11 Stryd y Castell, Conwy

Drainage Works in the Rear Garden

I.P. Brooks

Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd

EAS Client Report 2014/07

11 Stryd y Castell. Drainage Works in the Rear Garden

Commissioned by

A.E.M. Jones

Fieldwork and Analysis by:

I.P. Brooks

Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd

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Registered in England No 286978

11 Stryd y Castell: Drainage Works in the Rear Garden.

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Introduction

Summary

The digging of a series of trenches in the rear garden of 11 Stryd y Castell for drainage have revealed a series of deposits of 18th and 19th century date. Much of the area nearest to the rear of the house has already been disturbed by an existing sewer, however a tethering block was located and it would appear that there was an access to the cellar which has been blocked. Further away from the house the deposits were similar to those recorded in 2012 in Tr1, with a cobbled surface, a layer of clean sand and garden soils recorded.

Location (Figure 1)

No. 11 Stryd y Castell/the Black Lion is situated on the east side of Castle Street in the town and community of Conwy, in the Borough of Aberconwy (formerly the parish of Conwy in Caernarvonshire), at SH 7824 7759 (Figure 1).

Archaeological Background

11 Stryd y Castell is a distinctive building within the centre of Conwy. The house is listed as Grade II* (Listed Building Ref. 3256) and is both within the Castles and Town Walls of Edward I in Gwynedd World Heritage Site, and the Conwy Conservation Area. Previously, a standing building survey and desktop study was commissioned by Miss A.E.M. Jones and carried out in 2009 by Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd and Govannon Consultancy (Gwyn, *et al* 2009). This revealed a more complex history to the building than had been previously described particularly showing that although the building was assumed to originate in, or about, AD 1589, based on the date plaque above the front door, 11 Stryd y Castell incorporated an earlier timber phase of construction. This was dated to AD 1441/1442 by a series of dendrochronological samples commissioned by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (Miles and Bridge 2010). The later use of the house included its conversion to a public house in the eighteenth century (The Black Lion). It is referred to here as 11 Stryd y Castell, although it has also been known as the Black Lion and Brickdall House.

In 2012 the excavation of two trenches was also commissioned (Brooks 2012). One of these was within the back garden of the property and recorded a series of yard deposits together with two buildings running along the sides of the garden. The second trench was within the nineteenth century kitchen extension and was adjacent to the well. This recorded a complex history of both yard and floor levels including a series of probable hearths and rammed clay floors

In 2014 (Brooks 2014) the conservation of the front and eastern elevation of the house revealed a series of features which were recorded. An assessment of the potential for the survival of wall paintings was also made at this time.

The restoration of the house is being carried out in a series of phases, each of which is (or will be) covered by its own planning permission. This phase of works includes the replacement of the sewerage system to the rear of the house together with the provision of rainwater drainage and the addition of rainwater goods to the rear of the house.

Methodology

The trenches for the new sewage system, the drainage and for a soak away (Figure 2) were dug with a back-acting micro-excavator. The sewage works consisted of the replacement of the existing sewage pipe running parallel to the rear of the "New Kitchen" and the provision of a pumped system from the lean-to at the northern end of the service range. The majority of the drainage consisted of short lengths of trench linking the position of down pipes to the sewage system, however there was a single trench from the north west corner of the lean-to to a soak-away which was located within the position of Tr 1 excavated in 2012. These trenches were monitored and any archaeological deposits recorded. A continuation of the context sequence used in 2012 was adopted, thus the context number for these works starts at 64.

The agreed specification for the archaeological works is included in Appendix 2.

Results

The extent of the works are shown in Figure 2, most of the trenches were dug to a depth of less than 400 mm, thereby keeping the works as shallow as possible. The trench parallel with the rear wall of the "New Kitchen", however was dug to a depth of between 0.64 and 0.90 m below the modern ground surface. This depth was defined by the existing sewer running along the same line. Thus the archaeological deposits along the rear of the house have been highly disturbed, both by the laying of the old sewer and the construction of a brick-built outside toilet on the northern wall of the "New Kitchen". These works did reveal, however, a large limestone block, approximately 0.5 m x 0.5 m x 0.5 m in size with a large (130 mm in diameter) iron ring mounted in its top surface (Context 64, Plates 1 and 2). This was located near to the northern wall of the "New Kitchen" although its relationship to this range is uncertain.

A second block was found extending from the north east corner of the "New Kitchen" (Context 90, Plates 3 and 4). Built within the footings, this would appear to be a re-used block with a pent-angular, or hexangular plan and a square section. This block would appear to have been re-used and may have been originally part of the rear wall of the main house before the "New Kitchen" was added to the rear of the property.

The extension of the trench along the rear wall of the "New Kitchen" ran as far as the window to the cellar. This area was through a deliberate dump of material (Context 67) including loosely packed boulders. This deposits appears to be the deliberate filling of an access way into the cellar, one wall of which (Context 66, Plate 5, Figure 4) was exposed in the side of the trench. This was at an angle of approximately 66° to the service range and ran for at least 1.0 m before it was cut by the trench for the sewer. There is some evidence for a parallel wall approximately 1.0 m to the south, which was only partly seen in plan, beneath the concrete path to the back door (Context 65) Within the fill between the two walls and cutting the boulder fill (Context 67) was the remains of a concrete chute (Context 68) which in turn was cut by the brick wall partly blocking the opening to the cellar. It would seem likely that the two walls flanked an external access to the cellar which was blocked and then subsequently converted into a coal chute. The blocking is most likely to have taken place when the "New Kitchen" was constructed in the nineteenth century as the possible cellar entrance would then have blocked the access to the back door of the property.

There is a much larger zone of modern disturbance shown within the drainage trenches. A modern concrete path (Context 69, Plate 6) ran parallel to the service range and below this was an area of shallow disturbance extending to a distance of 5.43 m from the northern wall of the "New Kitchen". This was cut through the deposits which characterise the middle part of the garden (Context 86, Figure 6), was approximately 0.30 m deep and was filled with a mixed soil (Context 88) with modern debris including sweet wrappers. This area of disturbance may be related to the concrete path above, however there are also two modern ceramic drains running below Context 88. These drains cut a possible yard surface (Context 89, Plates 7 and 8) consisting of four limestone slab in the base of the trench. The eastern side of these blocks appear to form a distinct line and it is therefore possible that they mark the position of a wall running along the line of the garden, however it would require further excavation to confirm this speculation. The use of limestone slabs, however, suggest that an interpretation as a paved surface is more likely.

