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CONWY COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

November 2016

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CONWY COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL

Ysgol Bodlondeb, Conwy, Gywnedd

Archaeological Evaluation

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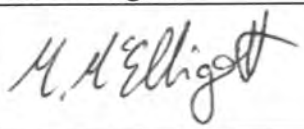	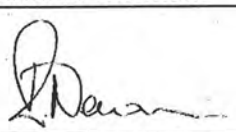	
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SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong LLP (WALLP) was commissioned by Conwy County Borough Council, to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at Ysgol Bodlondeb, Conwy, (NGR: SH 77971 77645), a former school. The evaluation was required to support a planning application for the future use of the site. The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) produced following consultation between Conwy County Borough Council and Gwynedd Archaeological Trust.

Five trenches were excavated, four within the Ysgol Bodlondeb and one parallel to the northeast of the outer school boundary wall. A linear feature was observed in trench 2 and was also partially visible in trench 3. It appeared to be a boundary ditch that corresponded with a boundary on the Map of an Estate Belonging to Owen Holland, Conwy, 1776. It appeared to have been infilled by 1848 as it was not depicted on the Tithe Award Plan of that year. A buried soil that may be the topsoil visible in trench 1 was observed in trenches 2, 3, 4 and 5. The stone foundations of a northeast-southwest wall to the northwest of Ysgol Bodlondeb were observed. The majority of the wall was demolished but a ridge to the southwest of the trench showed the remains continued across the site. The wall still stands to the northeast of the trench and abuts the northeast section of the outer wall. Trenches 1 and 4 were devoid of any archaeological features.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong LLP (WALLP) thanks Iain Hayes, Conwy County Borough Council for commissioning the project, and for all their assistance throughout the work. Also, WALLP thank Jenny Emmet, at Gwynedd Archaeological Trust for their assistance.

Wardell Armstrong LLP also thanks the Conwy County Borough Council work crew for their help during this project.

The evaluation was supervised by Mike McElligott who also wrote the report and was assisted on site by Sean Johnson and Eleonora Montanari. The figures were produced by Adrian Bailey and the finds assessment by Megan Stoakley. The project was managed by Richard Newman who also edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Circumstances and Planning Background

1.1.1 In October 2016, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) undertook an archaeological evaluation at Ysgol Bodlondeb, Conwy, Gwynedd (NGR: SH 77971 77645) It was commissioned by Conwy County Borough Council who intend to erect a new building to house a cultural centre on the site of an existing former school building of Ysgol Bodlondeb.

1.1.2 The proposed development is thought to contain possible medieval structures or structures associated with the existing building, a late 19th century school building, the heritage significance of which may be affected by the application.

1.2 Project Documentation

1.2.1 The project conforms to a WSI (WAA 2016) which was prepared in consultation with Conwy County Borough Council and Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. The WSI was produced to provide a specific methodology based on the brief for a programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation. This was approved by the archaeological planning advisor prior to the fieldwork taking place. This is in line with sections 6.5.6 and 6.4.7 of *Planning Policy Wales* (2016, 96).

1.2.2 This report outlines the work undertaken on site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis, and the results of this scheme of archaeological evaluation.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Standards and guidance

2.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2014a), and in accordance with the WAA fieldwork manual (2015).

2.1.2 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) and the *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

2.2 Documentary Research

2.2.1 An archaeological assessment was prepared by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (2016), which set out the archaeological and historical background of the site, and provided an assessment of the significance of all known and potential heritage assets up to 300m from the area of investigation.

2.3 The Field Evaluation

2.3.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of 5 trenches, two measured 10m in length and three measured 12m, 8.5m and 7m in length respectively, by 2m in width across the proposed development area that measured 95m^2, representing a 5% sample of the overall site. The trenching array has been designed to maximise the coverage of the proposed development outside of the existing former school building. The general aims of these investigations were:

- determine the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains within the proposed development site;
- determine the character, date, extent and distribution of any archaeological deposits and their potential significance;
- determine levels of disturbance to try; archaeological deposits from plough damage or any other agricultural/ industrial practices or later building activities;
- investigate and record all deposits and features of archaeological interest within the areas to be disturbed by the current development;
- determine the likely impact on archaeological deposits from the proposed development;

- disseminate the results of the fieldwork through an appropriate level of reporting.

2.3.2 Deposits considered not to be significant were removed by 360° tracked mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. The trial trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand. All possible features were inspected and selected deposits were excavated by hand to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples. Once completed all features were recorded according to the WAA standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (WAA 2015).

2.3.3 All finds encountered were retained on site and returned to the Carlisle office where they were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* was then produced for each stratified context under the supervision of the WAA Finds Officer, and the dates were used to help determine the broad date phases for the site. On completion of this project, the finds were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines (Ibid). Please note, the following categories of material will be discarded after a period of six months following the submission of this report, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the relevant depository):

- unstratified material;
- modern pottery;
- material that has been assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention.

