

Archaeological Evaluation Trenching on land off Plas Penrhyn, Penrhyn Bay, Llandudno



Working shot: Surveying of Site

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RESEARCH SERVICES LTD**
Digging with Purpose

Archaeological Evaluation Trenching

On land off Plas Penrhyn, Penrhyn Bay, Llandudno

ARS Ltd Report 2021/13

January 2021



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Chronology (calendar years BC-AD)	Glacial Eras		British Archaeological Periods	Climatic Phases	Environment
AD 1901 AD 1837 AD 1714 AD 1485 AD 1066 AD 410 AD 43 0 500 BC 700 BC 800 BC 1800 BC 2400 BC	Holocene		modern Victorian Georgian post-medieval medieval early medieval Roman Britain Iron Age Bronze Age Beaker period Neolithic (advent of farming) Late Mesolithic Early Mesolithic	Sub-atlantic (climatic warming) (abrupt climatic deterioration) (climatic warming) Sub-boreal (episodes of abrupt climatic deterioration, colder and wetter) (climatic optimum) Atlantic (Abrupt climatic deterioration, colder and drier) Boreal Preboreal (very rapid decadal warming)	Open landscapes with forested areas. Mixed farming widespread Deciduous woodland clearance for agriculture Last of large North Sea islands submerged Elm decline Mixed deciduous forest (oak, elm, pine, alder, hazel and full range of trees) Increased amount of alder Storegga Slide tsunami Britain becomes an island Mixed forest (hazel, birch, pine, willow, heather) Temperate forest (birch, pine, willow)
9700 BC			Late Upper Palaeolithic Ahrensburgian	Arctic	Tundra
11500 BC			Upper Palaeolithic Creswellian/ Magdalenian	Sub-arctic	Plains and woodland (dwarf birch, willow) Mammoths in Britain
15000 BC			Upper Palaeolithic	Arctic	Ice and tundra steppe
18000 BC					
	Pleistocene ↓	Loch Lomond Stadial (known as Younger Dryas across NW Europe) Windermere Interstadial or 'Late Glacial Interstadial' Devensian 'LGM' (Last Glacial Maximum) ↓	Palaeolithic ↓		

Executive Summary

Project Name: Archaeological Evaluation Trenching on land off Plas Penrhyn, Penrhyn Bay, Llandudno

Site Code: EPP'21

Planning Authority: Conwy County Borough Council

Geology: Limestone of the Clwyd Limestone Group

NGR: SH 81621 81425

Date of Fieldwork: 11th January – 13th January 2021

Date of Report: January 2021

Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Adra (Tai) Cyfyngedig to undertake archaeological evaluation trenching on land off Plas Penrhyn, Penrhyn Bay, Llandudno. The archaeological works were undertaken in advance of the submission of a full planning application for 21 new dwellings and was requested by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) as part of the consultation for the scheme.

The works reported here were undertaken from 11th January 2021 to 13th January 2021 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation

The evaluation comprised the excavation of seven trenches, each measuring 20m x 2m. These trenches were located to provide coverage of the PDA whilst crossing the former field boundaries as indicated on mapping data consulted by the DBA and avoiding known services. All trenches contained no archaeological deposits, features or finds, despite targeting former field boundaries.

No other finds or features of archaeological significance were identified by evaluation trenching, suggesting the potential for archaeology on this site is low.

1 Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) on behalf of Adra (Tai) Cyfyngedig (the client). It detailed a scheme of works for archaeological evaluation trenching in advance of the submission of a full planning application for 21 new dwellings and was requested by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) as part of the consultation for the scheme.

1.1.2 A Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) had already been produced for the site which, in consultation with GAPS, recommended that the archaeological potential of the proposed development area (hereafter PDA) should be further evaluated through a scheme of archaeological fieldwork, comprising evaluation trenching in the first instance (Brown 2020, 12).