Beyond the extent of Context 86, the deposits disturbed are very similar to those recorded in Tr 1 in 2012 (Brooks 2012). The exception is the cobbled and brick floor revealed within the modern lean-to at the northern end of the service range (Context 72, Figure 5, Plates 9 - 11). This was sealed by a later concrete floor (Context 70) which is assumed to relate to the construction of the lean-to after 1935 (Gwyn *et al* 2009, 26). The cobble floor, therefore, probably relates to the extension of the service range which was known to exist prior to 1935. It would have had panels of cobbles, in a lime mortar matrix, defined by lines of machine made bricks. The outer edge of this floor is also marked by a line of bricks arranged in a header pattern. No sign of a wall marking the eastern side of the extension to the service range, which is known to extent to the Town Wall, was recorded. It is therefore likely that there was a doorway at this position.

The deposits outside the lean-to correspond with those recorded in Tr1 in 2012. The greatest depth of deposits were exposed in the pit for the pump mechanism (Figures 2 and 6, Plate 12), although this could be related to the stratigraphy exposed in the rest of the trenches at this end of the garden. Between the service range and the pit for the pump there was the remains of a cobble path or surface (Context 80, Figure 6) which can be related to Context 10 in Tr 1 excavated in 2012 (Brooks 2012, 4). Within the drainage works this layer has more of a lime mortar matrix which tends to be smeared over the surface of the cobble, however it is undoubtedly the same layer as that recorded in 2012. To the east of Context 80 there is a layer of clean sand (Context 76, Figure 6, Plate 12) which can be related to Context 16 in Tr 2 (ibid.). This in turn sealed a disturbed layer (Context 77) which can be related to the poached level in Tr 1 (Context 19). The interface between Contexts 76 and 77 was somewhat irregular suggesting that the trampling recorded in the top of Context 19 extended as far the pit for the pump. Context 77 sealed Context 78, a mixed soil level which is equivalent to Context 22 in Tr 1 and of the same character.

Below Context 78 was a compact yellowish grey clayey soil which probably relates to Context 23 of Tr1. It contained flecks of raw clay together with a few fragments of marine shells and fleck of charcoal.

In the trench running north to the soak-away, the sand layer (Context 76) was cut by feature (Context 81, Figure 6) which was filled with a dark grey/brown soil very similar in character to the overlying Context 75. This feature was possibly a post-hole or small pit 0.40 m in

diameter, although the level from which this feature was cut is uncertain because of the similarity of its fill to the overlying deposits (Context 75).

Conclusions

By keeping the drainage works at 11 Stryd y Castell as shallow as possible the deposits disturbed by the works appear to be of late eighteenth century date or later. The pre-existing sewer running along the northern face of the "New Kitchen" unfortunately destroyed the archaeological record in this part of the garden, however this means that the current works have caused much less archaeological damage than it might. Thus it was not possible to explore the extent of the complex stratigraphy recorded in Tr 2, within the "New Kitchen" (Brooks 2012, 4 – 8). The works close to the house did reveal a few features of interest which relate to the eighteen and nineteenth century use of the site.

It is likely that the tethering ring was related to the use of the property as a pig market in the nineteenth century (Gwyn *et al* 2009, 8), in which case it is likely to be in its original position. The size of the block and the ring would suggest that large animals were tethered to this block and it is therefore probable that the block was provided to restrain horses within the garden. Horses were being kept at the property in the nineteenth century as is shown by the hoof prints recorded in Tr 1 in 2012 (Brooks 2012, 4) and in a legal case reported in the Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald for 23 November 1894. This relates the suing of John Thomas and Son, auctioneers, by Hugh Jones, of the Black Lion, Conway for unpaid fees for the storage of a horse.

The discovery of the parallel walls defining the opening to the cellar would suggest there was an external access to the cellar at some point, probably in the eighteenth century. This is likely to have been prior to the construction of the "New Kitchen" in the nineteenth century as the stairwell would have made access to the back door of the house, from the garden, impossible. It is likely that on filling the stairwell a chute was provided, presumably for coal. This, in turn, was blocked by the brick wall which currently, partially, blocks the window to the cellar.

The level of relatively modern disturbance within the garden is considerable, although it is largely confined to the top 0.3 m of the deposits. The concrete paths, external toilet, sewers and pre-existing drains have all caused significant damage to the archaeological record. Whilst this is concentrated towards the southern end of the garden at least one shallow feature (Context 86) extended for 5.43 m from the northern wall of the "New Kitchen". There are some hints, however, that there are archaeologically significant deposits (for example the possible yard surface Context 89) below the level of the disturbance.

Particularly in the mid and northern sections, the drainage works the revealed deposits which are similar to, if not identical to, those previously recorded in the Tr 1 excavated in 2012 (Brooks 2012). The exception is the cobbled floor within the lean-to. This was sealed below a modern concrete floor which related to the construction of the lean-to itself. It is known that the current service range has been truncated and in the eighteenth century, if not before, it ran the full length of the garden (Brooks 2012, 29). It is thought that the range was originally constructed as part of the 1589 development of the site by Rev. J. Brickdall, however the cobbled floor described incorporated machine made bricks of nineteenth century type suggesting that floor is a late addition to the building. Its form with panels of cobbles and lines of brick would suggest a building possibly associated with the housing of animals. The angle of the line of brick possibly acting as a drain within the building. The lack of a wall on

the western face, below the cobbles may suggest that there was originally a doorway to whatever building pre-dated the lean-to at this point.

The other deposits at this end of the garden confirm the sequence of garden and levelling deposits previously recorded in 2012.

