



**Outbuilding at Penrhyn, Rhydlydan,
Pentrefoelas, Conwy, LL24 0LW
(0/49361)**

February 2022 V 1.0



Historic Building Record Level 1

Project Code: A0353.1

Report no. 0327

Event PRN: 213712



æon archaeology

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(0/49361)**

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Historic Building Record Level 1

**Aeon Archaeology
Obsidian Offices
Chantry Court
Chester
CH1 4QN**

Written by: Josh Dean BA ACIfA

Checked by: Richard Cooke BA MA MCIfA



Project Code: A0353.1
Date: 11/02/2022
Client: Mr. Tony Green
info@aeonarchaeology.co.uk



Outbuilding at Penrhyn, Rhydlydan, Pentrefoelas, Conwy, LL24 0LW (0/49361)

February 2022 v1.0

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Project Code: A0353.3

Date: 11/02/2022

Client: Mr. Tony Green

info@aeonarchaeology.co.uk

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1.0 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Comisiynwyd Aeon Archaeology gan Mr. Tony Green, i gynnal cofnod adeiladu hanesyddol lefel 1 o adeilad allanol ysgubor a leolir gerllaw Adeilad Rhestredig gradd II (cyf: 20610) yr hen ffermdy ym Penrhyn Garn, Pentrefoelas, Betws-Y-Coed, Conwy, LL24 0LW (yn ganolog ar NGR SH 89406 50264) cyn trosi i fod yn llety gwyliau ar osod.

Aeon Archaeology has been commissioned by Mr. Tony Green, to carry out a level 1 historic building record of a barn outbuilding located adjacent to the grade II Listed Building (*ref: 20610*) of the former farmhouse at Penrhyn, Pentrefoelas, Betws-Y-Coed, Conwy, LL24 0LW (centred on **NGR SH 89406 50264**) in advance of conversion to form holiday let accommodation.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Mr. Tony Green, hereafter ‘the Client’, to carry out a level 1 historic building record of a barn outbuilding located adjacent to the grade II Listed Building (*ref: 20610*) of the former farmhouse at Penrhyn, Pentrefoelas, Betws-Y-Coed, Conwy, LL24 0LW (centred on **NGR SH 89406 50264**) in advance of conversion to form holiday let accommodation.

As the former farmhouse at Penrhyn is a Grade II Listed Building, and the outbuilding falls within its curtilage, Listed Building Consent is required and has been applied for by the Client to Conwy Borough Council, hereafter ‘the Council’, the decision of which is pending (as of 9th February 2022) (**0/49361**). The following condition concerning archaeology has been recommended by the Development Management Archaeologist (DMA) at the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) should the Council grant Listed Building Consent:

Information held within the regional Historic Environment Record indicates that the proposed conversion will affect a curtilage listed 19th century traditional stone barn range (PRN 198849 Penrhyn Farm Buildings) which retains an original layout with internal and external features that are of local architectural and archaeological significance.

It would be unfortunate if these buildings are now permanently altered without a record of their current form and layout being retained. I would therefore ask that the applicant is required to engage an archaeological contractor to complete a Photographic Survey before development commences, in order to preserve a record of these buildings. To facilitate this, I would ask that an appropriate planning condition is attached to any permission granted, and I include below a suggested condition which you may wish to consider using:

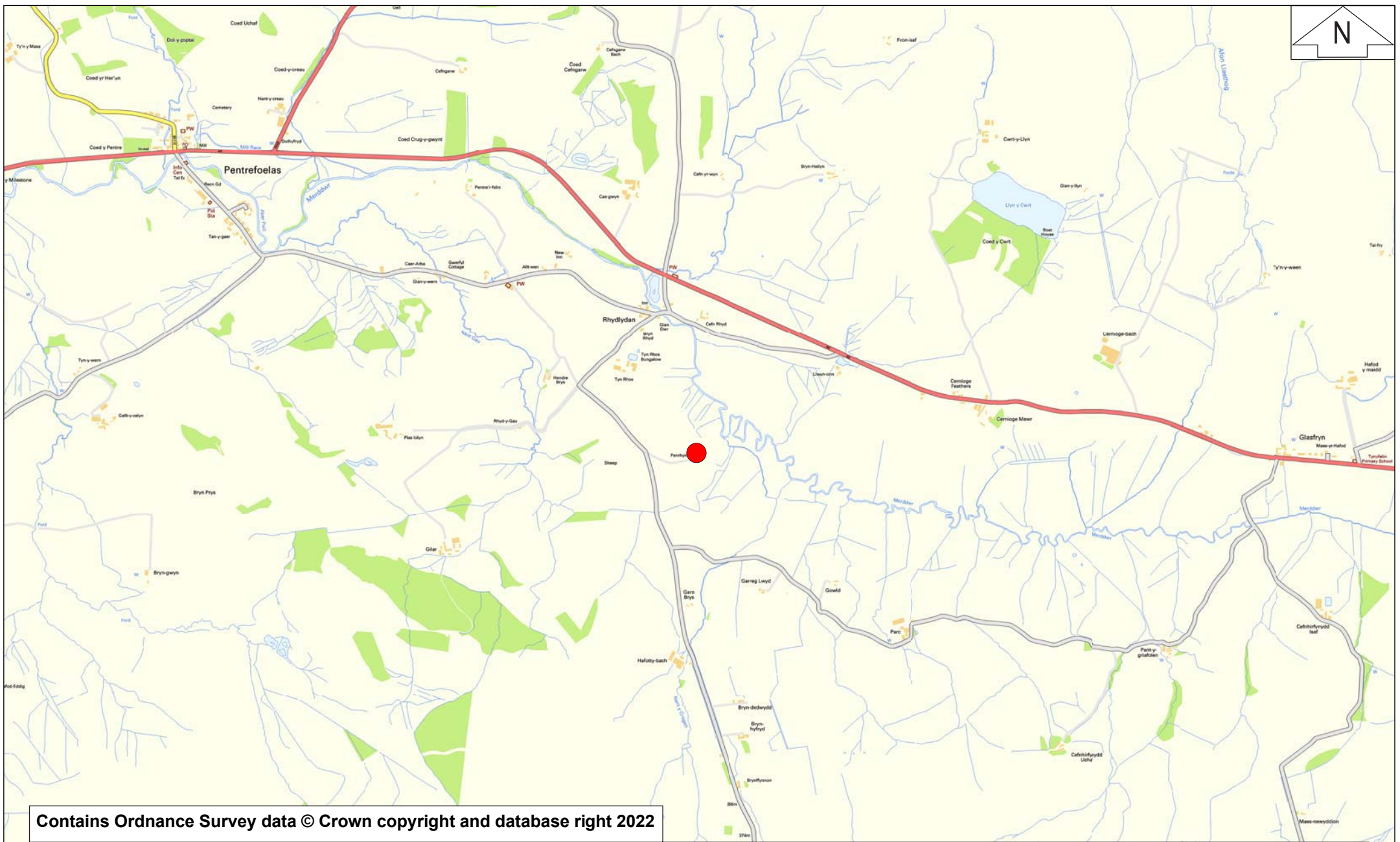
Development shall not begin until an appropriate photographic survey, (equivalent to an Historic England level 1 Survey- Understanding Historic Buildings, 2016) of the existing buildings has been carried out in accordance with details to be submitted to, and approved by, the Local Planning Authority. The photographic survey will be completed by an archaeological contractor. The resulting digital photographs and plans should be forwarded on appropriate digital media to the Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist (Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, The Offices, Coed y Dinas, Welsh pool, Powys, SY21 78RP. After approval by the Local Planning Authority, a copy of the photographic survey should also be sent to the Historic Environment Record Officer, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, The Offices, Coed y Dinas, Welsh pool, 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.

It is a requirement that this WSI be approved in writing by the DMA at CPAT prior to the survey being undertaken.

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).

The following is reproduced from the Heritage Impact Statement produced by Jeff St Paul in support of the planning application:



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Figure 01: Location of outbuilding at Penrhyn, Pentrefoelas, Betws-Y-Coed, Conwy, LL24 0LW. Scale 1:20,000 at A4.

Aeon Archaeology
 Richard Cooke BA MA MCIfA
 Obsidian Offices, Chantry Court,
 Chester CH1 4QN
 Tel: 07866925393 / 01244 531585
www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk

