

**Results of Further Archaeological Works
(Evaluation Trenching) at**

**Proposed Development at Henryd Road,
(Land at) Gyffin, Conwy**

NGR SH 77471 76810

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Project Number CR118-2016b



C.R Archaeology

Compiled by M. Jones & C. Rees
on Behalf of Owen Devenport Ltd

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**Results of Further Archaeological Works (Evaluation Trenching) at:
Proposed Development at Henryd Road, (Land at) Gyffin, Conwy**

Planning Application Number:
National Grid Reference:
Client:

Pre-planning
NGR SH 77471 76810
Owen Devenport Ltd

Report Authors:
Project Number:
Date:

M. Jones & C. Rees
CR118-2016b
18-10-2016

Contents

1.0 Introduction

2.0 Project Aims

3.0 Scheme of Works – Methodology

3.1 Desk Based Research

3.2 Evaluation Trenching

3.2.1 Recording

3.2.2 Additional Mitigation/Contingency Measures

3.2.3 Recovery, Processing and Curation of Artefactual Material

3.2.4 Archive Compilation

3.3 Timetable for Proposed Works

3.4 Staffing

3.5 Monitoring

3.6 Health and Safety

3.7 The Report

3.7.1 Copyright

4.0 Geographical and Geological Context

4.1 Topography

4.2 Geology

5.0 Historical Background

6.0 Results of Archaeological Works

7.0 Conclusion

8.0 Bibliography

Illustrations

Figure 1. Site Location Map

Figure 2. Proposed Site Layout (amended)

Figure 3. Evaluation Trench Locations

Appendices

Appendix A. Specification for Archaeological Works

Appendix B. Location and Direction of Photographic Plates

1.0 Introduction

C.R Archaeology were instructed by Owen Devenport Ltd to conduct an archaeological desk based assessment at the proposed site of a small residential development on which 15 houses are planned (see figures 1 & 2). This phase of works yielded inconclusive results and it was considered that the lack of information for this area is likely to be due to a lack of archaeological work rather than necessarily being the result of an absence of archaeological remains. It was therefore recommended that further works be considered to determine the archaeological potential of the site.

This document has been prepared to supply the Local Planning Authority Archaeologist with further information as to the potential archaeological impacts of the aforementioned scheme.

A specification for further works was written with reference to emails prepared by Jenny Emmett of GAPS (beginning 18th May 2016) as a methodology for a programme of evaluation trenching. This document is included as Appendix A. It was proposed that 6-7 20m x 2m trenches be excavated with scope for trench extension should significant features be uncovered (see figure 3). As there were no obvious earthworks visible on the site and geophysical survey had not been undertaken, the trench layout was designed to offer an even site coverage. It is intended that the results of the works outlined in this document will inform decisions as to the nature of any further archaeological mitigation strategies which may be required.

The site is located along the eastern side of the B5106 (Henrhyd Road) and is bounded by this to the east and the river Gyffin to the north and west. It is within the village of Gyffin in the county of Conwy. The site is currently in use as grazing within an enclosed field boundary system, and the site is a flat plateau which drops away sharply down to the level of the river.

The historic Medieval walled town of Conwy lies approximately 800m to the north-east of the proposed development. Of historic and archaeological interest within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area is St. Benedict's Church which has Medieval origins and is notable for the survival of a late 15th to early 16th century painted celure consisting of sixteen painted panels depicting religious images (Richards 1975: 63-65).

Research uncovered relatively little archaeological information about the site itself and the Gyffin area in general. Cartographic sources revealed that the plot has remained unchanged for several centuries and has historically been in agricultural use which would be indicative that should remains survive they are likely to be undisturbed. They also indicate that the current river section which defines the plot boundaries may have Medieval origins and the river course here was altered to create a mill race which took water to power the Gyffin Mill. The mill race is no longer operational but there were Post Medieval sluice and weir features surviving within the main river.

It was considered that the siting of the plot on a plateau above a river would make it a possible candidate for prehistoric settlement, and that the lower section of the plot near the river may have attracted burnt mound activity. The proximity to Conwy town, coupled with a scarcity of information about the Medieval settlement at Gyffin may also hint at possible Early Medieval/Medieval remains.

The evaluation trenching was undertaken in two stages – the first phase was undertaken when there were no plans to develop the area nearest the river. The results of this phase were negative and no archaeological remains were uncovered in any of the six trenches, each measuring 2m x 20m, excavated. The soil depth within this plot was shallow and the natural was reached at a depth of 0.25 – 0.30m.

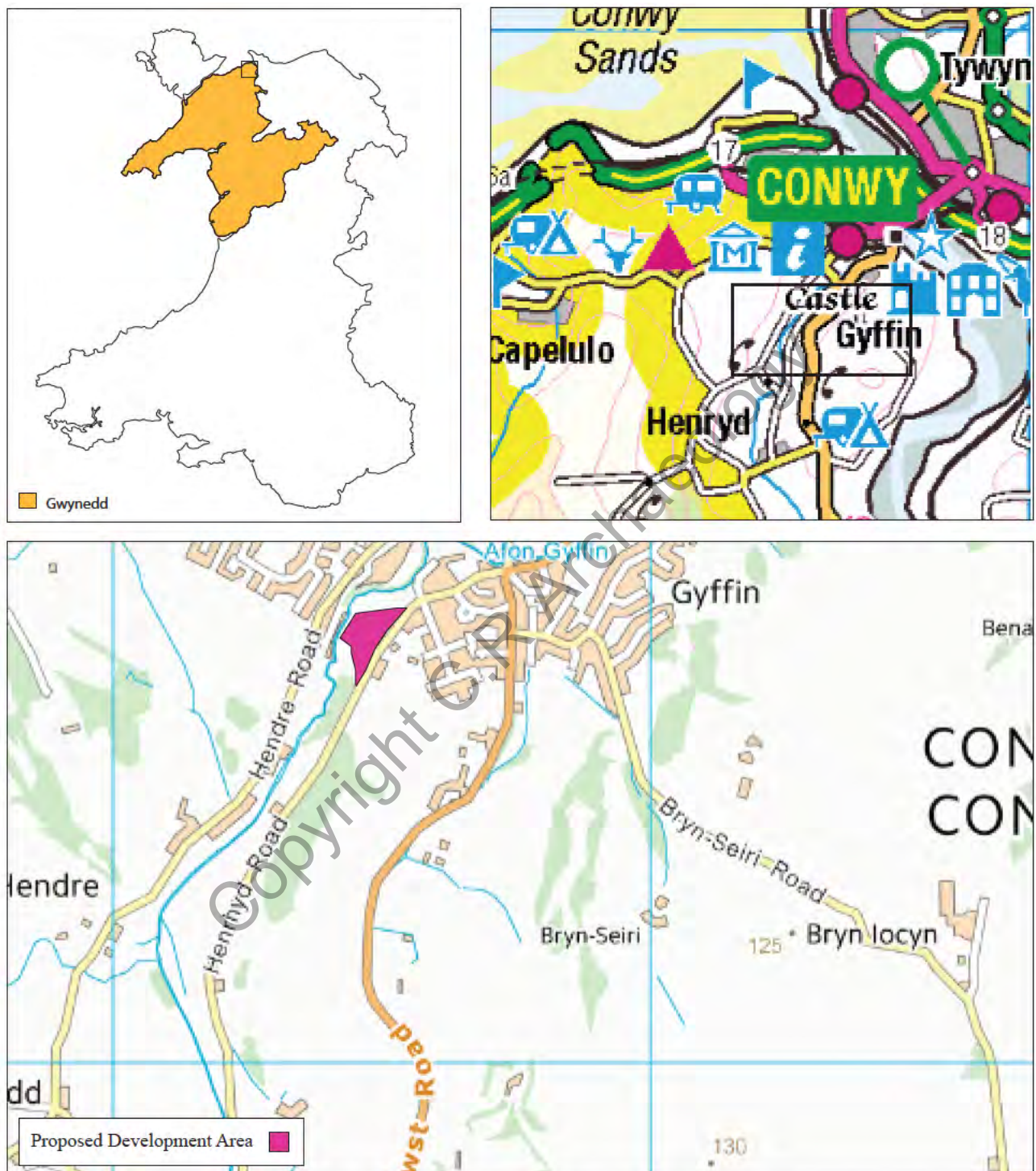


Figure 1. Site Location Map - Source: OS Open Data
 (Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2016)