Acknowledgements

This recording was commissioned by Miss A.E.M. Jones whose unstinting support is gratefully acknowledged. The project was monitored for the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service by Ashley Batten and Jenny Emmett

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Plate 1: Tethering ring, Context 64

Plate 2: Tethering ring, Context 64

Plate 3: Stone block, Context 90

Plate 4: Stone block, Context 90

Plate 5: Wall, Context 66

Plate 6: Concrete path (Context 69)

Plate 7: Possible yard surface (Context 89)

Plate 8: Detail of Context 89

Plate 9: Cobble and brick floor (Context 72)

Plate 10: Detail of Context 72

Plate 11: Brick edging to Context 72

Plate 12: The stratigraphy within the pit for the pump mechanism

11 Castle Street

Figure 1: Location
Scale 1:25,000

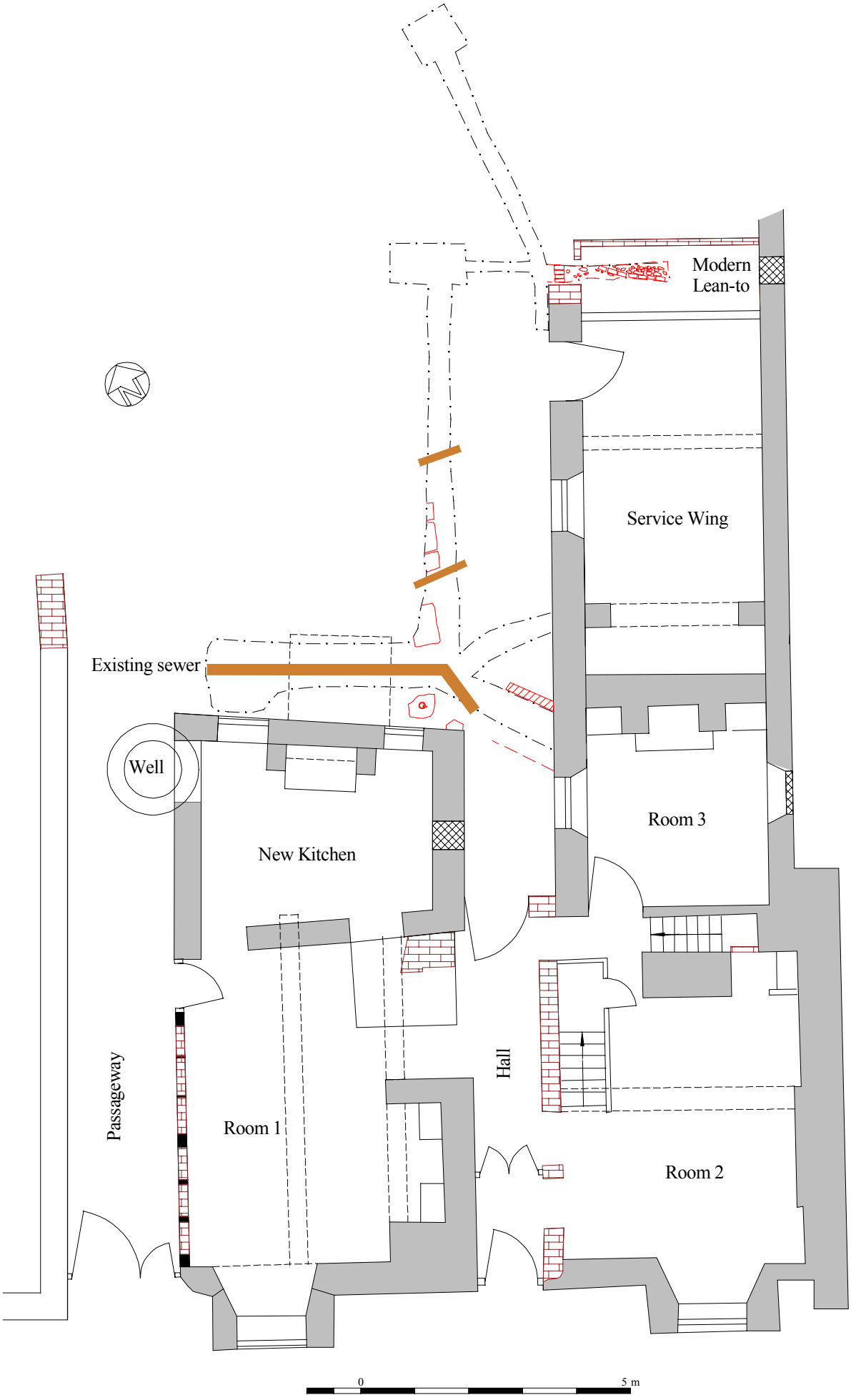


Figure 2: Extent of the Drainage Works
Scale 1:100

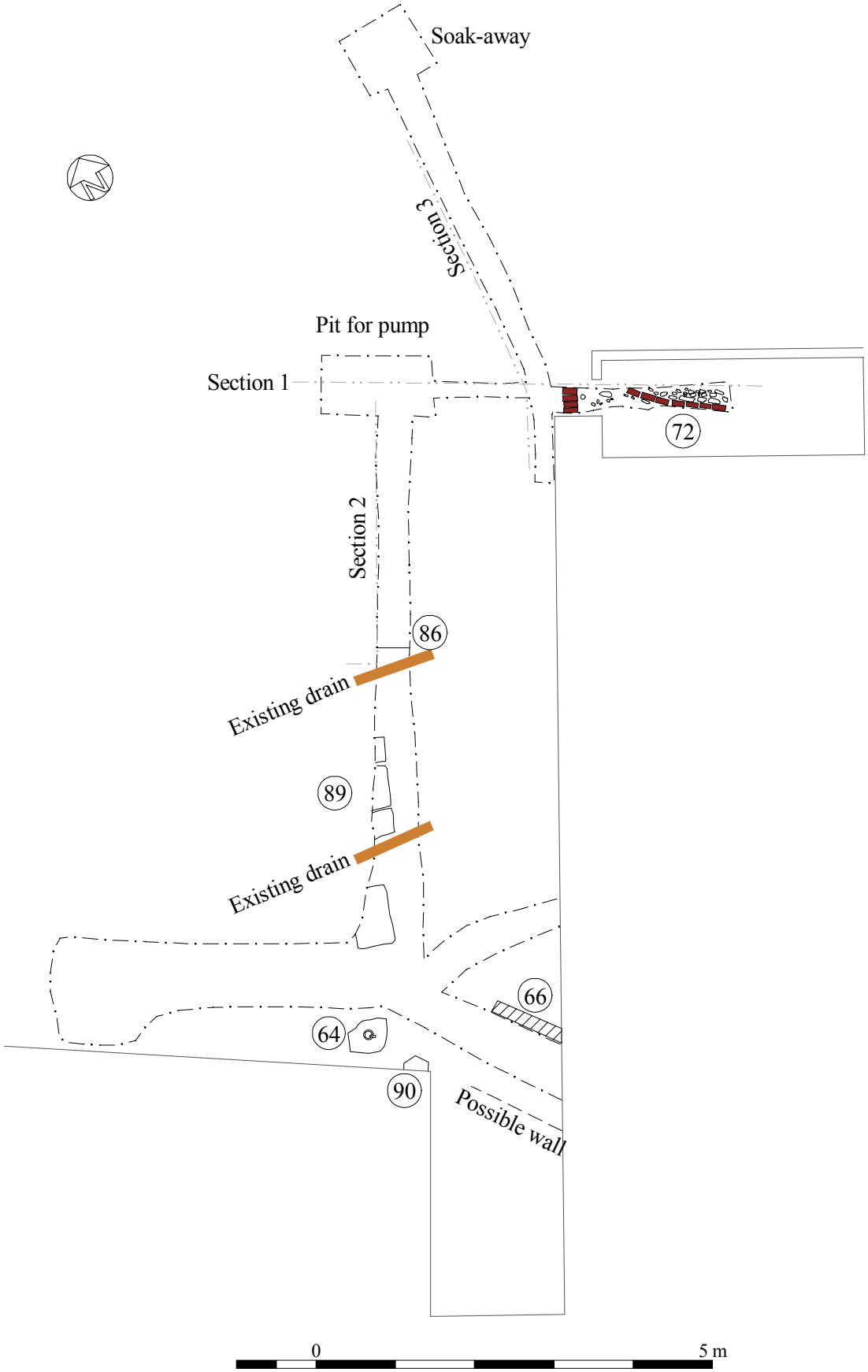


Figure 3: Location of the Archaeology
Scale 1:75

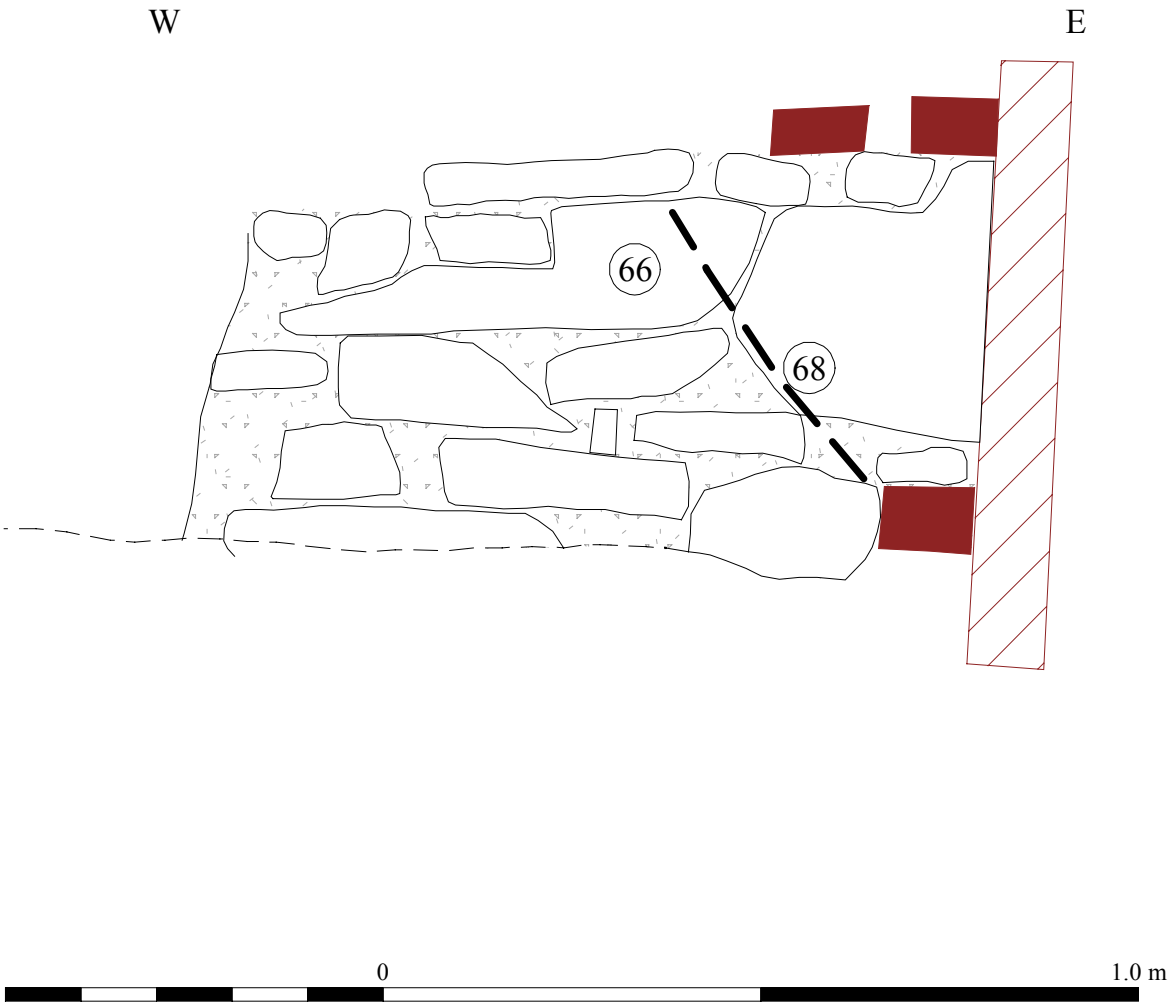


Figure 4: Context 66, Wall Elevation
Scale 1:10

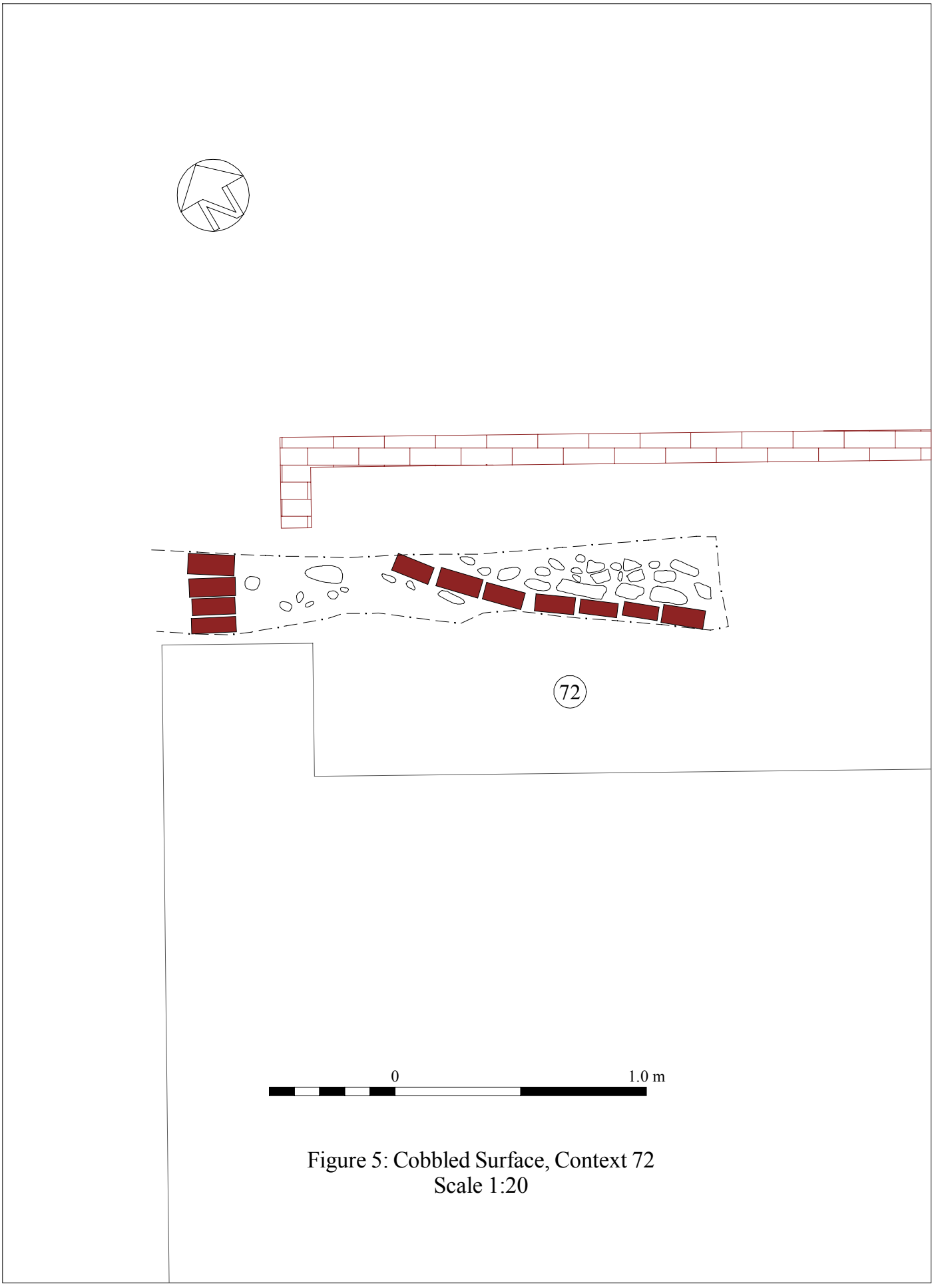


Figure 5: Cobbled Surface, Context 72
Scale 1:20

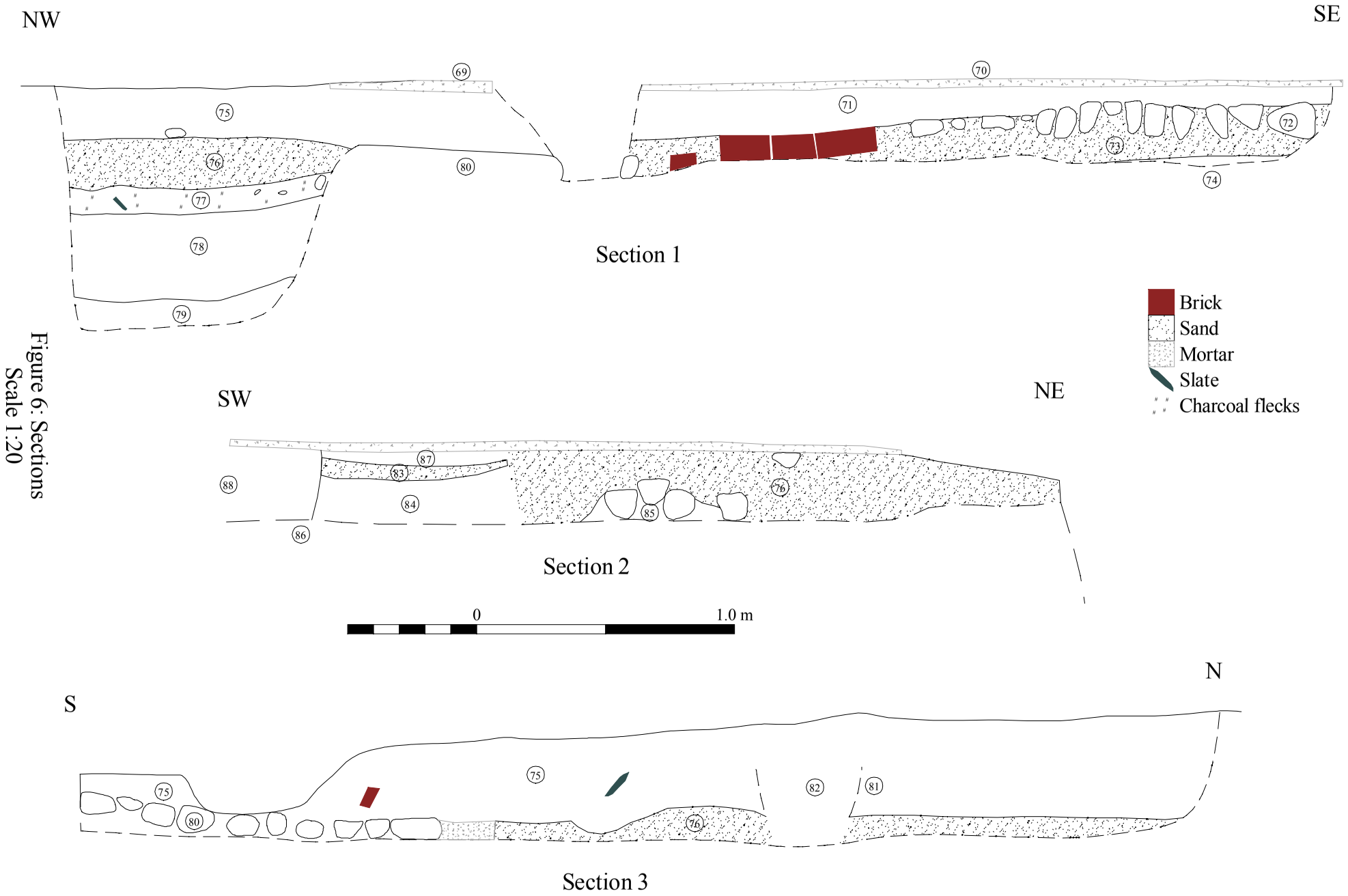


Figure 6: Sections
Scale 1:20

Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context	*Description*	*Relationships*	*Photographs*	*Drawings*
64	Stone block 54 x 52 cm in size with an iron tether ring centrally placed on the top surface. Located near to the north-eastern corner of the "New Kitchen" block. Possibly related to the used of the garden as a market. Ring 130 mm in diameter held by an iron staple 30 mm thick and 70 mm in diameter	Below 65	Plates 1, 2 OBL2014_009 – 012, OBL2014_017 - 019	Figure 2