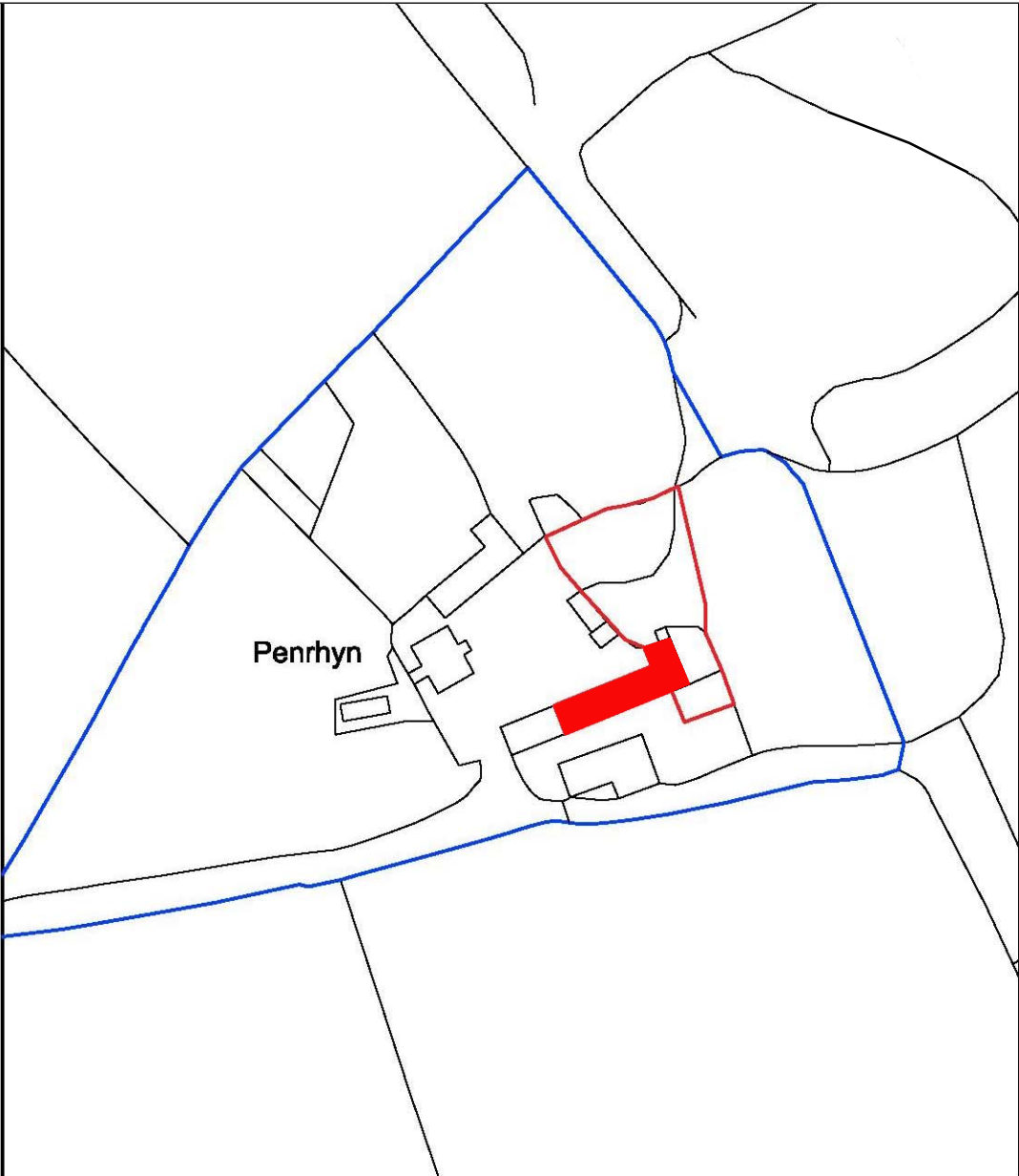


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Figure 02: Location of outbuilding at Penrhyn, Pentrefoelas, Betws-Y-Coed, Conwy, LL24 0LW. Scale 1:5,000 at A4.

Aeon Archaeology
Richard Cooke BA MA MCifA
Obsidian Offices, Chantry Court,
Chester CH1 4QN
Tel: 07866925393 / 01244 531585
www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk



Penrhyn

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Figure 03: Location of outbuilding at Penrhyn, Pentrefoelas, Betws-Y-Coed, Conwy, LL24 0LW. Scale 1:1,250 at A4.

Aeon Archaeology
Richard Cooke BA MA MCifA
Obsidian Offices, Chantry Court,
Chester CH1 4QN
Tel: 07866925393 / 01244 531585
www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk

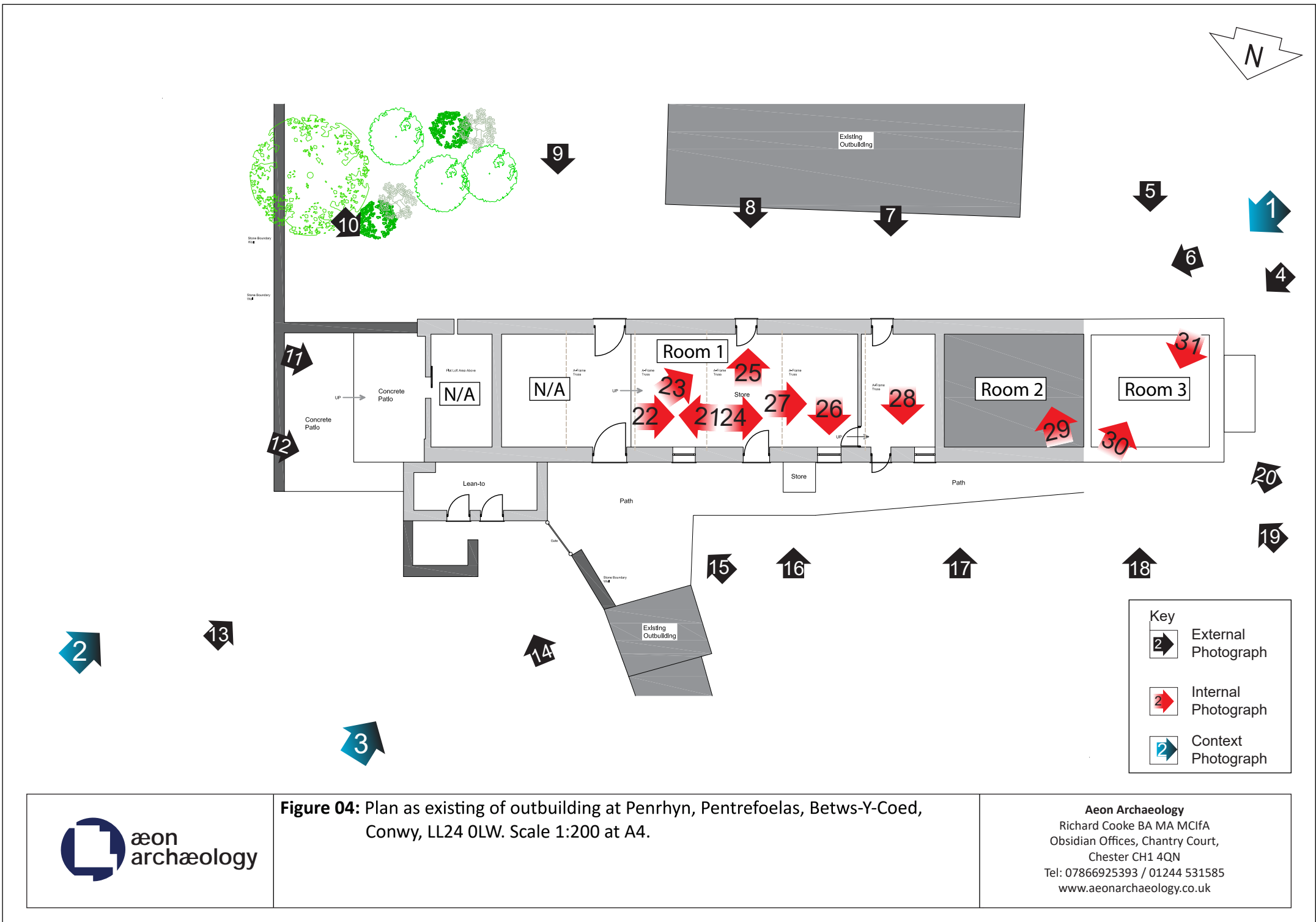


Figure 04: Plan as existing of outbuilding at Penrhyn, Pentrefoelas, Betws-Y-Coed, Conwy, LL24 0LW. Scale 1:200 at A4.

Penrhyn lies in a rural setting in the community of Rhydlydan, Conwy. It is accessed from a farm road leading from the road from the A5 to Bala.

Penrhyn consists of a small 20th century farmhouse, an older former farmhouse building converted for agricultural use and storage, and a range of agricultural buildings which is the subject of this application.

The former farmhouse at Penrhyn is listed and is discussed below. The other structures on site fall within the curtilage of this building and therefore require listed building consent for any development which affects the special character. This includes the present house, which was built c. 1911, and the separate range of outbuildings.

The Cadw reference for the record of the building is: Conwy/ Pentrefoelas/ 20610.

In the non-statutory listing description the reason given for listing is; Included for its C17 origins and surviving historic character.

The present range of outbuildings form part of the farm complex and formerly comprised of all the uses one would expect in a small farm, barns, beudai, storage etc. The buildings are stone built with the upper higher roof being slated and the lower part covered with asbestos cementitious sheeting. The walls are local uncoursed stone and the openings, doors and windows, generally of the original proportions, the major exception being the western gable where a presumed collapse has been infilled with blockwork and new windows and door. There are a number of rooflights and Perspex panels of different design and dates. There is little of interest internally and the machine cut roof trusses of high collar and embedded tie beam would seem to indicate a late 19th or early 20th century date.

