

Castell Penrhyn Ev, Llandygai, Gwynedd

Briff Gwylio Archeolegol 2025
Archaeological Watching Brief 2025



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Delwedd clawr blaen / Front Cover image: Plate 01: Pre commencement shot showing area of cable trench; scale 1x1m;
view from SW (archive reference: E49185_01).

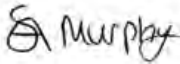




Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeoleg Cymru
The Trust for Welsh Archaeology

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CASTELL PENRHYN EV (HD24-107) WATCHING BRIEF REPORT 1811, MARCH 2025

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CRYNHODEB ANHECHNEGOL

Comisiynwyd Heneb: Archaeoleg Gwynedd (Gwasanaethau Maes) gan Raw Charging i gynnal brîff gwyllo archeolegol yn ystod gwaith daear sy'n gysylltiedig â gwaith gwefru cerbydau trydanol yng Nghastell Penrhyn, Llandygai, Gwynedd, LL57 4HW (wedi'i ganoli ar NGR: SH60447 71766). Roedd y cloddiadau'n fach, yn cynnwys un twll prawf a dwy bad 0.8x0.7m ar gyfer gosod y manau gwefru. Nid oedd unrhyw archaeoleg yn yr ardaloedd a gloddiwyd, ac roeddent yn cynnwys tir aflonyddedig yn bennaf.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) were commissioned by Raw Charging to carry out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with electrical vehicle charging works at Penrhyn Castle, Llandygai, Gwynedd, LL57 4HW (centred on NGR: SH 60447 71766). The excavations were minimal, consisting of a single test pit and two 0.8x0.7m pads for the installation of the charging points. All excavated areas contained no archaeology and comprised of disturbed ground (carpark makeup of slate waste).

1 INTRODUCTION

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) were commissioned by *Raw Charging* to carry out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with electrical vehicle charging works at Penrhyn Castle, Llandygai, Gwynedd, LL57 4HW (centred on NGR: SH 60447 71766; [Figure 01](#)).

The works included the installation of 2 electric charging points with an associated narrow trench to connect to the current power supplied next to the visitor centre. The two charging points will serve 4 cars on the northern side of the Penrhyn Castle car park adjacent to the visitor centre ([Figure 02](#)).

The watching brief was monitored by Heneb Planning Service and 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 HER Event Primary Reference Number for this project is **E49185**.

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the 4th of March 2025 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);
- Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020a); and
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020b).

- Universal Guidance for archaeological monitoring & recording (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023);

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

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives was to:

- establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified and assess their implications in conjunction with the known archaeological record for the immediate area;
- 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 have been 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 Murphy;
- Client: *Raw Charging*; and
- Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Planning: Jenny Emmett.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

A brief examination of the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) identified that there is no archaeology within the route of the cable trench however, there is known activity within proximity of the *Raw Charging* works.

2.2 Prehistoric and Roman

Extensive archaeological investigations have been carried out by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) c.145m to the southwest of Penrhyn Castle, at Parc Bryn Cegin and Llandygai Industrial Estate, located on the same plateau as Penrhyn Castle (Kenney 2009). These have recorded extensive multi-period remains including an early Neolithic timber building, dated to about 3760 BC, a mid-Neolithic pit group, a late Neolithic ceremonial complex (Scheduled Ancient Monument; Cn153), an early bronze age barrow, sixteen burnt mounds, a settlement of the mid iron age and late iron age/Roman periods, early medieval smithing activity, an early medieval cemetery, and further medieval and post-medieval features (*ibid.*, 9). Stray finds including worked flint, stone hammers and bronze palstaves have been found in the vicinity of the study area. A large Early Bronze Age burial cairn, known as Carnedd Howel, is located about 1.5km to the south, and cropmarks indicate that there may have been others much closer in Parc Penrhyn. Nearly 4km to the south is the remains of a Neolithic chambered tomb at Sling and about 4km to the north there used to stand another chambered tomb. The site of this is now on the Lavan Sands and it has been entirely destroyed by the sea, but it was visible in 1805 (Williams 1806, 206). A burnt mound was found at Rhos Uchaf, 208m to the south-east (PRN 815; SH 59786978) and some probably prehistoric hearths 400m to the south on the line of the A55 (PRN 877; SH 59356945). In 2016 a possible prehistoric fire pit (PRN 62271; SH 60407172) was found during construction of the energy centre building, this fire pit is located 65m to the south west of the current works (Jones, B., and Evans, R. , 2016 , Penrhyn Castle Renewable Heating Scheme: Archaeological Watching Brief).

Excavations in 1967-8 under the present Llandygai Industrial Estate revealed the presence of a group of Later Neolithic ceremonial monuments of national significance. These included two henges, large circles, about 90m in diameter, defined by banks and ditches, and a cursus, an embanked linear enclosure. Associated with them were two lesser circles and the complex was preceded by an earlier Neolithic building. The site was subsequently used for Early Bronze Age funerary activity, Iron Age and Romano-British settlement and an Early Medieval inhumation cemetery (Lynch and Musson 2004). A possible late prehistoric

enclosure is located within Penrhyn Park (PRN 24769; SH 59627204). The presence of such prehistoric finds on the same topographical plateau suggests that there may well be prehistoric activity surviving under Penrhyn Park, although those identified are some distance from the scheme route itself.

The Roman Road between Caerhun and Segontium probably passed about 200m to the south-east of Penrhyn (PRN 17,567; SH 59556998), with the suspected site of a Roman fortlet at Tal-y-Bont (PRN 2456; SH 60697068). A possible Roman site is known within Penrhyn Park at the Home Farm, Llandegai (PRN 2370; SH 59757180), although this is believed by some to be a natural feature.

2.3 Medieval and Post-medieval Penrhyn

Whilst there is no known medieval archaeological activity within the development area, within the wider area, archaeological sites include an Early Medieval square barrow cemetery (PRN 24776; SH 59667120) within the grounds of Penrhyn Castle. Llandygai village has medieval origins, its church dating from the 14th century but there are records of an earlier church, and earthwork hut platforms in Parc Penrhyn are probably medieval (Smith 2005). There is also the potential for remains associated with medieval and post-medieval activity centred on the village, in particular the post-medieval flint mill to the south-east (PRN 6387).

Penrhyn Castle is reputed to occupy the site of Roderic Malwynog's palace who is considered to have been an 8th century King of Gwynedd, grandson of Cadwalader the last king of the Britons (Black 1870). The land became the property of the Gruffydd family who after advantageous marriage alliances had established a substantial estate in the area by the 14th century. They were one of the first to establish a modern landed estate in Wales (Gee and Laws 2015, 6).

In the early 15th century, a Hall House with two end wings was built for Gwilym ap Gruffydd, a house that was to stand until the late 18th century. The family remained successful throughout the troubles of the 15th and 16th centuries, and at the end of this time the estate passed to John Williams the Dean of Westminster, who became Archbishop of York in 1641. He played a role as an intermediary between English and Welsh Royalists, and was involved in the siege of Conwy Castle, before he died in 1650 and was buried in Llandegai church. In 1684 when Sir Gruffydd William died without an heir the estate passed through various hands, until between 1765 and 1785 it was acquired by Richard Pennant. The medieval house, with additional buildings of possibly later date, is shown on an estate map of 1768 surveyed by G. Leigh (Fig. 04). This shows the medieval house set in a landscape of small enclosures, some clearly agricultural, some planted with trees. The approach to the house is

shown striking off at right angles to the drive across an outer courtyard, through the stable block and up to the front door of the house (National Trust 1991, 76). The parkland was described by Thomas Pennant in 1773 as 'once beautifully embosomed with venerable oaks' (*ibid.*, 77). Aerial photographs from the National Monuments Record show extensive parching of the land in the vicinity of the former medieval house, and this may reflect the survival of buried remains below the ground relating to the pre 1781 occupation of the area (Gee and Laws 2015, 24-25).

In 1781 a new house began to be constructed at Penrhyn. This was designed by Benjamin Wyatt and was built in a form of castellated gothic of yellow brick (*ibid.*, 11). This was built on the same site of and incorporating some elements of the previous house. It was described by Edmund Hyde-Hall as 'a gateway, a chapel, a tower and a vast hall' (Hyde-Hall 1952, 115). The parkland also was being developed at this time. In 1780 a surviving account relates that £2 2s was paid to William Humphrey and his partner for 'carrying young trees from Wilmington (Cheshire) being three horse loads' (National Trust 1991, 76). An 'estimated 600,000 trees [were] planted on the estate by 1800, and at the same time an enlargement of the house was being carried out (Cadw / ICOMOS 1998a). In 1797 'many young plantations' are noted as being associated with the house. The estate map of 1803 (Fig.5) shows parkland, woodland and a garden demonstrating that development of the parkland was well underway. The agricultural landscape associated with the medieval house was also undergoing significant alteration at this time (*ibid.*, Gee and Laws 2015, 12-14). It is stated as being remodelled 'in the English style' (National Trust 1991, 76).