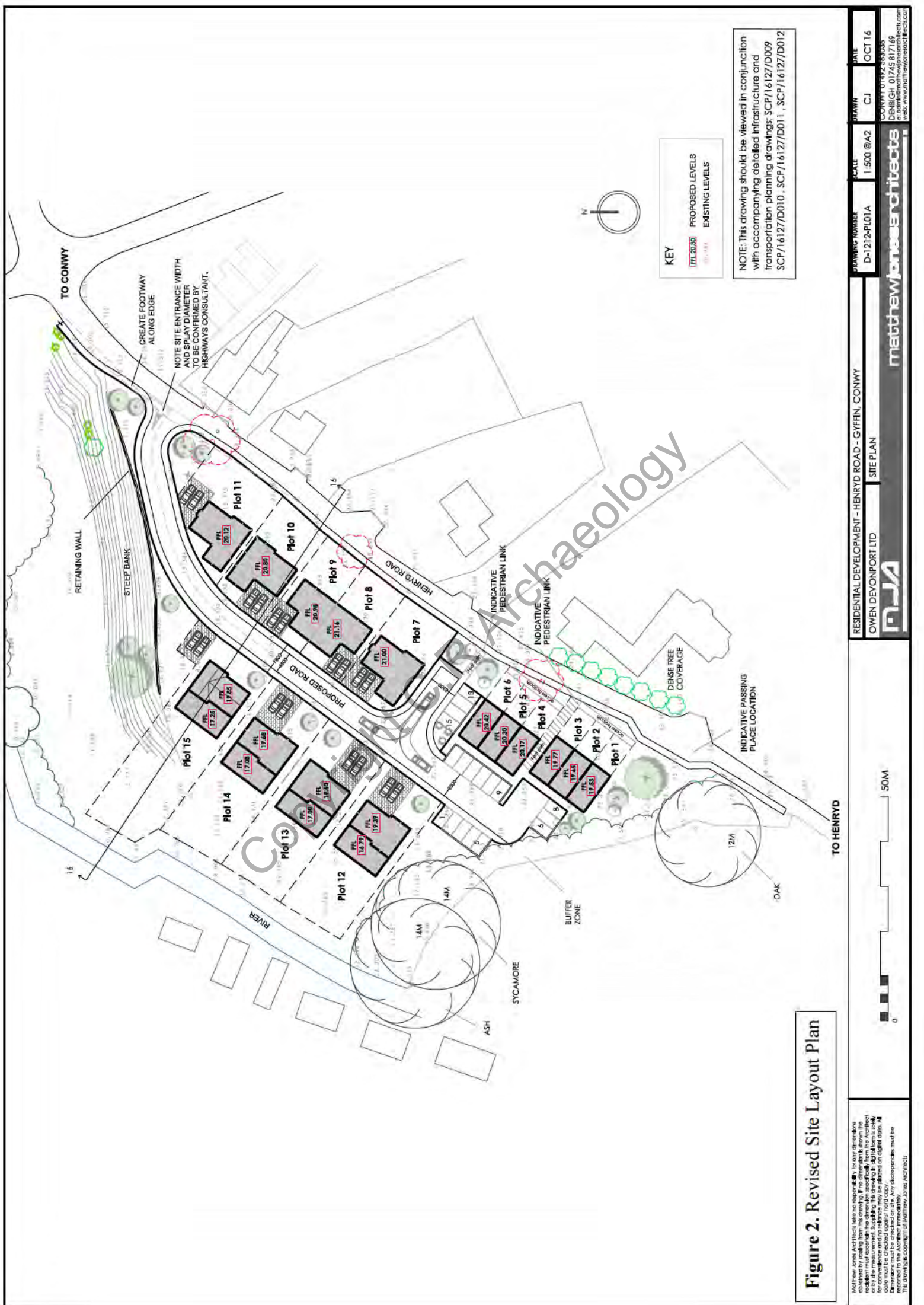


Figure 2. Revised Site Layout Plan

Matthew Jones Architects Ltd is not responsible for any discrepancies arising from this drawing. It is the responsibility of the client to ensure that the drawing is used for the correct purpose and that the drawing is not used for any other purpose. The drawing is the property of Matthew Jones Architects Ltd and is not to be reproduced without their written consent.

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT - HENRYD ROAD - GYFFN, CONWY
OWEN DEVONPORT LTD
SITE PLAN

DRAWING NUMBER: D-1212-PL01A
SCALE: 1:500 @A2
DRAWN: CJ
DATE: OCT 16

CONWY 10492 353035
DENEIGH 01745 817169
e: c.jones@matthewjonesarchitects.com
web: www.matthewjonesarchitects.com

matthewjonesarchitects

The plans were later revised and an access road is proposed in the lower area of the site. It was considered that this area was of the highest archaeological potential and where burnt mounds and features associated with a Medieval/Post Medieval mill race would most likely be encountered. A further trench measuring 30m x 2m was excavated which also yielded a negative result. A single flint of Prehistoric date was recovered as a stray find from the topsoil.

Given the negative results of the trenching it is considered that the development area is of low archaeological potential and no further works are recommended at the site.

2.0 Project Aims & Objectives

This programme of works for the development site aimed to undertake a programme of evaluation trenching. It aimed to examine the potential archaeological resource surviving on the site and to provide information which will be utilised to determine an appropriate methodology for any further archaeological mitigation which may be required.

This scheme of works aimed to excavate seven evaluation trenches (six measuring 2m x 20m and one measuring 2m x 30m see figure 3) down to the archaeological horizon/natural in order to assess the survival, character and date of any archaeological remains and to excavate/record any archaeological remains uncovered.

This project aimed to fulfil the criteria for undertaking an Archaeological Field Evaluation as specified in the CIfA Standard and Guidance documents (1994 Revised 2008 & 2014).

It is intended that this document be utilised to inform further archaeological planning decisions and conditions at the site.

The objectives of this programme of works were:

- To make full and effective use of the resulting information to establish the archaeological significance of the site
- To assess the survival, character and date of any archaeological remains
- To excavate/record any archaeological remains uncovered.
- To help inform future decision making, design solutions, further evaluation & mitigation strategies

3.0 Scheme of Works - Methodology

It was proposed that the archaeological works be conducted in two sections and each is detailed separately below.

3.1 Desk Based Research

As part of the previous phase of works a complete and coherent history of the site was compiled utilising material sourced from Conwy Archives and the Bangor University Archives. This allowed a comprehensive a history of the site to be compiled. A full map progression of the area was undertaken. Archive information was supplemented with information from local libraries and specialist interest websites & journals along with a search of the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record was conducted examining an area within a 500m radius of the proposed works (the grid reference for the search was taken as the centre point of the development area). A more general search was conducted at a 1000m radius but as this search area included a portion of the historic town of Conwy (which contains a large number of historic buildings which were not of direct relevance to this study) the information was not discussed in detail. The RCAHMW database and aerial photographs of the site were also examined together with LiDAR data.

This information has not been repeated in this document and can be read in full in “*Results of Archaeological Assessment at Proposed Development at Henryd Road, (Land at) Gyffin, Conwy*” (CR118-2016).

The works were carried out accordance with the CIfA Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA (Revised 2014).

Further archival research was not undertaken due to the negative results of the works.

3.2 Evaluation Trenching

Seven evaluation trenches, six measuring 2m x 20m and one measuring 2m x 30m were excavated within the proposed development area using a mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket. The trenching has been distributed so as to cover as wide an area of the proposed development area as possible. The trench array is shown in figure 3.

All machine excavation was supervised by archaeologist Matt Jones of C.R Archaeology. In the absence of any archaeological material the trenches were all excavated until the bedrock/underlying natural was reached. When it was felt that the natural had been reached the machine was used to excavate a sondage into the deposit to confirm that it has not been redeposited and that the material is the natural.

No archaeological features, structures or remains were identified in the course of the evaluation.

The works were carried out in accordance with the CIfA Standard and Guidance documents for Archaeological Field Evaluation (1994 Revised 2008 & 2014).

3.2.1 Recording

The record forms at C.R Archaeology are based on the English Heritage system and full written, graphic and photographic records were made in accordance with the English Heritage *Field Recording Manual*. Sample forms can be provided on request. The written record comprises completed *pro-forma* record sheets.

A high-resolution 13mp Sony Alpha digital camera was used to create a photographic record of the site. Due to the negative results of works this is comprised of general photographs of each blank trench.

All photographic records have been indexed and cross-referenced to written site records. Details concerning subject and direction of view were maintained in a photographic register, indexed by frame number. Images from photography will be stored in a loss-less digital format in this case ‘*.TIF’.

3.2.2 Additional Mitigation/Contingency Measures

No additional mitigation or contingency measures were necessary in this instance.

3.2.3 Recovery, Processing and Curation of Artefactual Material

All recovered artefactual material was retained, cleaned, labelled and stored according to *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (IfA 2008)* and *First Aid for Finds (Watkinson & Neal 2001)*. The aim will be to create a stable, ordered, well-documented, accessible material archive forming a resource for current and future research (IfA 2008).

All artefactual material was bagged and labelled with the site code and context number prior to removal from site. The archive reference number will be clearly marked on all finds. The assemblage has been examined according to typological and chronological criteria and no conservation needs were identified. An assessment report of all material was produced by Matthew Jones.

Following analysis all archaeological material recovered will be deposited in Llandudno Museum. Processed assemblages will be boxed according to issued guidelines and a register of contents compiled prior to deposition.

The works were carried out in accordance with The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidelines (Revised 2014).

3.2.4 Archive Compilation

All records created during the fieldwork will be checked for consistency and accuracy and will form part of the *Primary Site Archive (PI)* (EH 2006). The archive will contain all data collected, including records and other specialist materials. It will be ordered, indexed, adequately documented, internally consistent, secure, quantified, conforming to standards required by the archive repository and signposted appropriately to ensure future use in research, as detailed in the English Heritage *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) methodology.

The archive will be assembled in accordance with the guidelines published in, *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums & Galleries Commission 1994), *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990) and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF 2007).

The archive material created during this archaeological project will be deposited at Llandudno Museum. Archive material will be deposited in accordance with the museum's terms and conditions for archive deposition.

3.3 Timetable for Proposed Works

The initial evaluation trenching works were undertaken on the 25th July and trenches 1-6 were excavated. When these trenches were opened the site design did not have any building elements near the river. Following the completion of the initial archaeological trenching works the site layout was slightly redesigned and an access road was incorporated which did affect this area. Due to this change in plans a seventh trench was excavated on the 7th October. Further time has been allotted for archive research, report compilation and site archiving.

3.4 Staffing

The project was managed by Catherine Rees MCIfA, BA (Archaeology), MA (Archaeology) Postgraduate Diploma (Historic Environment Conservation) & Matthew Jones (BA (Archaeology), MA (Archaeology)). The fieldwork will be conducted by Matthew Jones (C.R Archaeology).

All staff have a skill set equivalent to the CIfA AIfA/MIfA level. C.Vs for all staff employed on the project can be provided on request. All projects are carried out in accordance with CIfA *Standard and Guidance* documents.

3.5 Monitoring

The project was subject to monitoring by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services.

3.6 Health and Safety

A risk assessment was conducted prior to the commencement of works and site staff were familiarised with its contents. A first aid kit was located in the site vehicle.

