

Results of Archaeological Works at Bryn Pydew, Pydew, Conwy

NGR SH 81857 79649



Report Number CR154-2018



C.R Archaeology

Prepared by C. Rees & M. Jones
On Behalf of Mr. John Hughes

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**Results of Archaeological Works at
Bryn Pydew, Pydew, Conwy**

Planning Reference Number:

DC/0/43983

National Grid Reference:

SH 81857 79649

Client:

Mr. John Hughes

Report Authors:

Catherine Rees & Matthew Jones

Report Number:

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1.0 Introduction

C.R Archaeology were instructed by Mr. John Hughes to conduct archaeological works at the above site in compliance with planning conditions placed on the development (Planning Reference: DC/0/43983).

A specification was written following a telephone and email conversation with Development Control Archaeologist Jenny Emmett of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning as a methodology for an Archaeological Watching Brief. This document is included as Appendix A.

The development site is situated in a rural setting in Pydew, Conwy (Figure 1). Planning permission has been granted to change the use of adjoining land to create an extension to the existing Tan y Bryn Caravan Park. Works are for the siting of 11 additional holiday units with associated access, services, hardstanding and soakaway (Appendix B).

There have been few archaeological discoveries in the vicinity of the site, although this is as likely to simply be a reflection of the lack of investigation/development in the area as representing the low archaeological potential of the area.

Due to the relatively shallow soil depths the site was stripped to the underlying natural. During the works a single, undated pit was uncovered and excavated.

2.0 Project Aims

This scheme of works aimed to monitor groundworks at the site in order to assess the survival, character and date of any archaeological remains and to excavate/record any archaeological remains uncovered.

It fulfilled the mitigation criteria for undertaking an Archaeological Watching Brief as specified in the CIfA Standard and Guidance document (2014).

3.0 Scheme of Works – Methodology

The methodologies employed conformed to The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014).

3.1 Desk Based Research

A history of the site was compiled utilising information sourced from Gwynedd Record Office and the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record Office. A map progression was undertaken along with a search of tithe records.

The Gwynedd Historic Environment Record was consulted and a search radius of 1000m was examined.

These works were carried out in accordance with the CIfA Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (CIfA 2014).

This material forms the historical background for the full archaeological report. The report includes the results of the Archaeological Watching Brief.

3.2 Archaeological Watching Brief

The watching brief monitored all groundworks undertaken on the site. This included all topsoil and subsoil stripping and the excavation of an access roads, foundations, soakaways and service trenches.

A C.R Archaeology staff member was present during the machine excavation of all groundworks. This work was undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. No archaeological remains were encountered within the development area and the site footprint was stripped down to the underlying natural.

C.R Archaeology notified GAPS as the date of the commencement of works. A single, small pit was uncovered and a site visit was not deemed to be necessary.

Fieldwork was conducted and managed by Matthew Jones (MA) of C.R Archaeology.

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*. The written record comprises completed *pro-forma* record sheets.

A high-resolution 14.2mp Sony Alpha digital camera was used to create a photographic record of the site. General photographs were taken due to the negative result of the works.

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 at the site.

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* (CIfA 2008, revised 2014) 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 (CIfA 2008, revised 2014).

All artefactual material was bagged and labelled with the site code and context number prior to their removal from site.

The assemblage was examined according to typological or chronological criteria and conservation needs identified. An assessment report of post-medieval material was produced by Matthew Jones.

No specialist conservation work was necessary.

A single eighteenth century bronze coin was recovered during the works. This coin has been recoded and the client has requested the return of the coin following the completion of works.

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. 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).

As no artefacts were retained, the paper/digital archive will be deposited at the RCAHMW. Archive material will be deposited in accordance with the RCAHMW's terms and conditions for archive deposition.

3.3 Timetable for Proposed Works

Groundworks commenced on December 18th 2017 and were concluded on January 1st 2018. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services were informed of the exact site days to allow monitoring of works.

3.4 Staffing

The project was managed by Matthew Jones (BA (Archaeology), MA (Archaeology)). 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. The monitor was given prior notice of the commencement of the fieldwork.

They were notified in writing (via email) of the commencement dates for archaeological site work and will be updated with the results of all works conducted as watching brief elements.

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. This consisted of:

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

All staff have passed a CITB health and safety test at operative level and will carry a Construction Related Organisation (CRO) White Card for Archaeological Technician (Code 5363).

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 photographs taken.

The report includes:

- A copy of the design brief and agreed specification
- A location plan
- A full bibliography of sources consulted
- An archive compact disc

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 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 the project.

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 Specification.

4.0 Geological and Topographical Background

4.1 Topography

The development site is situated in a rural setting in Pydew, Conwy. It is currently in agricultural use as unimproved grazing.

4.2 Geology

The bedrock is recorded as “*Clwyd Limestone Group - Limestone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 329 to 347 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow carbonate seas. These sedimentary rocks are shallow-marine in origin. They are biogenic and detrital, generally comprising carbonate material (coral, shell fragments), forming beds and locally reefs*” (www.mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html). No superficial deposits are recorded.

5.0 Historical Background

The site is located within the Creuddyn and Arllechwedd Landscape Character Area – specifically Area 2021 Bryn Pydew.

The historic background and landscape characteristics are described as: “*This east-west limestone ridge includes the houses Marl and Bodysgallen, and a letter small nucleated settlement on its summit. It is characterised by winding lanes and small fields, and there has been some quarrying.*”

Key historic landscape characteristics: small, irregular nineteenth century enclosures and settlement, winding lanes, hillside quarries, Bodysgallen gardens.

Bryn Pydew is shown on the tithe map as a distinctive area of relatively small, irregular enclosures each with its individual house set around winding lanes within the heart of an area of common. This pattern underlies the current appearance of the landscape of this area, although all the surrounding land is now enclosed. The fields, which are now mainly down to pasture (horses rather than sheep), are characteristically bounded by hedges (some with trees), although there are some coursed limestone walls. There are areas of old woodland, especially on the north-western slopes.

