

Archaeology Wales

Pengloddfa, Llangernyw Conwy

Level 2: Archaeological Building Recording



By
Kate Pitt ACIfA

Report No. 1714

Archaeology Wales Limited
The Reading Room, Town Hall, Llanidloes, SY18 6BN
Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371
Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk
Web: arch-wales.co.uk



Archaeology Wales

Pengloddfa, Llangernyw Conwy

Level 2: Archaeological Building Recording

Prepared For: Ms Non Davies

Edited by: Irene Garcia Rovira

Signed: 

Position: Project Manager

Date: 10.10.18

Authorised by: Irene Garcia Rovira

Signed: 

Position: Project Manager

Date: 10.10.18

By
Kate Pitt ACIfA

Report No. 1714

October 2018

Contents

Non-Technical Summary	2
1. Introduction	2
1.1 Location and Scope of Work	2
1.2 Site Description.....	3
2. Aims and Objectives of the Building Recording	3
3. Historical and Archaeological Background	3
3.1 Map Regression	4
4. Building Recording Methodology	5
5. The Building Recording Results (Plates 1-25)	5
6. Conclusions	7
6.1 Reliability of the Field Investigation	7
6.2 Discussion and Interpretation.....	7
6.3 Storage and Curation	7
7. Acknowledgements	8
8. Bibliography and References	8

Appendix I: Figures

Figure 1:	Location Map
Figure 2:	Site Plan
Figure 3:	Tithe Map of 1840
Figure 4:	Ordnance Survey First Edition County Series Denbighshire VI, 1875
Figure 5:	Ordnance Survey First Edition County Series Denbighshire VI, 1900
Figure 6:	Building plan with photographic layout

Appendix II: Plates

Plates 1-25: The house ruins and their setting

Appendix III: Written Scheme of Investigations

Appendix IV: Archive Cover Sheet

Non-Technical Summary

This report results from a Level 2 Building Survey by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) on a ruinous farmhouse building on land at Pengloddfa and Esgair Eithin, Llangernyw, Abergele, LL22 8RG, produced at the request of Non Davies. The work was undertaken as a condition of planning consent for the development of the land for outdoor leisure glamping including the placing of pods/huts, the erection of an amenity building and construction of new site access. The associated Planning Application Number is 0/44970 - APP/T6905/A/18/3202290.

Desk-based research demonstrates that the farmhouse was constructed in the late nineteenth century, after the production of the 1840 Tithe Map and 1871 census, but before the 1875 OS map.

The building is ruinous and the characteristic elements of the post-medieval house are lost. The original layout does partially survive. The investigated buildings fit into the local rural economy of the region in the post-medieval period, and are of low archaeological significance.

The building recording was conducted to a Level 2 standard as defined by Historic England (2016) and to the standards and guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

1. Introduction

1.1 Location and Scope of Work

In September 2018 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out a Level 2 building recording (Historic England 2016), of a ruinous late nineteenth century farmhouse in association with the proposed redevelopment of Pengloddfa and Esgair Eithin, Llangernyw, Abergele, LL22 8RG, centred on NGR SH 86919 70538 (Figures 1-2). This document will support Planning Application 0/44970 - APP/T6905/A/18/3202290, at the request of Ms Non Davies. The work was carried out as mitigation prior to the conversion of the building into an amenity block for a glamping site.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix IV) was prepared by Irene Garcia Rovira (AW) prior to the work taking place. This was subsequently approved by M J Walters, Development Control Archaeologist, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, (henceforth – CPAT) in its capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority. CPAT recommended that an Archaeological Building Recording Level 2 of the building is undertaken to assess and mitigate the impact of the proposed redevelopment on the archaeological resource.

This report has been produced to comply with the conditions set out by CPAT-DC in relation to the planning application, which states that:

Prior to commencement of the development, an appropriate photographic survey, equivalent to an English Heritage Level 2 study, of the existing building shall be carried out in accordance with details to be submitted to, and approved by the local planning authority.

Reason: To allow an adequate analytical record of the building to be made, before it is altered or renovated, to ensure that the buildings origins, use and development are understood and the main features, character and state of preservation are recorded.

The purpose of the Archaeological Building Recording Level 2 is to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information regarding the nature of archaeological remains on the site of the redevelopment, the requirements for which are set out in Technical Advice Note

(TAN) 24: The Historic Environment 2017. The work is to ensure that all archaeological and historical components of the affected building are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the redevelopment.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

The AW project number for the work is 2654 and the site code is EEL/18/BS. The project details are summarized on the Archive Cover Sheet (Appendix V).

1.2 Site Description

The farmhouse is located at the southeastern corner of a plot selected for the location of pods. The plot measures c. 4300 square meters and is located 300m above sea level (Figure 1).

The underlying geology is defined by the Elwy Formation, including mudstone formed during the Silurian period. No superficial soils are recorded (BGS 2018).

2. Aims and Objectives of the Building Recording

The research and investigation has considered the building and its relationship to other archaeological and historical sites within its setting, by means of a search of various available primary and secondary sources:

- Designated areas (Historic Landscapes, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Parks & Gardens, Registered Battlefields)
- Non-designated sites and listed buildings.
- Excavation reports and archives affecting the site and its setting.
- Relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence.
- Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
- Place name evidence
- Internet sourced satellite imagery.
- Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).

The Level 2 Archaeological Building Survey has been undertaken by a suitably experienced Building Recording Archaeologist who can understand and interpret the structure and record the important details.

The photographic and drawn record represent a comprehensive record to archive standard of the existing buildings and structures, both externally and internally.

The work was completed in accordance with CIfA *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2014) and to a standard equivalent to Historic England Level 3 (Historic England (formerly English Heritage) *'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice'* (2016). All photographs were taken in a high-resolution digital format. For both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale was included. The photographic record was accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location and direction of shot.

A site plan and measured plans of the buildings has been produced. Wherever possible, existing plans and elevations were used to supplement the report and further measured plans

and elevations may also be provided to illustrate features not more readily obtained by photography. Plans were used to highlight photographic locations within the final report.

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

The building is not currently recorded within the Historic Environment Record, but it is a ruinous farmhouse dating to the second half of the 19th century, considered of low to moderate archaeological value. It is not recorded on the tithe map of 1840, but is documented in the 1875 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1875. From these records, it is thought that this structure was built sometime between 1840 and 1875. This information is further supported by the census data, in 1871 there are no records of Pengloddfa, but by 1881 Pen-y-gloddfa is recorded as having two households, with the inhabitants of Evan Owens, aged 38 and married, a mole catcher and his daughter Elizabeth Owens, aged 14, a general servant in one household and Jane Davies, aged 66 and single, a former general servant and her grand-daughter Catherine Davies, aged 8, a scholar in another household.

These records further narrow the date range of the construction of Pengloddfa, to between 1871 and 1875.

3.1 Map Regression

Tithe map, Plan of the parish of Llangerniew in the County of Denbigh, 1840, 1:4,752

The Pengloddfa farmhouse building is not present on the Tithe map. The field in which it is situated, 143, is listed as being pasture, occupied by Robert Roberts and owned by Jane Hughes. Roberts also occupied the pasture fields to the south and presumably the farmhouse labelled as Tyn y bryn in field 144, at the location of the modern farmhouse Bryn Hedydd. The field immediately to the north of 143, 142, is listed as arable, with Robert Jones as the owner/occupier. A rectangular building is depicted in the field, possibly a farmhouse.

