | 16     |
| ERN46808_044        | Castle Street Conwy | Location shot showing stone wall in relation to rear of the property         | NE        | 1x1m     | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 04/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology |        |
| ERN46808_045        | Castle Street Conwy | Elevated view of the two stone walls within the foundation trenches          | SSE       | Not Used | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 04/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology |        |
| ERN46808_046        | Castle Street Conwy | View of the two stone walls within the foundation trenches                   | SW        | 1x1m     | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 04/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology | 15     |
| ERN46808_047        | Castle Street Conwy | Post-excavation view of the foundation trenches                              | W         | Not Used | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 04/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology |        |
| ERN46808_048        | Castle Street Conwy | Post-excavation view of the foundation trenches                              | E         | 1x1m     | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 04/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology |        |
| ERN46808_049        | Castle Street Conwy | Post-excavation view of the southwest foundation trench                      | NW        | 1x1m     | Watching Brief    | Stuart Reilly             | 05/09/2024                         | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology |        |

| PHOTO<br>RECORD<br>NUMBER | PROJECT<br>NAME           | DESCRIPTION*  | VIEW<br>FROM | SCALE(S) | REASON<br>FOR<br>PHOTO* | CREATOR<br>OF<br>DIGITAL<br>PHOTO* | DATE OF<br>CREATION<br>OF<br>DIGITAL<br>PHOTO* | ORIGINATING<br>ORGANISATION   | PLATES |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|--------------|----------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--------|
| ERN46808<br>_050          | Castle<br>Street<br>Conwy | Port / wine bottle from<br>rubble core of wall [014]            | N/A          | 10cm     | Watching<br>Brief       | Stuart<br>Reilly                   | 05/09/2024                                     | Heneb: Gwynedd<br>Archaeology |        |
| ERN46808<br>_051          | Castle<br>Street<br>Conwy | Port / wine bottle from<br>rubble core of wall [014]            | N/A          | 10cm     | Watching<br>Brief       | Stuart<br>Reilly                   | 05/09/2024                                     | Heneb: Gwynedd<br>Archaeology | 11     |
| ERN46808<br>_052          | Castle<br>Street<br>Conwy | Base of Port / wine bottle<br>from rubble core of wall<br>[014] | N/A          | 10cm     | Watching<br>Brief       | Stuart<br>Reilly                   | 05/09/2024                                     | Heneb: Gwynedd<br>Archaeology |        |
| ERN46808<br>_053          | Castle<br>Street<br>Conwy | View of find: Stowers<br>Pickle Bottle                          | N/A          | 10cm     | Watching<br>Brief       | Stuart<br>Reilly                   | 05/09/2024                                     | Heneb: Gwynedd<br>Archaeology |        |
| ERN46808<br>_054          | Castle<br>Street<br>Conwy | View of find: Stowers<br>Pickle Bottle                          | N/A          | 10cm     | Watching<br>Brief       | Stuart<br>Reilly                   | 05/09/2024                                     | Heneb: Gwynedd<br>Archaeology | 14     |
| ERN46808<br>_055          | Castle<br>Street<br>Conwy | View of find: Base of<br>Stowers Pickle Bottle                  | N/A          | 10cm     | Watching<br>Brief       | Stuart<br>Reilly                   | 05/09/2024                                     | Heneb: Gwynedd<br>Archaeology |        |



## **21 APPENDIX III**

### **21.1 Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Context Register**

| Context No. | Site Subdivision | Type      | Description                            | Initials | Date       |
|-------------|------------------|-----------|--|----------|------------|
| 001         |                  | Layer     | Natural                                | SR       | 04/09/2024 |
| 002         | NE trench        | Surface   | Cobbled surface                        | SR       | 04/09/2024 |
| 003         | NE Trench        | Deposit   | Light brown gravel/shale               | SR       | 04/09/2024 |
| 004         | NE Trench        | Deposit   | Dark grey brown sandy clay             | SR       | 04/09/2024 |
| 005         | NE Trench        | Deposit   | Dark brown sandy clay rubble           | SR       | 04/09/2024 |
| 006         | NE Trench        | Deposit   | Rubble mortar deposit                  | SR       | 04/09/2024 |
| 007         | NE & SW Trench   | Deposit   | Re-deposited clay                      | SR       | 04/09/2024 |
| 008         | NE Trench        | Deposit   | Brick rubble                           | SR       | 04/09/2024 |
| 009         | NE & SW Trench   | Layer     | Concrete                               | SR       | 04/09/2024 |
| 010         | NE Trench        | Layer     | Dressed stone                          | SR       | 04/09/2024 |
| 011         | NE Trench        | Cut       | Cut for trench for water pipe          | SR       | 04/09/2024 |
| 012         | NE Trench        | Fill      | Fill of water pipe trench              | SR       | 04/09/2024 |
| 013         | NE & SW Trench   | Service   | Cooper water pipe                      | SR       | 04/09/2024 |
| 014         | SE Trench        | Structure | Stone and mortar wall with rubble core | SR       | 04/09/2024 |
| 015         | SE Trench        | Deposit   | Slate roof rubble                      | SR       | 04/09/2024 |
| 016         | SW Trench        | Structure | Concrete and brick wall                | SR       | 04/09/2024 |
| 017         | SW Trench        | Cut       | Foundation cut for 016                 | SR       | 04/09/2024 |
| 018         | SW Trench        | Structure | Concrete base for 016                  | SR       | 04/09/2024 |
| 019         | SW Trench        | Structure | Stone and mortar wall                  | SR       | 04/09/2024 |
| 020         | SW Trench        | Deposit   | Dark grey sandy clay                   | SR       | 04/09/2024 |
| 021         | SW Trench        | Deposit   | Coke and clay deposit                  | SR       | 04/09/2024 |

| Context No. | Site Subdivision | Type    | Description                      | Initials | Date       |
|-------------|------------------|---------|----------------------------------|----------|------------|
| 22          | SW Trench        | Fill    | Fill of wall cut [017]           | SR       | 04/09/2024 |
| 23          | NE Trench        | Deposit | Sand bedding for cobbles (002)   | SR       | 04/09/2024 |
| 24          | SE Trench        | Deposit | Modern building sand for cobbles | SR       | 04/09/2024 |
| 25          | SE Trench        | Deposit | Cobbled surface                  | SR       | 04/09/2024 |