This Wyatt house of 1781 was short lived, as the considerable profits that were being returned by the Pennant's slate quarries by the early 19th century enabled an extravagant new house to be constructed.

The present castle was built between 1822 and 1838 for George Hay Dawkins Pennant and designed by Thomas Hopper. Dawkins Pennant had inherited the estate in 1808 and did not care for the Wyatt house of 1781. It was built in a giant neo-Romanesque style with a keep, courtyards, barbican and towers, and of Anglesey stone (Cadw / ICAMOS 1998, 251). There were also many outbuildings, particularly on the northern side of the castle, where stables were located. It was sited and built on a hill so that it was visible from the quarries, and much of the estate in the surrounding area. This was an indication of the dominance of the Pennants in the area by this time.

The park is roughly circular in shape, with the house at the centre, and occupies an area between the mouths of the Afon Ogwen and the Afon Cegin. The ground rises to the centre of the park, levelling out into a flat-topped ridge with a couple of knolls, offering exceptional

views. The long axis of the castle is north south and the area around the castle remains open lawn, as appears to have been the case from the early days of the Hopper castle, with garden areas at a little distance and the park surrounding the whole. This is shown on the estate map of 1828, and by 1841 the plantations are more complete.

Initial modelling of the parkland was begun in association with the Wyatt house of 1781. The parkland was subsequently remodelled in association with the rebuilding of the main house, in addition to estate buildings of a size and scale commensurate with the new development. The two estate lodges were demolished and rebuilt on different sites, in a style similar to that employed on the castle, and the home farm was moved to a site further from the house. The park was extended beyond the Afon Ogwen to the east; and the drives were reorganised. A completely new drive was laid out, replacing one from the south-west, approaching from the south and incorporating most of the old drive to the church, with a neo-Romanesque lodge and park boundary wall constructed (Gee and Laws 2015, 18-19). The wall has been described as the first major early 19th century wall to enclose a Gwynedd demesne. It is 2.5m high, built in 0.6m coursed of limestone rubble with a coping of broken Bethesda Slate (Haslam *et al.* 2009, 404). This was also a time of extensive new planting within the park. By the latter part of the 19th century much of the parkland was laid out as it is seen today, with the latest significant developments in the park layout having taken place in 1889. The garden however was laid out as a flower garden and redesigned by Sybil, Lady Penrhyn in the 1920s and 1930s. The castle and demesne became the property of the National Trust in 1951.

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 undertaken on a comprehensive basis during the excavation process.

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

The archaeological watching was undertaken on the 4th of March 2025. Heneb monitored all intrusive groundworks associated with the cable trench route. The Pits for the charging points were opened by a tracked excavator with a toothless bucket. All attendances and photographs were recorded using Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology pro-formas.

Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR camera (Nikon D3100; 4, 608 x 3, 072 resolution (14.2 effective megapixels)) set to maximum resolution in RAW format; a photographic record was maintained on site using Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology pro-formas and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. Photographic images have been archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; a total of eighteen images were taken (refs. **E49185_001** to **E49185_018**; [Appendix II](#))

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 Heneb's project database; the digital dataset has been stored on a dedicated Heneb server, with the location confirmed in Henebs 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 final project specific selection strategy is in [Appendix III](#).

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) was commissioned by *Raw Charging* to carry out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with electrical vehicle charging works at Penrhyn Castle, Llandygai, Gwynedd, LL57 4HW (centred on NGR: SH 60447 71766; [Figure 01](#)).

The charging points are located within the visitor car park of Penrhyn castle ([Figure 02](#)), (Plates 01 to 04). Due to the discovery of an existing cable duct carrying a disused data cable, it was decided that this duct could re-purposed to carry the power cables required for the new EV points. Therefore, this negated the need to excavate a trench for the proposed new duct. As a substitute two pits were excavated to site the EV charging units ([Figure 03](#)).

4.2 Test pit

A small test pit was excavated to locate the existing Cable ducts. This pit measured 0.60m wide by 0.57m deep (Plates 06 to 11).

4.3 Charging point pits 1 and 2

The pit for charging point 1 measured 0.85m long by 0.72m wide and reached a maximum depth of 0.52m (Plates 12,14 to 16).

The pit for charging point 2 Measured 0.87m long by 0.70m wide and reached a maximum depth of 0.62m (Plates 13,17 and 18).

Both the test pit and the charging point pits were excavated through made up ground that consisted of slate chippings used to build up the car park area, the chippings ranged in size from 1cm long by 1cm wide up to 18cm long by 15cm wide. The pits were excavated for the purpose of placing 2 Ev charging units to serve 4 cars ([Figure 02](#)).

5 CONCLUSION

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) was commissioned by Raw Charging to carry out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with electrical vehicle charging works at Penrhyn Castle, Llandygai, Gwynedd, LL57 4HW (centred on NGR: SH 60447 71766). The charging points are located in the visitor car park of Penrhyn castle.

During the excavation of a small test pit, an existing cable duct carrying a disused data cable was discovered; it was decided to reuse this duct rather than excavate the proposed new trench. However, two pits were excavated to site the new EV charging points.

Both the test pit and the charging point pits show that the car park surface had been built up using slate chippings. The full depth of the slate layer is unknown, as the excavation did not reach sufficient depth to reveal the underlying surface. The slate chippings appear to be a relatively modern material used to form the surface of the car park over the years. No archaeology was encountered within the excavated pits.

6 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*;
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief*;
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*;
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023, *Universal Guidance for archaeological monitoring & recording*;
5. English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*;
6. Evans, R. 2015. *Penrhyn Castle Renewable Heating Scheme Archaeological Assessment*. Unpublished GAT Report 1286;
7. Evans, R. 2015. *Penrhyn Castle Renewable Heating Scheme Archaeological Evaluation*. Unpublished GAT report 1299;
8. Evans, R. 2016, *et al. Penrhyn Castle Renewable Heating Scheme Archaeological Watching Brief*. Unpublished GAT report 1341;
9. Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*;
10. Historic England, 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*;
11. Jones, B. 2017. *Penrhyn Castle Renewable Heating Scheme: Assessment of Potential for Analysis: MAP2 Phase 3*;
12. Jones, B., and Evans, R., 2016, *Penrhyn Castle Renewable Heating Scheme: Archaeological Watching Brief*
13. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, *Guidelines for digital archives*;
14. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2*.

PLATES

Plate 1: Pre commencement shot showing area of cable trench; scale 1x1m; view from SW (archive reference: E49185_01).

Plate 2: Pre commencement shot showing area of cable trench; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: E49185_02).

Plate 3: Pre commencement shot showing area of cable trench showing marked route; scale 1x1m; view from SW (archive reference: E49185_03).

Plate 4: Pre commencement shot showing area of cable trench showing marked route; scale 1x1m; view from NNE (archive reference: E49185_04).

Plate 5: Current EV charging point; scale 1x1m; view from S (archive reference: E49185_05).

Plate 6: Working shot of test pit being dug to find existing cable duct; scale not used; view from SE (archive reference: E49185_06).

Plate 7: View of test pit; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: E49185_07).

Plate 8: View of test pit; scale not used; view from SE (archive reference: E49185_08).

Plate 9: View of test pit; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: E49185_09).

Plate.10: Test pit section shot without shadows; scale not used; view from SE (archive reference: E49185_10).

Plate 11: Test pit section shot without shadows; scale not used; view from SW (archive reference: E49185_11).

Plate 12: Pre-ex shot of area for charging point 1; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: E49185_12).

Plate 13: Pre-ex shot of area for charging point 2; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: E49185_13).

Plate 14: Excavation underway on charging point 1; scale 1x1m; view from ENE (archive reference: E49185_14).

Plate 15: Plan view of charging pit 1; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: E49185_15).

Plate 16: NNE facing section of charging pit 1; scale 1x1m; view from NNE (archive reference: E49185_16).

Plate 17: NNE facing section of charging pit 2; scale 1x1m; view from NNE (archive reference: E49185_17).

Plate 18: Plan view of charging pit 2; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: E49185_18).



Plate 1: - Pre-commencement shot showing area of cable trench; scale 1x1m;
view from SW (archive reference: E49185_01).



Plate 2: - Pre-commencement shot showing area of cable trench; scale 1x1m;
view from SE (archive reference: E49185_02).



Plate 3: - Pre-commencement shot showing area of cable trench showing marked route; scale 1x1m; view from SW (archive reference: E49185_03).



Plate 4: - Pre-commencement shot showing area of cable trench showing marked route; scale 1x1m; view from NNE (archive reference: E49185_04).



Plate 5: - Current EV charging point; scale 1x1m; view from S (archive reference: E49185_05).



Plate 6: - Working shot of test pit being dug to find existing cable duct; scale not used; view from SE (archive reference: E49185_06).