The two roads which form the eastern and western boundaries of field 143 are already established at this point. Together with a north-west to south-east orientated road to the south they form a small triangle of land containing the fields and buildings detailed above. These fields have irregular shapes characteristic of a prehistoric landscape.

Beyond the triangle of land in which the site is located the landscape is also predominantly prehistoric field systems, with small irregular fields to the south, and larger parcels of land to the east and west. To the north a number of straight sided fields indicative of post-medieval enclosure. The region is predominantly characterised as pasture land with some arable fields, and occasional isolated farmsteads.

Ordnance Survey First Edition County Series Denbighshire VI, 1875, 1:2,500

The 1875 Ordnance Survey First Edition County Series map of Denbighshire clearly depicts the farmhouse as a rectangular structure, labelled Pen-y-gloddfa. The building is situated to the east of a north-south running road.

The field boundaries in the area remain the same as was depicted on the Tithe map, with Pen-y-gloddfa situated in the south-east corner of the field (apportionment 143 on the Tithe map). A narrow strip of the eastern edge of the field, including the farmhouse, has been divided off from the main field, presumably as a garden, with a track from the house to the northern point, presumably to the outside toilet. The building in the field to the north, noted

on the Tithe map, is now labelled as Bryn-y-ffynnon. A quarry is shown in the large pasture field to the west of Pen-y-gloddfa.

Ordnance Survey Second Edition County Series Denbighshire VI, 1900, 1:2,500

It appears that a small extension may have been added to the northern end of the farmhouse building in comparison with the 1875 map. A small square building is depicted immediately to the north-west of Pen-y-gloddfa, within the enclosed area around the house, which is presumably an associated farm building.

A portion of the field to the south of the farmhouse has been enclosed to create a small rectangular field immediately south of the farmhouse. The quarry to the south-east of the farmhouse has fallen out of use, as it is now labelled as 'Old Quarry.'

Ordnance Survey Third Edition County Series Denbighshire VI, 1913, 1:2,500

Few changes are observable from the preceding mapping at Pen-y-gloddfa nor the surrounding area. A well is located in the small rectangular field to the south of the farmhouse.

Ordnance Survey Plan, 1965, 1:2,500

By the 1965 map the Pen-y-gloddfa farmhouse building is marked as being in a ruinous state. The surrounding area is largely unchanged, although the small enclosed field to the south which appeared in 1900 has been reabsorbed into the original larger field.

Ordnance Survey Plan, 1978-88, 1:10,000

The farmhouse does not appear on the 1978-1988 map, indicating that by this point it was in a highly ruinous state. There are no changes to the surrounding area.

4. Building Recording Methodology

The building recording was conducted to a Level 2 standard as set by the Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (2016). The work also conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (2014).

The primary objective of the Building Recording was to describe and record, by means of high resolution digital photography and measured drawings, all the key internal and external components of the affected building(s) so that a permanent record survives prior to demolition or renovation.

The following aspects of the building were considered during the investigation:

- Site layout and organization
- Function
- Materials, method of construction
- Fenestration
- Internal arrangements
- Original fixtures and fittings
- Subsequent fixtures and fittings
- Evidence of use and status
- Date/period of initial build and subsequent alterations

Project Officer Kate Pitt ACIfA undertook the building recording. All photographs were taken in high resolution (14MP) digital format. These were converted to TIFF format for storage.

5. The Building Recording Results (Plates 1-25)

5.1 General

The site visit was undertaken by Kate Pitt ACIfA on Thursday 27th September 2018, under dry and sunny weather conditions.

Figure 6 shows the plan of the buildings. Figure 7 shows the location and direction from which the photographic plates were taken. The number after each arrow corresponds to the plate on which the photograph appears. Not all photographs taken on site are presented in this report, but will form part of the archive.

Plates 1-25 show views of the buildings, exterior and interior.

There are no replacement notable additions to the structure.

5.2 The Exterior

The building ruins comprised three main parts, named for the purposes of this report, the house, the dry stone boundary walls, and the north-eastern outbuilding remains. The house originally comprised two storeys. The house is constructed in irregularly coursed mudstone rubble with crumbly white mortar and larger quionstones.

East facing elevation (Plates 28-34)

From the eastern entrance the southern dry stone boundary wall of the plot ran 11m on an east to west line, being 0.5m in thickness and 1.2m in height. At the SW corner of the plot, the wall cornered to run northwards for 3m until it abutted the SW corner of the ruined house. The ruined house was built into the bank of the western plot boundary, was square in plan, internally measuring 3.5m north to south and 3.5m east to west, with thicker walls measuring 0.7m in thickness. On the SE corner of the structure large neatly-hewn quionstones measured up to 0.75m in length and 0.3 m in height.

West facing elevation (Plates 21-27)

The west facing elevation of the house could be viewed from the adjacent field at the top of the bank. The rubble collapsed western wall was visible, with the NW corner of the house built from substantial hewn quionstones, surviving to a height of 3.5m from the ground level at the base of the bank.

North facing elevation (Plates 16-20)

The remains of the northern rubble wall of the house appear to have been robbed and removed, with the NE corner of the building completely missing. The western dry stone boundary wall continued for 2m to the north of the house, before becoming obscured by vegetation where the bank of the hill rose up to the north.

To the north-east of the house ruins, running westwards from the dry stone wall of the eastern plot boundary, the remains of a segment of rubble stone wall was on an east to west line, measuring 2.5m in length, 0.7m in height and 0.45m in width.

South facing elevation. (Plates 1-15, 35)

The south elevation of the house was built from irregularly coursed mudstone, with no characteristic features remaining. The wall survived to 1.4m in height. 3m to the south, the southern dry stone boundary wall had a scar of a wall running towards the southern house elevation, although no evidence of this return was visible on the southern elevation of the house.

6. Conclusions

6.1 Reliability of the Field Investigation

The original structure of the house is ruinous. The structure was not fully accessible due to being overgrown with vegetation and brambles, and in parts the remaining structure appeared unstable.

All photographs taken on site are included within the archive.

6.2 Discussion and Interpretation

The documentary and cartographic evidence of the tithe map, census and Ordnance Survey maps date the construction of the house at Pengloddfa to between 1871 and 1875. Although small, there were two households recorded at Pen-y-gloddfa in the 1881 census return. The house layout changed little over time, and became derelict between the Ordnance Survey map of 1913 and the plan of 1965.

The building is a ruin of a post-medieval house and outbuilding. The original layout partially survives, but with no original features.

The investigated buildings fit into the local rural economy of the region in the post-medieval period, and due to the limited nature of the remains are of low archaeological significance.

6.3 Storage and Curation

The digital report will be submitted to the applicant, Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist at Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (Mark Walters mark.walters@cpat.org.uk) On approval the final report will be submitted in high resolution PDF format to the Historic Environment Record Officer (Gary Duckers gary.duckers@cpat.org.uk), Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust for inclusion within the Historic Environment Record.

The overall archive will conform to guidelines described in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE), Historic England 2006, the ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA, 2014c) and *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017* (NPAAW, 2017).

The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW including a copy of the final report. This archive will include all written, drawn, survey and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. NMR Digital archives will follow the standard required by the RCAHMW (RCAHMW, 2015). A copy of the digital archive only will also be lodged with the Historic Environment Record, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust.

7. Acknowledgements

Archaeology Wales would like to thank Tom and Non Davies, for their valued help and support throughout the project.

8. Bibliography and References

Published / Unpublished

British Geological Survey: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, retrieved 20.04.2018

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014, *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014: *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*.