## **22 APPENDIX IV**

### **22.1 Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Selection Strategy Final**

# HD24-031\_27\_Castle\_Street\_Conwy

## 22/10/2024 v2.0

### Selection Strategy

#### Project Information

##### Project Management

|                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Project Manager</b>                | John Roberts <a href="mailto:john.roberts@heneb.co.uk">john.roberts@heneb.co.uk</a> |
| <b>Archaeological Archive Manager</b> | John Roberts <a href="mailto:john.roberts@heneb.co.uk">john.roberts@heneb.co.uk</a> |
| <b>Organisation</b>                   | Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology  |

| Stakeholders                            |  | Date Contacted                   |
|---|--|----------------------------------|
| <b>Collecting Institution(s)</b>        | Gwynedd Historic Environment Record                  | 16/08/2024                       |
|   | RCAHMW   | On completion of Project Archive |
| <b>Project Lead / Project Assurance</b> | Tom Fildes<br>Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeological Planning | 02/09/2024                       |
| <b>Landowner / Developer</b>            | Juliet Bennett                                       | 22/05/2024                       |
| <b>Other</b>                            | n/a  | n/a                              |

##### Resources

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Resources required</b><br>Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required. | No unusual resources required outside of Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology 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.

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) was commissioned by Juliet Bennett to undertake an archaeological watching brief during construction works at Tân y Ddraig, 27 Castle Street, Conwy LL32 8AY. The archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> September 2024. It was completed under planning references 0/47321 (Conservation Area Consent Planning Consent Condition #3) and 0/47322 (Condition #3). The works were monitored by Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services).

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology. 2024. 27 Castle Street, Conwy: *Written Scheme of Investigation*. Project HD24-031.

# 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 (Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology 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 was collected and stored in line with the Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology's Data Management Plan located on servers (available on request).

The selection strategy in your DMP should:

- 1.1 Define what digital data was selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this was 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.

All digital data was collected and stored in line with Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology's Data Management Plan located on Gwynedd Archaeology's servers (available on request).

The final version of all digital documents have been selected for inclusion in the Preserved Archive; these comprise:

- HD24-031 Method Statement for Archaeological Mitigation (Microsoft WORD and Adobe PDF);
- HD24-031 Photographic Metadata (Microsoft Access);
- Report 1773 (Microsoft WORD and Adobe PDF);
- Photographic archive (55 images in TIFF format);
- Photographic archive (55 images in RAW format);
- Photographic archive (55 images in JPEG format).

A digital archive dataset has been created for the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments Wales, in accordance with the RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1. The dataset has been prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and comprise:

- 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). The digital archive has been stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology's project database via a specific hyperlink. All digital data has been collected, stored and selected in lines with the Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology's Data Management Plan located on Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology's servers.

## 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.

The following client data will not form part of the preserved archive and have been deselected:

- HD24-031 archaeological mitigation areas maps supplied by client.

The following Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology data generated for the report will not form part of the preserved archive and have been deselected:

- HD24-031\_combined\_figures.pdf
- HD24-031\_combined\_plates.pdf
- HD24-031\_Figures\_and\_Plates\_List.docx
- HD24-031\_Appendix\_I.pdf
- HD24-031\_Appendix\_II.docx
- HD24-031\_Appendix\_III.pdf
- HD24-031\_front\_cover.pdf
- HD24-031\_inner\_cover.pdf
- HD24-031\_rear\_cover.pdf
- Plates01 - 02.pdf
- Plates03 - 04.pdf
- Plates05 - 06.pdf
- Plates07 - 08.pdf
- Plates09 - 10.pdf
- Plates11 - 12.pdf
- Plates13 -14.pdf
- Plates15 - 16.pdf
- Plates17 - 18.pdf
- Plates 19 .pdf

## 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, Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology;  
 Sean Derby – Historic Environment Record, Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology;  
 Gareth Edwards, *Head of Knowledge and Understanding, RCAHMW*

### Selection

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

- 1.1 Define which documents was selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this was done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have documents that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 1.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. 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.

A digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record, 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 2.1); 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 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).

Following the completion of the fieldwork, all documentary material created, generated and/or annotated during data gathering and fieldwork has been selected for inclusion in the preserved archive, and comprises:

- HD24-031 watching brief day sheets x 3
- HD24-031 photographic register sheets x 3

The physical archive has been stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology project database.

## De-Selected Documents

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

Material de-selected from inclusion in the preserved archive are likely to be duplicates and reproductions created during the project. De-selected material was retained to supplement Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology's research files or recycled.



**Archaeoleg Gwynedd**  
**Heneb**  
**Gwynedd Archaeology**

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Ffon: 01248 352535. Ffacs: 01248 370925. email: [gat@heneb.co.uk](mailto:gat@heneb.co.uk)