Plate 7: - View of test pit; scale 1x1m;
view from SE (archive reference: E49185_07).



Plate 8: - View of test pit; scale not used;
view from SE (archive reference: E49185_08).



Plate 9: - View of test pit; scale 1x1m;
view from SE (archive reference: E49185_09).



Plate 10: - Test pit section shot without shadows; scale not used;
view from SE (archive reference: E49185_10).



Plate 11: - Test pit section shot without shadows; scale not used; view from SW (archive reference: E49185_11).



Plate 12: - Pre-ex shot of area for charging point 1; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: E49185_12).



Plate 13: - Pre-ex shot of area for charging point 2; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: E49185_13).



Plate 14: - Excavation underway on charging point 1; scale 1x1m; view from ENE (archive reference: E49185_14).



Plate 15: - Plan view of charging pit 1; scale 1x1m;
view from SE (archive reference: E49185_15).



Plate 16: - NNE facing section of charging pit 1; scale 1x1m;
view from NNE (archive reference: E49185_16).



Plate 17: - NNE facing section of charging pit 2; scale 1x1m; view from NNE (archive reference: E49185_17).



Plate 18: - Plan view of charging pit 2; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: E49185_18).

FIGURES

Figure: 01- Location map with working area highlighted (Red). (Based on 1:10000 Ordnance Survey County Series map sheets SH57SE and SH67SW. Scale 1:3000@A4.

Figure: 02- Reproduction of bethell civils and utilities drawing No. GE0391-E08, Rev.P2, showing proposed site plan and proposed cable duct route. Scale: as shown.

Figure: 03- Reproduction of bethell civils and utilities drawing No. GE0391-E08, Rev.P2, Power layout plan showing pit locations. Pits are not to scale.

FIGURE 01

Location map with working area highlighted (Red). (Based on 1:10000 Ordnance Survey County Series map sheets SH57SE and SH67SW. Scale 1:3000@A4.

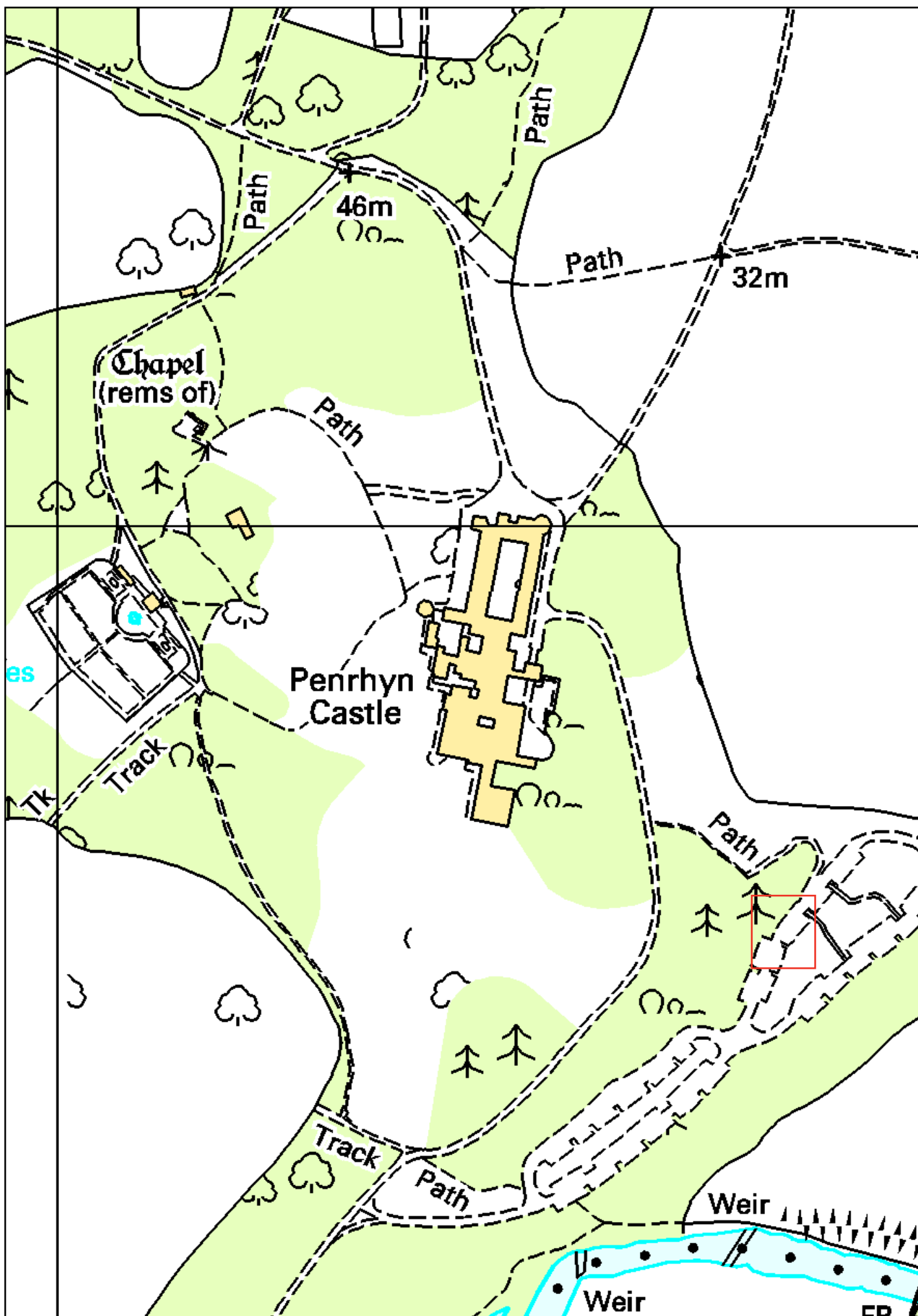
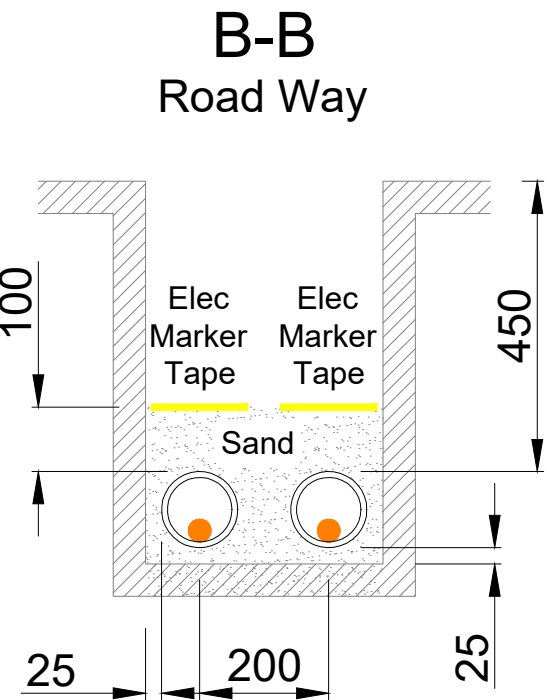
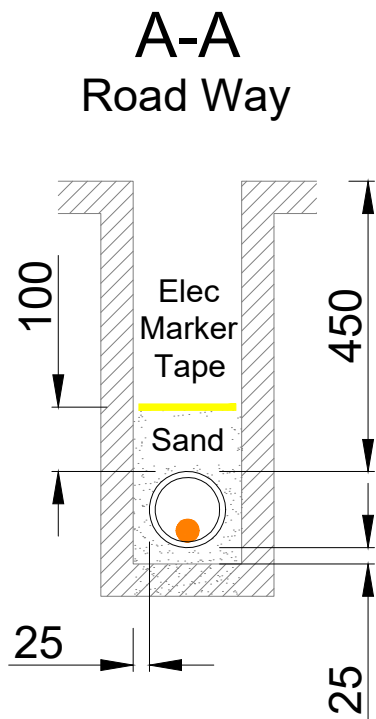


Figure 01: Location Map with working area highlighted (Red). (based on 1:10000 Ordnance Survey County Series map sheets SH57SE & SH67SW. Scale: 1:3000@A4. Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License number AL100020895.

FIGURE 02

Reproduction of bethell civils and utilities drawing No. GE0391-E08, Rev.P2, showing proposed site plan and proposed cable duct route. Scale: as shown.



CHARGE POINT CP6121
A dual-outlet AC charger capable of charging vehicles at 22kW using the Type 2 standard. The charger will be installed to allow a total maximum power output from both outlets of 22kW - i.e. 11kW from each port if both are in use.

The CP6121 will be configured with socket outlets rather than tethered cables which are most appropriate for AC charging in a public location. This has been agreed with the National Trust team.