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 also 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 Country 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 requirements were for a photographic record of, to carry out a photographic record of the historic building consisting of a barn outbuilding at Penrhyn, Pentrefoelas, Betws-Y-Coed, Conwy, in advance of alteration, however should observations or desk-based research suggest the potential for significant features to be encountered during the demolition works, the archaeological contractor should make arrangements to undertake any appropriate supplementary recording work during the development. The CPAT Development Control Archaeologist had requested that the building record be roughly commensurate with the Historic England's '*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*' (2016)

4.2 Photographic Record.

Both the exterior and the interior were viewed and photographed. The location and orientation of photographs were located on a sketch plan produced by Aeon Archaeology.

The detailed photographic record consisted of Historic England's '*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*' (2016) elements:

- written account: 1-3
- drawings: 1
- photographs: 1,2,4

5.0 METHOD STATEMENT

5.1 Photographic Record

5.1.1 Written Account

The written account included:

- The building's precise location as a National Grid Reference and address form;
- A note of any statutory designation and non-statutory designation;
- The date of the record, name(s) of the recorder(s) and archive location;
- 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 included:

- A general view or views of the building;
- The building's external appearance. Typically, a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the building and give an impression of its size and shape;
- The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas.

A Digital SLR (Canon 600D) set to maximum resolution was used throughout.

5.1.3 Drawings

The drawn record included:

- A site plan showing the location and orientation of photographs. This will label all room spaces and indicate any architectural features of note.

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 record of the a barn outbuilding at Penrhyn, Pentrefoelas, Betws-Y-Coed, Conwy, LL24 0LW (centred on **NGR SH 89406 50264**) in advance of alteration.

6.2 Types of data

File name	File Contents	Linked File(s)	Number of files
A0353.1 Penrhyn, Rhydlydan, Pentrefoelas HBR Lvl 1.0.PDF	PDF report		1
A0353_1_001 - A0353_1_068.JPG	JPEG site images	A0353.1_Metadata	68
A0353_1_001 - A0353_1_068.TIF	TIF site images	A0353.1_Metadata	68
A0353.1_Metadata.XLSX	Excel file of photographic metadata	A0353_1_001 - A0353_1_068 (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 1-31)

The outbuilding that is the subject of this *Level 1 Building Record* is located adjacent to the grade II Listed Building (ref: 20610) Penrhyn Garn, Rhydlydan, Pentrefoelas and the aforementioned outbuilding falls within the curtilage of this farmhouse. The site is associated with two record entries within the CPAT HER; these are (**PRN 99559**) which reads;

“Grade II listed farmhouse... of 17th century origin, the former farmhouse probably pre-dates the other buildings on the property. Used as a cowhouse during the 20th century”

and (**PRN 194689**) which reads;

“Farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25-inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings (CPAT, Farms and Farmsteads, 2021)”

The outbuilding is located to the southeast of the Grade II listed building (ref: 20610) and forms a long, linear building when viewed in plan with a small northern projection at its eastern end. This building bounds a paved farmyard located to the northwest – which itself is bounded by an early 20th century farmhouse to the west and by the Grade II listed farmhouse to the north. To the southeast of the outbuilding (the subject of this record) there is a small grassed alley and a modern metal sheeted barn. To the south of this area there is a narrow linear cattle track (*ffordd gwartheg*) bounded by a dry-stone rubble wall to the north and a modern wire fence boundary to the south – this cattle track then provides access to the rear of the outbuilding via a small yard (*buarth bach*) at the south east corner of the farm complex, or westwards to the entrance trackway (*lôn fach*) to the farm. The outbuilding is bounded within the wider complex of the farm via numerous, un-mortared, drystone, rubble walls which create an organised farm enclosure – these walls provide some much-needed protection from the strong winds which are a feature of this area of moorland/upland located immediately to the southeast of the *Mynydd Hiraethog* region. Such enclosed farmyards, with other enclosed areas around farm buildings are vernacular to this upland area. The building itself is constructed from long sub angular fragments of stone rubble and has been bonded with lime mortar.

The interior of the building at the eastern end has recently been converted to house chickens however this area appears to have been part of a long Cowshed or Shippon (*beudy*) with two wooden partitions visible near the centre of the room located upon a raised platform. Running east to west along the northern side of the room there is also a slurry channel suggesting animals were tethered facing south in a long Shippon arrangement. Furthermore, a small byre (*beudy, glowty*) or manger (*mansier*) is located at the western end of the building where an upright slate and wooden partition divides the room. The eastern end of the building appears to have a lower floor and once may have housed a hayloft (*ystafell uwchben, tafloxydd, taflodau*) for winter fodder.