65	Concrete path from the back door of the property leading along the side of the service range and alongside the northern wall of the new kitchen. Layer of modern concrete 70 mm thick	Above 64, 66, 67, 68	OBL2014_023	
66	A length of stone walling approximately 1 m long and at least 580 mm high running at an angle to the main wall of the Service Range. Constructed of limestone blocks up to 600 x 200 mm in size with a lime mortar. There is possibly a parallel wall 1.1 m to the south which would have defined a possible external entrance to the cellar. If so this must have been before the "New Kitchen" was constructed as it would obstruct the access to the garden from the back door.	Below 65 Abuts 67, 68 Cut by 68	Plate 5 OBL2014_013 - 016	Figure 4
67	Loosely packed large boulders up to 750 x 500 x 300 mm in a mid-brown slightly clayey matrix. [Deliberate fill]	Below 65 Abuts 66		
68	Concrete chute into the cellar	Below 65		Figure 4

Context	*Description*	*Relationships*	*Photographs*	*Drawings*
		Abuts 66 Cuts 67		
69	Concrete path/surface in front of service range. Modern concrete up to 70 mm thick forming a surface in front of the service range.	Equivalent to 70 Above 75, 87, 88	Plate 6 OBL2014_020 – 021 OBL2014_024	Figure 6
70	Concrete surface up to 40 mm thick within the lean too at the northern end of the service range. This layer merges with, and becomes part of, context 69. [Twentieth century concrete floor to lean too].	Above 71	OBL2014_028	Figure 6
71	Mid brown silty loam with a few small (less than 20 mm sub rounded to sub angular pebbles. Whilst very thin to the SE to becomes thicker to the NW merging [soil build up on floor 72]	Above 72 Below 70		Figure 6