Historic England. 2006 (rev. 2016), *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*.

Websites

British Geological Survey:

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, retrieved 19.9.18

Find my past:

<https://search.findmypast.co.uk>, retrieved 27.9.18, Conwy Archives

Tithe Maps of Wales:

<https://places.library.wales/> retrieved 19.9.18

Cartographic

Tithe Map Plan of the parish of Llangerniew in the County of Denbigh, 1840

Ordnance Survey 1875 Scale: 1:2,500 (25 inches to 1 mile). *Promap*

Ordnance Survey 1900 Scale: 1:2,500 (25 inches to 1 mile). *Promap*

Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX I: Figures



Figure 1. Site Location.

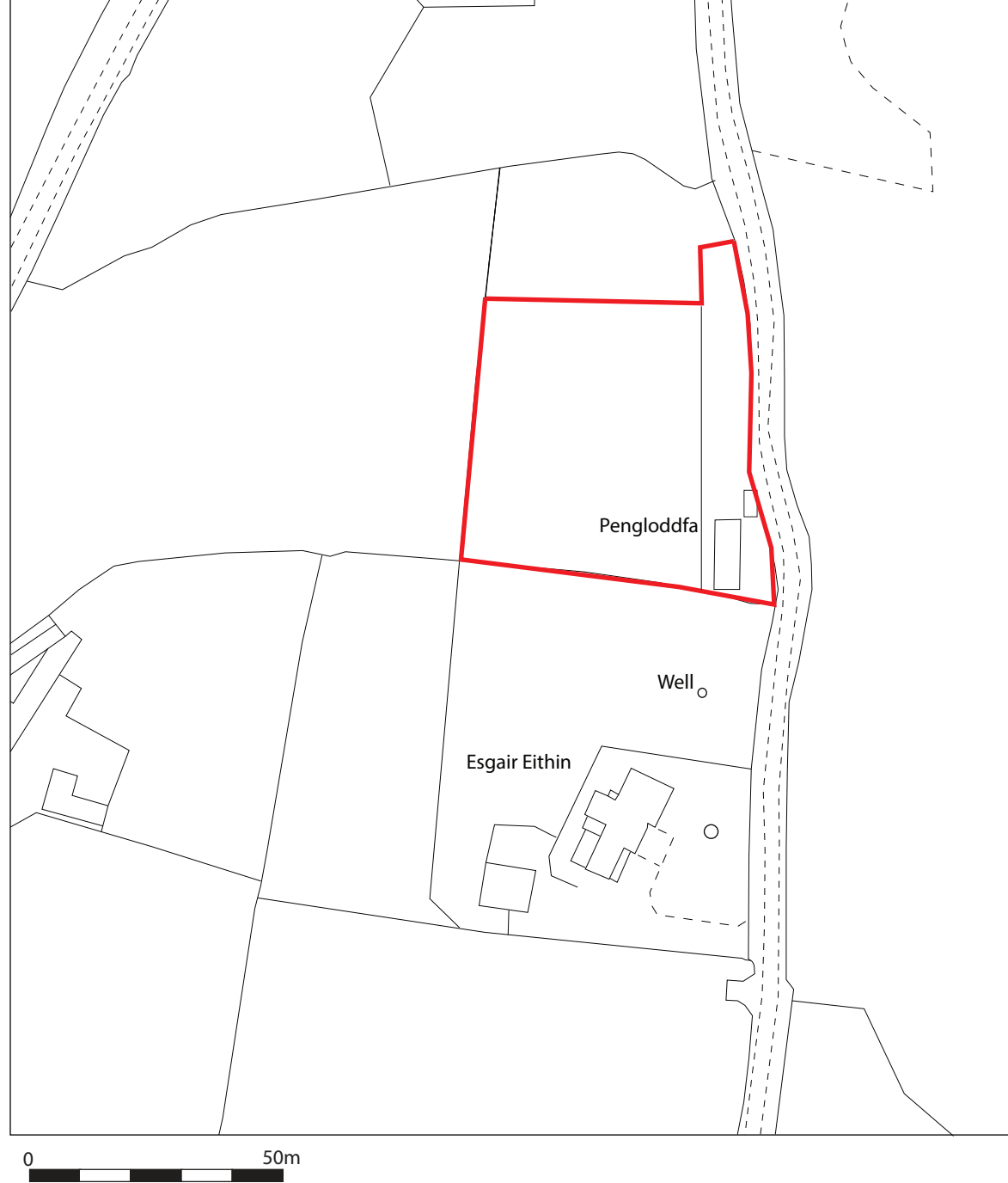


Figure 2
Detailed site plan



Figure 3. Tithe map, Plan of the parish of Llangerniew in the County of Denbigh, 1840, 1:4,752