All staff were issued with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for the site work. Initially this is anticipated to consist of:

- Safety Helmets (EN397)
- Hi-visibility vests (EN471)
- Safety footwear – steel toecap and mid-sole boots and Wellingtons (EN345-47)

Any further PPE required will be provided by C.R Archaeology.

3.7 The Report

The report clearly and accurately incorporates information gained from the programme of archaeological works. It presents the documentary evidence gathered in such a way as to create a clear and coherent record. The report contains a site plan showing the locations of any photographs taken.

This report includes:

- A copy of the agreed specification
- A location plan
- A plan showing the locations of evaluation trenches
- A full bibliography of sources consulted
- An archive compact disc

It is intended that this report will inform decisions as to the necessity and/or nature of any further archaeological mitigation strategies which may be required.

A copy of the report in Adobe PDF format will be sent to the appropriate monitoring archaeologist for approval before formal submission. A bound paper copy and PDF digital copy of the report will be submitted to GAPS as part of the formal submission. A digital Adobe PDF version and a bound paper copy of the final report and will be lodged with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record within six months of completion of fieldwork.

3.7.1 Copyright

C.R Archaeology and sub-contractors shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides a licence to the client and the local authority for the use of the report by the client and the local authority in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project.

4.0 Geographical and Geological Context

4.1 Topography

The site is located along the eastern side of the B5106 (Henrhyd Road) and is bounded by this to the east and the river Gyffin to the north and west. It is within the village of Gyffin in the county of Conwy. The site is currently in use as grazing within an enclosed field boundary system, and the site is a flat plateau which drops away sharply down to the level of the river.

4.2 Geology

The bedrock geology at the site is recorded as “*Conwy Mudstones Formation - Mudstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 444 to 451 million years ago in the Ordovician Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow seas. These rocks were formed in shallow seas with mainly siliciclastic sediments (comprising of fragments or clasts of silicate minerals) deposited as mud, silt, sand and gravel*” (www.bgs.ac.uk).

The superficial geology of the site is recorded as “*Till, Devensian - Diamicton. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. These rocks were formed in cold periods with Ice Age glaciers scouring the landscape and depositing moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post glacial meltwaters* (www.bgs.ac.uk).

5.0 Historical Background

Please see document CR118-2016 “*Results of Archaeological Assessment at Proposed Development at Henryd Road, (Land at) Gyfffin, Conwy*”.

6.0 Results of Archaeological Works

Seven trenches, six measuring 20m x 2m and one measuring 30m x 2m were excavated at the proposed development site to evaluate the archaeological potential of the area.

Trench 1 (2m x 20m)

Trench 1 (plate 1) was orientated on a north-east - south-west axis and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.27m. Two contexts were identified within the trench. Context (101) was a turf/topsoil layer with a maximum depth of 0.25m. It was a mid brown silt-clay with occasional small to medium rounded and angular stones. Context (102) was the underlying natural which was a mid yellow boulder clay with gravels and stone inclusions.

Trench 2 (2m x 20m)

Trench 2 (plate 2) was orientated on a north-west - south-east axis and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.30m. Two contexts were identified within the trench. Context (201) was a turf/topsoil layer with a maximum depth of 0.26m. It was a mid brown silt-clay with occasional small to medium rounded and angular stones. Context (202) was the underlying natural which was a mid yellow boulder clay with gravels and stone inclusions.

Trench 3 (2m x 20m)

Trench 3 (plate 3) was orientated on a north-west - south-east axis and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.32m. Two contexts were identified within the trench. Context (301) was a turf/topsoil layer with a maximum depth of 0.30m. It was a mid brown silt-clay with occasional small to medium rounded and angular stones. Context (302) was the underlying natural which was a mid yellow boulder clay with gravels and stone inclusions.

Trench 4 (2m x 20m)

Trench 4 (plate 4) was orientated on a north - south axis and was excavated to a maximum depth 0.35m. Two contexts were identified within the trench. Context (401) was a turf/topsoil layer with a maximum depth of 0.26m. It was a mid brown silt-clay with occasional small to medium rounded and angular stones. Context (402) was the underlying natural which was a mid yellow boulder clay with gravels and stone inclusions.

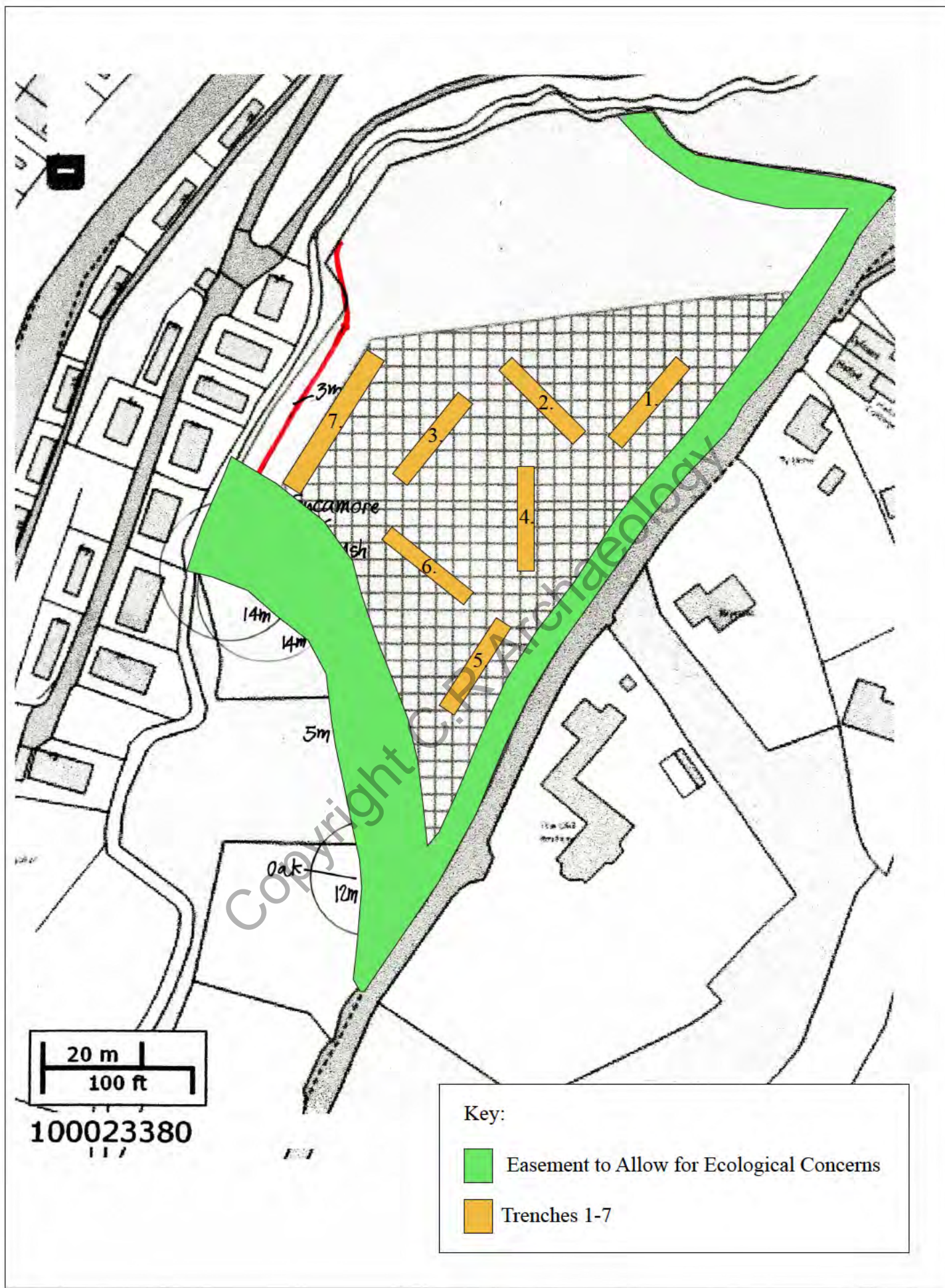


Figure 3. Trench Location Plan



Plate 1. Trench 1



Plate 2. Trench 2



Plate 3. Trench 3



Plate 4. Trench 4



Plate 5. Trench 5



Plate 6. Trench 6



Plate 7. Trench 7

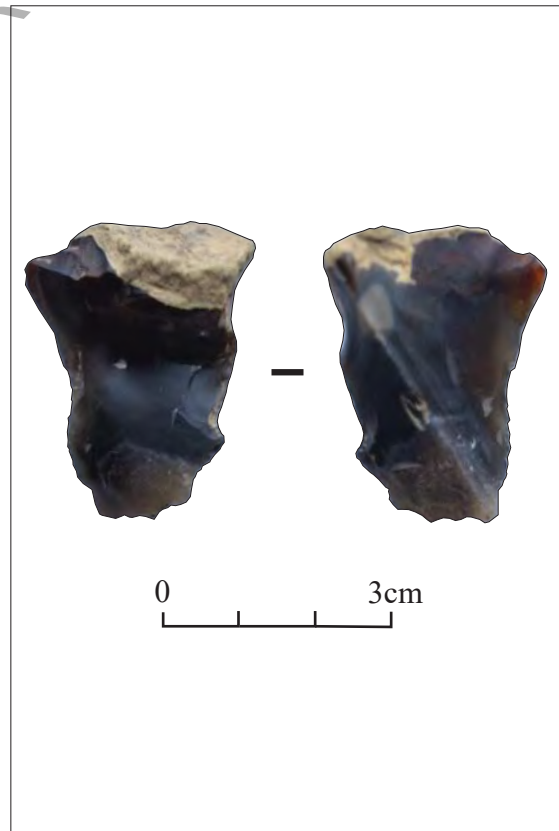


Plate 8. Small Find 01

Trench 5 (2m x 20m)

Trench 5 (plate 5) was orientated on a north-west - south-east axis and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.40m. Two contexts were identified within the trench. Context (501) was a turf/topsoil layer with a maximum depth of 0.32m. It was a mid brown silt-clay with occasional small to medium rounded and angular stones. Context (502) was the underlying natural which was a mid yellow boulder clay with gravels and stone inclusions.