2.3.4 On completion the evaluation trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

2.3.5 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project specification, and the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). The archive will be deposited with an appropriate repository, with copies of the report sent to the Gwynedd HER, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier **WAA16, TDR-A, CL11907.**

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 Location and Geological Context

3.1.1 The site is located at SH 77971 77645. The site's environs comprise an ornamental estate landscape of a picturesque character that has been adopted for 20th/ 21st century local authority activities. It is located to the northwest of Conwy, outside the northwest section of the town walls that are part of the 'Castles and Town Walls of Edward I in Gwynedd', World Heritage Site, and within an area identified as within the World Heritage Site's 'essential setting' (Cadw 2004). The town walls are also Grade I listed. The site is bounded to the southwest by the Bangor Road (A547) and by Town Ditch Road to the southeast. The area of investigation lies at a height of *c.*25m aOD (above Ordnance Datum) with the ground sloping down gently to the south.

3.1.2 The site is approximately 1979.95m^2 in size and is roughly rectangular shaped with a rounded southern corner and is bounded by a stone wall. The former Ysgol Bodlondeb building was located in the southeast corner modern electricity sub-station to the northwest of Ysgol Bodlondeb, abutting the northeast side of the outer wall. The area around the buildings are tarmacked bounded by a low brick wall near the northern corner and kerbing in the western side. Aggregate covers the ground to the northwest of the low wall and is covered by vegetation that covers most of the north and west sides of the area.

3.1.3 The underlying solid geology within the area of investigation is mapped as Nod Glas Formation mudstone that is a sedimentary bedrock that formed in the Ordovician Period (451 to 456 million years ago). This is overlain by superficial deposits of Devensian – Diamicton Till that formed during the Quaternary Period (up to 2 million years ago) (BGS 2016). The natural substrate observed during the current phase of works comprised sandy clay which is consistent with the mapped geologies above.

3.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

3.2.1 An assessment was produced to summarise the known historical and archaeological background of the site and the surrounding landscape to a distance of 300m (WAA

2016). It is not intended to repeat that information here and what follows is a brief overview, for further details please refer to the original document.

3.2.2 This report identified that there are a number of designated heritage asset within the wider search area of 300m. There are no designated heritage assets within the proposed development area.

3.2.3 The former Ysgol Bodlondeb school building (Asset 23), is located in the southeast corner of the proposed development area and has been defined as a heritage asset of at least local significance.

3.2.4 No known previous archaeological work has been undertaken within the proposed development area, prior to this current phase of investigation.

3.2.5 **Prehistoric**: there is no recorded evidence for prehistoric activity in the proposed development area or it immediate vicinity.

3.2.6 **Romano-British**: there is no recorded evidence for Romano-British activity in the proposed development area or its immediate vicinity.

3.2.7 **Medieval**: The Borough of Conwy was founded in 1283 and the existing stone defences were constructed in 1284, replacing a timber palisade. The current site lies immediately northwest of the town ditch which lay on the outside of the northwest section of the town walls. By 1300 it would appear that there were houses outside the town walls (WAA 2016). It is the possibility of extra mural medieval settlement activity that gives the proposed development area a higher risk of encountering medieval remains.

3.2.9 **Post Medieval**: Buildings beyond the town walls are shown on a mid-18th century estate map. By the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889, the town ditch had been filled in with buildings spreading along the town walls between the walls themselves and Town Ditch Road. Town Ditch Road itself was in existence by at least the mid-18th century and it is therefore possible that buildings were constructed by this road from an earlier date. Ysgol Bodlondeb was built on the site in 1897-8.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken between the 24th to the 28th October 2016, with five trenches excavated across the proposed development site (Figure 2). The trenching array was designed to maximise the coverage of the proposed development outside of the existing former school building, though account had to be taken of existing services. A linear feature was observed across two trenches and remains of a wall were observed in a third trench. Two trenches were devoid of any archaeological features.

4.2 Results

4.2.1 **Trench 1** was situated outside and parallel to the northeast side of the boundary wall and in front of the northeast gate into the yard of Ysgol Bodlondeb (Figure 2; Plate 1).

4.2.2 The trench was aligned northwest-southeast and was 2m wide and 10m long. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m, 25.30m aOD, revealing a loose light brown sand natural substrate (**101**). It was overlain by a loose dark brown clayey topsoil (**100**) that measured 0.45m thick (25.45m to 25.90m aOD). Seven pieces of modern CBM, three sherds of post-medieval pottery, two pieces of glass that included an 18th century piece, and an iron object were recovered. The trench was devoid of any modern or archaeological features.

4.2.3 **Trench 2** was situated in the north end of the site and was parallel to the inner side of the northeast section of the existing boundary wall and its southeast end abutted a small northeast-southwest aligned inner brick wall (Figures 2 & 3; Plate 2). Its northwest end joined to the northeast end of trench 3, forming an L-shape.

4.2.4 The trench was aligned northwest-southeast and was 2m wide and 8.5m long. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.90m, 24.23 aOD, revealing a compact light yellowish brown silty to sandy clay natural substrate (**203**). It was overlain by a firm mid brown silty clay buried soil (**201**) that measured 0.20m in depth (24.73m to 24.93m aOD). It was cut by modern rubbish pit that contained CBM and a cable near the centre and northern end of the trench and by linear feature [**204**] at the northern end also. This linear appeared to continue in trench 3 – (**302**), trench 4 – (**404**) and trench 5 – (**504**)/ (**510**). A northeast-southwest aligned concrete encased drain/ possible footing was observed in the southern end of the trench. The subsoil, modern features and linear feature were covered by a loose light pink sand and aggregate upper layer (**200**) that measured 0.20m in depth (24.93m to 25.13m aOD).