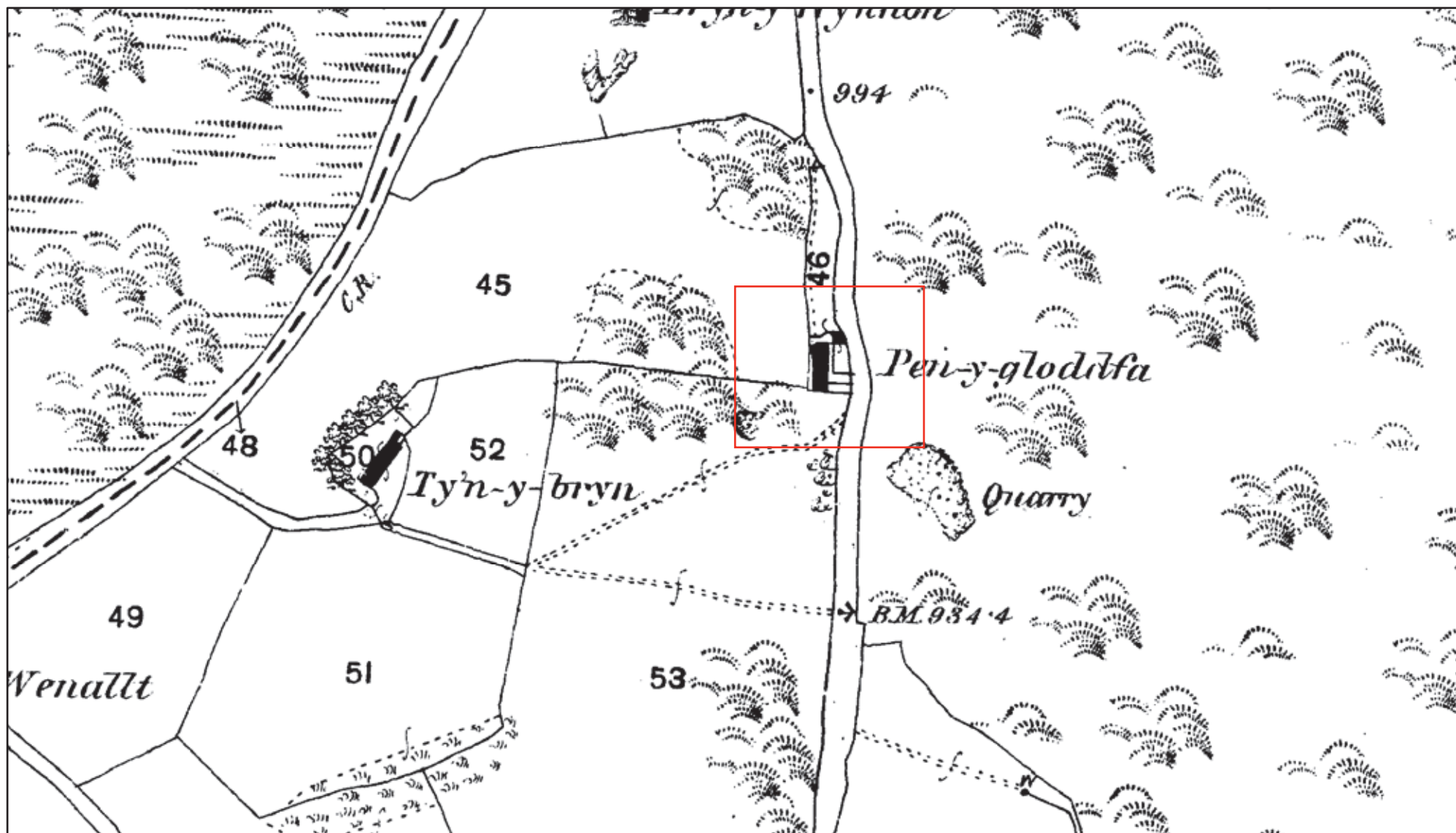


Figure 4. Ordnance Survey First Edition County Series Denbighshire VI, 1875, 1:2500



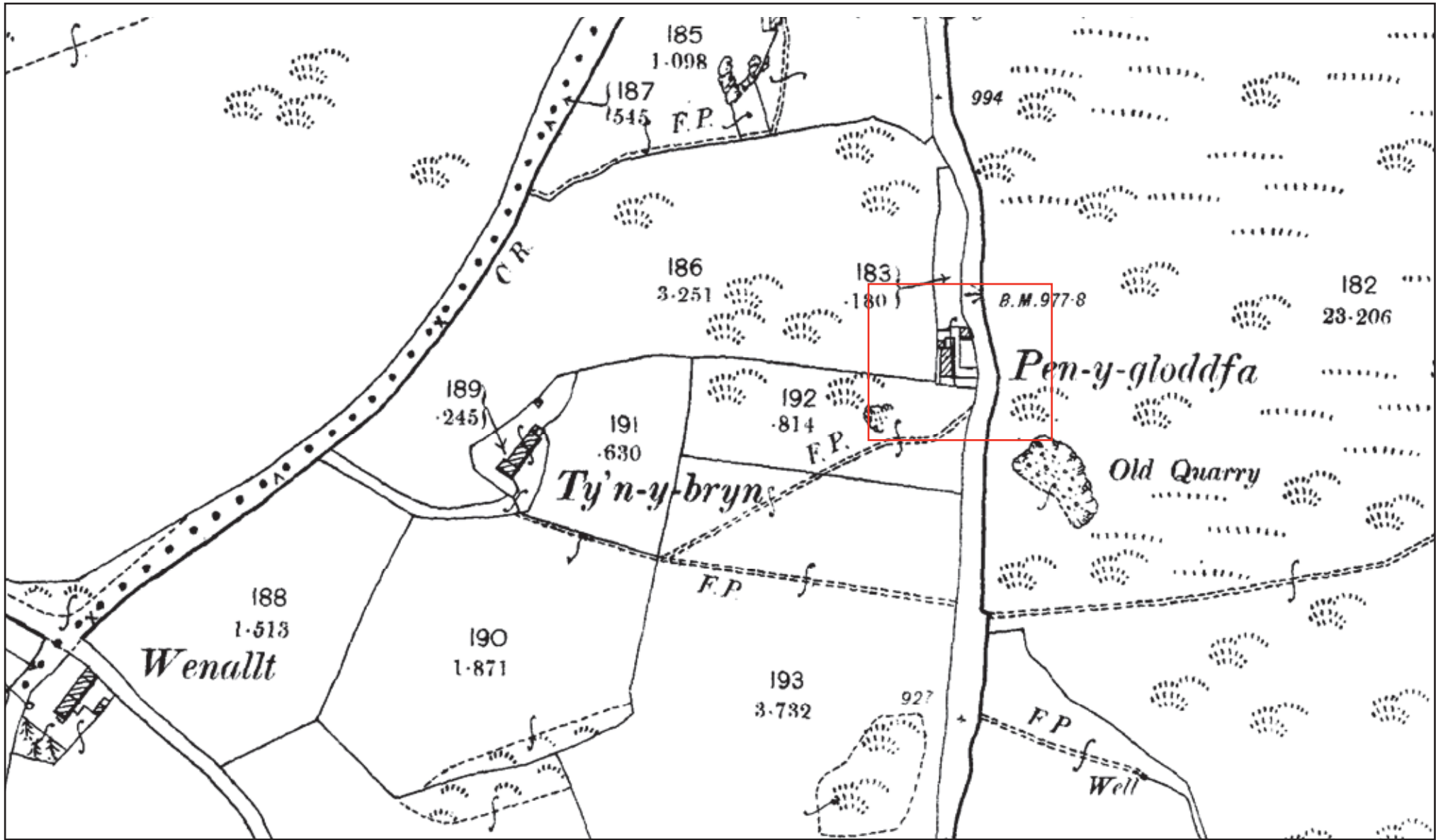
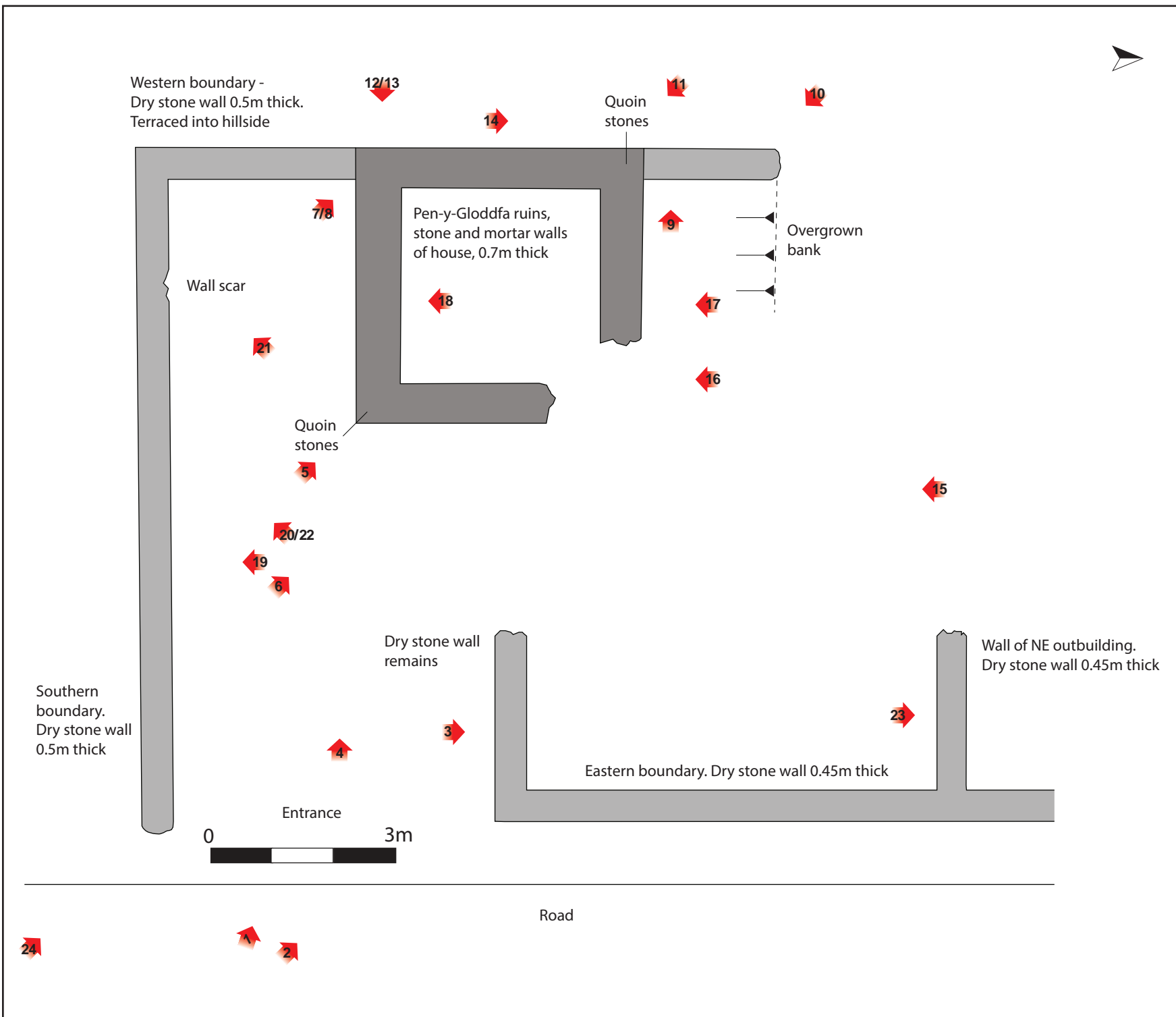