This outbuilding may be considered a vernacular example of a stone-built farm building familiar to the many farmsteads that are characteristic of this area of southern Conwy. The outbuilding likely dates to a period range within the early-mid Victorian era, given that it is visible on the tithe map of 1840 - *Map of the township of Trebrys in the parish of Ysppyty in the County of Denbigh*.



Plate 01: Context shot of the outbuilding at Penrhyn Garn, Rhydlydan, Pentrefeolas, Conwy - from the southwest - 2.00m scale



Plate 02: Context shot of the outbuilding at Penrhyn Garn, Rhydlydan, Pentrefeolas, Conwy - from the northeast - 2.00m scale



Plate 03: Context shot of the outbuilding at Penrhyn Garn, Rhydlydan, Pentrefeolas, Conwy - from the northeast - 2.00m scale



Plate 04: Oblique shot of western and southern elevations of outbuilding at Penrhyn Garn, Rhydlydan, Pentrefeolas, Conwy - from the northeast - 2.00m scale



Plate 05: Southern elevation (left side) of outbuilding at Penrhyn Garn, Rhydlydan, Pentrefeolas, Conwy -
from the south - 2.00m scale



Plate 06: Oblique shot of southern elevation of outbuilding at Penrhyn Garn, Rhydlydan, Pentrefeolas, Conwy - from the southwest - 2.00m scale



Plate 07: Southern elevation (centre left) of outbuilding at Penrhyn Garn, Rhydlydan, Pentrefeolas, Conwy - from the south - 2.00m scale



Plate 08: Southern elevation (centre right) of outbuilding at Penrhyn Garn, Rhydlydan, Pentrefeolas, Conwy - from the south - 2.00m scale



Plate 09: Southern elevation (right) of outbuilding at Penrhyn Garn, Rhydlydan, Pentrefeolas, Conwy - from the south - 2.00m scale



Plate 10: Oblique shot of eastern and southern elevations of outbuilding at Penrhyn Garn, Rhydlydan, Pentrefeolas, Conwy
- from the southeast - 2.00m scale



Plate 11: Eastern gable elevation (left) of outbuilding at Penrhyn Garn, Rhydlydan, Pentrefeolas, Conwy - from the east - 2.00m scale



Plate 12: Eastern gable elevation (right) of outbuilding at Penrhyn Garn, Rhydlydan, Pentrefeolas, Conwy - from the east - 2.00m scale



Plate 13: Oblique shot of eastern and northern elevations of outbuilding at Penrhyn Garn, Rhydlydan, Pentrefeolas, Conwy - from the northeast - 2.00m scale



Plate 14: Northern elevation (left side) of outbuilding at Penrhyn Garn, Rhydlydan, Pentrefeolas, Conwy - from the north - 2.00m scale



Plate 15: Northern elevation (left centre), oblique shot, of outbuilding at Penrhyn Garn, Rhydlydan, Pentrefeolas, Conwy
- from the north - 2.00m scale



Plate 16: Northern elevation (centre) of outbuilding at Penrhyn Garn, Rhydlydan, Pentrefeolas, Conwy - from the north - 2.00m scale



Plate 17: Northern elevation (right centre), oblique shot, of outbuilding at Penrhyn Garn, Rhydlydan, Pentrefeolas, Conwy - from the north - 2.00m scale



Plate 18: Northern elevation (right) of outbuilding at Penrhyn Garn, Rhydlydan, Pentrefeolas, Conwy - from the north - 2.00m scale



Plate 19: Oblique shot of northern and western elevations of outbuilding at Penrhyn Garn, Rhydlydan, Pentrefeolas, Conwy - from the southeast - 2.00m scale



Plate 20: Western gable elevation (right) of outbuilding at Penrhyn Garn, Rhydlydan, Pentrefeolas, Conwy - from the west - 2.00m scale



Plate 21: Eastern end of Room 1 within outbuilding at Penrhyn Garn, Rhydlydan, Pentrefeolas, Conwy - from the west - 2.00m scale



Plate 22: Western end of Room 1 within outbuilding at Penrhyn Garn, Rhydlydan, Pentrefeolas, Conwy - from the east - 2.00m scale



Plate 23: Wooden dividers in Room 1 within outbuilding at Penrhyn Garn, Rhydlydan, Pentrefeolas, Conwy - from the northeast - 2.00m scale



Plate 24: Slurry channel in Room 1 within outbuilding at Penrhyn Garn, Rhydlydan, Pentrefeolas, Conwy - from the east - 2.00m scale



Plate 25: Example door in Room 1 within outbuilding at Penrhyn Garn, Rhydlydan, Pentrefeolas, Conwy - from the north - 2.00m scale

