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**Dairy Outbuilding at Bryn Cwnin Farm,
Pentre Lane, Rhuddlan, Rhyl,
Denbighshire LL18 6LA
(44/2022/0470)**

March 2023 V 1.0



Photographic Building Survey

Project Code: A0413.1

Report no. 0388

Event PRN: 214125





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Photographi Building Survey

Aeon Archaeology

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Project Code: A0413.1

Date: 21/03/2023

Client: Bodrhyddan Developments Ltd

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Dairy Outbuilding at Bryn Cwnin Farm, Pentre Lane, Rhuddlan, Rhyl, Denbighshire LL18 6LA

March 2023 v1.0

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1.0 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Comisiynwyd Aeon Archaeology gan Bodrhyddan Developments Ltd. i gynnal arolwg ffotograffig o adeilad hen laethdy ar Fferm Bryn Cwnin, Lôn Pentre, Rhuddlan, Y Rhyl, Sir Ddinbych LL18 6LA (yn canolbwyntio ar NGR SJ 02984 79704) cyn y trawsnewid/newidiadau o'r cyn laethdy yn uned llety gwyliau a chodi adeilad lliniaru ystlumod.

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Bodrhyddan Developments Ltd. to carry out a photographic building survey of a dairy outbuilding at Bryn Cwnin Farm, Pentre Lane, Rhuddlan, Rhyl, Denbighshire LL18 6LA (centred on **NGR SJ 02984 79704**) in advance of the *conversion and alterations of former dairy building into a holiday accommodation unit and erection of bat mitigation building.*

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Bodrhyddan Developments Ltd, hereafter ‘the Client’, to carry out a Photographic Building Survey of a dairy outbuilding at Bryn Cwnin Farm, Pentre Lane, Rhuddlan, Rhyl, Denbighshire LL18 6LA (centred on **NGR SJ 02984 79704**) in advance of the *conversion and alterations of former dairy building into a holiday accommodation unit and erection of bat mitigation building*.

Full planning permission was secured by the Client from Denbighshire County Council, hereafter ‘the Council’, on the 29th September 2022 with the following pre-commencement condition concerning archaeology being applied (07/2020/0639):

Condition 5

Development shall not commence until an appropriate photographic survey of the existing building, (equivalent to an Historic England level 1 Survey - Understanding Historic Buildings, 2016) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The photographic survey shall be carried out by an archaeological contractor and the resulting digital photographs and plans shall be provided in appropriate digital media to the Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist (Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, The Offices, Coed y Dinas, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 78RP. Email: neil.bayliss@cpat.org.uk Tel: 01938 553670/552045). After approval by the Local Planning Authority, a copy of the photographic survey shall also be sent to the Historic Environment Record Officer, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, The Offices, Coed y Dinas, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 8RP for inclusion in the regional Historic Environment Record and the full digital archive will be sent to the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW.