Figure 5. Ordnance Survey First Edition County Series Denbighshire VI, 1875, 1:2500

0

200m





➔ Direction of photographs

Figure 6
Sketch plan of Pen-y-Gloddfa ruins with plate layout

Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX II: Plates



Plate 1. The entrance from the road. View W. 2m scale.



Plate 2. The entrance from the road. View NW. 2m scale.



Plate 3. Dry stone wall remains to the north of the entrance and the eastern site boundary. View N. 2m scale.



Plate 4. House ruins. View W. 2m scale.



Plate 5. Quoinstones of SE corner of house ruins. View NW. 2m scale.



Plate 6. Southern wall of house ruins. View NW. 2m scale.



Plate 7. Join of southern wall of house ruins and western boundary wall. View NW. 2m scale.



Plate 8. Join of southern wall of house ruins and western boundary wall, detail. View NW.



Plate 9. Join of northern wall of house ruins and western boundary wall. View W.
2m scale.



Plate 10. House ruins, quoinstones of NW corner. View SE.



Plate 11. House ruins. View SE



Plate 12. House ruins, western wall. View E



Plate 13. House ruins, southern wall. View E



Plate 14. House ruins, NW corner and plot. View N



Plate 15. House ruins. View S



Plate 16. House ruins. View S. 2m scale



Plate 17. House ruins, north wall. View S. 2m scale



Plate 18. House ruins, southern wall interior. View S. 2m scale



Plate 19. Southern dry stone boundary wall. View S. 2m scale



Plate 20. Southern dry stone boundary wall. View SW. 2m scale



Plate 21. Southern dry stone boundary wall with scar of a wall return. View SW. 2m scale.



Plate 22. Southern and western dry stone boundary wall. View W. 2m scale



Plate 23. Northern wall protruding westwards from eastern boundary dry stone wall. View N. 2m scale.



Plate 24. Southern site boundary viewed from the road. View NW. 2m scale.



Plate 25. Quarry opposite the site to the SE. View NE

Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX III: Written Scheme of Investigation

ARCHAEOLOGY WALES LIMITED:

Written Scheme of Investigation

For a Level 2 Building Survey

**Land at Pengloddfa and Esgair Eithin, Llangernyw,
Abergele LL22 8RG**

Prepared for:

Non Davies

Project No: 2654

September 2018

Archaeology Wales Limited
The Reading Room, Town Hall
Great Oak Street, Llanidloes
Powys, SY18 6BN
Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371
Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk



Contents

1.	Introduction	4
2.	Location and geological background	5
3.	Historical and archaeological background	5
4.	Objectives	5
5.	Timetable of works	6
6.	Details of work	6
7.	Monitoring.....	7
8.	Archive and Reporting programme	7
9.	Staff	10
10.	Health and Safety.....	10
11.	Community Engagement and Outreach	11
12.	Insurance.....	11
13.	Quality Control	11
14.	Arbitration.....	12
15.	References	12

List of Figures

Figure 1	Location plan
Figure 2	Proposed elevation
Figure 3	Proposed elevation
Figure 4	Proposed internal layout

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Written Scheme of Investigations details a proposal for a Level 2 Building Survey associated with development of land for outdoor leisure glamping in pods/hut, placing of pods/hut, erection of amenity building in connection with the glamping use, construction of new access at Land at Pengloddfa and Esgair Eithin, Llangernyw, Abergele LL22 8RG, centered at SH 86919 70538. Planning Application Number: 0/44970 - APP/T6905/A/18/3202290. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Non Davies.

The proposed amenity building affects a ruinous farmhouse dating to the second half of the 19th century, considered of low to moderate archaeological value. CPAT-DC has requested that a Level 2 Building Survey is carried out prior to the conversion of the building into amenity blocks.

1. Introduction

This Written Scheme of Investigations details a proposal for a Level 2 Building Survey associated with development of land for outdoor leisure glamping in pods/hut, placing of pods/hut, erection of amenity building in connection with the glamping use, construction of new access at Land at Pengloddfa and Esgair Eithin, Llangernyw, Abergele LL22 8RG, centered at SH 86919 70538. Planning Application Number: APP/T6905/A/18/3202290. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Non Davies.

This document provides information on the methodology that will be employed by Archaeology Wales during an Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording at the 'site', consisting on a Level 2 Building Survey. The project will be managed by Dr Garcia Rovira – Archaeology Wales Project Manager.

The proposed amenity building affects a ruinous farmhouse dating to the second half of the 19th century, considered of low to moderate archaeological value. CPAT-DC has requested that a Level 2 Building Survey is carried out prior to the conversion of the building into amenity blocks. CPAT-DC has requested that a Level 2 Building Survey is carried out prior to the commencement of works.

Condition 8 states:

Prior to commencement of the development, an appropriate photographic survey, equivalent to an English Heritage Level 2 study, of the existing building shall be carried out in accordance with details to be submitted to, and approved by the local planning authority.

All work will be undertaken by suitably qualified staff and in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the ClfA.

2. Location and geological background

The farmhouse is located at the southeastern corner of a plot selected for the location of pods. The plot measures c. 4300 square meters and its located 300m above sea level (Figure 1).

The underlying geology is defined by the Elwy Formation, including mudstone formed during the Silurian period. No superficial soils are recorded (BGS 2018).

3. Historical and archaeological background

In a letter dating to the 21st of March 2018, CPAT-DC noted that the proposed amenity building is located on the footprint of a ruinous farmhouse. The latter is documented in the 1875 1st edition OS map, however, no trace of it is recorded on the tithe map. It is therefore plausible that this structure was built sometime between 1840 and 1875.

The structure is not documented on the Historic Environment Record.

4. Objectives

This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the Archaeological Building Recording Level 2 will meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording* (2014) and according to Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2016). The primary objective of the Building Recording will be to describe and record, by means of high-resolution digital photography and measured drawings, all of the key internal and external components of the affected building(s) so that a permanent record survives prior to renovation. This will be completed by means of an English Heritage Level 2 Building survey.

Level 2 is an analytical record, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis.