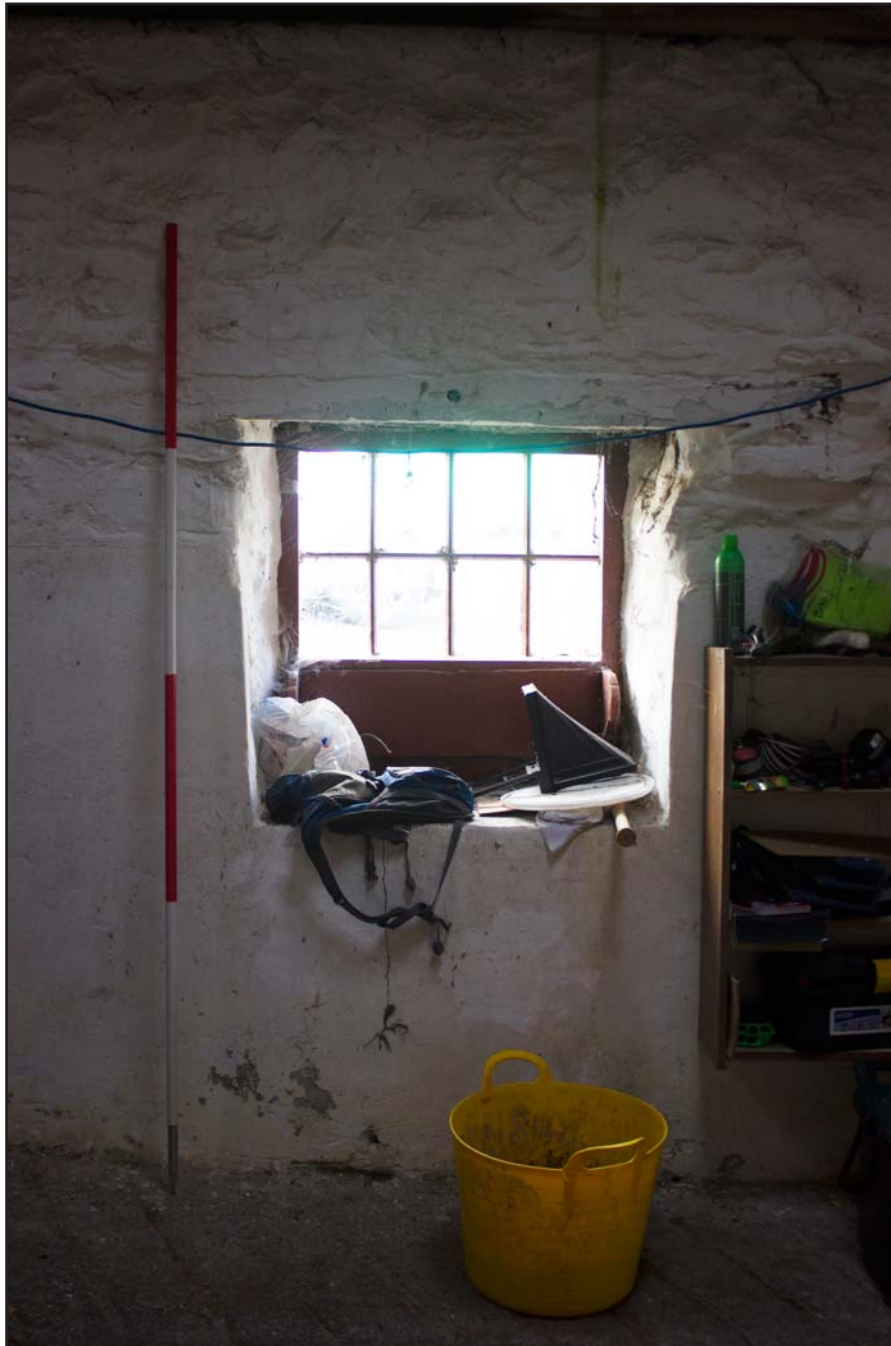


Plate 26: Example window in Room 1 within outbuilding at Penrhyn Garn, Rhydlydan, Pentrefeolas, Conwy - from the south - 2.00m scale



Plate 27: Slate divider in Room 1 within outbuilding at Penrhyn Garn, Rhydlydan, Pentrefeolas, Conwy - from the south - 2.00m scale



Plate 28: Manger in Room 1 within outbuilding at Penrhyn Garn, Rhydlydan, Pentrefeolas, Conwy - from the south - 2.00m scale



Plate 29: Room 2 within outbuilding at Penrhyn Garn, Rhydydan, Pentrefeolas, Conwy - from the northwest - 2.00m scale