72	Cobble and brick floor. Closely packed cobbles typically 120 x 100 x 90 mm in size, but reaching 220 x 100 x 90 mm forming a floor surface. There was a line of probably machine-made red bricks crossing the line of the trench at an angle and a border of similar brick at the edge of the path alongside the service range. These bricks are frogless and 220 x 100 x 70 mm in size. The regularity of size and firing of these bricks would suggest industrially made bricks, possibly of late 19th or 20th century date. Both the cobbles and the bricks are bedded in a layer of clean sand (Context 73).	Above 73 Below 71	Plate 9, 10, 11 OBL2014_ 025 – 033	Figures 5, 6

Context	*Description*	*Relationships*	*Photographs*	*Drawings*
73	Layer of clean yellow sand at least 140 mm thick acting as a bedding layer for the cobble and brick surface in the lean too.	Above 74		Figure 6
74	Mid yellowish brown slightly clayey sandy silt only occurring in a small area of the trench within the lean too. The layer contains the occasional small (less than 35 mm) sub-angular stones	Below 73		Figure 6
75	Very mixed dark grey/brown clayey soil with many flecks and small pieces of mortar, brick fragments, she'll fragments and flecks of charcoal. Disturbed garden soil of most recent date	Below 75 Above 76, 80	Plate 12 OBL2014_042_043	Figure 6
76	Layer of clean yellow sand up to 200 mm thick, although thinning to the SE where it is only 60 mm thick. This layer is probably equivalent to Context 16 from Tr1. The lower surface is somewhat uneven appearing to fill a series of small hollows.	Below 75 Abuts 80 Above 77 Equivalent to 16	Plate 12 OBL2014_042_043	Figure 6
77	Dark greyish brown very layer loam with many fleck of charcoal together with fleck of marine shells. There is a single fragment of purple slate in the section. The layer gives the impression of having been a trampled surface possibly equivalent to Context 19.	Below 76 Above 78 Equivalent to 19	Plate 12 OBL2014_042_043	Figure 6