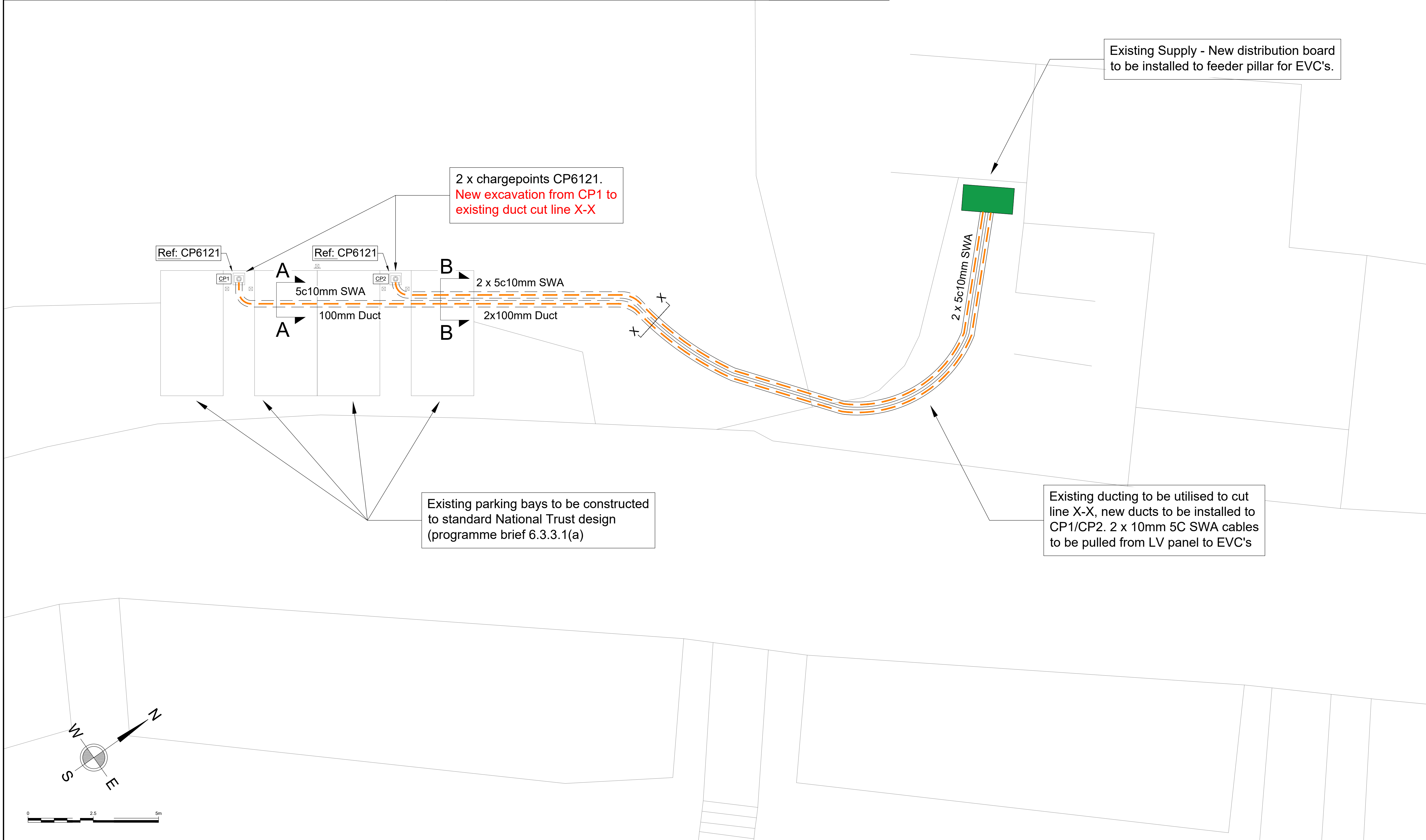


CABLE PROPOSED LENGTHS (m)	
5c 10mm SWA LSZH	61

- 5c 10mm SWA LSZH contained within 100mm Twinwall Black Duct
- Existing Ducting
- Proposed Ducting

SCALE: NTS

CHARGE POINT DETAIL - SCALE: NTS



P2	Ducting/Cables to CP1/CP2 re-routed.	AD	10.02.2025
P1	Preliminary Design	AD	07.02.2025
Rev	Description	Initial	Date

Client:
RAW CHARGING

Site Address:
PENRHYN CASTLE,
BANGOR,
WALES
LL57 4HT
GRID REF: X: - Y:



BETHELL UTILITY SERVICES
DANE HOUSE, EUROPA PARK
STONECLOUGH ROAD, KEARSLEY, M28 1GE
01204 439100
SOLUTIONS@BETHELL.CO.UK

PROJECT NAME:
RAW - PENRHYN CASTLE, NT

DRAWING TITLE:
POWER LAYOUT

DESIGN	ANDY DONLEY	07.02.2025	SCALE	1:75@A1
REVISION	BEN WRIGHT	07.02.2025		

PRELIMINARY

PROJECT NO:
GE0391-E08

REV:
P2

FIGURE 03

Reproduction of bethell civils and utilities drawing No. GE0391-E08, Rev.P2, Power layout plan showing pit locations. Pits are not to scale.

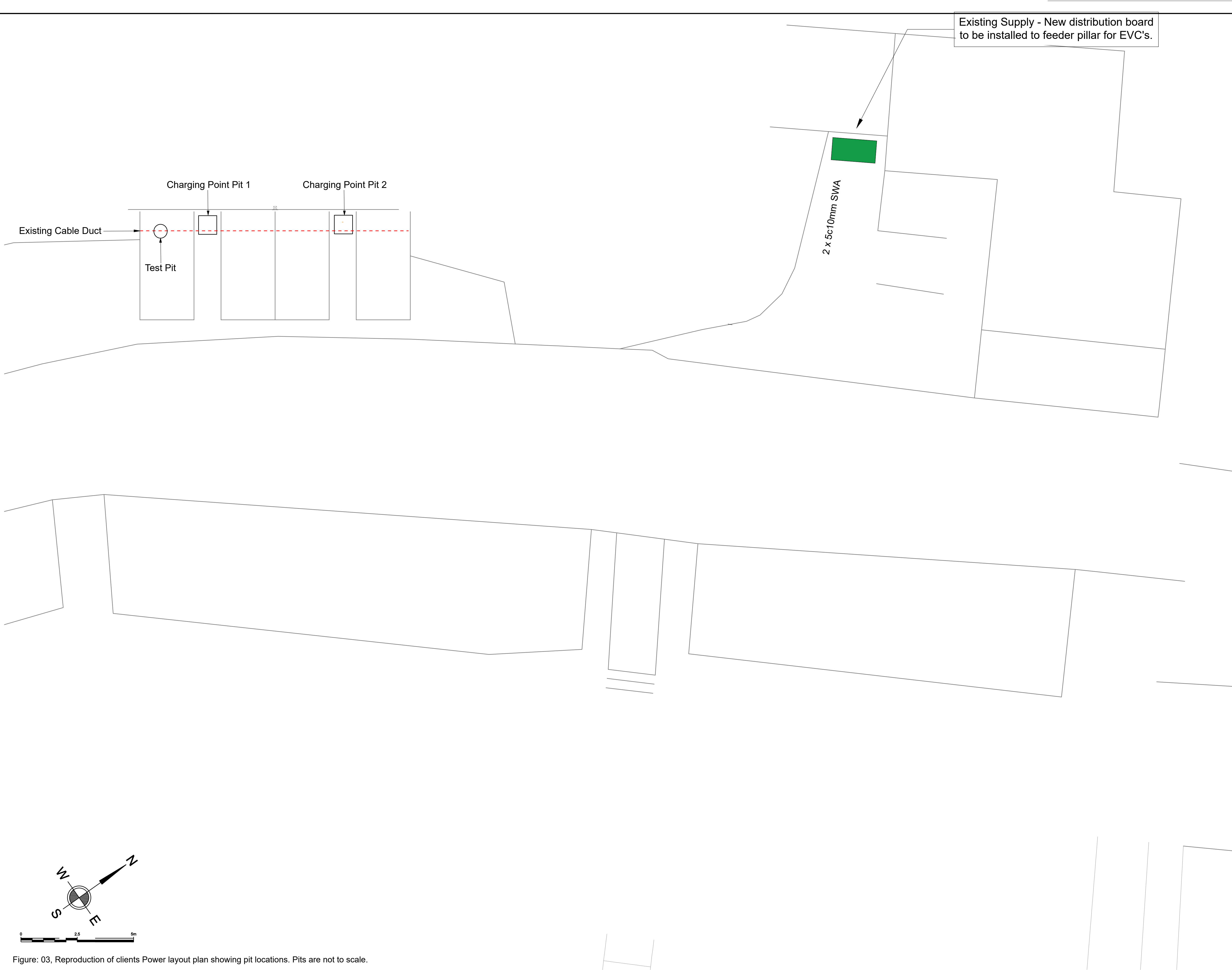


Figure: 03, Reproduction of clients Power layout plan showing pit locations. Pits are not to scale.

Existing cable duct.