Trench 6 (2m x 20m)

Trench 6 (plate 5) was orientated on a north-west - south-east axis and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.30m. Two contexts were identified within the trench. Context (601) was a turf/topsoil layer with a maximum depth of 0.26m. It was a mid brown silt-clay with occasional small to medium rounded and angular stones. Context (602) was the underlying natural which was a mid yellow boulder clay with gravels and stone inclusions.

Trench 7 (2m x 30m)

Trench 7 (plate 7) was orientated on a north-east – south-west axis and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.38m. Two contexts were identified within the trench. Context (701) was a turf/topsoil layer with a maximum depth of 0.19m. It was a mid brown silt-clay with occasional small to medium rounded and angular stones. Context (702) was the underlying natural which was a mid yellow boulder clay with gravels and stone inclusions. Although the mill pond is shown on historic mapping to be in this general area no trace of the feature was noted within the excavation area.

Artefactual Material

Prehistoric – Flint Flake (Plate 8)

One flint flake (Small Find 01) was recovered from the topsoil within trench 7. The flint was a dark grey-black in colour and was a large secondary flake. It measured 4cm bx 3.3cm x 1.8cm and was 1.1cm at its thickest point and 0.6cm at its thinnest.

Stylistically the artefact is not in itself diagnostic beyond the broad attribution of a Prehistoric date. The flint material is however not found locally and the nearest flint source would be beach pebble flint.

Post Medieval/Modern

Black/dark brown glazed ware

Twenty-four irregular body sherds were collected and all are most likely associated with the local Buckley pottery centre. They varied between 5-12cm in length and 0.08cm 0.04cm in thickness. All sherds were both internally and externally glazed and had a ribbed design. They are likely to have originally been part of a number of medium sized jars.

In addition to the body sherds four rim sherds were recovered. Their size ranged from 2cm - 18cm in length and had large flat lipped rims which were approximately 3cm in width. Where surviving they were stepped 0.5cm towards the thickest part of the body which was 2cm in thickness. The main body of the vessel was 0.5cm thick. The sherds were all glazed internally and externally with a smooth interior and a rough patchy external glaze. These fragments belonged to large wash pans or tall pots used for storing milk in the dairy. Later versions of this vessel type have a smooth exterior so these pieces are likely to be of late 19th or early 20th century date.

Blue and White Ware

Ten sherds of blue and white ware were recovered. One was the incomplete rim of a shallow bowl - the rim of which had a shell decoration with a blue band. The remaining nine pieces were body sherds from either plates or shallow bowls. The classic and much copied Asiatic Pheasant design was noted on three of the sherds.

Clay Pipes

Twelve fragments of clay pipe were recovered - eleven stems and a single bowl fragment. There were no clearly distinguishable marks on any of the pieces. The technical information for the assemblage is listed in table form below.

Length	Diameter	Bore	Markings/Colour	Suggested Date
2.3 cm	0.8 cm	0.2 cm	White/none	N/A
3.6 cm	0.8 cm	0.2 cm	White/none	N/A
3.7 cm	0.6 cm	0.2 cm	White/none	N/A
4.1 cm	0.8 cm	0.2 cm	White/none	N/A
4.1 cm	0.7 cm	0.15 cm	White/none	N/A
1.9 cm	1.0 cm	0.2 cm	White/none	N/A
2.9 cm	0.8 cm	0.3 cm	White/none	N/A
2.0 cm	0.7 cm	0.2 cm	White/none	N/A
3.4 cm	0.7 cm	0.3 cm	White/none	N/A
2.9 cm	0.9 cm	0.15 cm	White/none	N/A
1.9 cm	0.6 cm	0.15 cm	White/none	N/A
2.5 cm			Fragment of pipe bowl, with a scalloped design signs of burning internally	Late 19 th century

Glass

A single sherd of light blue-green glass measuring 10.6cm in length and 6.5cm at its widest point was recovered from the topsoil. The sherd had a circular 'roundel/bullseye' which had a 2.5cm diameter and appears to belong to the headlight for a mid twentieth century car.

7.0 Conclusion

No archaeological features were encountered during the programme of works, a single flint flake of a Prehistoric date was recovered from the top soil of trench 7. All other artefactual material dates from late 19th and 20th centuries. It is therefore considered that although there may be isolated features located outside the trenching area, the site is of low archaeological potential and no further works are recommended.

8.0 Bibliography

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www.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

www.data.gov.uk/data/map-preview

www.google.co.uk/maps

www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk

www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk

www.lle.wales.gov.uk

Archives

Bangor Archives

MS 2383 Map of Estates the property of Owen Holland, Esquire in the several parishes of Conway, Gyffin, Dwygyfylchi, Llangelynin and Caerhun. Drawn by A. Bowdler, 1776.

Conwy Archives

CSC37/1 Pwylly Crochan Estate Sale

RCAHMW Aerial Photographs

5243 3G/TUD/UK/33 Part III 16 Jan 46

0104 F2153RAF/2196 14 June 57

0105 F2153RAF/2196 14 June 57

0176 F2153RAF/2196 14 June 57

0177 F2153RAF/2196 14 June 57

0178 F2153RAF/2196 14 June 57

71-218 Ordnance Survey Undated

70 137 Ordnance Survey 19 May 1970

73 050 WILD 704 6" 2550' 28 March 1973

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Appendix A.

Specification for Archaeological Works

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Contents

1.0 Introduction

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3.0 Historical Background

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3.2 Geology

4.0 Scheme of Works – Methodology

4.1 Desk Based Research

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4.2.4 Archive Compilation

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4.5 Monitoring

4.6 Health and Safety

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This document has been prepared to supply the Local Planning Authority Archaeologist with further information as to the potential archaeological impacts of the aforementioned scheme.

This specification has been written with reference to emails prepared by Jenny Emmett of GAPS (beginning 18th May 2016) as a methodology for a programme of evaluation trenching. It is proposed that 6 – 7 (number is dependant on whether plot area adjacent to the river is utilised as part of the development) 20m x 2m trenches are excavated with scope for trench extension should significant features be uncovered (see figure 3). As there are no obvious features visible on the site and geophysical survey has not been undertaken the trench layout has been designed to offer an even site coverage. It is intended that the results of the works outlined in this document will inform decisions as to the nature of any further archaeological mitigation strategies which may be required.

The site is located along the eastern side of the B5106 (Henrhyd Road) and is bounded by this to the east and the river Gyffin to the north and west. It is within the village of Gyffin in the county of Conwy. The site is currently in use as grazing within an enclosed field boundary system, and the site is a flat plateau which drops away sharply down to the level of the river.

The historic Medieval walled town of Conwy lies approximately 800m to the north-east of the proposed development. Of historic and archaeological interest within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area is St. Benedict's Church which has Medieval origins and is notable for the survival of a late 15th to early 16th century painted celure consisting of sixteen painted panels depicting religious images (Richards 1975: 63-65).

Research has uncovered relatively little archaeological information about the site itself and the Gyffin area in general. Cartographic sources reveal that the plot has remained unchanged for several centuries and has historically been in agricultural use which would be indicative that should remains survive they are likely to be undisturbed. They also indicate that the current river section which defines the plot boundaries may have Medieval origins and the river course here was altered to create a mill race which took water to power the Gyffin Mill. The mill race is no longer operational but there were Post Medieval sluice and weir features surviving within the main river.

The siting of the plot on a plateau above a river would make it a possible candidate for prehistoric settlement, and the lower section of the plot near the river may have attracted burnt mound activity. The proximity to Conwy town, coupled with a scarcity of information about the Medieval settlement at Gyffin may also hint at possible Early Medieval/Medieval remains.