Context	*Description*	*Relationships*	*Photographs*	*Drawings*
78	Slightly yellowish brow silty loam with a moderate quantity of small (up to 35 mm) sub-angular stones. There are fleck of marine shell within this layer together with the occasional fleck of charcoal. It is not certain whether this layer is a combination of several similar layer which cannot be determined in section. There are hint of tip lines, however none of these are really clear. Probable soil accumulation within the garden (Context 22).	Below 77 Above 79 Equivalent to 22	Plate 12 OBL2014_042_043	Figure 6
79	Yellowish brown very clayey soil. The layer is reasonably compact and contains small patches of raw yellow clay in a soilier matrix. Compared with the layer above this layer contains relatively few cultural remains with only the occasional marine shell fragment and fleck of charcoal.	Below 78 Equivalent to 23	Plate 12 OBL2014_042_043	Figure 6
80	Closely packed cobbles in a matrix of lime mortar. The cobbles are up to 100 mm in diameter and are pressed well into the mortar which has been smeared over to form the surface. Probably equivalent to Context 10	Below 75 Abuts 76 Equivalent to 10	Plate 12 OBL2014_042_043	Figure 6
81	Possible cut seen in the western side of the trench to the soak away as a hollow in the top of context 77. Possibly a post-hole 350 mm in diameter and reaching a depth of 450 mm below the topsoil level, although the level from which the feature has been cut is uncertain.	Cuts 76, Possibly cuts 75 Filled with 82	OBL2014_045	Figure 6
82	Mid to dark grey/brown sandy soil with the occasional fragment of brick, slate and crushed lime mortar. Whilst	Within 81	OBL2014_045	Figure 6