1.1.3 The archaeological works were carried out in accordance with *Planning Policy Wales*, paragraph 6.1.26 (Gov.wales 2018, 127), which states:

“Where archaeological remains are known to exist or there is a potential for them to survive, an application should be accompanied by sufficient information, through desk-based assessment and/or field evaluation, to allow a full understanding of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the remains. The needs of archaeology and development may be reconciled, and potential conflict very much reduced, through early discussion and assessment.”

1.1.4 The evaluation comprised the excavation of seven trial trenches. These trenches were located to provide coverage of the PDA whilst crossing the former field boundaries as indicated on mapping data consulted by the DBA and avoiding known services

1.1.5 The fieldwork was undertaken by Stephanie Blues, Assistant Project Officer at ARS Ltd and took place on 11th January 2021 to 13th January 2021. The work was managed by Dr David Underhill, Project Manager at ARS Ltd. Tom Fildes; Development Control Archaeologist for GAPS was kept informed of progress throughout the course of the works.

1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 The ‘red line boundary’ of the PDA is depicted by a red polygon on Figure 1 and is c.6731m² in area. It is bounded to the north by properties on Sunningdale Drive, to the west by a grass verge off Penrhyn Hall Farm Caravan Park, to the south and south-west by properties off Plas Penrhyn, and to the north-east by the Plas Penrhyn Play Space.

1.2.2 The topography of the PDA slopes down gently from c.23m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north-west to c.20.35m aOD in the south-east.

1.3 Geology and Soils

1.3.1 The underlying solid geology of the PDA comprises Limestone of the Clwyd Limestone Group; sedimentary bedrocks described as ‘shallow-marine in origin. They are biogenic and detrital, generally comprising carbonate material (coral, shell fragments), forming beds and locally reefs.’ (BGS 2020).

1.3.2 This is overlain by a superficial deposit of Devensian Till (Diamicton), comprising unsorted sediments with gravel in a fine mud matrix described as ‘detrital, created by the action of ice and melt water, they can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial and inter-glacial periods during the Quaternary Period’ (BGS 2020).

1.3.3 The soils of the PDA are classified as freely draining, slightly acid but base-rich soils, with a high fertility (Cranfield University 2020).

2 Historical and Archaeological Background

2.1 A detailed archaeological and historical background can be found within the WSI and DBA produced for the site (Brown 2020), placing the PDA within its wider context and setting (1km study area around site centre). A brief summary is given here.

Prehistoric

2.2 Evidence for prehistoric activity dating between the Upper Palaeolithic to the Bronze Age has been identified at the Ogof Pant-y-Wennol cave, c.760m west of the PDA, burials in an underground cavern on Little Orme's Head c.700m to the north; the Bronze Age copper mining complex of the Great Orme Mines c.3.75km to the north-west of the PDA; and settlement evidence of likely Iron Age data on the hill above Pehnrhynside, c.445m to the north-west. There is no recorded evidence for prehistoric remains within the PDA itself.

Romano-British

2.3 There was no evidence for Romano-British activity within the PDA although a number of find spots in the wider area attest to Romano-British activity in the vicinity of Little Orme. These include a hoard of more than 5000 Roman coins (mostly dating to 310-317 AD) c.370m to the north-east; a hoard of about 550 coins, mostly dating from the reign of Carausius (286-293 AD), c.800m to the north-west; and a further 68 coins and various metal artefacts just 70m to the south of the 550 coin hoard.

Early Medieval

2.4 Following the Roman withdrawal, the region within which the study area is located became incorporated into the small kingdom of Rhos, the ecclesiastical centre of which was established as Eglwysrhos (now known as Llanrhos), c.1.5km to the south-west of the study area. It is also noteworthy that the remains of the royal centre of the Decanti, the fortress of Deganwy, eventually destroyed by the Mercian army in 822, is just 4km west of the PDA. The Creuddyn Peninsula appears to have been a major focal point for both the Decanti, and the later Kingdoms of Rhos and Gwynedd, especially under the rule of High king Maelgwn in the 6th Century with Lloyd (1912: 240) describing the rock of Degannwy as "hotly contested in the long border strife between Welsh and English".