The settlement pattern is chiefly nineteenth century cottages, with some nucleation around the central village green where there is a chapel among the houses, although no shop or other services. Modern in-filling has distorted the original pattern of scattered cottages, and altered much of the vernacular appearance of the area.

There are no known sites of relict archaeological interest in the area.

There are a number of quarries dotted along the sides of the limestone ridge, many overgrown but still significant features. Their historical significance lies in the fact that they provided stone for Telford's bridge across the Conwy.

The pattern of winding lanes and footpaths appears to follow that established by the mid-nineteenth century: there are no recent roads or realignments. There is a single World War II pillbox in the area, looking down the Conwy Valley.

The grade I register park and garden of Bodysgallen (with exceptional terraced gardens, chiefly eighteenth and nineteenth century with an earlier core, remarked on Pennant) falls within the area, as does the significant post-medieval house and land of Marl. The obelisk on Bodysgallen land is a significant landscape marker” (GAT 1999).

5.1 Historic Environment Record Searches

A search of the Gwynedd HER was conducted for both a 500m and 1000m radius.

There are six entries recorded within a 500m search radius, which increases to twenty when the search area is extended to 1000m. Of these records one entry is of Prehistoric date, two of Roman date, one Early Medieval, eleven of Post Medieval date and one of modern date. There is also an entry for a site of multiperiod date, and three of unknown date.

5.1.1 Entries of Multiperiod Date

There is one site of multiperiod date. PRN 15805 is the Bryn Pydew Landscape Area. It is detailed above.

5.1.2 Entries of Prehistoric Date

There is one entry of Prehistoric date. It is located within 500m of the proposed development area. PRN 7889 is the find spot of a Middle Bronze Age palstave axe of Acton Park type. It is noted as having been found in very good condition.

5.1.3 Entries of Roman Date

The no entries of Roman date located within the 500m search radius of the development site. When the area was extended to 1000m it returned two records. PRN 7891 is the find spot of a fragment of a small enamelled brooch. PRN 2470 is the find spot of 2 Roman coins which were found when grubbing up a tree near Llangwstenin Church. The two coins are described as being in good preservation with the inscription “IMP CONSTANTINVS PALIC” on one coin and “FLVAI CONSTANTINVS NO BC”.

5.1.4 Entries of Medieval Date

There are no entries of Medieval date located within the 500m search radius of the development sites. When the area was extended to 1000m it returned a single record of Early Medieval date. PRN 6849 records a Bronze bell which was found at Llangwstenin Church. It is held in Powysland Museum, Welshpool. Llangwstenin church itself is also recorded within PRN 7019 as being of Medieval origin although it was demolished and rebuilt in 1843. It is a Grade II Listed Building (Cadw ID 5788).

5.1.5 Entries of Post Medieval Date

There are four entries of Post Medieval date located within the 500m search area, which rises to eleven when the search area is extended to 1000m. Of these eleven entries there are seven Listed Buildings (six entries):

PRN 12170 – Gloddaeth Lane, store cottage (Cadw ID 5792 Grade II Listed)

PRN 11400 – Pen-y-bont Rd - Pen-y-Bont Ucha & Pen-y-Bont Isa (Cadw ID 3474 & 25410 Grade II Listed)

PRN 11405 – Pen-y-bryn Cottage, Llandudno (Cadw ID 3386 Grade II Listed)

There does however seem to be a data error and although PRN 11912 - Baron Hill, Llandudno, PRN 12134 - Glanllyn, Skerryvore Road and PRN 11804 – Glanwydden windmill are all recorded as Grade II Listed structures this does not correspond with the Cadw Listed Building data (www.cadw.gov.wales/historic-environment/records/v1/cof-cymru/?lang=en).

The records for the Post Medieval period are predominantly domestic (six entries), with four unassigned entries for structures identified on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping. The remaining entry is for an industrial site - a corn mill which has since been converted into a dwelling.

5.1.6 Entries of Modern Date

PRN 7019 relates to Llangwstenin church. As mentioned above, the church is of Medieval origin but was demolished and rebuilt in 1843. It is a Grade II Listed Building (Cadw ID 5788).