Context	*Description*	*Relationships*	*Photographs*	*Drawings*
	this layer is clearly defined from the sand layer (77) below it is difficult to determine the line of the cut with context 75 as the layers tend to merge.			
83	Thin layer of clean sand, possibly the bedding for the concrete path outside the service range	Below 87 Above 84 Cut by 86		Figure 6
84	A mixed mid grey brown sandy soil with the occasional small (less than 35 mm) sub-angular stone, fragments of slate, fleck of charcoal and fragment of lime mortar.	Below 83 Cut by 86		Figure 6
85	Possible fragment of a cobbled surface, small group of rounded cobbles up to 200 mm in size in a matrix of mid brown, slightly clayey, sandy soil	Below 76		Figure 6
86	Near vertical cut defining the edge of the highly disturbed area at the south end of the garden	Below 69 Cuts 87, 83, 84, 89 Filled with 88		Figure 6
87	Pale yellowish brown loam with a few very small (less than 10 mm) angular stone. The layer is directly below the concrete path in front of the service range.	Below 69 Above 83 Cut by 86		Figure 6
88	Very mixed soily layer, obviously very modern sealing at least two drainage pipes and merging with the fill of	Below 69 Fills 86		Figure 6

Context	*Description*	*Relationships*	*Photographs*	*Drawings*
	the sewer running behind the new kitchen also seals a possible yard surface (context 89)	Above 89		
89	Line of three limestone slabs, separated from a fourth possible slab which appear to be the remnant of a surface.	Below 88 Cut by 86 and modern drains	Plates 7, 89 OBL2014_039_041	Figure 3
90	Limestone block protruding from the NE corner of the "New Kitchen". The block appear to be pent-angular or hexangular in plan and at least 0.3 m square. The block is 0.2 m deep	Below the wall of the "New Kitchen"	Plates 3 and 4 OBL2014_034 - 038	Figure 3

Appendix 2: Specification for the Archaeological Recording of the Drainage Works at 11 Stryd y Castell, Conwy.

Planning application number 0/38740

Specification written by I.P. Brooks 30/05/2014

1. Background

1.1. It is intended to install new drainage in the garden at 11 Stryd y Castell, Conwy (see attached plan) including:

1.1.1. A new foul water sewer from a proposed outside toilet at the north eastern end of the Service Range to the existing drains via a pump station

1.1.2. A storm water drain to take the rain water from the proposed toilet

1.1.3. A new foul water sewer from the proposed kitchen to the existing sewer

1.1.4. A storm water drain from the south western end of the Service Range

1.1.5. Storm water drains from the northern corner of the main range

1.1.6. A foul water drain from the northern corner of the main range

1.2. The excavations associated with this work will be undertaken using a micro-excavator using a 12 inch (30 cm) bucket.

1.2.1. The maximum depth of excavation is expected to be 1.2 m adjacent to the existing sewer and manhole within the passageway.

1.3. These works are part of a larger set of works to restore 11 Stryd y Castell which will include works, and with, the buildings themselves. This work will be the subject of further archaeological specifications.

2. Aims

2.1. To record any archaeologically deposits disturbed by the development.

3. Assessment program

3.1. The programme of works shall include:

3.1.1. The detailed monitoring of all excavation works associated with the proposed works.

3.1.2. The recording of the elevations of the trenches dug

3.1.3. The recording of the extent of the archaeological deposits disturbed and of the scheme as a whole

3.1.4. Analysis and report preparation

4. Methodology

4.1. Watching Brief

4.1.1. A suitably qualified archaeologist will be present and will closely monitor all excavation works associated with the proposed works.

4.1.2. Suitable care will be taken to select the most appropriate bucket for the works to be undertaken

4.1.3. If significant archaeological deposits are discovered during the excavation of the trenches this will be recorded in plan before further excavation takes place.

4.1.4. The sections of all trenches will be cleaned by hand and any archaeological deposits suitably recorded.

4.1.5. Samples will be taken from appropriate deposits for environmental or technological analyses if necessary

4.1.6. All features or archaeologically significant deposits revealed by the ground works will be fully recorded including:

4.1.7. A written description of deposit: type, components etc.

4.1.8. Drawn plans and elevations at suitable scales

4.1.9. Photographs will be taken with a Nikon D80 Digital SLR Camera at a resolution of 10.2 MP

4.1.10. All photographs will be taken in a RAW format and will then be converted to JPEG format for illustration and inclusion in the report.

4.1.11. The photographs will include metric scales

4.1.12. All artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded by context.

4.1.13. Each deposit, feature or layer will be identified by a unique context number to which all other records will be related

4.1.14. Plan drawing showing extent of deposit.

4.1.15. Elevation drawing of any feature recorded to record vertical stratigraphy.

4.1.16. Where possible, features will be sampled to obtain dating and functional evidence.

4.1.17. Where possible, elevation drawings of feature half sections to record vertical stratigraphy.

4.1.18. Where appropriate, deposits will be sampled for environmental, dating or technological evidence. Samples will be fully recorded and packed appropriately for future analysis.

4.1.19. Sampling will be carried out in accordance with the procedures outlined in 'A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis' - P Murphy and P Wiltshire 1994.

4.1.20. All features recorded will be tied in to the National Grid.

4.1.21. All features revealed by the ground works will be recorded as above if safe working practices and the work programme allows.

4.1.22. If human remains are encountered all works will stop until the appropriate permissions have been obtained.

4.2. Finds

4.2.1. Any flint artefacts will be studied by I.P. Brooks for Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd.

4.2.2. Any pottery will be studied by an appropriate specialist to be agreed in consultation with the Development Control Archaeologist

4.2.3. Any metal or other special finds will be studied by an appropriate specialist to be agreed in consultation with the Development Control Archaeologist

4.2.4. All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts will be cleaned and processed immediately following the watching brief.