Medieval

2.5 By the 11th century, Rhos had become a cantref within Gwynedd, and the study area was located within Creuddyn. It is assumed that the township of Penrhyn was centred to the south-west of the imposing hill of Mynydd Pant, where Penrhyn Old Hall is located. There is no known evidence relating to the later medieval period within the study area, although the area around Penrhyn Old Hall evidently has high potential for such remains to be present.

Post-Medieval

2.6 Saxton's map of Denbighshire and Flintshire produced in 1577 depicted four churches in the commote of Creuddyn (Eglwysrhos, Llandudno, Llandrillo and Llangwstenin), but Penrhyn is the only manor that is depicted, which attests to its importance at the time. The Listed Building description for Penrhyn Old Hall states that the SW wing of the building dates from around 1550, and is joined to

a NE wing of 1590 (attested by the datestone above the fireplace) by a central block of around 1560-1575. This was the seat of the Pugh family from at least the early Elizabethan period until 1760 when it was sold by James Coetmore Pugh, last of the family, and subsequently became a farmhouse. The family chapel is also thought to be of 16th century date, and was described as '*Libera Capella Beatae mariae de Penrhyn*' ('Free chapel of the Blessed Mary') in 1535. Following the Reformation, the chapel became an important local centre for the recusant Catholic faith espoused by the Pugh family.

2.7 By the time of the 1846 Eglwysrhos tithe map and apportionment, the manor of Penrhyn was owned by Thomas Peers Williams, and Penrhyn Old Hall was occupied by Anne Phillips. The PDA comprised part of a larger plot of land named *Cae Tan Ty* ('field below the house') which is described as arable, and in the following decade it is reported that the Old Hall was '*a comfortable farm-house, with a good homestead and capital orchards*' and the former family chapel had '*long been desecrated as a stable*'. The 1888 OS map names Penrhyn Old Hall as 'Penrhyn Farm', and illustrates that by this time the larger field shown on the coterminous with the western edge of the PDA.

Modern

2.8 By 1900, a further field boundary had been created, which bisected the PDA from west to east but, by 1912, the more recent field boundaries had been removed. However, by 1937 the field boundary at the western edge of the PDA shown on the 1888 map had been reinstated, and new housing developments had been built to the east of the PDA with the growth of the Penrhyn Bay settlement, and to the north-east, where dwellings along Sunningdale Drive had been created. By 1960 a new field boundary had been created, running southwards from Sunningdale Drive through the centre of the PDA. By 1972, Penrhyn Hall Farm Caravan Park had been established immediately to the west of the PDA, and by 1993, Plas Penrhyn (which forms the eastern access into the PDA) had also been created.

2.9 During the 1990s, further infilling of housing occurred to the south of the PDA, resulting in the merging of the settlements of Penrhynside and Penrhyn Bay, with the PDA and the play area to the north-east the only surviving remnants of the former agricultural land associated with the medieval settlement at Penrhyn.

3 Aims and Objectives

3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The proposed archaeological works had the potential to identify the presence of evidence pertinent to overarching research themes identified within period-specific chapters of *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales (North East Wales)*. Key themes from the Earlier Post-Medieval 1539-1750 (Bezant and Bailey 2017) and Later Post-Medieval and Industrial 1750-1900 (Gerrard and Bailey 2017) could have been addressed based on evidence described in the site DBA. These have been summarised below:

3.1.2 For the *Earlier Post-Medieval 1539-1750* period, key themes included:

- Settlement and land-use:
 - *Tenurial changes appear to emerge at this time but it is unclear how much of this is administrative change and how much, if any, effect this had on agricultural practice, rural settlement and rural communities* (Bezant and Bailey 2017, 10).

- *Relationships between people and their environments and landscapes can be explored, as can the relationships between the documentary and physical evidence* (Bezant and Bailey 2017, 11).

3.1.3 For the *Later Post-Medieval and Industrial 1750-1900* period there was an overarching theme of *Individuals & Society*, with a focus on industrialisation and the impacts that had on key aspects of society. It is possible that the evaluation could have shed light on unknown activity in the PDA relating to coal extraction, stone quarrying and social infrastructure.