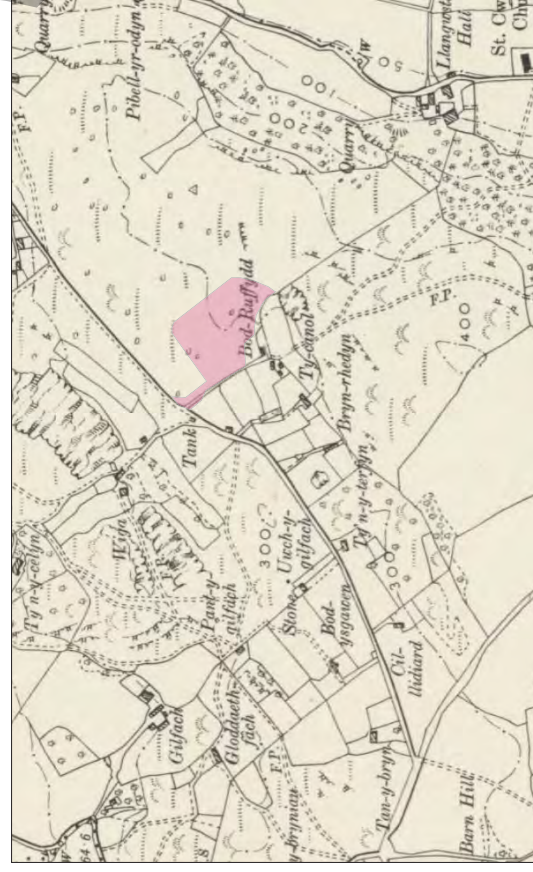
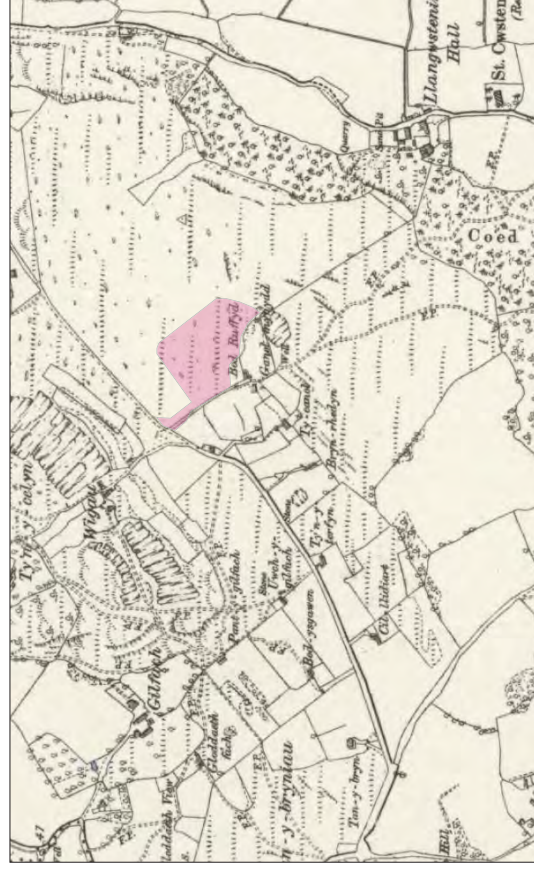
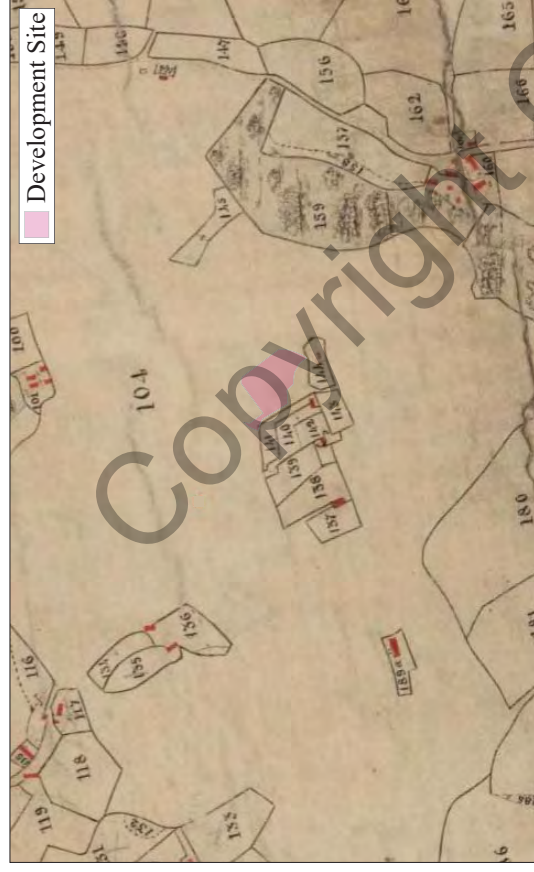
5.1.7 Entries of Unknown Date

There is a single entry of unknown date within the 500m search radius for the site. PRN 34608 records a place name which may refer to a kiln site. A building is present but not labelled on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map. It is labelled 'Pibell-yr-odyn' on 2nd and 3rd editions. There are two further entries of an unknown date within the 1000m search radius. Both PRN 4453 and 4454 refer to a mill standing on a possible barrow, but both are noted as having no evidence to support this claim.

5.1.8 Cartographic Evidence (Figures 2 – 5)

Visits were made to Conwy and Bangor University Archives, but no relevant pre-tithe cartographic sources could be located. The 1841 Tithe Map of the area (figure 2) shows the development site as an element within a larger unenclosed area of grazing.

Figures 3 – 5 show that a degree of enclosure outside the development area has been undertaken by the time of the surveying for the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map in 1875-1888 (figure 3), but that the development area remains part of a much larger area of grassland. The key for the map shows the area is “*rocky heathy pasture*”. This situation continues to be observed on the historic maps until 1946 (figures 4 – 5), and this layout was continued until the commencement of the works at the site.



6.0 Results of Archaeological Works (Plates 1 – 8 & Appendix C)

The entire development footprint was stripped to the underlying natural. This was a maximum depth of 0.28m, and in areas which covered limestone outcrops the turf often lay directly over the natural. The turf/topsoil (01) was a mid-brown silty clay, which directly overlay the natural (and the fill of feature [04]).

The natural varied across the site and was predominantly frost-shattered limestone bedrock (02). There was some banding of yellow/orange clay to the southeast of the site and there is a clay plateau between the rocky outcrops in this area.

A single undated oval pit (04) was identified and excavated during the site works (plates 7 – 8). It was cut into the band of clay natural and measured 0.83m by 0.70m. It survived to a maximum depth of 0.17m and had a sharp break of slope at the top, concave sides and a flat base. The feature contained a single grey-brown silt-clay fill which had charcoal flake inclusions (context (05)). No artefactual material was recovered from this feature.

6.1 Finds

A single stray coin was recovered from the topsoil (01) during the works. The coin was a second issue George III copper two-pence or penny. These coins were first issued in 1797 but appear to have been a short-lived design, with the third issue design brought out in 1799. This coin was heavily worn, but the distinctive cart wheel design and thick raised edge were still visible (Skingley 2007: 401 – 402).

7.0 Conclusion

The entire development footprint was stripped to the underlying natural during the works. A single, undated pit was uncovered and excavated, and a stray find of a 1797 George III coin was made.