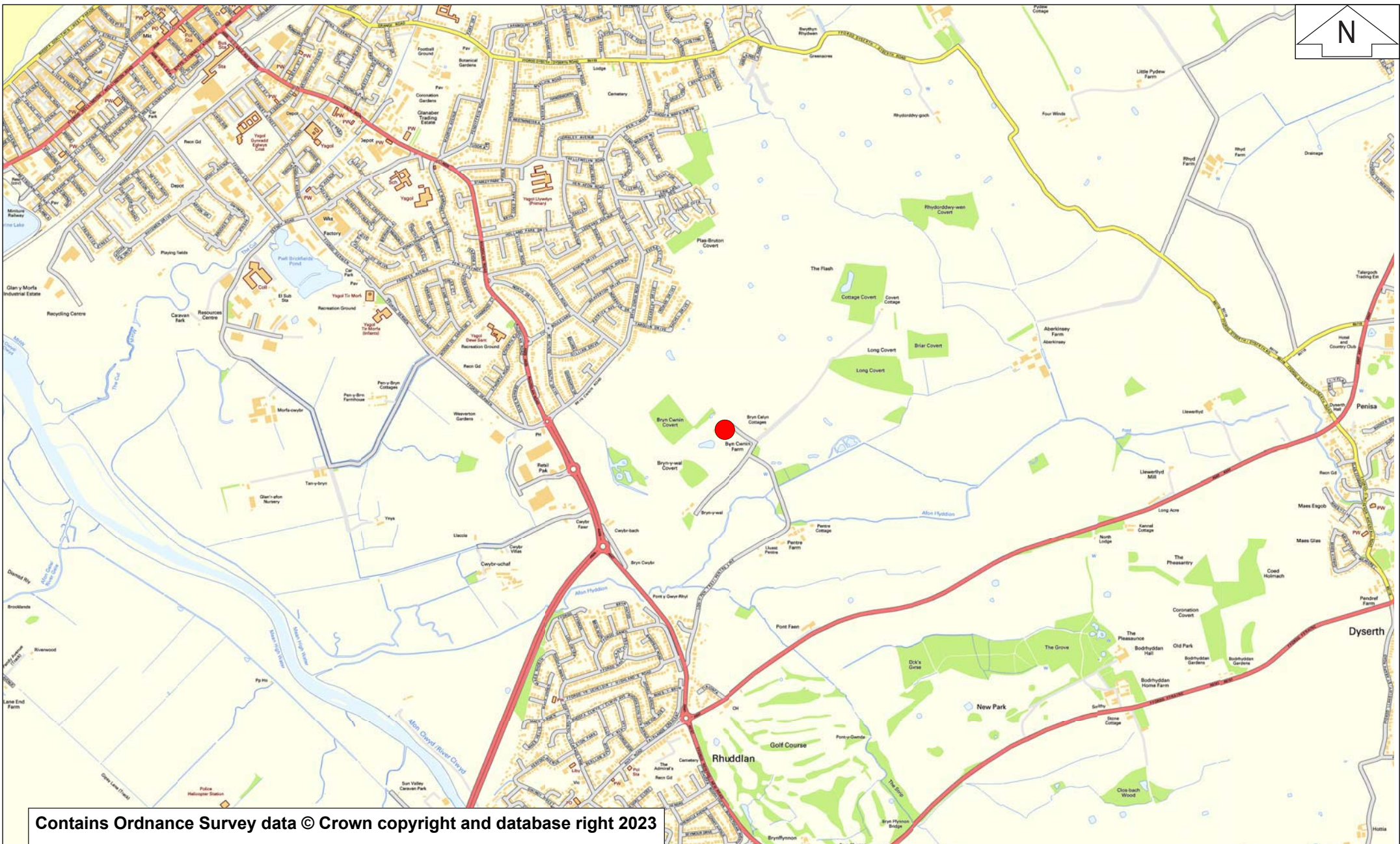
REASON: To secure a full photographic record of the original building prior to alteration, conversion, or demolition.

The Development Management Archaeologist (DMA) at the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT), in their role as archaeological advisor to the Council, made the following consultee comments as part of the application:

Information held within the regional Historic Environment Record indicates that the building concerned is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey and is Grade II listed (36155) as curtilage along with the Farmhouse to the south. It would be unfortunate if this former dairy is altered further without a record of their current form and layout being retained.

I would therefore ask that the applicant is required to commission a Photographic Survey before development commences, to preserve a record of the building. The photographic survey is recommended following guidance in TAN 24 (May 2017) and planning Policy Wales (Feb 2021).

This design and all subsequent mitigation will conform to the guidelines specified in Historic England’s ‘Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice’ (2016) & Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).



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Figure 01: Location of Dairy Outbuilding at Bryn Cwain Farm, Pentre Lane, Rhuddlan, Rhyl, Denbighshire LL18 6LA (SJ 02984 79704). Scale 1:20,000 at A4.