Other recent structures existing on the site will be recorded by means of digital photography.

The work will result in a report, which will provide a comprehensive record of all the work undertaken.

5. Timetable of works

5.1. Fieldwork

The building survey will be carried out on the 27th of October 2018. Archaeology Wales will inform CPAT-DC five days before the fieldwork is completed.

5.2. Report delivery

The report will be submitted to the client and to CPAT-DC within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional HER (see section 8.2 for details).

6. Details of work

6.1. Desktop research phase

The archaeological works will be conducted according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2014), *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (2014).

Building Survey

The survey will take the form of a Level 2 building survey as defined by English Heritage (May 2016) *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good*

recording practice. This level of survey is intended to create an analytical record of the building, and will include:

- Description and photographic record of the exterior and the interior
- Detailed account of type, construction, form, function
- Phasing
- Past and present use and relationship with setting
- Identification and recording of original fixtures and fittings
- Conclusions regarding the building's development and use

The drawn record will be created using either conventional measured survey or total station surveying as appropriate. The end result will include:

- Accurate, measured ground plan, elevations and cross-sections as appropriate
- Phase plans showing the development of the structure

Photography

- Views of elevations
- Views of external appearance
- Views of all internal rooms
- Internal and external structural detail
- Fixtures, fittings, machinery, related contents

7. Monitoring

CPAT-DC will be contacted approximately five days prior to the commencement of archaeological site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

Any changes to the WSI that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to CPAT-DC for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

Representatives of CPAT-DC will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the building recording. CPAT-DC will be kept regularly informed about developments.

8. Archive and Reporting programme

8.1. Archive

Site archive

An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2006) upon completion of the project.

The site archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and deposited with an appropriate receiving organisation, in compliance with ClfA Guidelines (Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives', 2014). The legal landowners consent will be gained for deposition of finds.

The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW including a copy of the final report. This archive will include all written, drawn, survey and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. NMR Digital archives will follow the standard required by the RCAHMW (RCAHMW, 2015). A copy of the digital archive only will also be lodged with the Historic Environment Record, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust.

8.2. Analysis

Following a rapid review of the potential of the site archive, a programme of analysis and reporting will be undertaken. This will result in the following inclusions in the final report:

- Non-technical summary
- Location and NGR
- Statutory designations
- Date of record, recorder and archive deposition
- Introduction
- Site location
- Topography and Geology
- Methodology
- Summary of the form, function, date and development of the building
- Desk-based study, including copies of historic maps and photographs where permitted

- Summary description of the building
- Past and present usage
- Evidence for former existence of demolished structures, removed fittings etc
- Site Plans and Elevations (annotated architects plans may be used where they are seen to be an accurate representation of the existing building/s)
- Conclusions
- References

8.3. Reports and archive deposition

Report to client

Copies of all reports associated with the building survey, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted to the client, the Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist at Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (Mark Walters mark.walters@CPAT-DC.org.uk) On approval the final report should be submitted in high resolution PDF format to the Historic Environment Record Officer (Gary Duckers gary.duckers@CPAT-DC.org.uk), Clwyd- Powys Archaeological Trust for inclusion within the Historic Environment Record.

Archaeology Wales will obtain copies of the HER Deposition Guidance and HER Depositor Licence from the HER Officer (Gary Duckers gary.duckers@CPATDC.org.uk) before any reports or archives are submitted to the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record.

Additional reports

After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of all reports will be deposited with the relevant county Historical Environment Record, the National Monuments Record and, if appropriate, Cadw.

Summary reports for publication

Short archaeological reports will be submitted for publication in relevant journals; as a minimum, a report will be submitted to the annual publication of the regional CBA group or equivalent journal.

Notification of important remains

Where it is considered that remains have been revealed that may satisfy the criteria for statutory protection, AW will submit preliminary notification of the remains to Cadw.

Archive deposition

The final archive (site and research) will, whenever appropriate, be deposited with a suitable receiving institution, usually the relevant Local Authority museums service. Arrangements will be made with the receiving institution before work starts.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, copies of all reports and the final archive will be deposited no later than six months after completion of the work.

Copies of all reports, the digital archive and an archive index will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER. A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to CPAT-DC.

9. Staff

The project will be managed by Irene Garcia Rovira (Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by Kate Pitt, Archaeology Wales Ltd. Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of CPAT-DC and the client.

10. Health and Safety

10.1. Risk assessment

Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

10.2. Other guidelines

AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2002).

11. Community Engagement and Outreach

Wherever possible, AW will ensure suitable measures are in place to inform the local community and any interested parties of the results of the site investigation work. This may occur during the site investigation work or following completion of the work. The form of any potential outreach activities may include lectures and talks to local groups, interested parties and persons, information boards, flyers and other forms of communication (social media and websites), and press releases to local and national media.

The form of any outreach will respect client confidentiality or contractual agreements. As a rule, outreach will be proportional to the size of the project.

Where outreach activities have a cost implication these will need to be negotiated in advance and in accordance with the nature of the desired response and learning outcomes.

12. Insurance

AW is fully insured for this type of work, and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

13. Quality Control

Professional standards

AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology and the Standard and Guidance for archaeological building investigation and recording currently in

force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

Project tracking

The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

14. Arbitration

Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists applying at the date of the agreement.

15. References

British Geological Survey:

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, retrieved 19.9.18

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014: Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures.

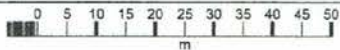
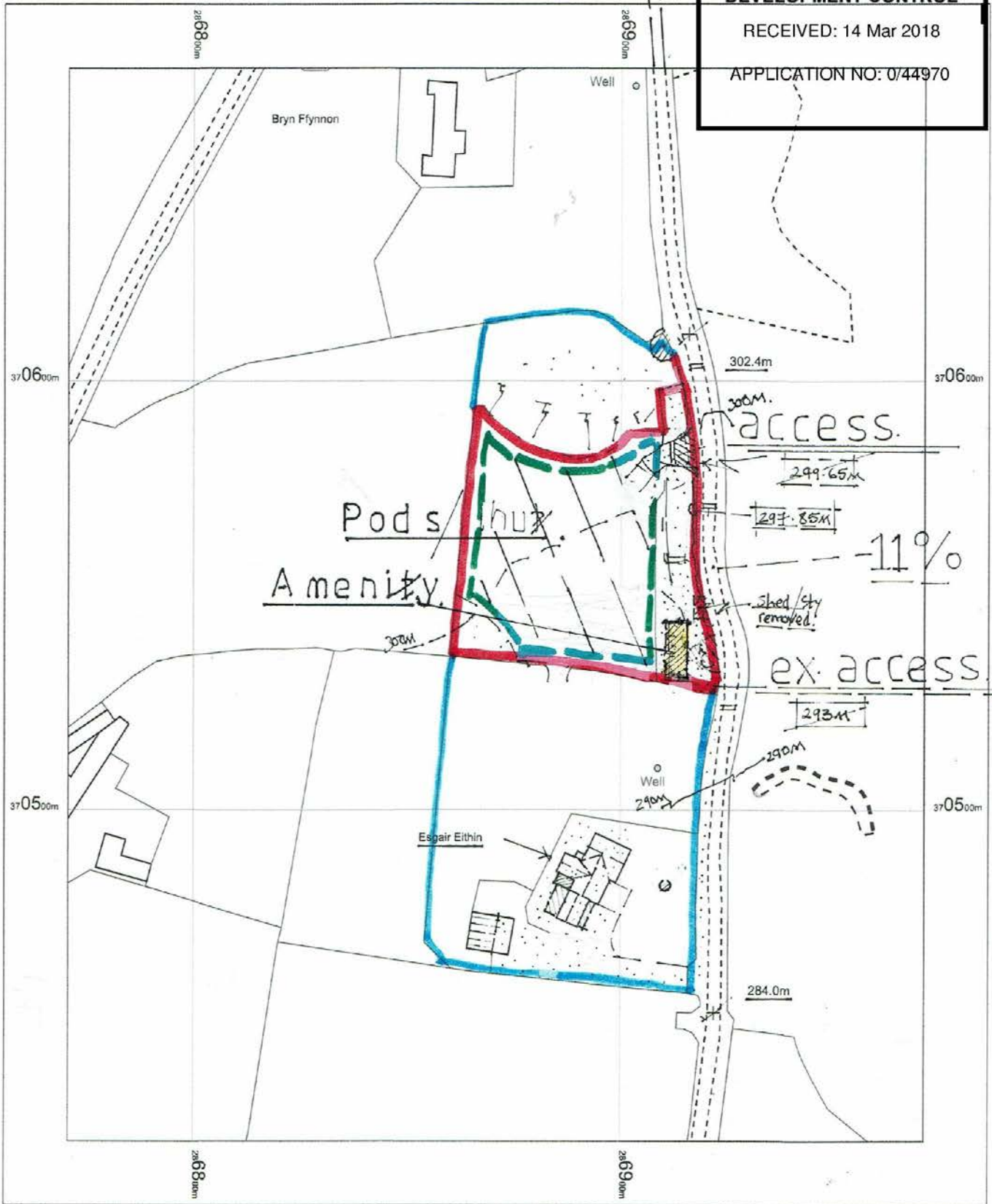
Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service, 2015: Guidance for applicants undertaking general photographic surveys for planning purposes.