3.2 Archaeological Works Aims and Objectives

3.2.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation trenching was to assess the survival of any below ground archaeological remains that may be present and to evaluate the impact of the planned development on archaeological remains, and to recover information that may contribute to the overarching research themes and sub-themes identified in Section 3.1 above.

3.2.2 The following objectives contributed towards accomplishing this aim.

- Identify the presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits within the site.
- Record all archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- Sample sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits to establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation.
- Gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of any surviving archaeological deposits with a view to evaluating their significance and potential to inform the aims outlined in Sections 3.1 and 3.2.1 above.

4 Method Statement

4.1 Standards

4.1.1 ARS Ltd is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). Registered Organisations are continuously assessed to ensure that the highest standards of work are carried out, in line with the *Code of Conduct* of the CIfA (2019). In addition to our key management staff, who have achieved the highest grade of corporate CIfA membership, many of our field staff also hold corporate grade membership.

4.1.2 All elements of the archaeological evaluation will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2019) and *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation* (2020a).

4.1.3 All staff employed on the project were suitably qualified and experienced for their respective project roles and have practical experience of archaeological excavation and recording. All staff were made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and were fully briefed on the work required by this specification. Each member of staff was fully conversant with the aims and methodologies of the evaluation and given a copy of the WSI to read.

4.1.4 All site operations were carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. Deep sections, such as those across ditches or pits, were shored or benched as necessary. A risk assessment was prepared before commencement of works on site.

5 Coverage

5.1 A total of 7 trenches (each measuring 20m x 2m) were excavated across the site (see Figure 2). These trenches were located to provide coverage of the PDA whilst crossing the former field boundaries as indicated on mapping data consulted by the DBA and avoiding known services.

6 Methodology

6.4.1 Topsoil was removed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under continuous archaeological supervision. The topsoil and subsoil were removed down to the first significant horizon, in successive level spits.

6.4.2 All trenches were appropriately cleaned by hand to expose the full nature and extent of potential archaeological features and deposits.

6.4.3 The site was tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 map of the area. The site was recorded in accordance with the ARS Ltd field recording manual.

6.4.4 The stratigraphy of the site was recorded even where no archaeological deposits were identified.

6.4.5 Heights for all deposits were recorded in metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

6.4.6 A photographic record has been produced. All images were taken in black and white print and digital format and contained a graduated photographic scale. The main photographic archive will comprise 35mm b/w SLR print film, supplemented by digital SLR images taken as RAW data files. A register of all photographs has been kept. Supplementary records of working images were taken to demonstrate how the site was investigated and what the prevailing conditions were like during excavation.

7 Trenching Results

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The following section provides a description of the archaeological features and deposits encountered on the site and should be read in conjunction with the figures presented in Appendix I. Detailed descriptions and contextual details are presented in the Context Summary Table in Appendix II.

7.1.2 Seven evaluation trenches were excavated (see Figure 2), covering approximately 280m². The topsoil across the site was composed of medium textured dark brown silty clay with no inclusions, and varied in depth between c.0.38m – 0.70m.

7.1.3 The subsoil comprised medium light reddish brown silty clay with some rounded pebbles, and varied in depth between 0.40m – 0.70m.

7.1.4 The underlying geology comprised coarse textured dark yellowish brown silty clay with some large angular stones. Across the site, the colour of the natural ranged from a dark reddish brown to a light yellowish brown.

7.1.5 During excavation, the trenches became severely flooded by rising groundwater.

7.2 The Evaluation Trenches

7.2.1 Trench 1

(Figures 2 & 3)

7.2.1.1 Trench 1 was relocated, aligning with Trench 2, in order to avoid a service cable located during fieldwork using a cable avoidance tool.

7.2.1.2 Topsoil (101) and subsoil (102) were removed from Trench 1 by machine under archaeological supervision to a depth of 20.67m aOD, exposing the natural geological substrate (103).