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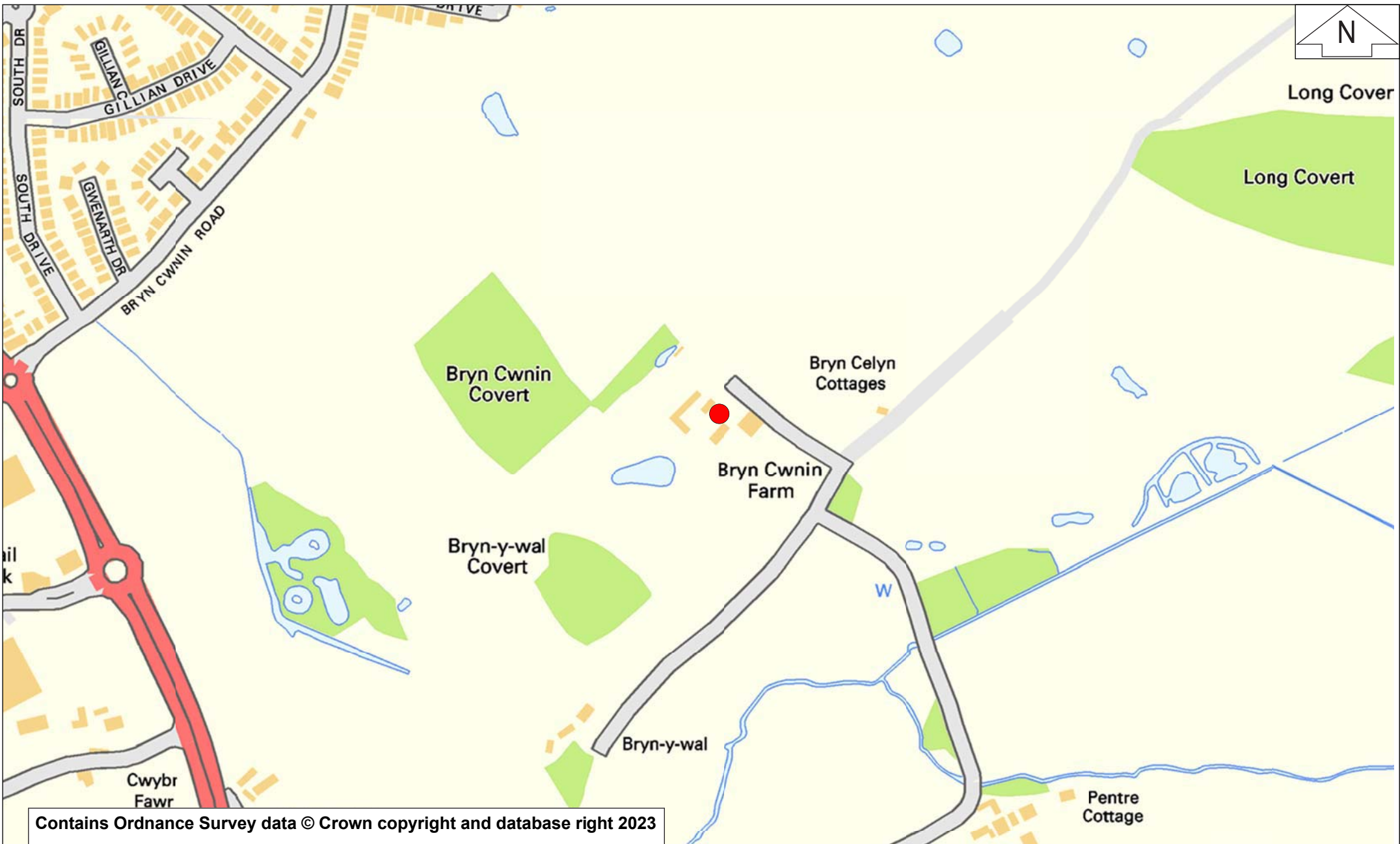
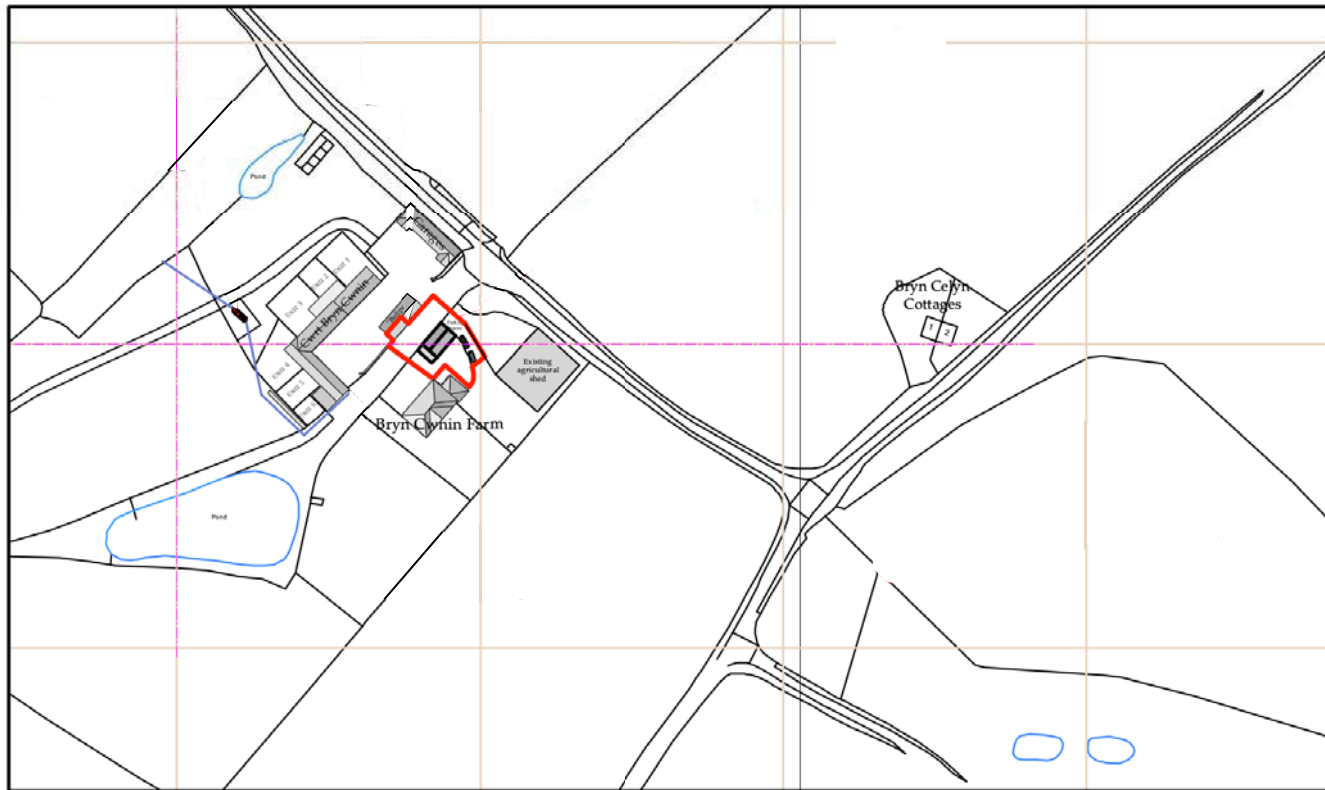