Application

CONWY COUNTY BOROUGH
COUNCIL
DEVELOPMENT CONTROL

RECEIVED: 14 Mar 2018

APPLICATION NO: 0744970



Property of T&CPS
Asserted

X.01

v2 2018/02

OS MasterMap 1250/2500/10000 scale
A. 2017, ID: CM-00611837
www.centremapslive.co.uk

1:1250 scale print at A4, Centre: 286871 E, 370548 N

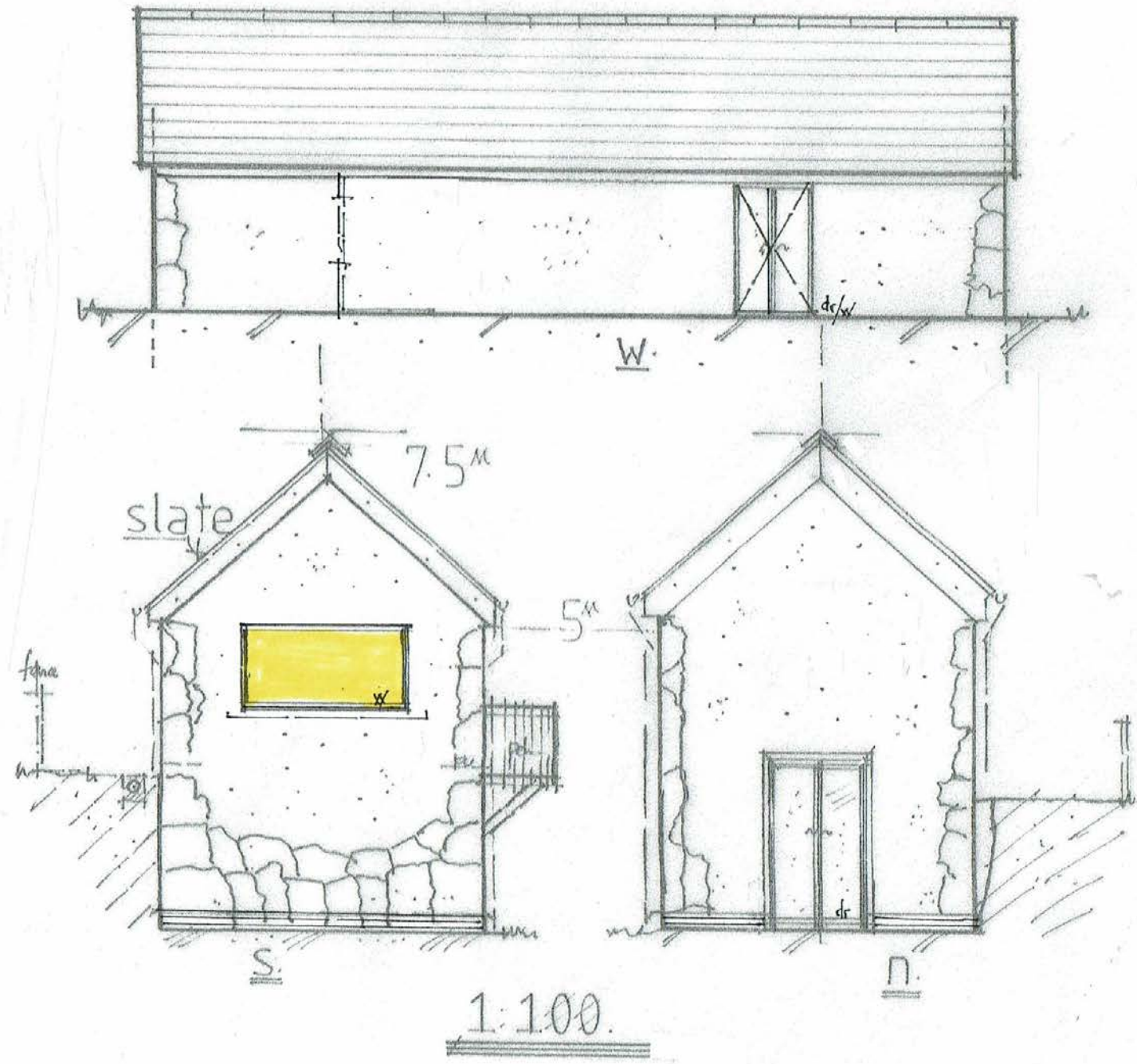
©Crown Copyright and database rights 2016 OS
100019980