8.0 Bibliography

AAF. 2007. *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*

English Heritage. 2006. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE)*

Skingley, P (ed). 2007. *Coins of England & The United Kingdom: 42nd Edition Standard Catalogue of British Coins*. London. Spink & Son Ltd

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Code of Conduct*

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The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief*

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*



Plate 1. Pre-Excavation View of Development Site



Plate 2. Pre-Excavation View of Development Site



Plate 3. Post-Excavation View of Development Site



Plate 4. Post-Excavation View of Development Site



Plate 5. Sample Stripped Area Showing Typical Geology



Plate 6. Area of Limestone Bedrock Uncovered During Stripping of Site



Plate 7. Half Section Through Undated Pit



Plate 8. Post-Excavation Shot of Undated Pit

Walker, K.1990. *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*,
United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) Archaeology Section

Watkinson, D. & Neal, V. 2001. *First Aid for Finds*. London. United Kingdom Institute for
Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works

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www.cynefin.archiveswales.org.uk/en/tithe-maps

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

www.maps.nls.uk

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Appendix A.

Specification for Archaeological Works

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**Specification for Archaeological Works at
Bryn Pydew, Pydew, Conwy**

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Prepared by C. Rees
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Illustrations

Figure 1. Site Location Map

Appendices

Appendix A. Proposed Works

1.0 Introduction

C.R Archaeology have been instructed by Mr. John Hughes to conduct archaeological works at the above site in compliance with planning conditions placed on the development (Planning Reference: DC/0/43983).

This specification has been written following a telephone conversation with Development Control Archaeologist Jenny Emmett of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning as a methodology for an Archaeological Watching Brief.

The development site is situated in a rural setting in Pydew, Conwy (Figure 1). Planning permission has been granted to change the use of adjoining land to create an extension to the existing Tan y Bryn Caravan Park. Works are for the siting of 11 additional holiday units with associated access, services, hardstanding and soakaway (Appendix A).

There have been few archaeological discoveries in the vicinity of the site, although this is as likely to simply be a reflection of the lack of investigation/development in the area as representing the low archaeological potential of the area.

This document details the methodology for an archaeological watching brief which is to be conducted on all groundworks associated with the proposed project.

2.0 Project Aims

This scheme of works aims to monitor groundworks at the site in order to assess the survival, character and date of any archaeological remains and to excavate/record any archaeological remains uncovered.

It aims to fulfil the mitigation criteria for undertaking an Archaeological Watching Brief as specified in the CIfA Standard and Guidance document (2014).

3.0 Historical Background

The following section is, through necessity, brief and is intended to merely place the site in context. A more detailed history of the site will form an element in the proposed works and will concentrate more specifically on the site itself.

The site is located within the Creuddyn and Arllechwedd Landscape Character Area – specifically Area 2021 Bryn Pydew.

The historic background and landscape characteristics are described as:

“This east-west limestone ridge includes the houses Marl and Bodysgallen, and a letter small nucleated settlement on its summit. It is characterised by winding lanes and small fields, and there has been some quarrying.

Key historic landscape characteristics: small, irregular nineteenth century enclosures and settlement, winding lanes, hillside quarries, Bodysgallen gardens.

Bryn Pydew is shown on the tithe map as a distinctive area of relatively small, irregular enclosures each with its individual house set around winding lanes within the heart of an area of common. This pattern underlies the current appearance of the landscape of this area, although all the surrounding land is now enclosed. The fields, which are now mainly down to pasture (horses rather than sheep), are characteristically bounded by hedges (some with trees), although there are some coursed limestone walls. There are areas of old woodland, especially on the north-western slopes.

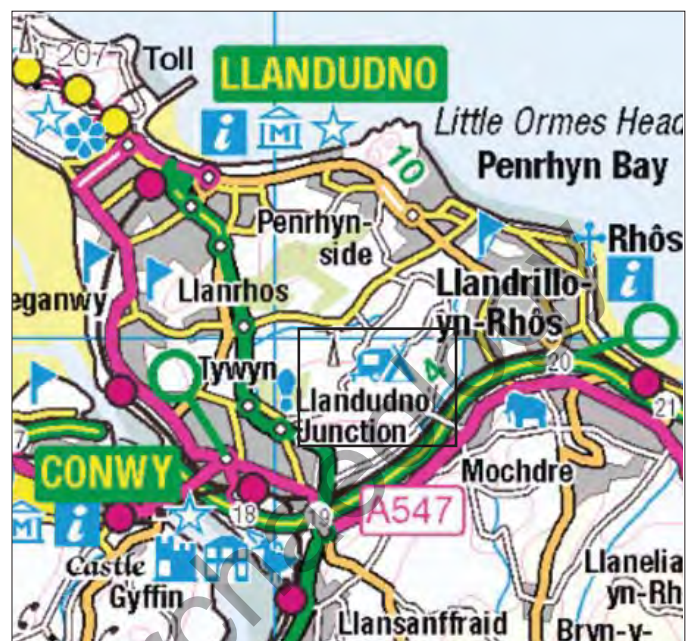
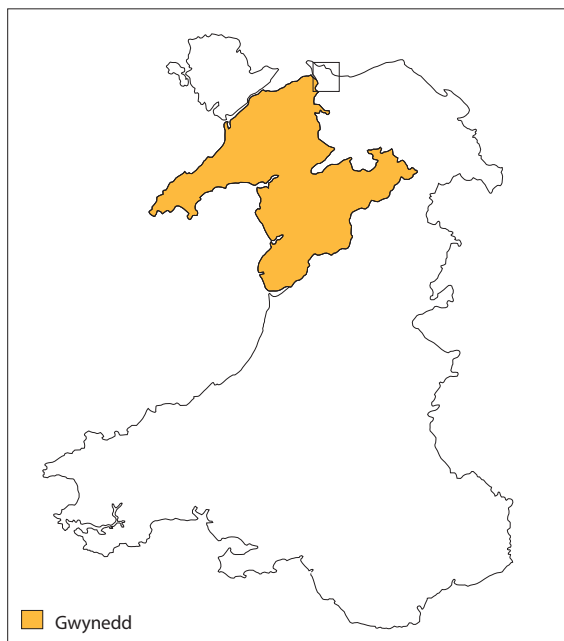


Figure 1. Site Location Map - Source: OS Open Data
(Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2017)

The settlement pattern is chiefly nineteenth century cottages, with some nucleation around the central village green where there is a chapel among the houses, although no shop or other services. Modern in-filling has distorted the original pattern of scattered cottages, and altered much of the vernacular appearance of the area.