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Figure 03: Location of Dairy Outbuilding at Bryn Cwain Farm, Pentre Lane, Rhuddlan, Rhyl, Denbighshire LL18 6LA (SJ 02984 79704).
Scale 1:2,500 at A4.

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3.0 POLICY CONTEXT

At an international level there are two principal agreements concerning the protection of the cultural heritage and archaeological resource – the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage and the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, commonly known as the Valetta Convention. The latter was agreed by the Member States of the Council of Europe in 1992, and became law in 1992. It has been ratified by the UK, and responsibility for its implementation rests with Department for Culture Media and Sport.

The management and protection of the historic environment in Wales is set out within the following legislation:

- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (As amended)
- The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016
- The Town and County Planning Act 1990
- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development Order) 1995 (As amended)

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act is the most recent legislation for the management of the Historic Environment and amends two pieces of UK legislation — the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The new Act has three main aims:

- to give more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments;
- to improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and
- to introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.

With respect to the cultural heritage of the built environment the Planning (Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings) Act 1990 applies. The Act sets out the legislative framework within which works and development affecting listed buildings and conservation areas must be considered. This states that: -

“In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses” (s66(1))

Other known sites of cultural heritage/archaeological significance can be entered onto county-based Historic Environment Records under the Town and Country Planning 1995.

Planning Policy Wales sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. Chapter 6 covers the historic environment and emphasises that the positive management of change in the historic environment is based on a full understanding of the nature and significance of historic assets and the recognition of the benefits that they can deliver in a vibrant culture and economy.

Various principles and policies related to cultural heritage and archaeology are set out in the Planning Policy Wales which guide local planning authorities with respect to the wider historic environment.

The following paragraphs from Planning Policy Wales are particularly relevant and are quoted in full:

Paragraph 6.1.5 concerns planning applications:

The planning system must take into account the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations. The historic environment is a finite, non-renewable and shared resource and a vital and integral part of the historical and cultural identity of Wales. It contributes to economic vitality and culture, civic pride, local distinctiveness and the quality of Welsh life. The historic environment can only be maintained as a resource for future generations if the individual historic assets are protected and conserved. Cadw's published Conservation Principles highlights the need to base decisions on an understanding of the impact a proposal may have on the significance of an historic asset.

Planning Policy Wales is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TAN). Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment contains detailed guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan, preparation and decision making on planning and listed building consent applications. TAN 24 replaces the following Welsh Office Circulars:

- 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology
- 61/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas
- 1/98 Planning and the Historic Environment: Directions by the Secretary of State for Wales

4.0 REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Building Record

The requirement was for a Photographic Building Survey of a dairy outbuilding at Bryn Cwnin Farm, Pentre Lane, Rhuddlan, Rhyl, Denbighshire LL18 6LA (centred on **NGR SJ 02984 79704**) in advance of the *conversion and alterations of former dairy building into a holiday accommodation unit and erection of bat mitigation building*. However, should observations or desk-based research suggest the potential for significant features to be encountered during the demolition / alteration works, the archaeological contractor should make arrangements to undertake any appropriate supplementary recording work during the development. The DMA at CPAT, as advisors to the Council, has requested that the building record be roughly commensurate with the Historic England's '*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*' (2016) **Photographic Record**.

A photographic survey provides a very full visual record, but without a written or drawn survey. A photographic survey may be called for when recording a building which has complex and important decoration or historic furnishing but for which there is no need for detailed analysis.

It may also be appropriate in recording a building of well-known type which is under threat but where existing documentation is in other respects adequate or when for some other reason drawings and historical analysis are not required.

The photographic survey will consist of Historic England's '*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*' (2016) elements:

- written account: HE Guidance 2016 4.4.8 Items 1-9
- photographs: HE Guidance 2016 4.5.2 Items 1-5 (6 optional) and 7
- drawn record: HE Guidance 2016 4.3.3 Items 7 and 8

5.0 METHOD STATEMENT

5.1 Photographic Record

5.1.1 Written Account

The written account will include:

- a. The precise location of the building as an address and in the form of a National Grid reference.
- b. A note of any statutory designation (that is, listing, scheduling, Register of Historic Parks and Gardens, conservation area), where applicable. Information on statutory designations can be found on the CADW website. Non-statutory designations (local lists) may be added.
- c. The date when the record was made, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and the location of any archive material.
- d. A summary statement. This account should describe the buildings type and purpose, historically and at present, its materials, and possible date(s), so far as these are apparent from a superficial inspection.
- e. An updated Data Management Plan (DMP) and an archive content list with updated archive Selection Strategy will be included.