4.2.5. Metal artefacts will be stored and managed on site according to the UK Institute of Conservation Guidelines.

4.2.6. Any samples taken for environmental analysis will be assessed and studied by an appropriate specialist to be agreed in consultation with the Development Control Archaeologist

4.2.7. If specialist reports are required these will not be commissioned without the express permission of the owner.

5. Reporting

5.1. A summary report on the findings of the investigations will be prepared and completed within one month from completion of the project. This will summarise the results of the project including;

5.1.1. Results of the Watching Brief.

5.1.2. A location plan at a suitable scale

5.1.3. Copies of reports will be sent to the client, The Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service, the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.

5.1.4. Up to five hard copies of the report will be produced together with a digital copy in.PDF format

5.2. It is intended to publish the results of this work as part of a larger report on the whole of the restoration project.

6. General

6.1. IFA Code of Conduct

6.1.1. All staff will abide by, and all procedures be carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct.

6.2. Health and Safety

6.2.1. EAS Ltd adopt and adhere to safe working practices at all times. A copy of the company's general statement of policy is available on request.

6.2.2. A risk assessment will be carried out prior to any fieldwork

6.3. Staff

6.3.1. The project will be directed by Dr I.P. Brooks MIFA

6.3.2. Project Staff will include Dr I.P. Brooks MIFA

7. Timetable

7.1.1. The timetable is dependent on the construction programme and therefore only a day rate can be quoted.

7.1.2. It is expected that the ground works will start on the 9th June 2014 and will last less than a week.

7.1.3. Analysis and report preparation is dependent on the results of the fieldwork.

7.1.4. If the works are delayed, for unforeseen circumstances, for more than six months a new specification will be submitted for the works

8. Insurance

8.1.1. EAS Ltd carries all necessary Public and Employee Liability Insurances.

8.1.2. EAS Ltd carries Professional Indemnity Insurance.

9. Copyright

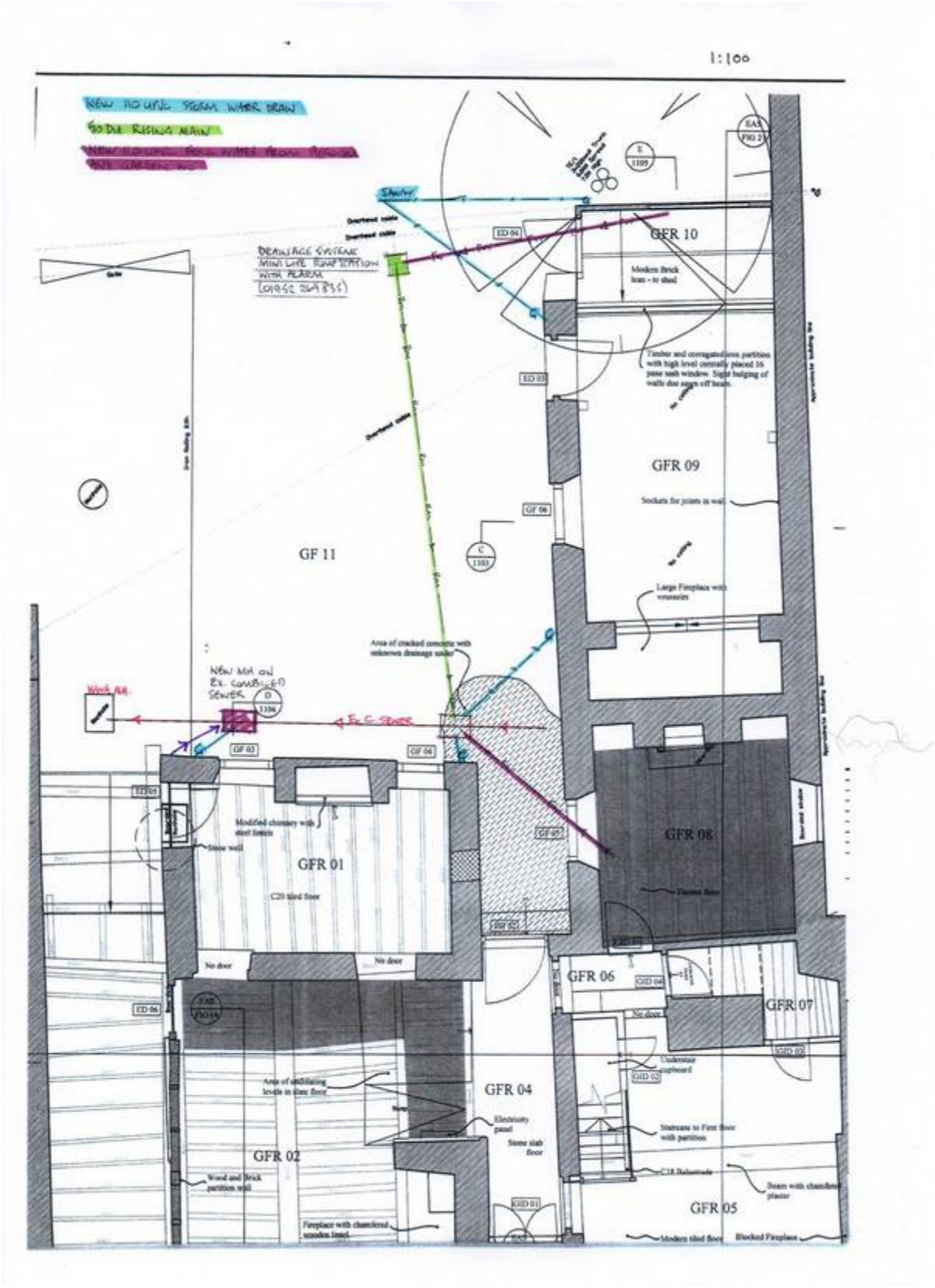
9.1.1. EAS Ltd shall assign the copyright to the client.

10. Curatorial Monitoring

10.1.1. The Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service will be kept inform of all development of the project.

10.1.2. If important archaeological deposits are discovered they will be informed immediately and given an opportunity to discuss the approach to the recording and investigation of such deposits.

10.1.3. The role of the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service will be acknowledged in all reports.



Drainage Plan