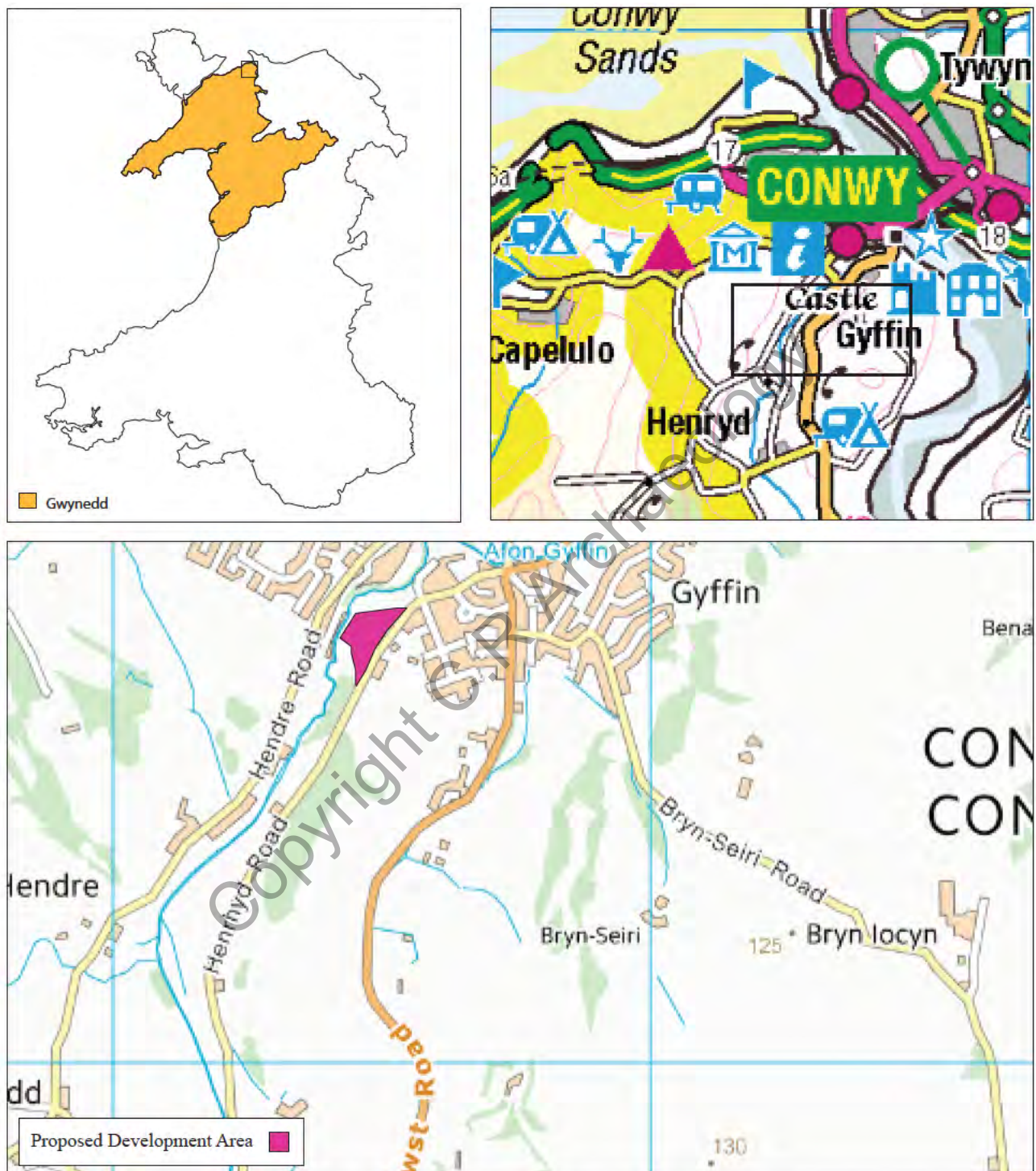


Figure 1. Site Location Map - Source: OS Open Data
(Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2016)

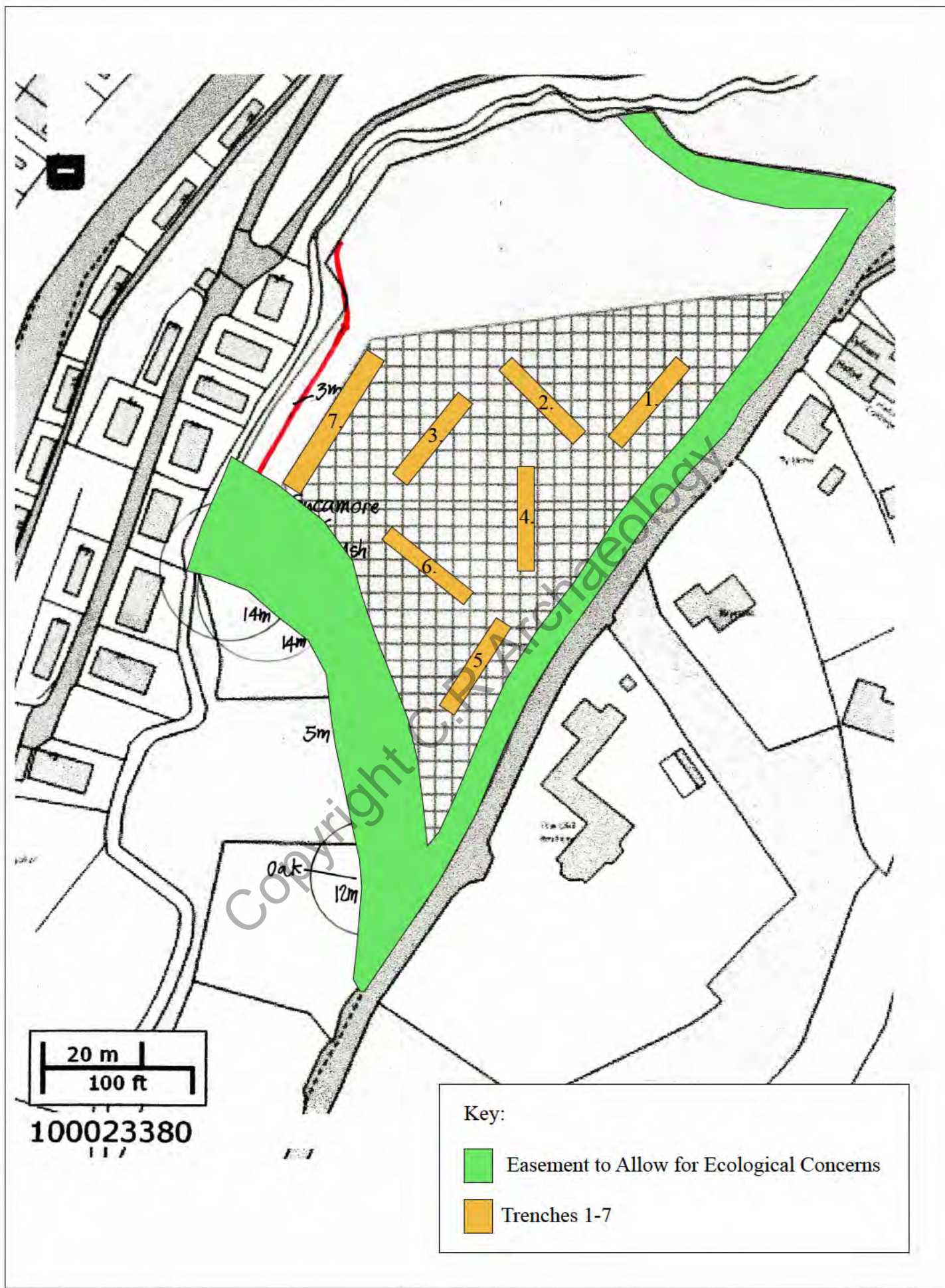


Figure 3. Trench Location Plan

2.0 Project Aims & Objectives

This programme of works for the development site aims to undertake a programme of evaluation trenching. It aims to examine the potential archaeological resource surviving on the site and to provide information which will be utilised to determine an appropriate methodology for any further archaeological mitigation which may be required.

This scheme of works aims to excavate six - seven evaluation trenches (measuring 2m x 20m see figure 3) down to the archaeological horizon/natural in order to assess the survival, character and date of any archaeological remains and to excavate/record any archaeological remains uncovered.

This project aims to fulfil the criteria for undertaking an Archaeological Field Evaluation as specified in the ClFA Standard and Guidance documents (1994 Revised 2008 & 2014).

It is intended that this document be utilised to inform further archaeological planning decisions and conditions at the site.

The objectives of this programme of works are:

- To make full and effective use of the resulting information to establish the archaeological significance of the site
- To assess the survival, character and date of any archaeological remains
- To excavate/record any archaeological remains uncovered.
- To help inform future decision making, design solutions, further evaluation & mitigation strategies

3.0 Historical Background

The following section has been taken from report CR118-2016 - Results of Archaeological Assessment at Proposed Development at Henryd Road, (Land at) Gyffin, Conwy. The text has been reproduced in full but the illustrations have not been included.

The proposed development site is located within the parish of Gyffin in the Cwmwd of Llechwedd Isaf in the Cantraf of Aber. Its now referred to as Isaf and includes the old townships of Bodidda, Dymryd, Gwerydros, Llechan and Maerchiyn. Part of the parish lies within the borough of Conwy (Richards 1975: 53).

A search of the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record was conducted on the 18th December 2015 and an area covering a radius of 500m from a central point within the proposed development was examined. A further search widening the search radius to 1000m was also conducted although due to the large number of Post Medieval entries for the area the results of this search are not discussed in detail and only Medieval or earlier RCAHMW/Gwynedd Historic Environment Record records, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings are included.

5.1 Prehistoric

No archaeological find spots or sites of a Prehistoric date were recorded on the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record within either the 500m or 1000m study area.

5.2 Roman

No archaeological find spots or sites of a Roman date were recorded on the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record within either the 500m or 1000m study area.

5.3 Early Medieval

No archaeological find spots or sites of an Early Medieval date were recorded on the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record within the 500m study area. Within the 1000m search radius a bronze cup (PRN 2829) was listed as having been found near Conwy Castle in the mid 1800's. It is recorded as being held "at Bangor listed under '*Medieval and Miscellaneous*'". The item appears to have been lost by the 1940's when artefacts were transferred to the Bangor University Museum.

5.4 Medieval

The site is recorded as lying within the Medieval Township of Gyffin (PRN 7367).

The nearest feature dating from this period is the Gyffin parish church of St Benedict (PRN 6934, NPRN 43691, 43692 & 43693) which is located approximately 120m from the north-eastern corner of the proposed development site. There is no suggestion that the church has an Earlier Medieval foundation and it is believed that the church dates to 1186 as is evidenced by a Latin dedication associated with the Cistercian monks (Richards 1975: 53-54).

A watching brief carried out by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) in 2008 showed a number of building phases were evident at the church, which date the earliest surviving elements to the 13th century (Roberts 2008). The church is notable for the survival of a painted celure consisting of sixteen painted panels depicting religious images and dating from the late 15th to early 16th century (Richards 1975: 63-65).

Just within the 500m search radius lies the Medieval settlement at Hendre (PRN 2833). It is described as "*above the modern cottages are several walls of untrimmed boulders set in clay. At least two houses can be distinguished, but no details remain. One of the existing cottages may be of the C16th, but all details are modernised. There are traces of ridge and furrow cultivation in the fields to the SW*" (Gwynedd Historic Environment Record).

The area was influenced by high status native Welsh settlement along the river Conwy and Llywelyn ap Gruffydd held a royal residence in the area now occupied by the town of Conwy which lies approximately 800m to the north-east of the proposed development.

There was also high status building associated with the Cistercian Abbey of Aberconwy. The development of Conwy and the immediate environs continued following the conquest of Edward I who gained control of the Conwy valley in 1283. This was during his second campaign in Wales and in this period he began building the current castle and town walls (Humphries 1983: 34). The town became the main borough town for the area and the town hosted many merchant families and traders. It had an active port and harbour and this was improved in 1833 for the export of slate and other mineral resources from the Conwy valley.