Photo direction and number indicator. 01

Client:
RAW CHARGING

Site Address:
PENRHYN CASTLE,
BANGOR,
WALES
LL57 4HT
GRID REF: X: - Y:

Civils • Utilities

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PROJECT NAME:
RAW - PENRHYN CASTLE, NT

DRAWING TITLE:
POWER LAYOUT

DESIGN	ANDY DONLEY	07.02.2025	SCALE
CHECKED	BEN WRIGHT	07.02.2025	1:75@A1

REVISION NO.	REV
1	P2

PRELIMINARY
GE0391-E08

APPENDIX I

**Reproduction of Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology approved Written Scheme of Investigation,
February 2025**

CASTELL PENRHYN EV (HD24-107)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION:




Archaeological Watching Brief

Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference
Number 49185

Prepared for *Raw Charging*

February 2025



Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	Michael S Lynes		26/02/2025
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	John Roberts		26/02/2025
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	John Roberts		26/02/2025

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

All Heneb 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

CASTELL PENRHYN EV (HD24-107)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for *Raw Charging*, February 2025

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1 INTRODUCTION

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) has been commissioned by *Raw Charging* to carry out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with electrical vehicle charging works at Penrhyn Castle, Llandygai, Gwynedd, LL57 4HW (centred on NGR: SH 60447 71766; [Figure 01](#)).

The works include the installation of 2No vehicle electric charging points with an associated narrow trench to connect to the current power supplied next to the visitor centre. The two charging points will serve 4No cars on the northern side of the Penrhyn Castle car park adjacent to the visitor centre ([Figure 02](#)).

The watching brief is expected to take 2No days and is scheduled to take place starting from Tuesday the 4th of March 2025 until Wednesday the 5th of March 2025. All work will be planned, managed and undertaken by Heneb: GA 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 Historical Monuments of Wales, 2015).
- Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP 2) (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015);
- Universal Guidance for archaeological monitoring & recording (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023);
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020); and

Heneb: the Trust for Welsh Archaeology is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives are to:

- establish and record the date and/or nature of any archaeological remains identified and assess their implications for understanding the historical development of the area, in conjunction with the known archaeological record;
- 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);
- if no additional archaeological activity is identified during the watching brief phase, establish why this may be the case.

1.2 Monitoring Arrangements

The archaeological mitigation will be monitored by Heneb: Planning Service. The content of this written scheme of investigation (WSI) and all subsequent reporting by GA must be approved by the Senior Heneb: Planning Service Archaeologist prior to final issue. The Senior Heneb: Planning Service Archaeologist will be kept informed of the project timetable and of the subsequent progress and findings. This will allow time to arrange monitoring visits and attend site meetings (if required) and enable discussion about the need or otherwise for further works (if required) as features of potential archaeological significance are encountered.

Jenny Emmett | jenny.emmett@heneb.co.uk | 07824481052

1.3 Historic Environment Record

In line with Gwynedd 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 Gwynedd HER event primary reference number is **49185**.

Gwynedd HER will also be responsible for supplying Primary Reference Numbers (PRN) for new assets identified and recorded.

2 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

The present Penrhyn Castle was built between 1822 and 1838 for George Hay Dawkins Pennant and was designed by Thomas Hopper. Constructed in a neo-Norman style, the castle features a keep, courtyards, a barbican, and towers, built using stone from Ynys Môn. The structure has remained largely unchanged since its construction and has been under the care of the National Trust since 1951, opening to the public in 1952.

The current house replaces a late 18th-century Gothic-style 'castle' made of yellow brick, which stood on the same site and was designed by Samuel Wyatt. It is believed that this earlier structure retained the layout and part of the chapel from the preceding medieval house, which is thought to have been built in the 15th century. Although the Wyatt-designed house was later incorporated into the new Penrhyn Castle, its great hall remains and now serves as the present drawing-room.

Penrhyn Castle is reputed to stand on the site of the palace of Roderic Malwynog, considered to have been an 8th-century King of Gwynedd and the grandson of Cadwaladr, the last King of the Britons. The land later came into the possession of the Gruffydd family, who, through advantageous marriage alliances, had established a significant estate in the area by the 14th century. In the early 15th century, a hall house with two end wings was built for Gwilym ap Gruffydd, and this house remained until the late 18th century.

Following the death of Sir Gruffydd William in 1684 without an heir, the estate changed hands multiple times until, between 1765 and 1785, it was acquired by Richard Pennant. An estate map from 1768, surveyed by G. Leigh (GAT Report 1286, Figure 4), depicts the medieval house surrounded by small enclosures, some agricultural and others planted with trees. The approach to the house is shown leading at a right angle from the driveway, passing through an outer courtyard, the stable block, and up to the main entrance (National Trust, 1991, p.76). Aerial photographs from the National Monuments Record reveal extensive parch marks in the area of the former medieval house, which may indicate the presence of buried remains relating to the pre-1781 occupation of the site (Gee and Laws, 2015, pp. 24-25).

In 1781, construction began on a new house at Penrhyn, designed by Benjamin Wyatt in a castellated Gothic style using yellow brick. This house was built on the same site as its predecessor, incorporating some elements of the earlier structure. An estate map from 1803 (GAT Report 1286, Figure 5) illustrates the surrounding landscape, showing parkland, woodland, and gardens, indicating that the development of the estate's grounds was well underway. However, the Wyatt-designed house was short-lived, as the substantial profits generated from the Pennant family's slate quarries by the early 19th century provided the means for the construction of the present Penrhyn Castle.

2.1 Previous archaeological works

2.1.1 *GAT Report 1286*

In December 2015, the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) conducted an archaeological assessment of the proposed scheme (Evans, R. 2015: GAT Report 1286). The assessment considered two possible routes, one to the north and the other to the south of Penrhyn Castle.

The report identified eighteen post-medieval sites associated with the Penrhyn Estate, including former buildings and field boundaries. These sites were primarily identified through historic mapping, notably estate maps from 1768, 1803, and 1828, as well as the Llandygai Parish Tithe Map of 1841. Of the identified sites, fourteen were located along the northern route and four along the southern route.

GAT recommended that if the northern route were selected, five sites representing former buildings should undergo archaeological trenching to assess their preservation and inform a mitigation strategy. The remaining sites, consisting of field boundaries, would be recorded during groundworks. For the southern option, archaeological trenching was advised for a former building recorded on the 1803 estate map (GAT Report 1286, Feature 6), as it appeared to be located along the proposed heat main route. The rest of the route was to be monitored through a watching brief.

2.1.2 *GAT Report 1299*

The National Trust subsequently selected the southern route in their application, rendering the recommendations for the northern route obsolete. Consequently, the archaeological investigations were limited to the southern route, with Feature 6 being the only site targeted for pre-determination. Feature 6 was assigned Historic Environment Record Primary Reference Number 61232 as part of the assessment process. However, the archaeological evaluation revealed that the ground in the vicinity of Feature 6 had been landscaped as part of the parkland's development, and no evidence of the building was found (GAT Report 1299).

The GAT assessment report also concluded that the wider area is rich in prehistoric and medieval archaeology. Although no such remains had been identified within this part of Penrhyn Park, their presence was considered highly likely.

2.1.3 *GAT Report 1341*

In 2016 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by the National Trust to conduct a watching brief during the installation of a renewable heating system at Penrhyn Castle, Gwynedd. This followed earlier archaeological assessments that indicated the potential for surviving historical remains related to the Penrhyn Estate.

The monitoring covered excavations for an Energy Centre Building and trenches for four heat main pipes. Several post-medieval features were identified, including drainage systems, structural elements near the castle, and a redundant footpath. A disused structure, recorded on an 1803 estate map, was also discovered within the heat main trench.

Additionally, a possible prehistoric pit containing burnt and lithic fragments was found at the Energy Centre site. Although its date remains uncertain, it may indicate transient domestic activity. Further analysis of the recovered materials is recommended to determine their origin (GAT Report 1341).

2.1.4 GAT Report 1353

In 2017 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by the National Trust to complete a programme of post-excavation assessment of potential for analysis following a programme of archaeological assessment, evaluation and mitigation undertaken during the construction of a renewable heating system at Penrhyn Castle, Llandygai, Gwynedd.

The ecofact assessment of charred plant remains from a prehistoric pit identified oak, birch, alder, and elm, likely representing residual wood fuel. It was recommended that birch, alder, and elm samples be submitted for radiocarbon dating.

The artefact assessment of lithic material from the pit found burnt, heat-cracked stone and three microliths, likely dating to the late Mesolithic or early Neolithic period. While no further analysis was suggested for the stone or microliths, radiocarbon dating of the charred plant remains may help establish a date for these artefacts. It was also recommended that the microliths be accessioned into an appropriate archive.

Brick fragments recovered from a structure depicted on an 1803 Penrhyn estate map were identified as handmade and characteristic of the late 18th to early 19th century (GAT Report 1353).

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 Watching Brief

3.1.1 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, 2020).