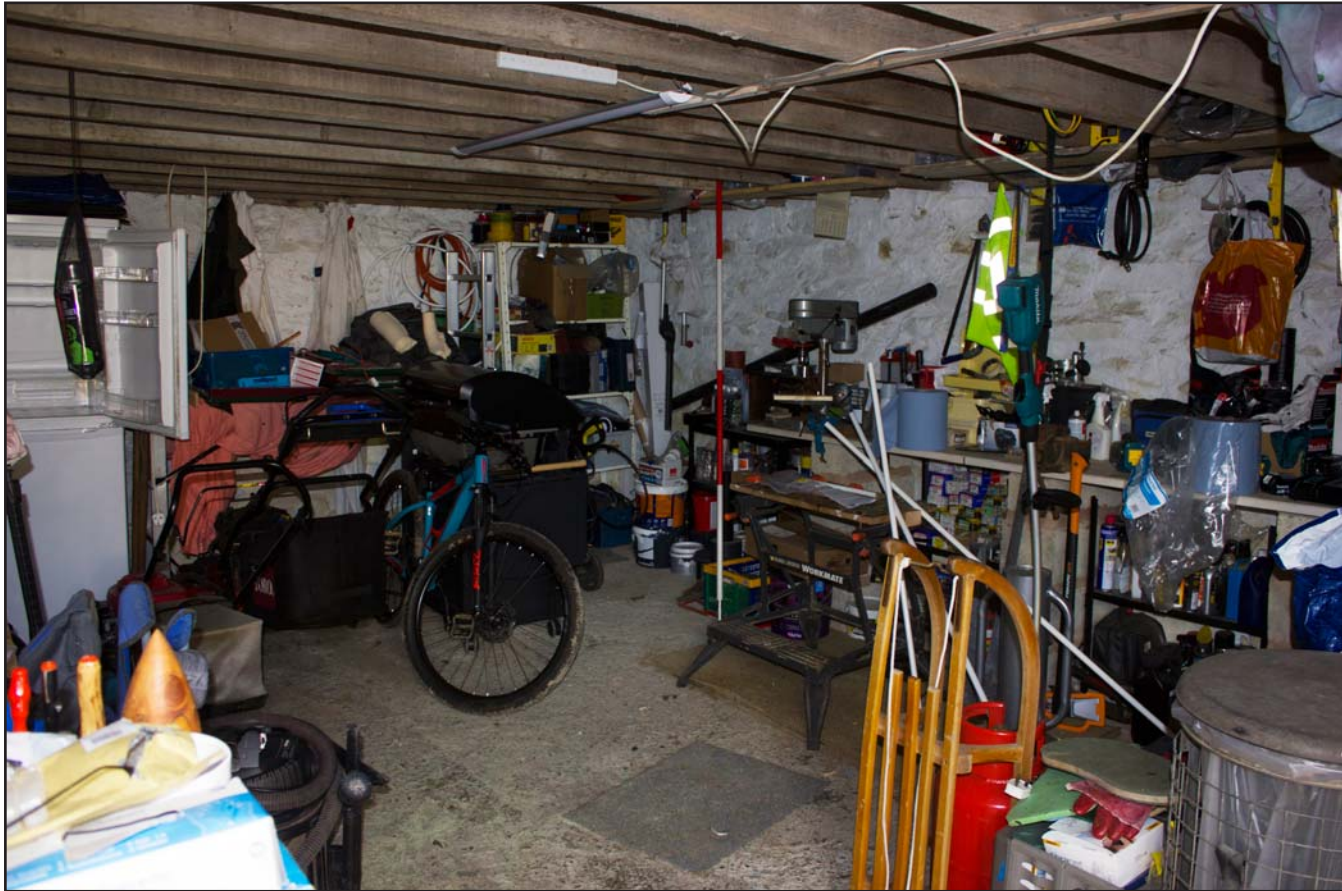


Plate 30: Room 3 within outbuilding at Penrhyn Garn, Rhydlydan, Pentrefeolas, Conwy - from the north - 2.00m scale



Plate 31: Room 3 within outbuilding at Penrhyn Garn, Rhydlydan, Pentrefeolas, Conwy - from the south - 2.00m scale

The photographic record was undertaken by Josh Dean BA archaeologist at Aeon Archaeology on the 10th February 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 **A0353.1**, *Report no# 0327*.

8.0 SOURCES

Maps.

Ordnance Survey Open Data maps SH NE85, NW85, SE85, SW85.

Secondary Sources

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

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

McCullough, A. E., Martin, C. H. R., and Bayliss, N., (2021) *Polygonisation of Traditional Farm Buildings in Denbighshire and eastern Conwy*, Clwyd and Powys Archaeological Trust