4.2.5 Linear feature [**204**] was located in the northern end of the trench and was partially visible within trench 3 also (Figure 3; Plate 3). It was aligned northeast-southwest and its observed extent measured 6.5m long by 1.60m wide by 0.56m deep. It had sharp, steep sloping sides, a flat base and a U-shaped profile. The single fill (**205**) was a loose greenish brown silty clay that contained frequent small stones, moderate pebbles and occasional cobbles. A burnt sandstone block fragment and two fragments of animal bone were recovered. It appeared to be a boundary ditch that corresponds with a boundary on the Owen Holland map of 1776 (Figure 5). Its southeast side was cut by a modern rubbish dump that contained brick, metal and cable.

4.2.6 **Trench 3** was situated in the north end of the site and was parallel to the inner side of the northwest section of the existing boundary wall and its northeast end joined to the northwest end of trench 2, forming an L-shape (Figures 2 & 3; Plate 4).

4.2.7 The trench was aligned northeast-southwest and was 2m wide and 12m long. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.74m, 24.28 aOD, revealing a compact light yellowish brown silty to sandy clay natural substrate (**303**). It was overlain by a firm mid brown silty clay buried soil (**302**) that measured 0.30m thick (24.28m to 24.58m aOD). It contained a very large boulder that was partially visible in the northwest side of the northern side of the trench. It appeared to continue in trench 2 – (**201**), trench 4 – (**404**) and trench 5 – (**504**)/ (**510**). It was sealed by demolition layer (**301**) that consisted of a building debris, stones and dark brown silty clay that measured 0.14m in depth (24.58m to 24.72m aOD). A northwest-southeast aligned concrete encased drain was observed near the centre of the trench was covered by (**301**). The demolition layer and the drain was overlain by a loose light pink sand and aggregate upper layer (**300**) that measured 0.31m thick (24.72m to 25.03m aOD).

4.2.8 **Trench 4** was situated in the northwest corner of the site and was to the southeast of trench 3 (Figure 2; Plate 5).

4.2.9 The trench was aligned northeast-southwest and was 2m wide and 10m long. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.87m, 24.04 aOD that revealed a firm light orangey brown sandy clay natural (**405**). It was overlain by a loose orangey yellow brown slightly sandy silty clay buried soil (**404**) that contained occasional very large stones at the northeast end and measured 0.35m thick (24.05m to 24.40m aOD). It appeared to continue in trench 2 – (**201**), trench 3 – (**302**) and trench 5 – (**504**)/ (**510**). The layer was cut by a concrete block with brick on top which was only visible in the southeast facing side of the trench. It was sealed by layer (**403**) that consisted of a

mixed grey clay that contained moderate stones and measured 0.26m thick (24.40m to 24.66m aOD). It was overlain by a greenish yellow sand bedding layer (**402**) that measured 0.08m in depth (24.66m to 24.74m aOD). It was overlain by a loose light pink sand and aggregate layer (**401**) and it was covered by 0.06m (24.74m to 24.80m aOD) of black tarmac that formed the upper layer. The trench was devoid of archaeological features.

4.2.10 **Trench 5** was situated in the eastern side of the site, to the northwest of the electrical sub-station building and to the northwest of the former school building (Figures 2 & 4; Plate 6).

4.2.11 The trench was aligned northwest-southeast and was 2m wide and 7m long. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.80m, 23.07m aOD, revealing a loose light brown sand natural substrate (**505**). It was overlain by a friable mid greyish brown sandy clay buried soil (**504**)/ (**510**) that contained moderate small stones and measured 0.44m in depth (23.07m to 23.51m aOD). It appeared to continue in trench – (**201**), trench 3 – (**302**) and trench 4 – (**404**). It was cut by foundation trench [**507**] near its southeast end. The trench was straight, aligned northeast-southwest and measured 0.72m wide by 0.24m in depth. It had near vertical sides and flat base. Within the trench were stone foundation {**506**} (Plate 7) that consisted of roughly hewn and squared yellow-greenish sandstone. There were two random courses that were bonded with sand and lime mortar. It measured 0.40m wide by 0.40m high. The southeast side of the trench was infilled by (**508**) that consisted of a compacted dark brown silty clay. It appeared to have been the remains of the original outer wall that surrounded the school building and now has been mostly demolished. The surviving section abutted the northeast side of the trench and continued in that direction. To the southwest of the trench, a slight ridge/ rise in the tarmac surface continued on the same alignment as {**506**} to the southwest part of the current surrounding outer wall.

4.2.12 Layer (**504**) and wall {**506**} were covered by (**503**) a stone layer that ranged in size from small to large and appeared to be the result of the demolition of the wall. It was visible on the northwest side of {**506**} and measured 5m wide and 0.22m in depth. One piece of animal bone, two pieces of modern CBM, one sherd of post-medieval pottery and one piece of modern glass were recovered. It was sealed by (**502**), a loose pink and yellow sand bedding layer that measured 0.08m thick. It was covered by a second bedding layer, (**501**), that consisted of shale fragments that was 0.09m thick. This layer was in turn covered by a layer of tarmac (**500**) that was 0.07m thick.

5. FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A total of 21 artefacts, weighing 2316g, were recovered from three deposits during an archaeological evaluation on land at Ysgol Bodlondeb, Conwy, Gywnedd.

5.1.2 All finds were dealt with according to the recommendations made by Watkinson & Neal (1998), to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard & Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014b) and to EAC (2014).

5.1.3 The material archive has been assessed for its local, regional and national potential (Brown 2011) and further work has been recommended on the potential for the material archive to contribute to the relevant research frameworks.

5.1.4 The finds assessment was compiled by Megan Stoakley. Quantification of finds by context is given in Table 1.

Trench	Context	Material	Qty	Wgt (g)	Date	Comments
2	205	Animal Bone	2	1	PM	Misc. limb bone fragments
5	503	Animal Bone	1	12	PM-Mod	*Ovis aries* humerus shaft + distal portion
1	100	CBM	7	443	Mod	Tile fragments
5	503	CBM	2	383	Mod	Tile fragments
1	100	Ceramic	3	106	PM	18th Buckley-type CRE
5	503	Ceramic	1	29	PM	1 x white earthenware scalloped plate, 1 x shoulder sherd of red earthenware
1	100	Glass	2	60	PM-Mod	Base of bottle (18th C), 1 x modern window glass
5	503	Glass	1	13	Mod	Bottle shard
1	100	Iron	1	148	PM-Mod	Pin, heavy rust corrosion evident
2	205	Stone	1	1121	PM	Partial burnt sandstone block
TOTAL			**21**	**2316**		

5.2 Post-medieval Ceramics

5.2.1 Four post-medieval ceramic sherds, weighing 135g, were recovered from two deposits (Table 1). The sherds are in moderate to good condition.

5.2.2 Three sherds recovered from context (**100**) comprise 18th-century Buckley-type coarse red earthenware and include the base of a jar, a partial handle and a body sherd. Pottery recovered from context (**503**) comprise a sherd of 19th-century white

earthenware scalloped plate and a miscellaneous body sherd of 19th-century red earthenware.

5.2.3 No further analysis is necessary on this assemblage.

5.3 **Ceramic Building Material**

5.3.1 Nine fragments of modern tile, weighing 826g, were recovered from two deposits (Table 1). The fragments are in good condition.

5.3.2 No further analysis is necessary.

5.4 **Glass**

5.4.1 Three shards of post-medieval to modern glass, weighing 73g, were recovered from two deposits (Table 1). The shards are in moderate condition.

5.4.2 The base shard of a possible 18th-century bottle was recovered from context (**100**) and modern bottle and window glass were recovered from contexts (**100**) and (**503**).

5.4.3 No further analysis is necessary.

5.5 **Metal**

5.5.1 A single late post-medieval to modern iron pin or rod, weighing 148g, was recovered from deposit (**100**) (Table 1). The artefact is in poor to moderate condition and displays evidence of heavy rust corrosion.

5.5.2 No further analysis is necessary.

5.6 **Stone**

5.6.1 A single, partial worked stone block, weighing 1121g, was recovered from context (**205**) (Table 1). The artefact is in moderate condition and displays evidence of burning on most surfaces.

5.6.2 Its function is uncertain, although its use as building material may be a logical suggestion. It is of probable later post-medieval date.

5.6.3 No further analysis is warranted.

5.7 **Statement of Potential**

5.7.1 While the small finds assemblage provides dating evidence of later post-medieval activity both on the site and in its environs, the finds assemblage is of little archaeological significance.

5.7.2 Only the 18th-century pottery and glass base shard were retained with the archive.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSES

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 During the course of the archaeological evaluation no samples were taken for the purposes of palaeoenvironmental analysis, as no appropriate deposits were encountered.

6.1.2 A total of three animal bone fragments, weighing 13g, were recovered from two deposits.

6.1.3 The small zooarchaeological assemblage was analysed by Megan Stoakley.

6.2 Zooarchaeological Analysis

6.2.1 The bones are in good condition and do not have evidence of gnawing or butchery marks.

6.2.2 Two bones recovered from context (205) comprise miscellaneous limb bone fragments; it was not possible to determine the species or specific anatomical element. The bone recovered from context (503) comprises a left-sided humerus shaft and partial distal portion from a domestic sheep (Ovis aries).

6.2.3 No further analysis is warranted.

7. CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Interpretation

7.1.1 Archaeological remains were found in one trench. The remains were concentrated in the northern part of the site and appeared to correspond with a 1776 map of the area. The data recovered indicated past activity on the site dating to the post-medieval period. This activity was represented by a boundary ditch. It is likely that the ditch relates to farming, forming part of a field division. The survival of the archaeological feature was good though a section of it was cut by a modern rubbish pit. It appeared to have been infilled by 1848 as it no longer appeared on maps when incorporated into an ornamental estate landscape. It was covered over by sand and aggregate bedding layer and demolition layer during various phases of development within the grounds of Ysgol Bodlondeb.

7.1.2 The stone foundations observed were part of the original northwest side of the outer wall that surrounded Ysgol Bodlondeb and had been mostly demolished apart from its northeast end.

7.2 Significance

7.2.1 No evidence of medieval occupation was found. The post-medieval boundary ditch appears to not be significant. It is likely to be partially or fully removed by the construction of the proposed cultural centre.