Please note that it may be necessary for the watching brief to go beyond construction depth, if it is ascertained that any surviving archaeological deposits might be at risk from development and that the project archaeologist(s) will be afforded sufficient time and opportunity to investigate any archaeological activity, or suspected archaeological activity, encountered. It is recommended that a toothless bucket is used whenever possible during the groundworks.

The watching brief is currently scheduled to begin during the 4th of March 2025 for a duration of two days (may be subject to change).

3.1.2 Fieldwork Methodology

The following watching brief methodology will be applied:

- All attendances and photographs will be recorded using GA pro-formas (cf. [Appendix I](#) and [II](#)). The records will include depositional depths and composition as far as the limit of excavation. Any subsurface features encountered will be recorded on GA pro-formas with detailed notations and will be recorded photographically with an appropriate scale, located via GPS and a measured survey completed, either hand drawn or using a Trimble R8 GPS unit;
- 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 GA 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 Affinity Software; the archive numbering system will include prefix **E49185_001_** and start from the next available photographic archive number; where practical, 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;
- Heneb: GA pro-forma sheets will be used for recording notes on the groundworks and any features discovered. These pro-formas might be watching brief day sheets, trench sheets and/or context sheets depending on the quantity and detail of the deposits and features discovered. The level of recording will be appropriate to the significance of the discoveries;
- Any required sections and plans to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GA 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 be recovered, a post-excavation assessment report will be submitted, along with an updated project design for analysis, leading to the production of a final report (in line with the MAP2 process). Additional time, resourcing and costs will be required to undertake any post-excavation programme of works.

3.1.3 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 anybody 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 GA premises. If significant quantities of human remains are encountered, a human osteologist should be contacted and appointed to advise the team during the fieldwork. The osteologist will be an external appointment: Dr. Genevieve Tellier | Tel: 01286 238827 | email: northwalesosteology@outlook.com who will assist in devising the excavation, recording, and sampling strategy for features containing human remains. The osteologist should also help to ensure that adequate post-excavation processing of human remains is carried out so that the material is in a fit state for assessment during the post-excavation stage. For inhumations, this will involve washing, drying, marking and packing.

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

If human remains are recovered that are deemed suitable for further assessment/analysis, this will be completed in accordance with the osteologist's requirements and with *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (Historic England, 2018).

3.1.4 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 GA Project Archaeologist team using 10 litre sampling buckets. The deposits will be assessed and analysed for plant species and charcoal, with the results used to inform agrarian practices and wood fuel use, as well as possibly dating. Initial assessment would be completed by the GA 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 Heneb: Planning Service and the client.

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

3.1.5 Artefacts

Any diagnostic artefacts recovered during the watching brief will be retained for further examination and identification. Pottery sherds of 19th and 20th century date will be examined on-site and the context from which they were retrieved noted and the sherds be retained. The artefacts will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation, in particular the advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 2001).

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. All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Henebs policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case Storiell, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 1DT), where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the Heneb for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Heneb staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by Heneb, 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 will contact the landowner for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to Heneb: GA and subsequently to the relevant museum (Storiell, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 1DT). A Heneb 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 to be donated will then be transferred to Storiel.

3.1.6 Working Project Archive

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;
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.

3.1.7 Data Management Plan

The physical archive will be stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Heneb project database; the digital dataset will be stored on a dedicated Heneb server, with the location confirmed in the Heneb 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 will be confirmed in a supplementary Selection Strategy document appended to the final report.

A draft report will be submitted within one month of fieldwork completion and a final report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record within six months of project completion. The report will include the following:

1. Non-technical summary (Welsh and English)
2. Introduction
3. Background
4. Methodology
5. Results
6. Conclusion
7. List of sources consulted.
8. Figures – to include:
 - a. Site location plan;
 - b. Scaled plan(s) (if relevant);
 - c. Scaled section(s) (if relevant);
9. Plates – to include selected photographic archive images illustrating the following:
 - a. Site location;
 - b. Ground conditions and general stratigraphy;
 - c. Detail of investigated features, including plan and section images (if relevant);
10. Appendix I – approved Heneb GA written scheme of investigation;
11. Appendix II – photographic metadata;
12. Appendix III – context register;
13. Appendix IV – drawing register (if relevant);
14. Appendix V – artefact register (if relevant);

15. Appendix VI – ecofact register (if relevant);
16. Appendix VII – Heneb GA selection strategy – final version.

3.1.8 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 the Senior Heneb: Gwynedd Development Control Archaeologist, 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 selection strategy is summarised in [Appendix III](#) and will be finalised in the mitigation report; the strategy will take into account:

- 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 projects Data Management Plan (DMP).
- Internal recording and reporting policies.
- Material-specific guidance documents.

3.1.9 Reporting

A draft report will be submitted within one month of fieldwork completion and a final report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record within six months of project completion. The report will include the following:

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.

On final approval, the following dissemination and archiving of the report and digital dataset will apply:

- A digital report(s) will be provided to the client and Heneb: Planning Service Archaeologist (draft report then final report);
- 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) ;
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, Heneb: Head of Archaeology and undertaken by a Project Archaeologist. The Project Archaeologist will be responsible for all field management duties, including Heneb: Gwynedd Senior Development Control Archaeologist liaison, client liaison, coordination and delegation of tasks. The Project Archaeologist will also be responsible for the completion of all on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive itemised in [para. 3](#), as well as for submitting a draft final report (or interim report) for project manager review and approval. The report will then be submitted as per the arrangements defined in [para 3.2.6](#).

5 HEALTH AND SAFETY

A site-specific risk assessment will be prepared and will be reviewed by the Heneb: GA 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: GA 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: GA Health & Safety Policy.

6 SOCIAL MEDIA

One of the key aims in Heneb's 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 maintains an active social media presence and seeks all opportunities to promote our projects and results. With permission, Heneb: GA 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

Insurer - Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

Policy Type - Public Liability

Limit of Indemnity - £10,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate in respect of Product Liability

Policy Number - UN/001900

Expiry Date - 31/03/2025

7.2 Employers Liability

Insurer - Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

Policy Type - Employers Liability

Limit Of Indemnity - £10,000,000 Any One Occurrence.

Policy Number - UN/001900

Expiry Date - 31/03/2025

7.3 Professional Indemnity

Insurer - AXA Insurance UK Plc

Policy Type - Professional Indemnity

Limit Of Indemnity - £5,000,000 any one claim.

Policy Number – TG0397

Expiry Date - 31/03/2025

8 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*;
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief*;
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*;
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023, *Universal Guidance for archaeological monitoring & recording*;
5. English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*;
6. Evans, R. 2015. *Penrhyn Castle Renewable Heating Scheme Archaeological Assessment*. Unpublished GAT Report 1286;
7. Evans, R. 2015. *Penrhyn Castle Renewable Heating Scheme Archaeological Evaluation*. Unpublished GAT report 1299;
8. Evans, R. 2016, *et al. Penrhyn Castle Renewable Heating Scheme Archaeological Watching Brief*. Unpublished GAT report 1341;
9. Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*;
10. Historic England, 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*;
11. Jones, B. 2017. *Penrhyn Castle Renewable Heating Scheme: Assessment of Potential for Analysis: MAP2 Phase 3*;
12. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, *Guidelines for digital archives*;
13. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2*.

FIGURE 01

Location Map with working area highlighted (Red). (based on 1:10000 Ordnance Survey County Series map sheets SH57SE & SH67SW. Scale: 1:3000@A4. Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License number AL100020895.