Lying within the 1000m search area was the site of the Medieval tidal mill (PRN 29710). It is described as "*located to the south and east of the mill gate, constructed 1285-6 as part of the town defences. The gate was so-called because it gave access to the town mills, of which there were at least two, and possibly three. The lower mill was a tide mill, whilst the upper mill lay close to the church of Gyffin, and took its power source from the river. In 1296 it is recorded that a new mill and leat were constructed at Gyffin for £8.19sh.5d. This may have been because the town mills are recorded as being destroyed during the uprising of Madoc ap Llywelyn in 1294. Lewis says that the mills were still in a ruinous state in 1307, but rebuilt sometime before 1316. The mills were granted to burgesses, and were subsequently inherited by the borough, remaining in use until the end of the 18th century. The word sarn (within the name Pont Pensarn) refers to a causeway, and it is possible that this causeway once formed the dam of the lower or tidal mill. Several references refer to the dam associated with the Salt or Tide mill. These accounts show the mill was*

operating until the latter years of the 18th century. References after that date are less obvious, and the construction of the railway in the mid 19th century would certainly have had a major impact on the mill. It has not been possible to locate the site of the former tidal mill accurately” (GAT Report 562).

Cartographic records dated 1776 (see below) show that the mill race which fed the Gyffin mill was located along the riverside boundary just outside the proposed development site and a medieval origin for these feature cannot be discounted.

5.5 Post-Medieval/ Modern

The following description of the parish is taken from “*The History of North Wales Comprising a Topographical Description of the Several Counties*” which although somewhat dated provides a basic introduction. It states “*It is situated on the river Gyffin, which discharges itself into the Conwy. This parish contains about 3000 acres of in-closed land and cultivated land including wood-land; and about 1000 acres of mountain, which affords good pasturage for sheep*” (Cathrall 1828: 110)

By the mid 18th century St Benedict's Church (PRN 6934) is described as being in a “*sad state of dilapidation*” with the *paintings in compartments much defaced*” (Costello 1845: 58).

The Estate Map of Owen Holland dated 1776 is the earliest cartographic record which was sourced for the site. It shows the section of the river Gyffin bounding the proposed development site had been split into two to create a mill race by this date. This feature was associated with the Gyffin Mill (which was located to the east of the parish church) which was later rebuilt by the Conwy Corporation Mill. GAT Report 562 establishes a Medieval origin for a mill in this area and there is the possibility that the race is therefore also of considerable antiquity as the mill sites and associated features were reused as the mills along the Gyffin underwent various phases of updating and rebuilding.

Williams (1835: 100) refers to a new mill at Gyffin which replaced the earlier mill along with two older sites – one located under the castle which was called Velin Heli or salt water mill (PRN 29710) and one located just below Hendre named Pen y Velin (Pen y Felin PRN 34616). As at Gyffin, GAT have also established a Medieval date for these mill sites (see section 5.4).

The Bodlondeb Estate map of 1865 shows a mill pool in the south-west of the field and it is believed that this is likely to be associated with the Conwy Corporation Mill (PRN 34618). The mill race is partially marked with a dashed line as is the Gyffin village mill pool.

The first edition 1888 Ordnance Survey Map shows a clearly marked out mill dam area in association with a sluice, weir and a mill race, the Gyffin Mill appears to have been enlarged at this time. These features are recorded under the same PRN as the Gyffin Mill discussed above. This area was observed on site as having been marked by Conwy Corporation iron posts.

There are field boundaries and hedgerows associated with Pinewood Farm (PRN's 31870, 31872, 31873, 31874 & 31875). These features were identified by GAT during an archaeological assessment of a nearby plot of land and the features were identified as pre-dating the 1840's Tithe Map of the area.

Works were also conducted by EAS Ltd near Gyffin Church (Report EAS 2002/25). The land in this plot was found to be disturbed. This disturbance is believed to be localised and it is not therefore likely to have had any effect on the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.

Listed Buildings

There were a number of Listed Post-Medieval buildings within the 500m search radius. Also included in this section is Gyffin Parish Church (St. Benedict's).

Gyffin Parish Church - St. Benedict's (ID 3291, PRN 6934) is a Grade I Listed Building listed as “*a medieval church retaining exceptionally fine late-medieval interior detail*”. The brief description is given as “*a church of at least C13 origin. The nave is substantially medieval fabric, the S chapel C16. The chancel retains a late medieval roof but the E wall of the chancel and the N chapel were built in 1858 when the church was extensively restored. Windows in the earlier parts of the building were also replaced at this time, giving the church a C19 external character*” (www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk).

The wall surrounding the church is individually listed and this includes the gate piers and gate (ID 3294). The wall is recorded as “*wall enclosing a church of C13 origin. The S wall was built in 1866 when the churchyard was extended, but the gates and piers are later still*” and the reason for listing is given as *group value with the church*” (www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk).

Associated with the church are a number of individually listed gravestones. The grave slab of Hugh Owen of Bodidda in Gyffin churchyard is Grade II Listed (ID 3293). It is described as a “*C17 or C18 freestone grave slab on a narrow low plinth. The weathered slab has memorial inscriptions to Hugh Owen and his wife Catherine. The slab has a quartered shield in the centre, and enriched border*”. It is listed as “*an early churchyard memorial and, with other associated listed items, for group value with the church*” (www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk).

Also Grade II Listed is the grave of John Stodart (ID 87446) which is described as a “*freestone grave slab on a narrow low plinth. It is inscribed 'Here lyeth the body of John Stodart of Bodidda ...' died 1627. Overgrown and weathered*”. It is listed as an exceptionally early grave slab (www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk).

A third Grade II Listed grave slab is that of John Holland and John Holland (ID 3292) which is a memorial with Welsh inscription to John Holland (d. 1695) and John Holland (d. 1748, aged 30). As with the stones detailed above it is listed as an early memorial stone (www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk).

Gyffin National School (ID 296, NPRN 96659) was built in 1903, the school was designed by the outstanding Arts and Crafts architect, Herbert Luck North (1871-1941). Also associated with the school is and built in 1903 as a single storey outbuilding which is recorded in a handlist prepared from the architect's own notes. It is a Grade II Listed structure (ID 3297) and the reason for listing the Luck North building group is cited as being due to “*good arts and crafts character, by one of the principal architects working in N Wales in the early C20*” (www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk). The school is currently in use as Gyffin Community Centre.

Gadlas is a Grade II Listed Building (ID 3290) described as “*an C18 traditional farmhouse remodelled in the C19 when the present fenestration was inserted. A former attached 2-storey outbuilding, incorporating cart shed, brewhouse and granary, was demolished in the late C20*”. It is listed for “*its special architectural interest as a vernacular farmhouse retaining traditional character through C19 remodelling*” (www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk).

Bryn Gynog Farm is recorded as a Grade II Listed Building in the GAT HER and RCAHMW database as having late 17th and mid 18th century features (PRN 11975, NPRN 31341, 31340 & 26108). This building is associated with an early trackway (PRN 31871). It appears from the location of the two plots that Gadlas and Bryn Gynog are the same building and there appears to be no entry for Bryn Gynog on the Listed Building database.

Brynglorian Farm and outbuildings are a Grade II Listed Building group (ID 3314) and the main farm houses a 1750 date plaque (PRN 12557, NPRN 16744 & 31339.) The listed building description is as follows *"Shown on Tithe Map of 1848 for parish of Gyffn but probably older than this date; plaque dated "1750" above left doorway. Southern range of two storeys with granary at first floor level, reached partly by external stair to loft door in South-east gable end; door with plaque inscribed "E G 1750" above it; window to each side. Stone rubble walls. Slate gabled roof. South-west elevation with buttress at Western end; ventilators to Western side of elevation; flight of stone stairs with brick capping rises to ledged loft door to granary with gable over. Two small brick ventilators to right hand. North-east elevation with two semi-elliptical and brick headed entries to former cartsheds at Eastern end. Various windows with small panes in upper parts and slatted or ledged portions below. At West end, just before cross-wing, a wide semi-elliptically headed archway to former cow shed. Western cross-wing in four portions, all with stone walls and slate roofs; at Southern end, a single storey wing. Secondly, a high and wide projecting gabled elevation to barn; this has pigeon holes in apex of gable and ventilator below; round-headed doorway with stone voussoirs in centre of elevation; brick single-storey wing to left hand. Thirdly, a single storey wing with door with wood lintel at left hand end and window at right hand end. Fourthly, a projecting gabled wing with wide segmental headed opening in South-east gable end, now mostly blocked with stone"*.

Bryn Corach is a late 19th century Grade II Listed Building (ID 3362, PRN 11969, NPRN 26092, 86309). It is described as a *"large villa built in the second half of the C19 overlooking Conwy and N Wales mountains. It is shown on the 1889 Ordnance Survey with a projection against the N (entrance) front that has since been taken down, and without the veranda on the E and S sides, which must therefore be later. The 1913 Ordnance Survey shows a conservatory on the S side of the main range. The house became a hotel in 1913, owned by the Co-operative and Communal Holidays Fellowship (now HF Holidays), founded by Thomas Arthur Leonard (1868-1948). In the early C20 a SW wing was added behind the W wing, which was also extended and later re-roofed. A detached wing was added in 1963"*. Also associated with Bryn Corach but listed separately are the garden terrace walls and turrets on N and E sides of Bryn Corach (ID 87426) and the gate piers and walls of former back drive to Bryn Corach (ID 3361). The walls and turrets are of the same building phase as the original villa and were designed to resemble the town walls (www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk).

Structures Recorded by the RCAHMW

Soar Methodist Chapel was built in 1905 in the vernacular style and is of gable entry type (NPRN 6850).

Siloh Methodist Chapel was built in 1901 by architect Thomas Parry of Colwyn Bay. It is constructed in the Romanesque style and is of the gable entry type (NPRN 6848).