(302)	Deposit	Dark brown sandy silty clay.	0.40m	Buried soil – possibly same as (100), (201), (404), (504), (510)
(303)	Natural Substrate	Light yellowish brown silty/ sandy clay that contained frequent gravel and pebbles.	N/A	N/A

Trench 4

Length: 10m Width: 2m Orientation: northeast – southwest

Average Depth: 0.75m Maximum Depth: 0.87m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(400)	Upper deposit	Black tarmac.	0.06m	Tarmac layer – same as (500)
(401)	Deposit	Loose light pink sand & aggregate.	0.12m	Bedding layer – same as (200) and (300)
(402)	Deposit	Greenish yellow sand.	0.08m	Bedding layer
(403)	Deposit	Mixed grey clay	0.26m	Buried soil
(404)	Deposit	Loose mid brown silty clay soil	0.35m	Buried soil – possibly same as (100), (201), (302), (504), (510)
(405)	Natural Substrate	Light orangey yellow brown sandy clay	N/A	N/A

Trench 5

Length: 7m Width: 2m Orientation: northwest - southeast

Average Depth: 0.73m Maximum Depth: 0.80m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(500)	Upper deposit	Black tarmac.	0.07m	Tarmac layer – same as (400)
(501)	Deposit	Loose shale fragments	0.09m	Bedding layer
(502)	Deposit	Loose pink/ yellow sand	0.08m	Bedding layer
(503)	Deposit	Stone layer	0.24m	Demolition layer
(504)	Deposit	Mid greyish brown sandy silty clay	0.48m	Buried soil – same as (100), (201), (302), (404), (510)
(505)	Natural Substrate	Loose light brown sand	N/A	N/A
{506}	Structure	Yellow greenish roughly squared and hewn sandstone blocks in two random courses bonded by sand and lime mortar.	?.??m	Remaining foundations of a demolished wall. Section to the northeast still stands
[507]	Cut	Linear feature with near vertical sides and flat base.	0.24m	Foundation trench for wall associated with the old school building

(508)	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay	0.24m	Fill within foundation trench [507]
509	-	VOID	-	VOID
(510)	Deposit	Mid greyish brown sandy silty clay	0.24m	Buried soil – same as (100), (201), (302), (404), (504)