There are no known sites of relict archaeological interest in the area.

There are a number of quarries dotted along the sides of the limestone ridge, many overgrown but still significant features. Their historical significance lies in the fact that they provided stone for Telford's bridge across the Conwy.

The pattern of winding lanes and footpaths appears to follow that established by the mid-nineteenth century: there are no recent roads or realignments. There is a single World War II pillbox in the area, looking down the Conwy Valley.

The grade I register park and garden of Bodysgallen (with exceptional terraced gardens, chiefly eighteenth and nineteenth century with an earlier core, remarked on Pennant) falls within the area, as does the significant post-medieval house and land of Marl. The obelisk on Bodysgallen land is a significant landscape marker” (GAT 1999).

3.1 Topography

The development site is situated in a rural setting in Pydew, Conwy. It is currently in agricultural use as unimproved grazing.

3.2 Geology

The bedrock is recorded as “Clwyd Limestone Group - Limestone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 329 to 347 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow carbonate seas. These sedimentary rocks are shallow-marine in origin. They are biogenic and detrital, generally comprising carbonate material (coral, shell fragments), forming beds and locally reefs” (www.mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

No superficial deposits are recorded.

4.0 Scheme of Works – Methodology

The methodologies employed will conform to The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014).

4.1 Desk Based Research

A history of the site will be compiled utilising information sourced from Conwy Archives and the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record Office. A full map progression will be undertaken along with a search of tithe records.

The Gwynedd Historic Environment Record will be consulted and a search radius of 500m will be examined.

These works will be carried out in accordance with the CIfA Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (CIfA 2014).

This material will form the historical background for a full archaeological report. The report will include the results of the Archaeological Watching Brief.

4.2 Archaeological Watching Brief

This watching brief will monitor all groundworks undertaken on the site. This will include all topsoil and subsoil stripping and the excavation of access roads, hard standing for caravans, soakaways and any service trenches.

A C.R Archaeology staff member will be present during the machine excavation of all groundworks. This work will be undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. If archaeological remains are encountered then machine excavation will cease at this level until it is clear in plan that the full extent of any features have been uncovered within the development area. If the features extend beyond the limits of the development, and it is felt to be beneficial to extend the width of the strip, where possible an additional area of up to 1m on either side of the feature will be exposed. If this does not prove sufficient it may then be necessary to follow the procedures for Additional Mitigation/Contingency Measures.

C.R Archaeology will notify GAPS as the date of the commencement of works and if any significant archaeological features are uncovered. A site visit will be arranged if necessary to allow for the inspection of works.

All archaeological remains/potential archaeological remains identified during the stripping of the site will be marked using spray paint and cordoned off to allow excavation by C.R Archaeology staff. Any archaeological features, structures or remains will be trowel cleaned by hand. Investigation of such features, structures or deposits will be sufficient to determine their character, date, significance and quality. 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.

Fieldwork is to be conducted and managed by Matthew Jones (MA) of C.R Archaeology. Additional staff can be brought in as required and all staff members will have experience equivalent to AIfA level and cv's can be provided on request.

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 plans, elevations and sections will contain grid and level information which where possible will be calculated 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 created.

A high-resolution 14.2mp 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 and north arrow. 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 archaeologist. Consultation will take place between C.R Archaeology, GAPS and the client with regards to the most suitable course of action.

In the unlikely 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* (CIfA 2014) 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 (CIfA 2014).

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 will be prepared prior to the post-excavation phase of works.

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 it is hoped that the material will be deposited in Llandudno Museum. However, the client reserves the right to retain ownership of said artefacts. 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 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Revised 2014).

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.

Should archaeological material be recovered it is hoped any archive/artefactual material created/discovered during this archaeological project will be deposited in Llandudno Museum. Should no artefacts be recovered then the paper/digital archive will be deposited at the RCAHMW. This will also be the case should the client retain the artefact assemblage from the site. 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 groundworks will commence within the next 3-4 weeks and will be carried out on a day rate basis and staff will attend site as necessary. Additional time will be allotted as necessary for archive research, report compilation and site archiving. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services will be informed of the exact site days to allow monitoring of works.

4.4 Staffing

The project will be managed by Matthew Jones (BA (Archaeology), MA (Archaeology)). All staff will have a skill set equivalent to the CfA CAIfA level. C.Vs for all staff employed on the project can be provided on request. All projects are carried out in accordance with CfA *Standard and Guidance* documents.

4.5 Monitoring

The project will be subject to monitoring by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services. The monitor will be given prior notice of the commencement of the fieldwork. 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.

They will be notified in writing (via email) of the commencement dates for archaeological site work and will be updated with the results of all works conducted as watching brief elements. This will be initially as a telephone call & email with attached JPEG photographs and if/when required further interim reports will be compiled.

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:

- 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

All staff will have passed at least a CITB health and safety test at least operative level and will carry a Construction Related Organisation (CRO) White Card for Archaeological Technician (Code 5363) or a Site Visitor card.

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. The report will contain a site plan showing the locations of photographs taken.

As a minimum the report will include:

- A copy of the design brief and agreed specification
- A location plan
- 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

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 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 the project.

In the event of a positive result of site works a short article will be submitted to the Archaeology in Wales Journal.

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 Specification.

5.0 Bibliography

AAF. 2007. *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*

English Heritage. 2006. *Management Of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE)*

GAT. 1999. *Historic Landscape Characterisation – Creuddyn & Arllechwedd Historic Landscape Character Areas*. Report 318 (Written by Dr D Gwyn and D. Thompson)

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Code of Conduct*

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief*

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*

Walker, K.1990. *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) Archaeology Section

Watkinson, D. & Neal, V. 2001. *First Aid for Finds*. London. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works

Websites (All websites were consulted on 07/09/2016)

www.heneb.co.uk/hlc/arfon/arfon54.html

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

Appendix B.