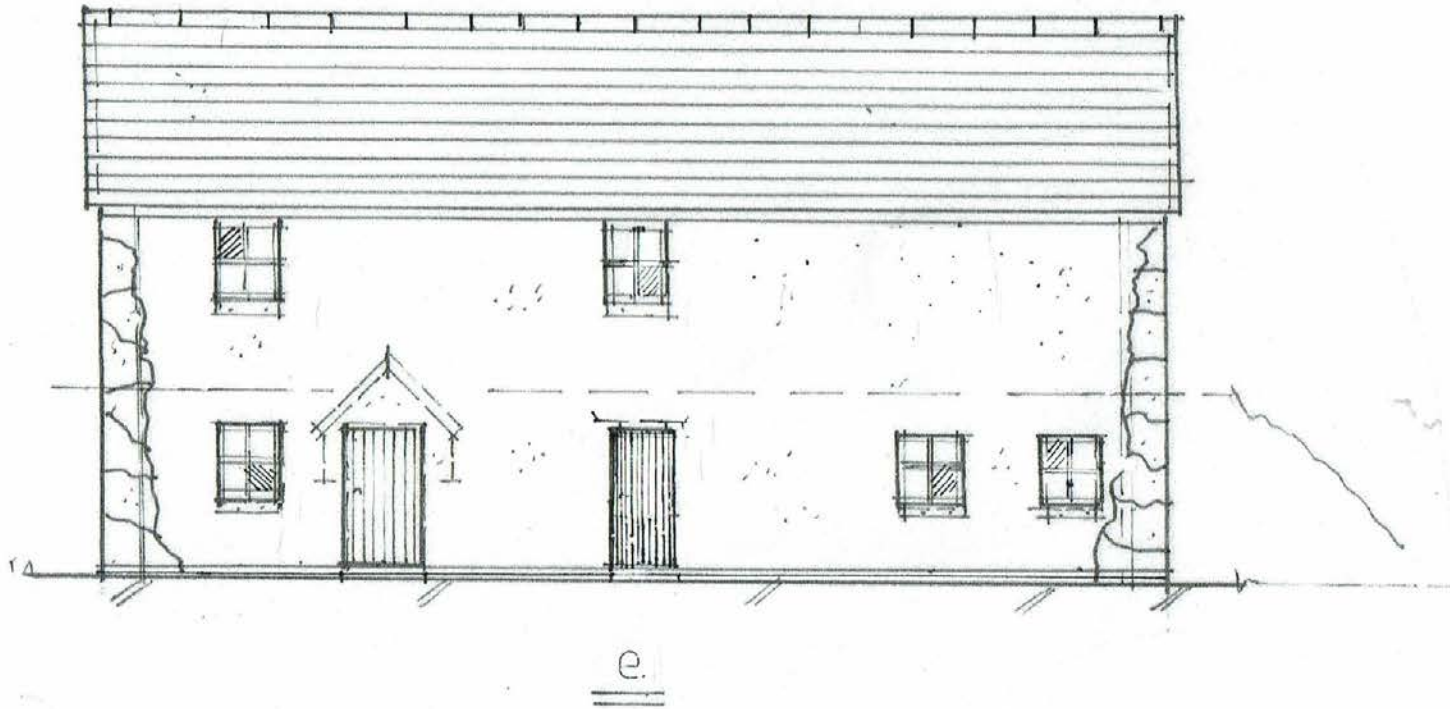
**CONWY COUNTY BOROUGH
COUNCIL
DEVELOPMENT CONTROL**

RECEIVED: 14 Mar 2018

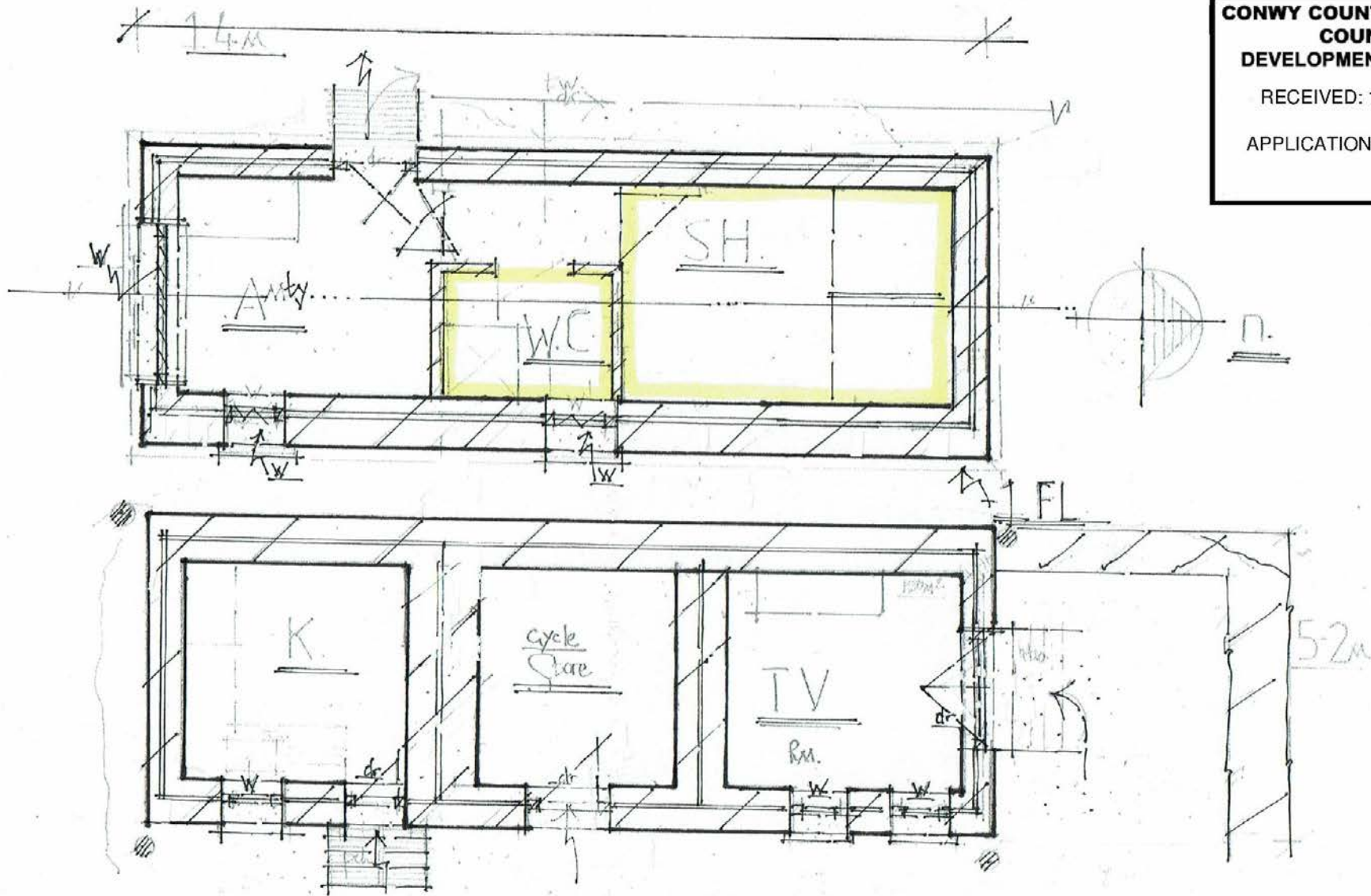
APPLICATION NO: 0/44970



**CONWY COUNTY BOROUGH
COUNCIL**
DEVELOPMENT CONTROL
RECEIVED: 14 Mar 2018
APPLICATION NO: 0/44970



**CONWY COUNTY BOROUGH
COUNCIL
DEVELOPMENT CONTROL**
RECEIVED: 14 Mar 2018
APPLICATION NO: 0/44970



1:100 - G.F.L.

Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX III: Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Pen Gloddfa, Llangernyw

Site Name:	Pen Gloddfa, Llangernyw
Site Code:	EEL/18/BS
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
LB:	-
NGR:	SH 86919 70538.
Site Type:	Historic Building
Project Type:	Building Recording
Project Manager:	Irene Garcia Rovira
Project Dates:	September 2018
Categories Present:	Post-Medieval
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of Duplicate Archives:	RCAHMW
Number of Finds Boxes:	-
Location of Finds:	N/A
Museum Reference:	N/A
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to Access:	None

Archaeology Wales

Archaeology Wales Limited

The Reading Room, Town Hall, Llanidloes, SY18 6BN

Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371

Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk

Company Directors: Mark Houston MCifA & Jill Houlston

Company Registered No. 7440770 (England & Wales)

Registered Office: Morgan Griffiths LLP, Cross Chambers

9 High Street, Newtown, Powys, SY16 2NY