APPENDIX 2: PLATES

Plate 1; Trench 1, looking south – 1m scale

Plate 2; Trench 2, looking east – 1m scale

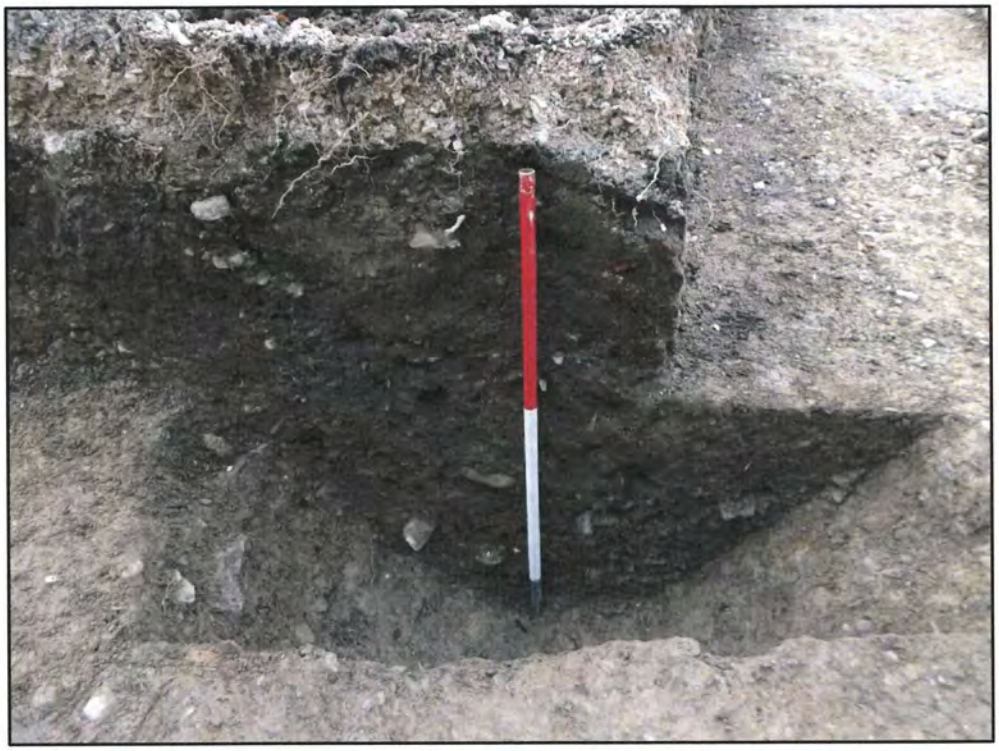


Plate 3; Linear feature [204], Trenches 2 & 3, looking southwest – 1m scale

Plate 4; Trench 3, looking northeast – 1m scale

Plate 5; Trench 4, looking west – 1m scale

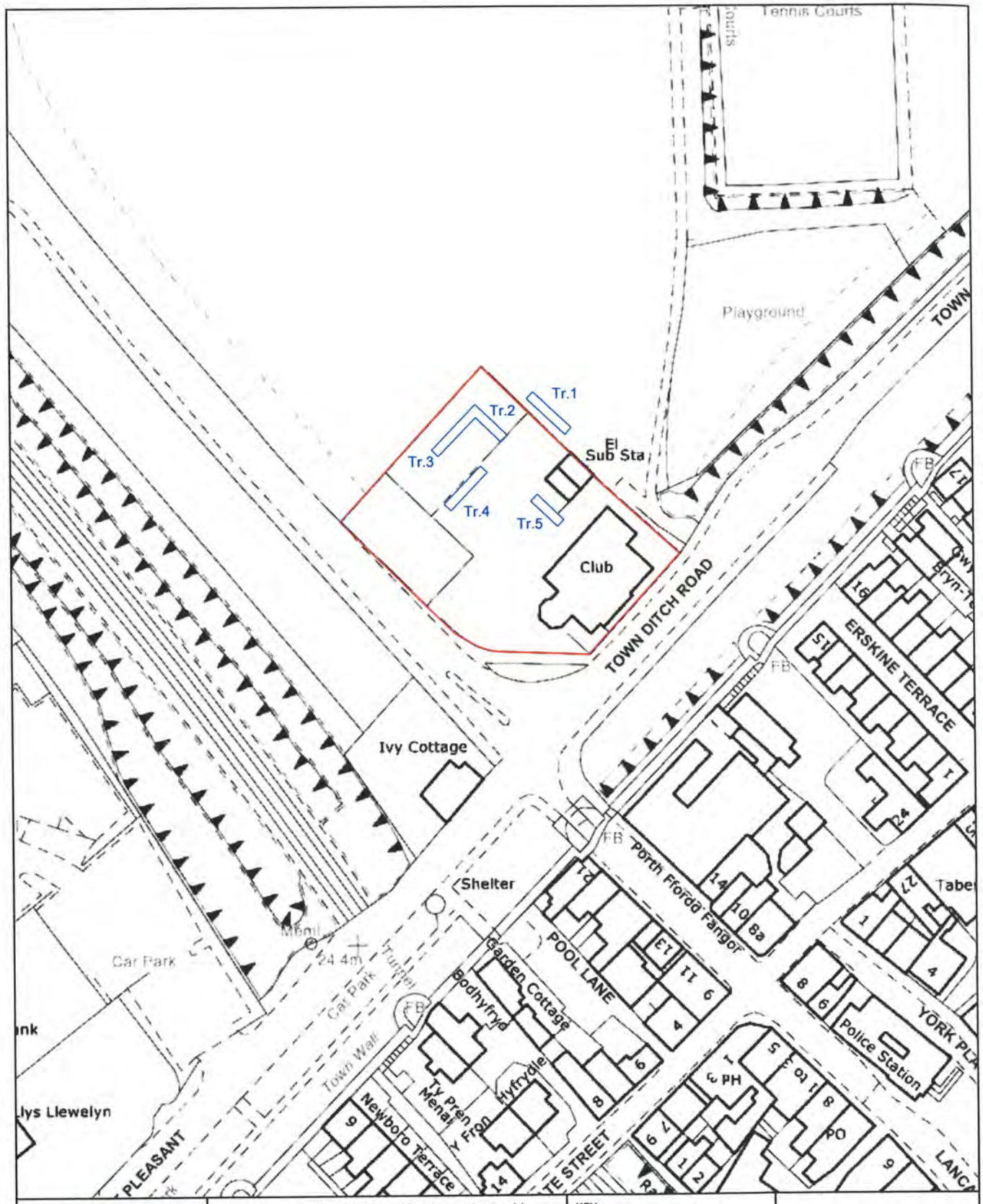
Plate 6; Trench 5, looking southeast – 1m scale