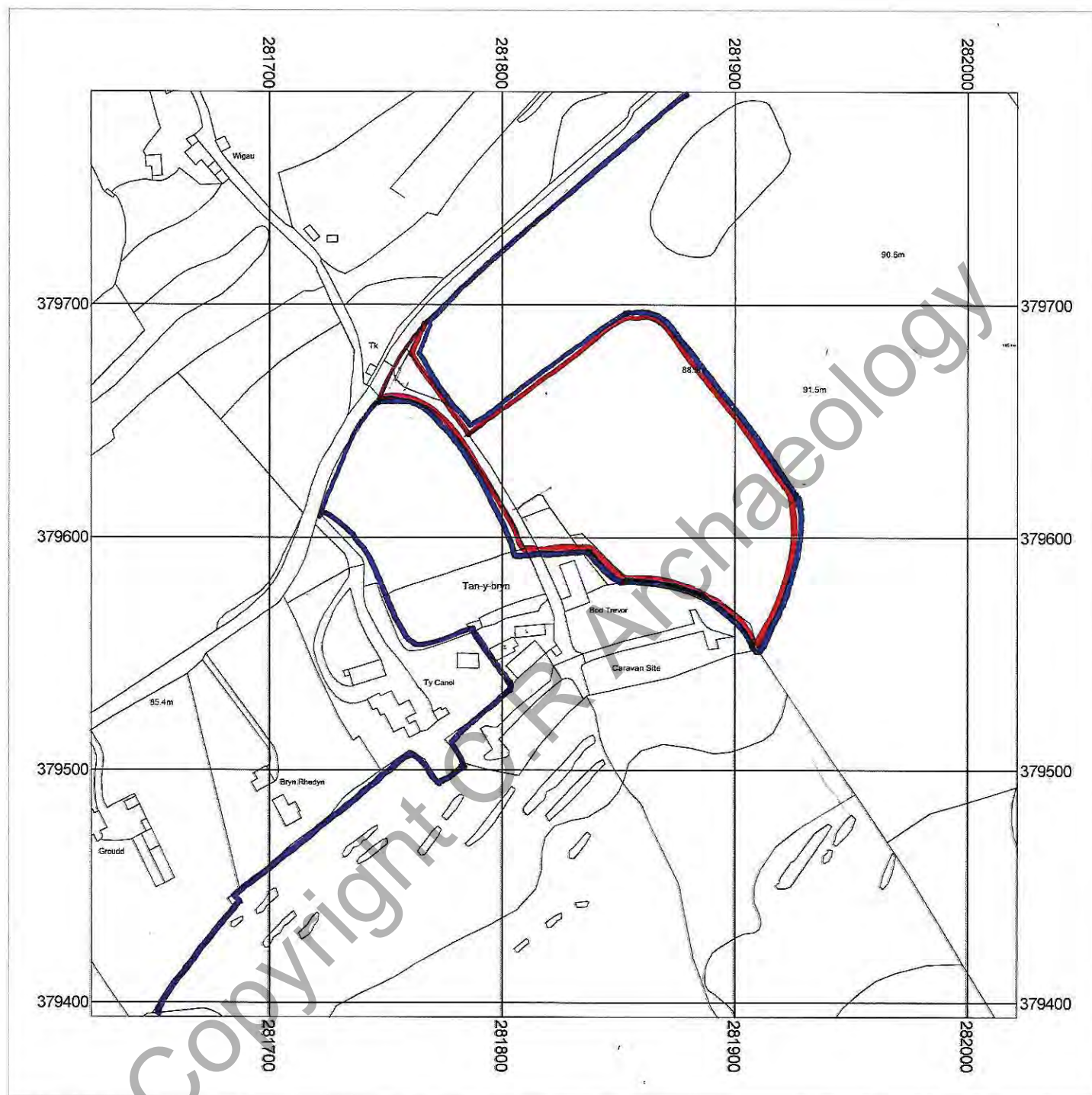
Proposed Development Plans

Copyright C.R Archaeology

DRAWING: PJH/22/2016/01

NATIONAL
MAP CENTRE

OS Plan B&W



Metres
0 10 20 40 60 80 100
Scale: 1:2500



LOCATION PLAN

EXTENSION TO TAN
Y BRYN CARAVAN PARK
BRYN PYDEW ROAD, BRYN
PYDEW.

Supplied by: Conwy County Borough
License number: 100031961
Produced: 23/09/2016
Serial number: 1738572

Plot centre co-ordinates: 281822,379593
Download file: Print.zip
Project name: Tan y Bryn 2500

TAN Y BRYN CARAVAN PARK

PROPOSED EXTENSION LANDSCAPING SCHEME

PLAN TO BE READ IN
CONJUNCTION WITH
LANDSCAPING PROPOSALS
NOTES

EXISTING MATURE TREES	
PROPOSED PLANTING AREAS	

Biodiversity Enhancement
100 metres of hedgerow established
of native species:
Hawthorn, wild privet, hazel, dog
rose (10% of total planting)
Crab apple, holly, field maple (50%
of total planting - Plant double row
of 400mm spacing, split planting in
pattern of 8.200m space between
rows. Planted with stockproof fence.



SCALE: 1:500
AT A3

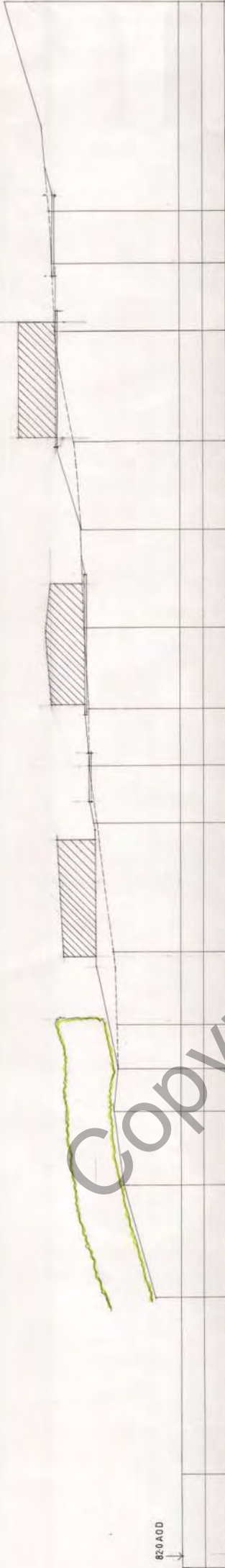
DRAWING REF: PTH/22/2016/04.