7.2.1.3 No features of archaeological significance were observed in Trench 1.

7.2.2 Trench 2

(Figures 2, 4 & 5)

7.2.2.1 Topsoil (201) and subsoil (202) were removed from Trench 2 by machine under archaeological supervision to a depth ranging from 21.41m-21.04m aOD, where the underlying geological natural was exposed (203).

7.2.2.2 No features of archaeological significance were observed in Trench 2.

7.2.3 Trench 3

(Figures 2 & 6)

7.2.3.1 Topsoil (301) and subsoil (302) were removed from Trench 3 by machine under archaeological supervision to a depth ranging from 20.43m-19.48m aOD, where the geological natural was exposed (304).

7.2.3.2 Deposit (303) was observed in the NE facing section. This represents a probable modern levelling event, in an attempt to level out a dip in the ground. The deposit contained plastic fragments suggesting its modern date.

7.2.3.3 No archaeological deposits or features were observed.

7.2.4 Trench 4

(Figures 2 & 7)

7.2.4.1 Topsoil (401) and subsoil (402) were removed from Trench 4 by machine under archaeological supervision to a depth ranging from 20.42m-20.26m aOD, where the underlying geological natural was exposed (403).

7.2.4.2 No archaeological deposits or features were observed.

7.2.5 Trench 5

(Figures 2, 8 & 9)

7.2.5.1 Topsoil (501) and subsoil (502) were removed from Trench 5 by machine under archaeological supervision to a depth ranging from 20.18m-20.09m aOD, where the underlying geological natural was exposed (503).

7.2.5.2 No archaeological deposits or features were observed.

7.2.6 Trench 6

(Figures 2 & 10)

7.2.6.1 Topsoil (601) and subsoil (602) were removed from Trench 6 by machine under archaeological supervision to a depth ranging from 19.97m-19.69m aOD, where the underlying geological natural was exposed (603).

7.2.6.2 No archaeological deposits or features were observed.

7.2.7 Trench 7

(Figures 2, 11 & 12)

7.2.7.1 Topsoil (701) and subsoil (702) were removed from Trench 7 by machine under archaeological supervision to a depth ranging from 20.19m-19.98m aOD.

7.2.7.2 The underlying geological natural was not reached as a modern ceramic land drain was exposed along the length of the trench at the top of the subsoil (702). To avoid damage to the land drain the trench was excavated to the level of the drain.

7.2.7.3 No archaeological deposits or features were observed.

8 Discussion

8.1 No features of archaeological significance were identified with the proposed development area (PDA), despite field boundaries being identified in the DBA.

8.2 The thickness of the topsoil observed in each trench could suggest that the PDA has been disturbed significantly, with the possibility that topsoil has been imported in order to level/landscape the ground. This is supported by the sterile nature of the topsoil.

8.3 The fact no archaeology has been observed within any of the trenches suggests that there is a very low potential for the destruction of archaeological features and deposits during the development of the area.

9 Conclusion

9.1 The site had the potential for significant archaeological remains when the historical background of the surrounding area is taken into consideration. However, no such remains were found and there is some suggestion that the ground has been previously disturbed.

9.2 All future intrusive groundworks will occur within the monitored areas, which were excavated under archaeological supervision as outlined in this report and thus no archaeological remains will be impacted by the development.

10 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

10.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

10.2 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

11 Archive

11.1 One bound copy of the final report and a digital copy of the report in PDF/a format will be deposited with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record.

11.2 A digital copy of the final report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS online record for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

12 Statement of Indemnity

12.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards.