5.5.1 Cartographic Evidence

Archive research was carried out at Conwy and Bangor University Archives and a number of relevant historic maps were identified which show the proposed development site. These sources range in date from 1776 – 1949 and show that the plot has remained relatively unchanged since at least 1776.

Map of Estate of Owen Holland 1776

An estate map of Owen Holland's lands in Conwy was sourced from Bangor archives (Bangor Archives MS 2383). This map records the plot as 10c and shows the river Gyffin at the south-western corner of the plot has been split to create a mill race which is associated with the mill at Gyffin. The mill was located to the east of the parish church and was later rebuilt by the Conwy Corporation Mill. GAT Report 562 establishes a Medieval origin for this mill and there is the possibility that the race is also of considerable antiquity and was reused as the mills along the river Gyffin underwent various phases of updating and rebuilding. The field boundaries of the site are preserved in the current site layout.

The map shows a trackway running along the eastern field boundary which originates in the village and runs through the church and across the neighbouring field. A series of wheel ruts in the approximate position of this trackway were observed during the walkover survey. This route only continues between the two field entrances and this may simply be the easiest route between the two openings rather than be the surviving earlier route way. Also marked on this estate map is the steep change in ground level which runs almost parallel with the western boundary of the site (delineated by the river Gyffin).

The accompanying schedule names the field as *Nant y Buccu*, with “nant” meaning stream or brook which is presumably simply because the plot is bounded by the River Gyffin. The “Buccu” element is a more difficult to interpret and the origin of this may be derived from the word “Bucc” which has been interpreted as being from Old English buck (deer) or boca (beech tree) although it must be noted that this word was not introduced into North Wales until 18th century. Alternatively “Bucc” could be used to refer to a male goat, which would give a typical descriptive Welsh name of a goat or deer field near the stream. The map schedule lists the field being used as pasture.

Tithe Map 1839

The 1839 Tithe Map shows that the field boundaries of the proposed plot are unchanged. The schedule names the field as Cae Uwen with “cae” meaning field or enclosure. Uwen has no direct translation and could represent a personal name and the name could translate to the Field of Unwen. Unwen is possibly a Welsh version of Unwin or an anglicised spelling of Iwan or Owen/Owain. The tithe schedule lists the tenants as Williams with the land being owned by the Erskine family.

Plan of Part of Bodlondeb Estate 1865

A plan produced for the sale of Pwllcrochan and Bodlondeb estates in 1865 once more shows the proposed plot boundaries as unchanged. Along the river edge there has been some development to the south-west of the site and the river has been modified to create a mill pool.

There is an incomplete dashed line which appears to correspond with the mill race shown on the Holland map, but on this source it does not continue as far as the mill. The mill pond by the mill is also drawn as a dashed line. The mill seems to have undergone a series of rebuilds during this period and it is possible that modifications were being undertaken when this map was produced although there does not appear to have been a change to the route when the Holland map is compared with the First Edition Ordnance Survey map and it may simply be a mapping error.

Ordnance Survey Maps 1887

The first Edition Ordnance survey (surveyed 1887, published 1888) shows that the field boundaries remain unchanged. The mill pond has gone out of use and has been replaced by a sluice and a weir. These modifications are both being used to split the river in order to create a separate water flow to the Gyffin Flour Mill.

Ordnance Survey Maps 1899

The first Edition Ordnance survey (surveyed 1899, published 1901) shows that the field boundaries remain unchanged. A mill dam is now marked which worked in association with the sluice and weir which and the northern river section is labelled as a mill race leading to the Gyffin Flour Mill. The mill building complex also appears to have been slightly enlarged in the time between the two map editions. The mill dam is in the same location as the mill pool marked on the 1865 Bodlondeb Estate Map.

Ordnance Survey Maps 1916 -1990

There are no changes to the plot marked throughout this period. The 1960 Ordnance Survey Map contains no mention of any of the features relating to the mill and it is therefore considered that the mill went out of use around this time.

Aerial Photographs (Search of Images Held by RCAHMW and Google Earth)

The RCAHMW were contacted who provided a series of nine of RAF and Ordnance Survey aerial images showing the site. These photographs were taken between 1946 and 1973 and although all showed the site clearly, with the steep slope down from the upper plateau and a flat area adjacent to the river clearly visible, there were no other features visible.

Google Earth was also examined which showed a strip of bare ground in the approximate position of the trackway marked on the 1776 Holland Estate Map. These marks were observed during the walkover survey. No other features were observed when examining this data.

3.1 Topography

The site is located along the eastern side of the B5106 (Henrhyd Road) and is bounded by this to the east and the river Gyffin to the north and west. It is within the village of Gyffin in the county of Conwy. The site is currently in use as grazing within an enclosed field boundary system, and the site is a flat plateau which drops away sharply down to the level of the river.

3.2 Geology

The bedrock geology at the site is recorded as “*Conwy Mudstones Formation - Mudstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 444 to 451 million years ago in the Ordovician Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow seas. These rocks were formed in shallow seas with mainly siliciclastic sediments (comprising of fragments or clasts of silicate minerals) deposited as mud, silt, sand and gravel*” (www.bgs.ac.uk).

The superficial geology of the site is recorded as “*Till, Devensian - Diamicton. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. These rocks were formed in cold periods with Ice Age glaciers scouring the landscape and depositing moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post glacial meltwaters* (www.bgs.ac.uk).

4.0 Scheme of Works - Methodology

It is proposed that the archaeological works be conducted in two sections and each is detailed separately below.

4.1 Desk Based Research

As part of the previous phase of works complete and coherent history of the site was compiled utilising material sourced from Conwy Archives and the Bangor University Archives. This allowed as comprehensive a history of the site as possible was compiled. A full map progression of the area was undertaken. Archive information was supplemented with information from local libraries and specialist interest websites & journals.

In order to identify the character of archaeological remains in the vicinity of the site a search of the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record was conducted examining an area within a 500m radius of the proposed works (the grid reference for the search was taken as the centre point of the development area). A more general search was conducted at a 1000m radius but as this search area included a portion of the historic town of Conwy (which contains a large number of historic buildings which were not of direct relevance to this study) the information was not discussed in detail. The RCAHMW database and aerial photographs of the site were also examined together with LiDAR data.

The works were carried out accordance with the CIfA Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA (Revised 2014)).

Further archival research will only be conducted in the event of a positive result of the evaluation trenching and will be undertaken should further information be required to place the site within its local, regional and national context.

4.2 Evaluation Trenching

Six – seven evaluation trenches each measuring 2m x 20m will be excavated within the proposed development area using a mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket. The trenching has been distributed so as to cover as wide an area of the proposed development area as possible. The proposed trench array is shown in figure 3.

All machine excavation will be supervised by an archaeologist from C.R Archaeology. The trenches will be excavated until an archaeological horizon or the bedrock/natural is reached. When it is felt that the natural has been reached the machine will be used to excavate a sondage into the deposit to confirm that it has not been redeposited and that the material is the natural.

In the event of modern hard standing being uncovered a sondage will be machine excavated to determine the depth of this deposit. If safe to do so the modern deposit will be removed to assess the survival of underlying deposits. If the deposit is of a considerable depth it will not be removed and the trench will be excavated to this level to determine the extent of the modern disturbance.

Any archaeological features, structures or remains identified in the course of the evaluation will be trowel cleaned by hand. Investigation of such features, structures or deposits will be sufficient to determine their character, date, significance and quality. Excavation will generally involve the removal of 50% of pits/posthole fills and 25% of the fills of ditches/large linear features. Should it be deemed necessary to understand the archaeological remains uncovered trenches will be extended. This will be subject to prior agreed with GAPS and the client.

If features yield suitable material for dating/environmental processing then samples will be taken for processing off site. The size of these samples will depend on the size of the feature but for smaller features a sample of up to 95% will be taken. For larger features a sample of up to 40 litres will be taken. In the event of a significant discovery GAPS will be informed of the discovery and a mitigation strategy agreed before works will progress.

The works will be carried out in accordance with the CIfA Standard and Guidance documents for Archaeological Field Evaluation (1994 Revised 2008 & 2014).

4.2.1 Recording

The record forms at C.R Archaeology are based on the English Heritage system and full written, graphic and photographic records will be made in accordance with the English Heritage *Field Recording Manual*. Sample forms can be provided on request. The written record shall comprise completed *pro-forma* record sheets.

Plans, sections and elevations will be produced on gridded, archive standard stable polyester film at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate. Representative measured sections will be prepared as appropriate showing the sequence and depths of deposits. A temporary benchmark (TBM) will be established on the site and where possible plans, elevations and sections will contain grid and level information relative to OS data. All drawings will be numbered and listed in a drawing register, these drawing numbers being cross-referenced to written site records. A 'harris matrix' diagram will be constructed for the excavated area.

A high-resolution 13mp Sony Alpha digital camera will be used to create a photographic record of the site. This will be comprised of photographs of archaeological features and appropriate groups of features and structures. Included in each photograph will be an appropriate scale, north arrow and a record board detailing the site name, number and context number. General photographs will also be taken in the event of a negative result.

All photographic records will be indexed and cross-referenced to written site records. Details concerning subject and direction of view will be maintained in a photographic register, indexed by frame number. Images from photography will be stored in a loss-less digital format in this case '*.TIF'.

4.2.2 Additional Mitigation/Contingency Measures

In the event of a significant archaeological discovery being made during the excavation C.R Archaeology will immediately inform both the client and the development control archaeologists Jenny Emmett. Consultation will take place between C.R Archaeology, GAPS and the client with regards to the most suitable course of action.