Biodiversity Enhancement
Stock Excluded from
this Area

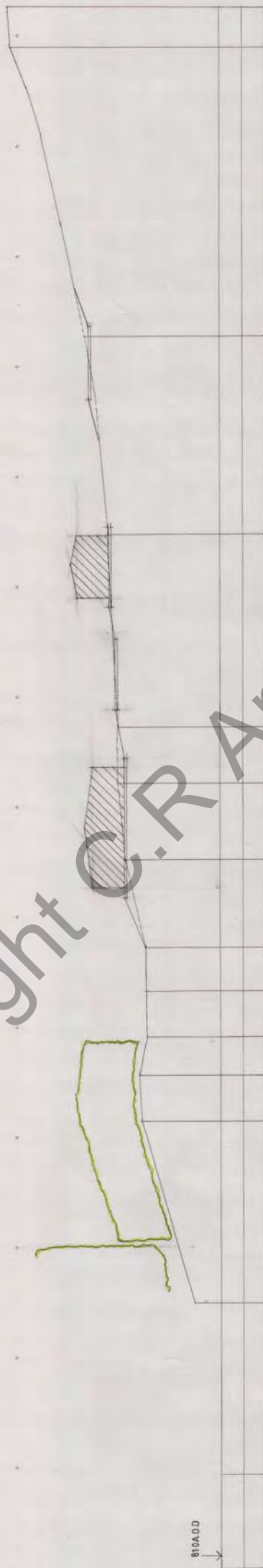
Balanced Treatment
Plant & Stockaway

Area A
Area B
Area C
Area D
Area E
Area F
Area G
Area H
Area I
Area J
Area K
Area L
Area M
Area N
Area O
Area P
Area Q
Area R
Area S
Area T
Area U
Area V
Area W
Area X
Area Y
Area Z

PROPOSED EXTENSION TO CARAVAN PARK
TANY BRON CARAVAN PARK
BRYN PYDOL
SITE PLAN
SCALE 1:200 PRINT A1
NORTH



SECTION D/D

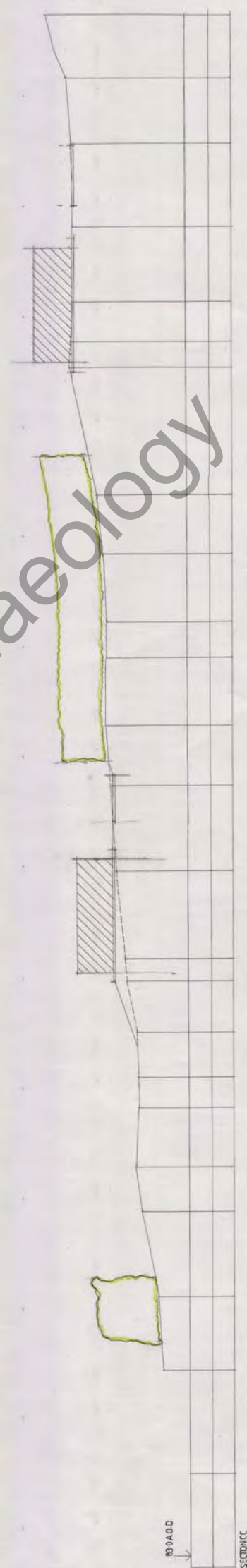
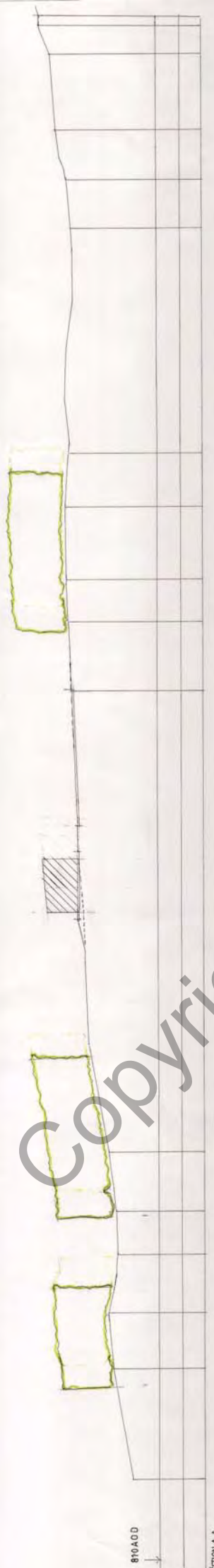