5.1.2 Photographs

The photographic record will include:

- a. All photographs will be given a unique number to be used for identification. This unique number should be used in the labelling of digital images.
- b. A general view or views of the building (in its wider setting or landscape).
- c. The building's external appearance. Typically, a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the building, and give an overall impression of its size, shape and immediate setting. Where individual elevations include complex historical information, it may also be appropriate to take views at right-angles to the plane of the elevation.
- d. The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas.
- e. Any external or internal detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the buildings design, development, and use, with scale where appropriate.
- f. A photographic register detailing the photo number, the location and direction of each view, and the composition of the shot.
- g. Photograph locations and directions of view should be marked on plans of each building separate photographed
- h. Photographs should be of archive quality using a digital SLR (minimum 12 megapixel)
- i. Photographs, where appropriate (i.e., not general shots) should include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale.

j. Photographs should be adequately lit and not blurry. Please check all photos before leaving the survey area and before submitting the final report and retake any blurred or poorly lit photos.

A Digital SLR (Canon 600D) set to maximum resolution with appropriate photographic scale will be used throughout.

5.1.3 Drawn Record

The drawn record will include:

- a. A plan showing the location and direction of view of each photograph. A separate plan should be provided of all floors affected by the proposed development.
- b. Standard drawing conventions must be used, as depicted in Historic England (2016) *Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice* pp.35-40

5.2 Processing data, illustration, report, and archiving

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions will be labelled, and cross-referenced, and lodged with the RCAHMW within six months of the completion of the project.

A draft copy of the report will be produced within six weeks of the completion of the fieldwork and will include an updated Data Management Plan (DMP) and an archive content list with updated archive Selection Strategy. A copy of the report will be sent to the Client and the DMA at CPAT for comment prior to finalisation of the report and dissemination. Digital copies of the report and archive will be sent to the regional HER and the DMA at CPAT, with the original paper and digital archive being deposited with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) for long term archiving. Furthermore, a summary of the project will be sent to *Archaeology in Wales* for publication.

The project report and archive will adhere to the Welsh Trusts' and Cadw's *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (2018 updated 2022) including the translation of a non-technical summary into the medium of Welsh.

6.0 DIGITAL DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

6.1 Type of study

Photographic Building Survey of a dairy outbuilding at Bryn Cwnin Farm, Pentre Lane, Rhuddlan, Rhyl, Denbighshire LL18 6LA (centred on **NGR SJ 02984 79704**) in advance of the *conversion and alterations of former dairy building into a holiday accommodation unit and erection of bat mitigation building*.

6.2 Types of data

File name	File Contents	Linked File(s)	Number of files
A0413.1 Bryn Cwnin Dairy, Rhuddlan PBS 1.0 JD.PDF	PDF report		1
A0413_1_001 - A0413_1_034.JPG	JPEG site images	A0413.1_Metadata	34
A0413_1_001 - A0413_1_034.TIF	TIF site images	A0413.1_Metadata	34
A0413.1_Metadata.XLSX	Excel file of photographic metadata	A0413_1_001 - A0413_1_034 (JPEG and TIF)	1
Digital Proformae (Descriptions, .TXT)	1 x text documents		1

All data generated during this project has been selected for archive.

6.3 Format and scale of the data

Photographs taken in *RAW* format and later converted to *TIF* format for long term archiving and *JPEG* format for use in the digital report, converted using *Adobe Photoshop*. All photographs renamed using *AF5* freeware with the prefix (*project code_frame number*) and a photographic metadata created using Microsoft Excel (*.xlsx*) or Access (*.accdb*).

All written registers, pro-formas, and scaled drawings scanned as *.PDF* files.

6.4 Methodologies for data collection / generation

Digital data will be collected / generated in line with recommendations made in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (2014. Rev 2020). Sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.3 are relevant:

3.3.1 Project specifications, research designs or similar documents should include a project specific Selection Strategy and a Data Management Plan.

3.3.3 Project designs or schedules of works etc should outline the methodology used in recording all information, in order to demonstrate that all aspects of archive creation will ensure consistency; for instance, in terminologies and the application of codes in digital data sets, highlighting relevant data standards where appropriate

6.5 Data quality and standards

Consistency and quality of data collection / generation shall be controlled and documented through the use of standardised procedure as outlined in the WSI. This will include the use of standardised data capture file formats, digital proformas, data entry validation, peer review, and use of controlled vocabularies.