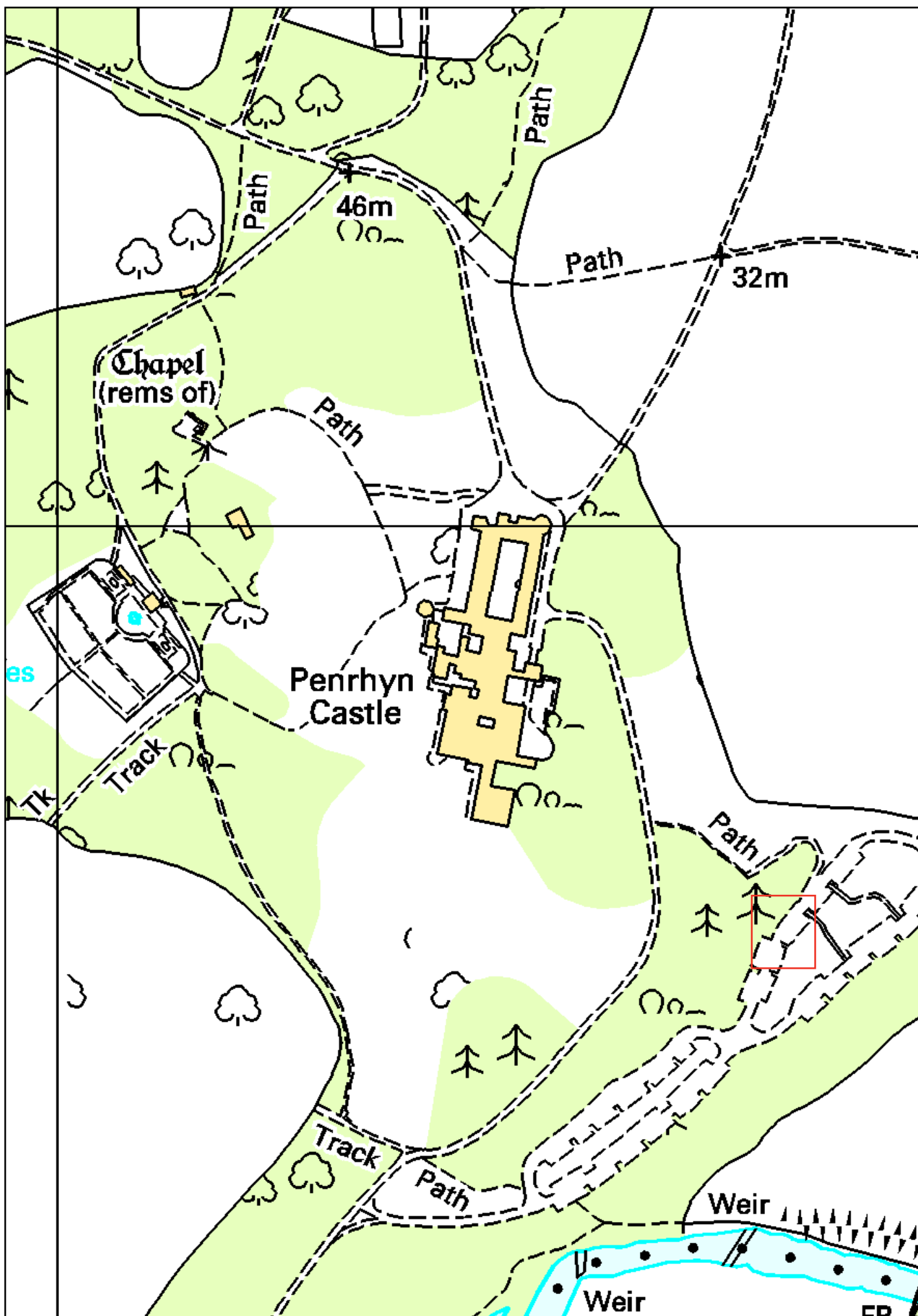
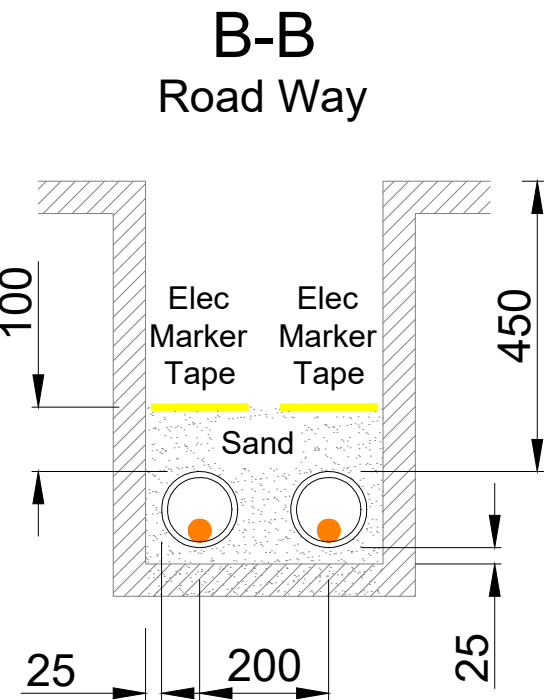
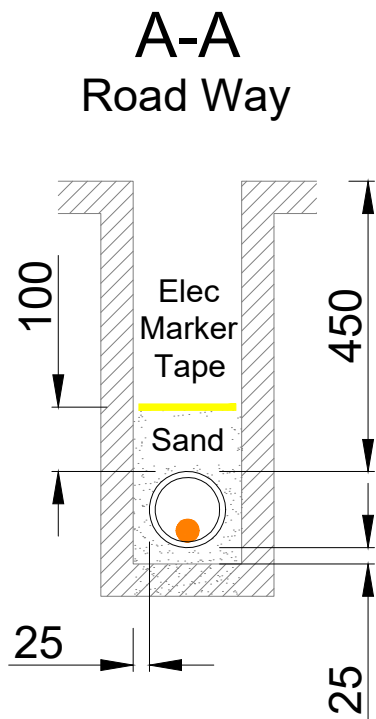


Figure 01: Location Map with working area highlighted (Red). (based on 1:10000 Ordnance Survey County Series map sheets SH57SE & SH67SW. Scale: 1:3000@A4. Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License number AL100020895.

FIGURE 02

Reproduction of client drawing. Specifications. Drawing No. GE0391-E08-P2. Scale: 1:75@A1



SCALE: NTS

CHARGE POINT CP6121
A dual-outlet AC charger capable of charging vehicles at 22kW using the Type 2 standard. The charger will be installed to allow a total maximum power output from both outlets of 22kW - i.e. 11kW from each port if both are in use.

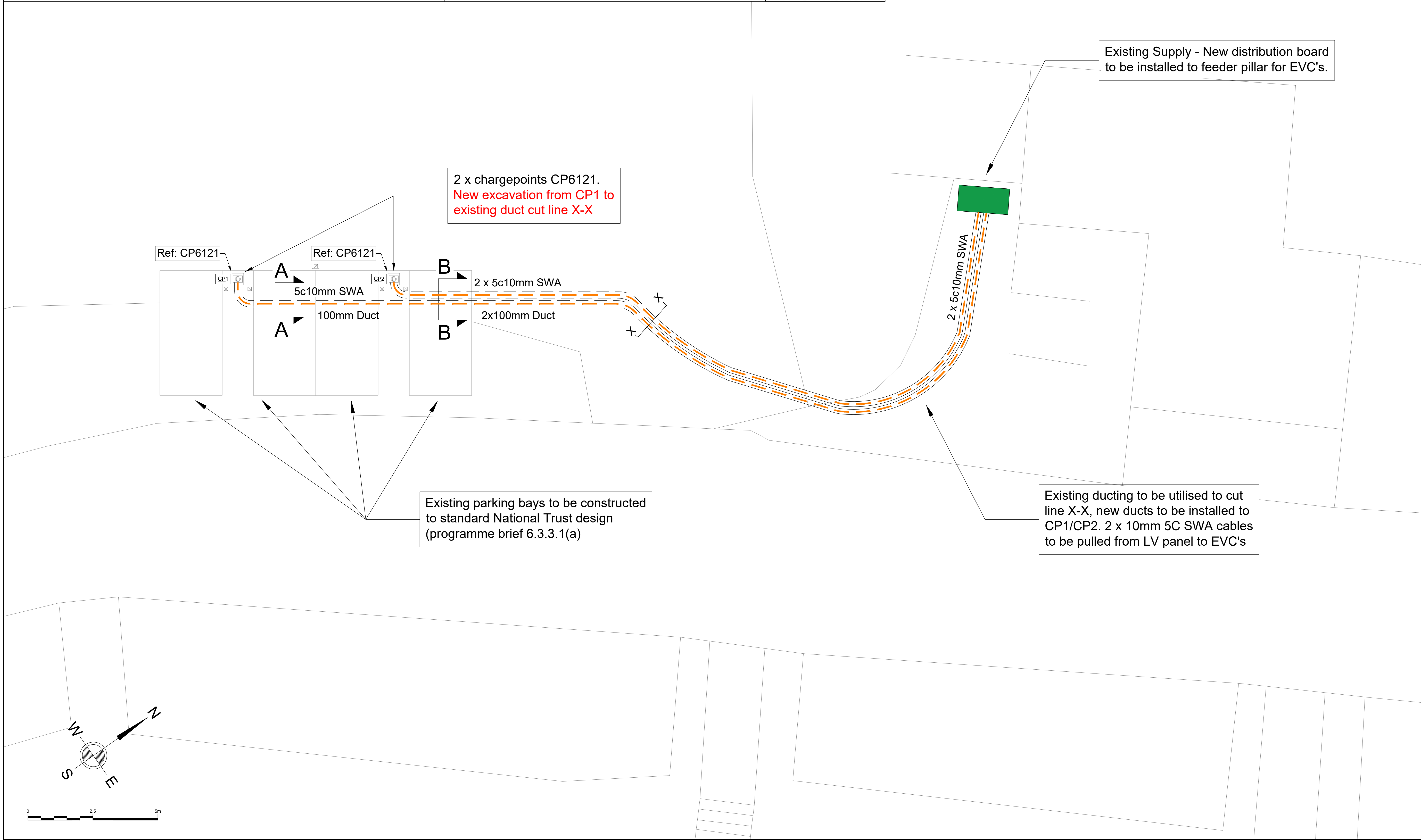
The CP6121 will be configured with socket outlets rather than tethered cables which are most appropriate for AC charging in a public location. This has been agreed with the National Trust team.