Plate 7; Wall foundation {506}, trench 5, looking east– 1m scale

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES

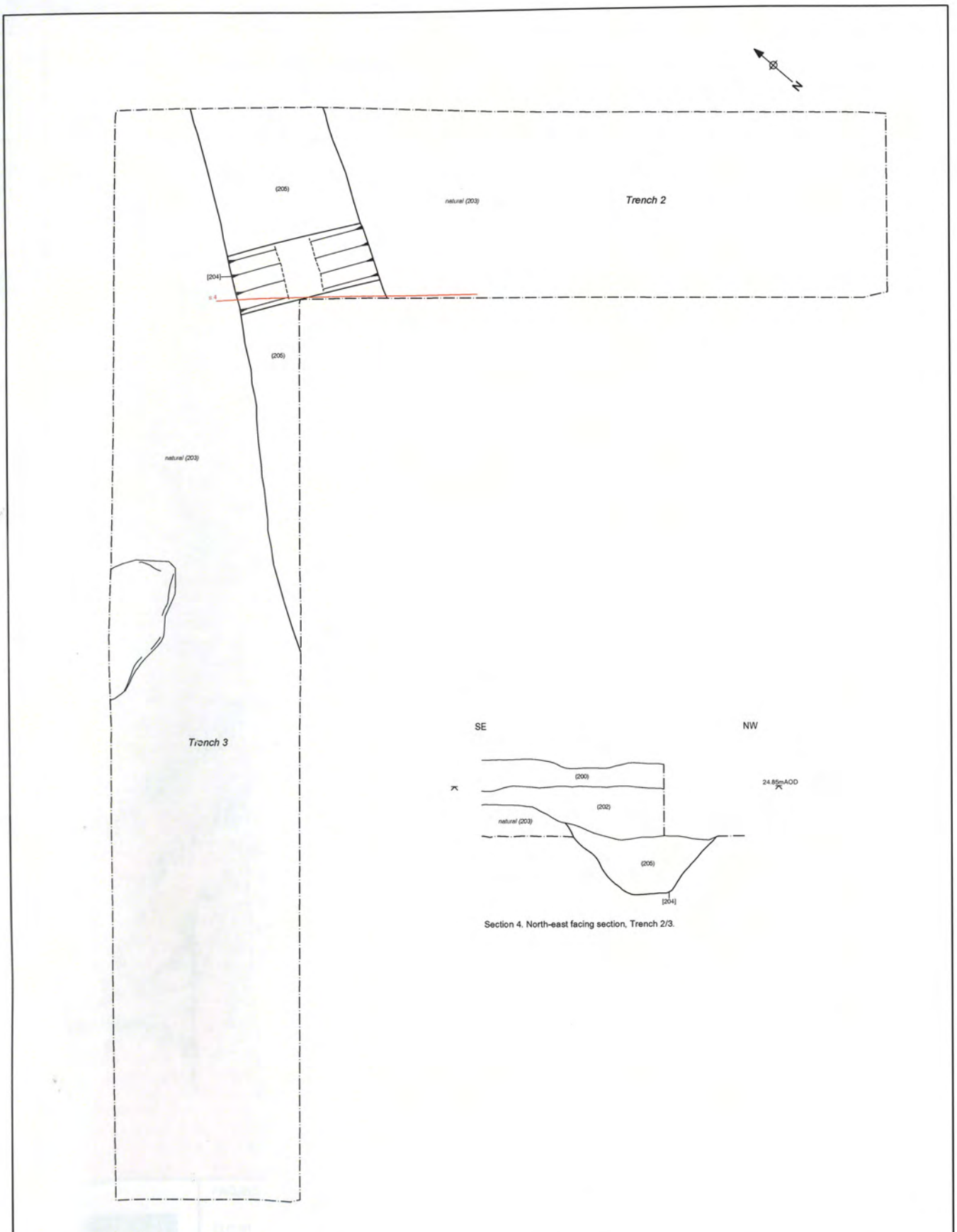
wardell armstrong archaeology Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016	PROJECT: Ysgol Bodlondeb, Conwy, Gwynedd CLIENT: Conwy County Borough Council SCALE: 1:25,000 at A4 DRAWN BY: AB CHECKED BY: AB DATE: November 2016 REPORT No: CL11907	KEY: Site location	Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100058076

Figure 1: Site location.



wardell armstrong archaeology Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016	PROJECT: Ysgol Bodlondeb, Conwy, Gwynedd CLIENT: Conwy County Borough Council SCALE: 1:1,000 at A4 DRAWN BY: AB CHECKED BY: AB DATE: November 2016 REPORT No: CL11907	KEY: Site boundary Evaluation trenches	Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100058076

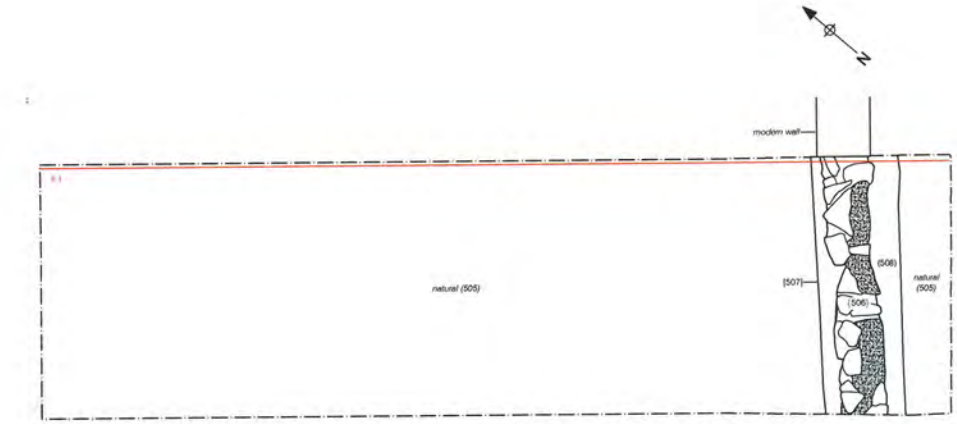
Figure 2: Trench location plan.

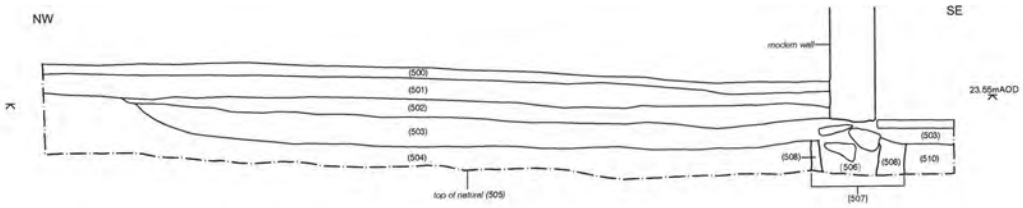


Section 4. North-east facing section, Trench 2/3.

wardell armstrong archaeology Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016	PROJECT: Ysgol Bodlondeb, Conwy, Gwynedd CLIENT: Conwy County Borough Council SCALE: 1:40 at A3 DRAWN BY: AB CHECKED BY: AB DATE: November 2016 REPORT No: CL11907	KEY: (101) Context numbers Height mAOD Section location Limit of excavation

Figure 3: Trench 2/3; plan and section.