6.6 Managing, storing and curating data.

All digital data will be organised into Aeon Archaeology proforma project file systems and backed up to the cloud using *Acronis Cyber Protect* with additional copies made to external physical hard drive.

6.7 Metadata standards and data documentation

Digital metadata created using Microsoft Excel (.xlsx) or Access (.accdb) of all photographic plates.

Paper metadata created from Aeon Archaeology proformas for contexts, artefacts, environmental samples, watching brief day sheets, trench sheets, and basic record sheets and then scanned to create digital .PDF copies.

6.8 Data preservation strategy and standards

Long term data storage will be through the submission of digital (.PDF) reports to the regional Historic Environment Record (HER); submission of digital (.PDF) reports and the original and digital scanned archive to the RCAHMW; and retention of copies of all digital files at Aeon Archaeology on physical external hard drive and uploaded to Acronis Cyber Protect.

6.9 Suitability for sharing

All digital data will be placed within the public realm (through the channels in 6.8) except for where project confidentiality restricts the sharing of data. All data sets will be selected / discriminated by the Senior Archaeologist at Aeon Archaeology and written permission will be sought from all project specific Clients prior to the sharing of data.

6.10 Discovery by potential users of the research data

Potential users of the generated digital data (outside of the organisation) will be able to source the data and identify whether it could be suitable for their research purposes through access granted via the RCAHMW website. Requests can also be made for data through the regional HER's and directly to Aeon Archaeology (info@aeonarchaeology.co.uk).

6.11 Governance of access

The decision to supply research data to potential new users will be via the associated website request (RCAHMW, HER) or via the Senior Archaeologist when made directly to Aeon Archaeology.

6.12 The study team's exclusive use of the data

Aeon Archaeology's requirement is for timely data sharing, with the understanding that a limited, defined period of exclusive use of data for primary research is reasonable according to the nature and value of the data, and that this restriction on sharing should be based on

simple, clear principles. This time period is expected to be six months from completion of the project however Aeon Archaeology reserves the right to extend this period without notice if primary data research dictates.

6.13 Restrictions or delays to sharing, with planned actions to limit such restrictions

Restriction to data sharing may be due to participant confidentiality or consent agreements. Strategies to limit restrictions will include data being anonymised or aggregated; gaining participant consent for data sharing; and gaining copyright permissions. For prospective studies, consent procedures will include provision for data sharing to maximise the value of the data for wider research use, while providing adequate safeguards for participants.

6.14 Regulation of responsibilities of users

External users of the data will be bound by data sharing agreements provided by the relevant organisation or directly through Aeon Archaeology.

6.15 Responsibilities

Responsibility for study-wide data management, metadata creation, data security and quality assurance of data will be through the Senior Archaeologist (Richard Cooke BA MA MCifA) at Aeon Archaeology when concerning data generation and early/mid-term storage. Upon deposition with digital depositories the study-wide data management, metadata creation, data security and quality assurance of data will be the responsibility of the specific organisations' themselves.

6.16 Organisational policies on data sharing and data security

The following Aeon Archaeology policies are relevant:

- Aeon Archaeology Archive Deposition Policy 2019
- Aeon Archaeology Quality Assurance Policy 2019
- Aeon Archaeology Conflict of Interest Policy 2019
- Aeon Archaeology Outreach Policy 2019
- Aeon Archaeology Digital Management Plan 2020

7.0 PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

(Figures 1-4; Plates 1-17)

The former dairy outbuilding at the **Bryn-Cwnin Farm** formed part of a farmstead complex located to the northeast of Rhuddlan (1.60km) and southeast of Rhyl (2.78km). The site is accessed via a junction of the A547 (Rhuddlan) leading onto Pentre Lane. The lane leads northeast and then north, crossing the Afon Ffyddion before leading to the Bryn Cwnin (former) Farm Complex.

The building is rectangular in plan and orientated northeast to southwest. It appears to have originally been built in red-brick bonded by Portland cement. However, at some point it had been rendered with pebble dash. The roof is of corrugated asbestos sheeting and a broad chimney stack of red-brick was visible protruding beyond the roof pitch at the southwest end. The building is likely to have been a former dairy building associated with Bryn Cwnin Farm, and was fitted out on the interior with white ceramic tiles. Access to store 4 & 5 was not possible due to a collapsed roof and erected herras fencing.

The building is located within the **Bryn-Cwnin Farm Complex (PRN 193744)**, (**NPRN 407828**), to the northwest of the Grade II Listed, **Bryn Cwnin Farm, House (PRN 36155)**, (**CADW 14990**) and to the east of the **Bryn Cwnin Farm, L-plan range (PRN 36156)**, (**CADW 14991**) *which* is also Grade II listed.