CHARGE POINT DETAIL - SCALE: NTS



CABLE PROPOSED LENGTHS (m)	
5c 10mm SWA LSZH	61

- 5c 10mm SWA LSZH contained within 100mm Twinwall Black Duct
- Existing Ducting
- Proposed Ducting



P2	Ducting/Cables to CP1/CP2 re-routed.	AD	10.02.2025
P1	Preliminary Design	AD	07.02.2025
Rev	Description	Initial	Date

Client:
RAW CHARGING

Site Address:
PENRHYN CASTLE,
BANGOR,
WALES
LL57 4HT
GRID REF: X: - Y:



BETHELL UTILITY SERVICES
DANE HOUSE, EUROPA PARK
STONECLOUGH ROAD, KEARSLEY, M28 1GE
01204 439100
SOLUTIONS@BETHELL.CO.UK

PROJECT NAME:
RAW - PENRHYN CASTLE, NT

DRAWING TITLE:
POWER LAYOUT

DESIGN	ANDY DONLEY	07.02.2025	SCALE	1:75@A1
REVISION	BEN WRIGHT	07.02.2025		

PRELIMINARY

PROJECT NO:
GE0391-E08

REV:
P2

APPENDIX I

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Watching Brief Pro-Forma

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

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Photographic Metadata Pro-Forma

[illegible]

APPENDIX III

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Selection Strategy v1.0.

HD24-107_ Castell Penrhyn EV

26/02/2025 v1.0

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	John Roberts john.roberts @heneb.co.uk
Archaeological Archive Manager	John Roberts john.roberts @heneb.co.uk
Organisation	Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology

Stakeholders

		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	Gwynedd Historic Environment Record	26/02/2025
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
	N/A	If applicable, post-fieldwork based on artefact recovery
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Heneb: Planning Services	tbc
Landowner / Developer	National Trust	n/a

Resources

Resources required Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.	No unusual resources required outside of GA normal operating equipment and personnel.
--	---

Context

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

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) has been commissioned by Raw Charging to carry out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with electrical vehicle charging works at Penrhyn Castle, Llandygai, Gwynedd, LL57 4HW (centred on NGR: SH 60447 71766; Figure 01).

The work includes the installation of 2No vehicle electric charging points with an associated narrow trench to connect to the current power supplied next to the visitor centre. The two charging points will serve 4No cars on the northern side of the Penrhyn Castle car park adjacent to the visitor centre (Figure 02).

The watching brief is expected to take 2No days and is scheduled to take place starting from Tuesday the 4th of March 2025 until Wednesday the 5th of March 2025. All work will be planned, managed and undertaken by Heneb: GA

Source: Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology. 2025. Castell Penrhyn EV (HD24-107) Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief. March 2025. Project HD24-107.

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

John Roberts (Heneb: Head of Archaeology);
Sean Deby (Heneb: Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER))
Helen Rowe (Senior Archivist), Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.

Selection

All digital data will be collected, stored and selected in lines with the Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Data Management Plan located on Gwynedd Archaeologies servers (available on request).

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;
3. Survey data: downloaded using a Computer Aided Design package;
4. Sections: all cross referenced and complete;
5. Plans: all cross referenced and complete;
6. Context register: quantified and register completed.

All relevant site archive data will be added to a digital project register specific to this project, which will be prepared in *Microsoft Excel*. This data will be used as 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 Henebs project database; the digital dataset will be stored on a dedicated Heneb server, with the location confirmed in Henebs project database via a specific hyperlink. External datasets for the HER and RCAHMW are defined in the dissemination strategy below. De-selected digital data will be confirmed in an updated digital management plan appended to the final report

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

John Roberts (Heneb: Head of Archaeology);

Sean Deby (Heneb: Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER))

Helen Rowe (Senior Archivist), Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.

Selection

- A digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this will be submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), 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 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.

This will be confirmed in the finalised selection strategy at project end

APPENDIX II

Reproduction of Heneb Gwynedd Archaeolgy photographic metadata

RECORD NO	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR	DATE	PLATE NO
E49185_01	Pre commencement shot showing area of cable trench	SW	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	04/03/2025	1
E49185_02	Pre commencement shot showing area of cable trench	SE	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	04/03/2025	2
E49185_03	Pre commencement shot showing area of cable trench showing marked route	SW	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	04/03/2025	3
E49185_04	Pre commencement shot showing area of cable trench showing marked route	NNE	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	04/03/2025	4
E49185_05	Current EV charging point	S	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	04/03/2025	5
E49185_06	Working shot of test pit being dug to find existing cable duct	SE	not used	Stuart Murphy	04/03/2025	6
E49185_07	View of test pit	SE	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	04/03/2025	7
E49185_08	View of test pit	SE	not used	Stuart Murphy	04/03/2025	8
E49185_09	View of test pit	SE	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	04/03/2025	9
E49185_10	Test pit section shot without shadows	SE	not used	Stuart Murphy	04/03/2025	10
E49185_11	Test pit section shot without shadows	SW	not used	Stuart Murphy	04/03/2025	11
E49185_12	Pre-ex shot of area for charging point 1	SE	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	04/03/2025	12
E49185_13	Pre-ex shot of area for charging point 2	SE	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	04/03/2025	13
E49185_14	Excavation underway on charging point 1	ENE	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	04/03/2025	14
E49185_15	Plan view of charging pit 1	SE	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	04/03/2025	15
E49185_16	NNE facing section of charging pit 1	NNE	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	04/03/2025	16
E49185_17	NNE facing section of charging pit 2	NNE	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	04/03/2025	17
E49185_18	Plan view of charging pit 2	SE	1x1m	Stuart Murphy	04/03/2025	18

APPENDIX III

Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology Selection Strategy Final

HD24-107_Castell Penrhyn EV Watching Brief

04/03/2025 v2.0

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	John Roberts john.roberts @heneb.co.uk
Archaeological Archive Manager	John Roberts john.roberts @heneb.co.uk
Organisation	Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services)

Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	Gwynedd Historic Environment Record	26/02/2025
	RCAHMMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Storiell, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 1DT	If applicable, post-fieldwork based on artefact recovery
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Jenny Emmett Heneb: Planning Services	n/a
Other (client)	National Trust	n/a

Resources

Resources required

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

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

Context

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

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) were commissioned by *Raw Charging* to carry out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with electrical vehicle charging works at Penrhyn Castle, Llandygai, Gwynedd, LL57 4HW (centred on NGR: SH 60447 71766).

The work included the installation of 2 electric vehicle charging points with an associated narrow trench to connect to the current power supplied next to the visitor centre. The two charging points will serve 4 cars on the northern side of the Penrhyn Castle car park adjacent to the visitor centre.

The watching brief was monitored by Heneb Planning Service and in accordance with an approved written scheme of investigation. 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 HER Event Primary Reference Number for this project is **E49185**.

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the 4th of March 2025 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);
- Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020a); and
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020b).
- Universal Guidance for archaeological monitoring & recording (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023);

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

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

John Roberts-Principal Archaeologist, Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology

Selection

All digital data will be collected, and selected in lines with the Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeological (GA) Data Management Plan located on GA's servers (available on request).

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

- HD24-107_Castell_Penrhyn_EV _Written Scheme of Investigation (Microsoft Word and Adobe PDF);
- HD24-107_Photographic Metadata (Microsoft Access);
- HGA_1811 (Microsoft Word and Adobe PDF);
- Photographic archive (18 images in Tiff format);
- 1. Artefacts (if relevant): quantified and identified; register completed;

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 project database via a specific hyperlink.

De-Selected Digital Data

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

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

- HD24-107_combined_figures.pdf
- HD24-107_combined_plates.pdf
- HD24-107_Figures_and_Plates_List.docx
- HD24-107_Appendix_I.pdf
- HD24-107_Appendix_II.docx
- HD24-107_Appendix_II.pdf
- HD24-107_rear_cover.pdf
- HD24-107_front_cover.pdf
- HD24-107_inner_cover.pdf

- HD24-107_Plates_01_and_02.pdf
- HD24-107_Plates_03_and_04.pdf
- HD24-107_Plates_05_and_06.pdf
- HD24-107_Plates_07_and_08.pdf
- HD24-107_Plates_09_and_10.pdf
- HD24-107_Plates_11_and_12.pdf
- HD24-107_Plates_13_and_14.pdf
- HD24-107_Plates_15_and_16.pdf
- HD24-107_Plates_17_and_18.pdf

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Sean Derby – Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Gareth Edwards, *Head of Knowledge and Understanding, RCAHMW*

Selection

- HD24-107 watching Brief sheets x2
- HD24-107 photographic register sheets x 2

De-Selected Documents

There is no de-selected data



Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT

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