Section 1. South-west facing section, Trench 5.

wardell armstrong archaeology

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016

PROJECT:

Ysgol Bodlondeb, Conwy, Gwynedd

CLIENT:

Conwy County Borough Council

SCALE:	1:40 at A3
DRAWN BY:	AB
CHECKED BY:	AB
DATE:	November 2016

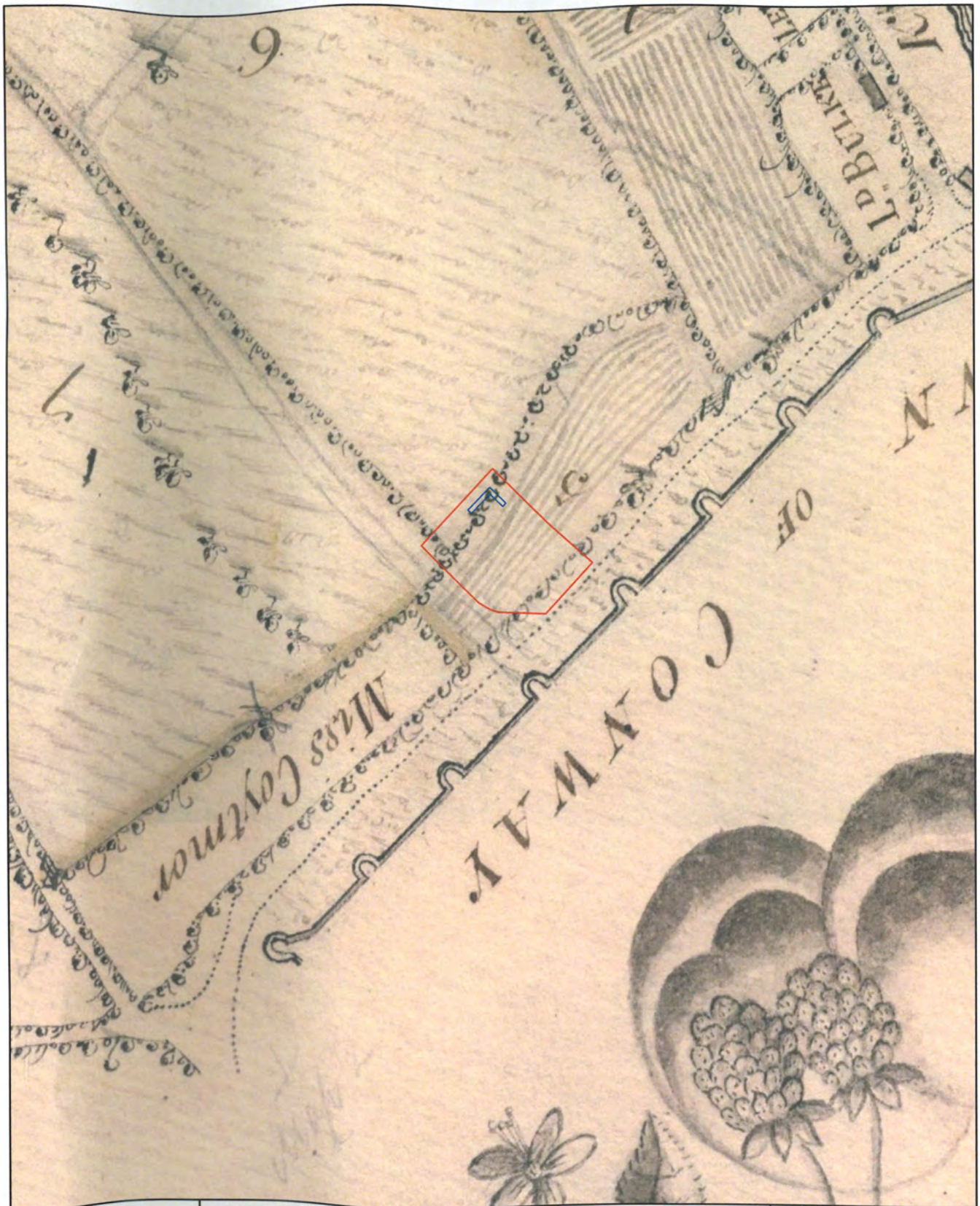
KEY:

(101) Context numbers
Height mAOD
Section location
Limit of excavation

REPORT No:

CL11907

Figure 4: Trench 5; plan and section.



wardell armstrong archaeology Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016	PROJECT: Ysgol Bodlondeb, Conwy, Gwynedd CLIENT: Conwy County Borough Council SCALE: 1:2,000 at A4 DRAWN BY: AB CHECKED BY: AB DATE: November 2016 REPORT No: CL11907	KEY: Site boundary Evaluation trenches	N

Figure 5: Map of Conwy from 1776, showing the position of Trench 2/3

Figure 4: Trench 5; plan and section.

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