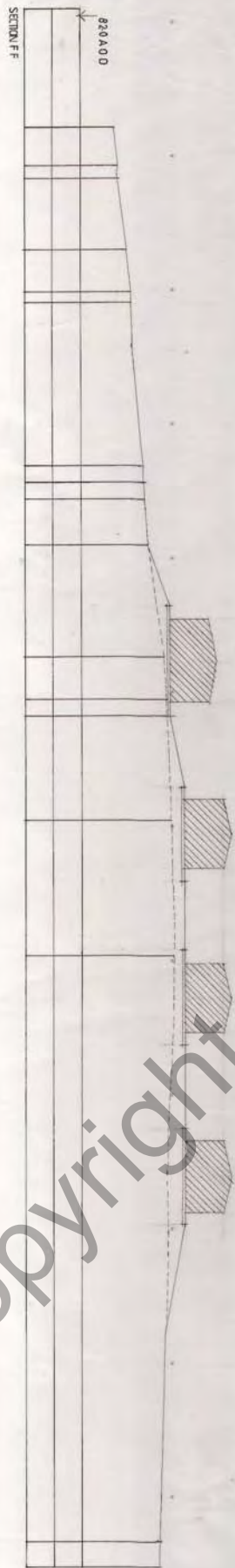
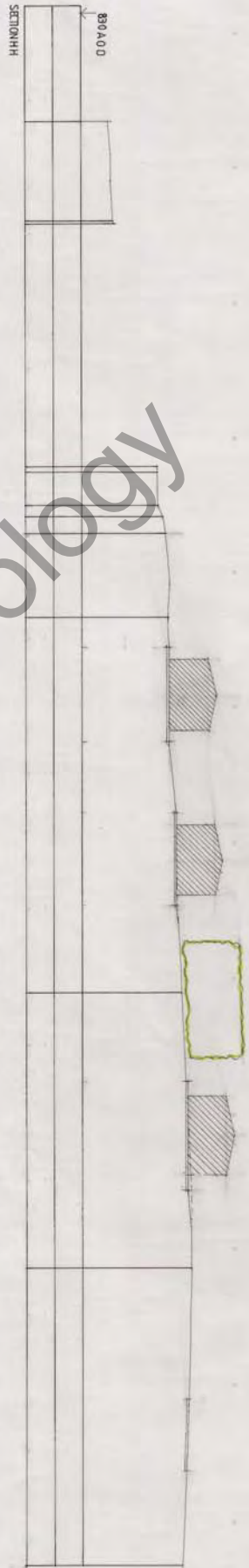
SECTION E/E



SECTION J/J

Copyright C.R Archaeology





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Appendix C.

Location and Direction of Photographic Plates

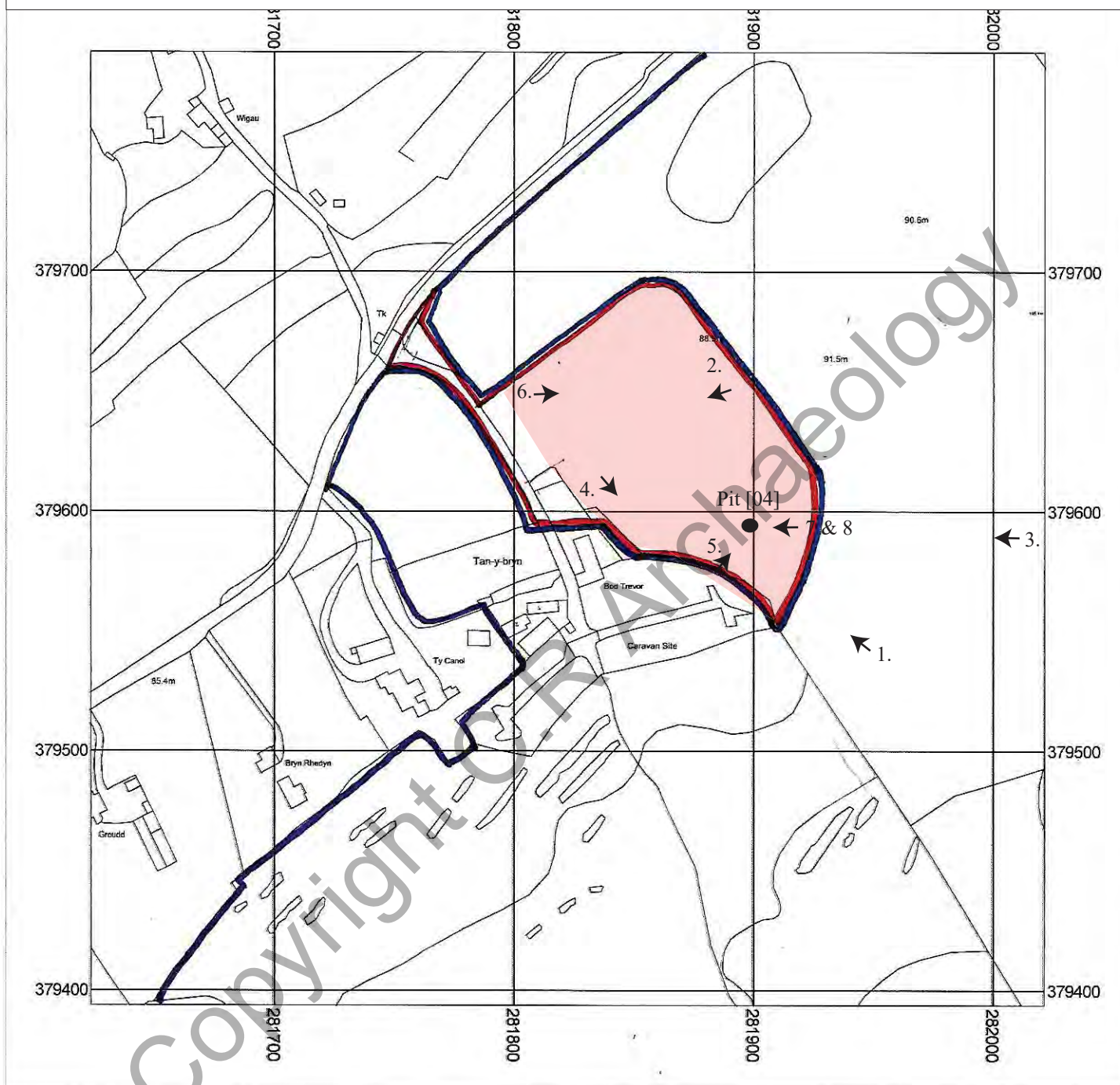
Copyright C.R Archaeology

DRAWING: PJH/22/2016/01

NATIONAL
MAP CENTRE

OS Plan B&W

Appendix C. Location & Direction of Photographic Plates



Metres
0 10 20 40 60 80 100
Scale: 1:2500



LOCATION PLAN

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