According to the RCAHMW website, **Bryn Cwnin** was a well-detailed example of a substantial early C19 farmhouse, with a distinctive architectural character. Which formed part of an almost intact farmstead, with the farm buildings which faced it across a large yard. The farmhouse is made of red-brick with a hipped slate roof, and axial chimney stacks. The house is of two storeys and is square in plan. The house had an 8-panelled door (modified by the insertion of glazing into 2 panels) in architrave with long brackets carrying an entablature hood, and set in segmental archway. The principal façade consisted of 16-pane hornless sash windows with stone sills and flat arched stone heads.

The outbuildings buildings (prior to renovation), consisted of a late eighteenth century - early nineteenth century (collection of) farm buildings which form a L-shaped range comprising of the main barn, stabling and cowhouses. The buildings may have in part at least pre-dated the house, and are possibly largely late C18. They are brick built with slate roofs, which had (previously) been renewed in places with corrugated sheeting. The west range was probably intended as a cowhouse, and is built in two phases: two storeys; four bays.

The Development Management Archaeologist (DMA) at the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) made the following consultee comments as advisor to the Council:

Information held within the regional Historic Environment Record indicates that the building concerned is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey and is Grade II listed (36155) as curtilage along with the Farmhouse to the south. It would be unfortunate if this former dairy is altered further without a record of their current form and layout being retained.

The photographic record was undertaken by Josh Dean BA archaeologist at Aeon Archaeology on the 5th December 2022. Upon approval from the Client and the CPAT Development Control Archaeologist the report will be archived with the CPAT Historic Environment Record (HER); the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW); and a copy retained at Aeon Archaeology, Chester under project code **A0413.1, Report no# 0388**.