In the event that human remains are encountered site work will cease with immediate effect. The coroner, client and monitoring body will be informed immediately. The company will abide by the requirements of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. Any arrangements regarding the discovery of human remains will be at the discretion of HM Coroner whose instruction/permission will be sought. All human remains are to be preserved *in situ*, covered and protected. They will only be removed in exceptional circumstances and with the appropriate Ministry of Justice licence, environmental health regulations, Coroner's permission and, if appropriate, in compliance with the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981 or other local Act, with adequate security provided in such cases.

Any artefacts recovered that fall within the scope of the Treasure Act 1996 will be reported to the landowner, GAPS and to HM Coroner.

4.2.3 Recovery, Processing and Curation of Artefactual Material

All recovered artefactual material will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored according to *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IfA 2008) and *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 2001). The aim will be to create a stable, ordered, well-documented, accessible material archive forming a resource for current and future research (IfA 2008).

All artefactual material will be bagged and labelled with the site code and context number prior to their removal from site. The archive reference number will be clearly marked on all finds. Each assemblage will be examined according to typological or chronological criteria and conservation needs identified. An assessment report of all post-medieval material will be produced by Matthew Jones and further specialists will be appointed as required. A list of specialists has been submitted to GAPS and the relevant expertise will be sought. Any specialist conservation necessary will be undertaken by Cardiff Conservation Services, Cardiff University. This will be conducted in accordance with guidelines issued by the Institute for Conservation.

Following analysis all archaeological material recovered will be deposited in Llandudno Museum. Processed assemblages will be boxed according to issued guidelines and a register of contents compiled prior to deposition. The works will be carried out in accordance with The Institute for Archaeologists: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Revised 2008).

4.2.4 Archive Compilation

All records created during the fieldwork will be checked for consistency and accuracy and will form part of the *Primary Site Archive (P1)* (EH 2006). The archive will contain all data collected, including records and other specialist materials. It will be ordered, indexed, adequately documented, internally consistent, secure, quantified, conforming to standards required by the archive repository and signposted appropriately to ensure future use in research, as detailed in the English Heritage *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) methodology.

The archive will be assembled in accordance with the guidelines published in, *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums & Galleries Commission 1994), *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990) and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF 2007).

All materials contained within the *Primary Site Archive (P1)* that are subsequently identified by the *Assessment Report (P2)* as appropriate for analysis will be processed by suitable specialists and the resultant *Research Archive (P3)* will be checked and ordered according to *MoRPHE* criteria. Any archive/artefactual material created/discovered during this archaeological project will be deposited at Llandudno Museum. Archive material will be deposited in accordance with the museum's terms and conditions for archive deposition.

4.3 Timetable for Proposed Works

It is envisaged that the evaluation trenching will be undertaken within the next four weeks and an estimated time frame of 5-10 days has been allotted. Further time has been allotted for archive research, report compilation and site archiving.

4.4 Staffing

The project will be managed by Catherine Rees MCIfA, BA (Archaeology), MA (Archaeology) Postgraduate Diploma (Historic Environment Conservation) & Matthew Jones (BA (Archaeology), MA (Archaeology)). The fieldwork will be conducted by Matthew Jones (C.R Archaeology) with additional suitably qualified field staff brought in as necessary.

All staff will have a skill set equivalent to the IfA AIfA/MIFA level. C.Vs for all staff employed on the project can be provided on request. All projects are carried out in accordance with IfA *Standard and Guidance* documents.

4.5 Monitoring

The project will be subject to monitoring by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services. A projected time-scale and copy of the risk assessment can be provided on request to the monitoring body prior to the commencement of works.

4.6 Health and Safety

A risk assessment will be conducted prior to the commencement of works and site staff will be familiarised with its contents. A first aid kit will be located in the site vehicle.

All staff will be issued with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for the site work. Initially this is anticipated to consist of:

- Hi-visibility vests (EN471)
- Mobile Telephone (to be kept in site vehicle)
- Suitable Walking Boots & Waterproofs

Any further PPE required will be provided by C.R Archaeology

C.R Archaeology staff will also comply with any Health and Safety Policy or specific on-site instructions provided by the client or their appointed Principal contractor or H&S coordinator.

4.7 The Report

The report will clearly and accurately incorporate information gained from the programme of archaeological works. It will present the documentary evidence gathered in such a way as to create a clear and coherent record. This will include illustrations of any cartographic/pictorial sources. The report will contain a site plan showing the locations of any photographs taken.

The report will include:

- A copy of the agreed specification
- A location plan
- A plan showing the locations of evaluation trenches
- All identified features and significant finds plotted on an appropriately scaled site plan
- Full dimensional and descriptive detail of all identified finds and features
- A full bibliography of sources consulted
- An archive compact disc

It is intended that this report will inform decisions as to the necessity and/or nature of any further archaeological mitigation strategies which may be required.

A copy of the report in Adobe PDF format will be sent to the appropriate monitoring archaeologist for approval before formal submission. A bound paper copy and PDF digital copy of the report will be submitted to GAPS as part of the formal submission. A digital Adobe PDF version and a bound paper copy of the final report and will be lodged with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record within six months of completion of fieldwork.

4.7.1 Copyright

C.R Archaeology and sub-contractors shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988

with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides a licence to the client and the local authority for the use of the report by the client and the local authority in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project.

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www.data.gov.uk/data/map-preview
www.google.co.uk/maps
www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk
www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk
www.lle.wales.gov.uk

Archives**Bangor Archives**

MS 2383 Map of Estates the property of Owen Holland, Esquire in the several parishes of Conway, Gyffin, Dwygyfylchi, Llangelynin and Caerhun. Drawn by A. Bowdler, 1776.

Conwy Archives

CSC37/1 PwyllyCrochan Estate Sale

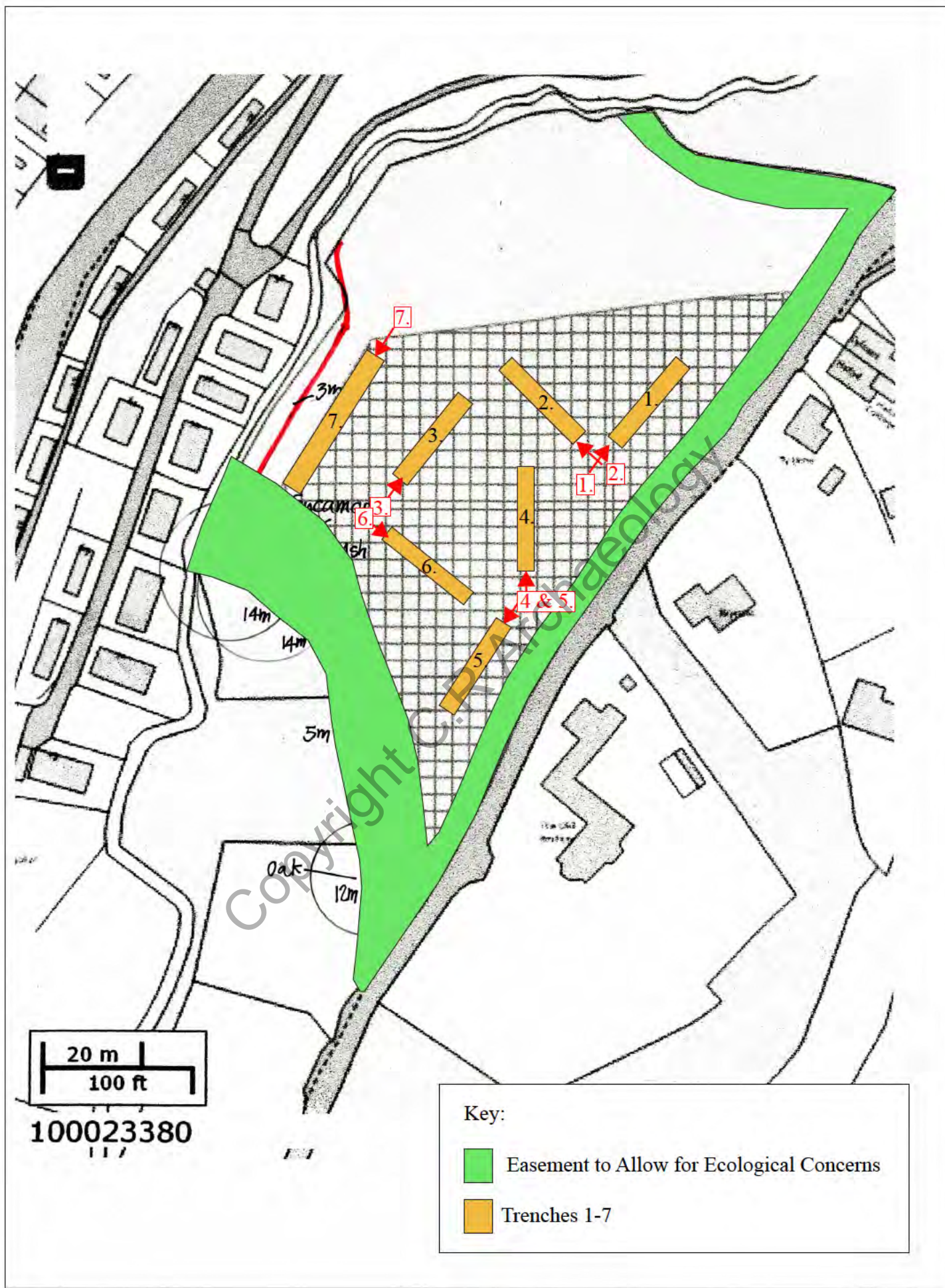
RCAHMW Aerial Photographs

5243 3G/TUD/UK/33 Part III 16 Jan 46
0104 F2153RAF/2196 14 June 57
0105 F2153RAF/2196 14 June 57
0176 F2153RAF/2196 14 June 57
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0178 F2153RAF/2196 14 June 57
71-218 Ordnance Survey Undated
70 137 Ordnance Survey 19 May 1970
73 050 WILD 704 6" 2550' 28 March 1973

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Appendix B.
Location and Direction of Photographic Plates

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Appendix B. Location and Direction of Photographic Plates