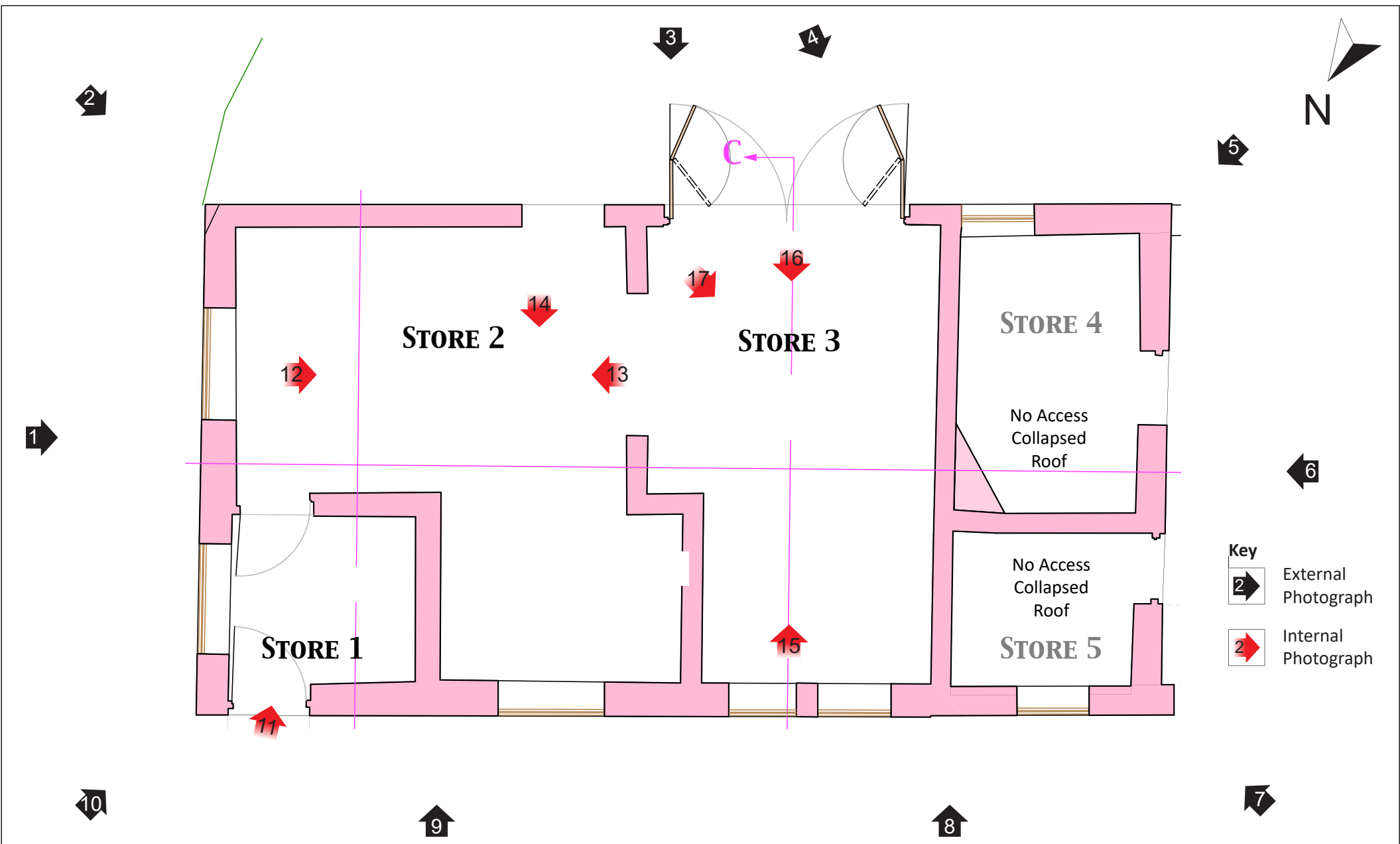


Figure 04: Floor plan showing location of photographic plates at Bryn Cwnin Farm, Pentre Lane, Rhuddlan, Rhyl, Denbighshire. Scale 1:100 @ A4.



Plate 01: External northeast elevation shot of Dairy Outbuilding at Bryn Cwnin Farm, Pentre Lane, Rhuddlan, Rhyl, Denbighshire
- from the northeast - 2.00m scale



Plate 02: Oblique shot of northeast and southeast elevations of Dairy Outbuilding at Bryn Cwnin Farm, Pentre Lane, Rhuddlan, Rhyl, Denbighshire - from the east - 2.00m scale



Plate 03: External southeast (right) elevation shot of Dairy Outbuilding at Bryn Cwnin Farm, Pentre Lane, Rhuddlan, Rhyl, Denbighshire
- from the southeast - 2.00m scale



Plate 04: External southeast (right) elevation shot of Dairy Outbuilding at Bryn Cwnin Farm, Pentre Lane, Rhuddlan, Rhyl, Denbighshire
- from the southeast - 2.00m scale



Plate 05: Oblique shot of southeast and southwest elevations of Dairy Outbuilding at Bryn Cwnin Farm, Pentre Lane, Rhuddlan, Rhyl, Denbighshire - from the south - 2.00m scale



Plate 06: External southwest elevation shot of Dairy Outbuilding at Bryn Cwnin Farm, Pentre Lane, Rhuddlan, Rhyl, Denbighshire
- from the southwest - 2.00m scale



Plate 07: Oblique shot of southwest and northwest elevations of Dairy Outbuilding at Bryn Cwnin Farm, Pentre Lane, Rhuddlan, Rhyl, Denbighshire - from the west - no scale



Plate 08: External northwest (right) elevation shot of Dairy Outbuilding at Bryn Cwnin Farm, Pentre Lane, Rhuddlan, Rhyl, Denbighshire
- from the northwest - 2.00m scale



Plate 09: External northwest (left) elevation shot of Dairy Outbuilding at Bryn Cwnin Farm, Pentre Lane, Rhuddlan, Rhyl, Denbighshire
- from the northwest - 2.00m scale



Plate 10: Oblique shot of northeast and northwest elevations of Dairy Outbuilding at Bryn Cwnin Farm, Pentre Lane, Rhuddlan, Rhyl, Denbighshire - from the north - 2.00m scale



Plate 11: Internal shot of Store 1 within Dairy Outbuilding at Bryn Cwnin Farm, Pentre Lane, Rhuddlan, Rhyl, Denbighshire - from the northwest - 2.00m scale



Plate 12: Internal shot of Store 2 and Store 3 within Dairy Outbuilding at Bryn Cwnin Farm, Pentre Lane, Rhuddlan, Rhyl, Denbighshire
- from the northeast - 2.00m scale



Plate 13: Internal shot of Store 2 within Dairy Outbuilding at Bryn Cwnin Farm, Pentre Lane, Rhuddlan, Rhyl, Denbighshire
- from the southwest - 2.00m scale



Plate 14: Internal shot of Store 2 within Dairy Outbuilding at Bryn Cwnin Farm, Pentre Lane, Rhuddlan, Rhyl, Denbighshire - from the southeast - 2.00m scale



Plate 15: Internal shot of Store 3 within Dairy Outbuilding at Bryn Cwnin Farm, Pentre Lane, Rhuddlan, Rhyl, Denbighshire
- from the northwest - 2.00m scale



Plate 16: Internal shot of Store 2 within Dairy Outbuilding at Bryn Cwnin Farm, Pentre Lane, Rhuddlan, Rhyl, Denbighshire
- from the southeast - 2.00m scale



Plate 17: Internal shot of Store 2 redbrick gable within Dairy Outbuilding at Bryn Cwnin Farm, Pentre Lane, Rhuddlan, Rhyll, Denbighshire - from the southeast - 2.00m scale

8.0 SOURCES

Maps.

Ordnance Survey Open Data maps SJ NE07, NW07, SE07, SW07.

Secondary Sources

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, (2020): Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures

Historic England, (2016). Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice.