12.2 No responsibility can be accepted by the author of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

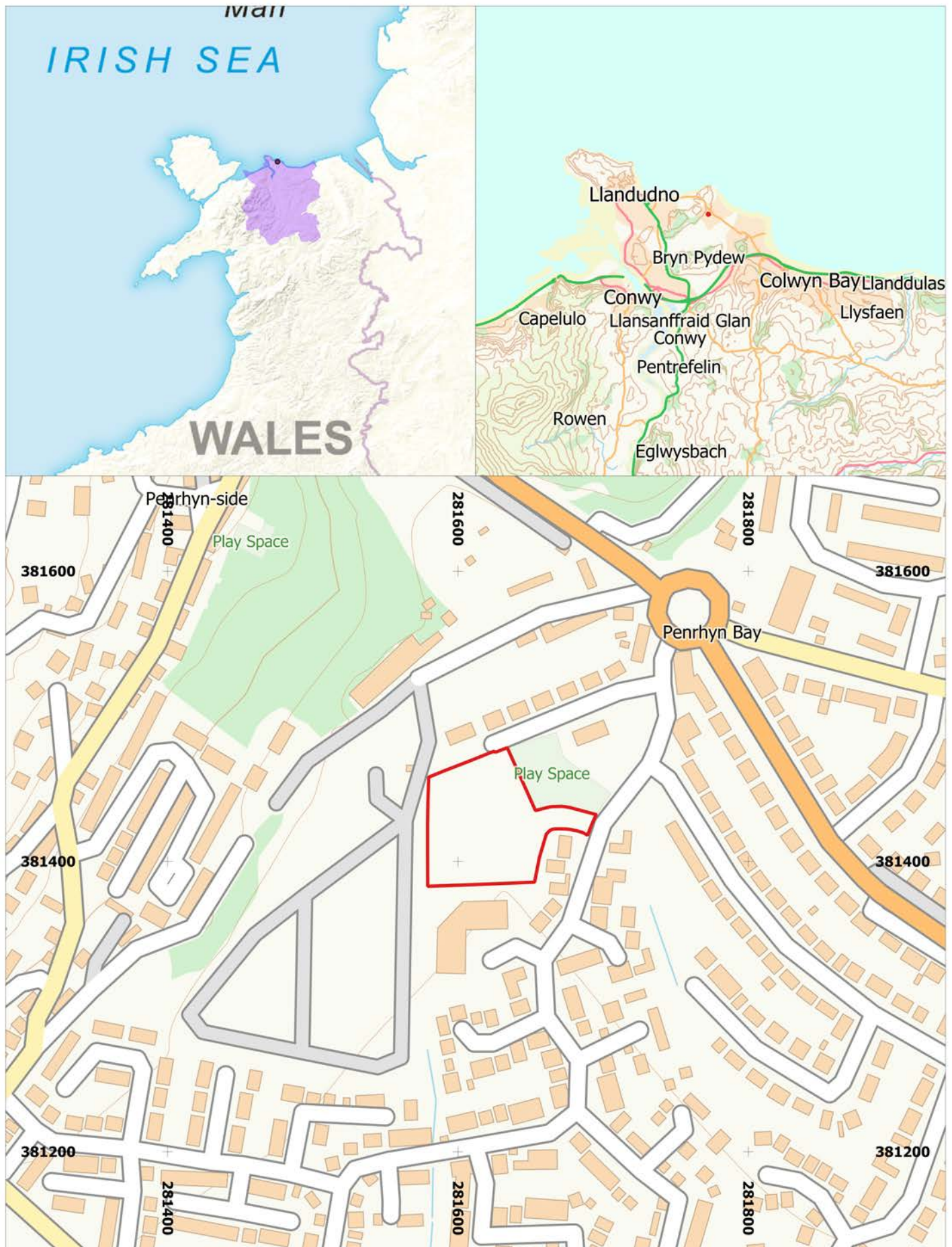
13 Acknowledgements

13.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank Adra (Tai) Cyfyngedig for commissioning the archaeological works and Tom Fildes; Development Control Archaeologist for GAPS, for his assistance.

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Appendix I: Figures



Site name: Plas Penrhyn, Penrhyn Bay,
Llandudno
Date: December 2020
Drawn by: BD
Scale: 1:3500 @ A4 (main window)

This drawing: © ARS Ltd

Contains Ordnance Survey data.
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Conway County Borough

Site boundary



**Figure 1:
Site location**

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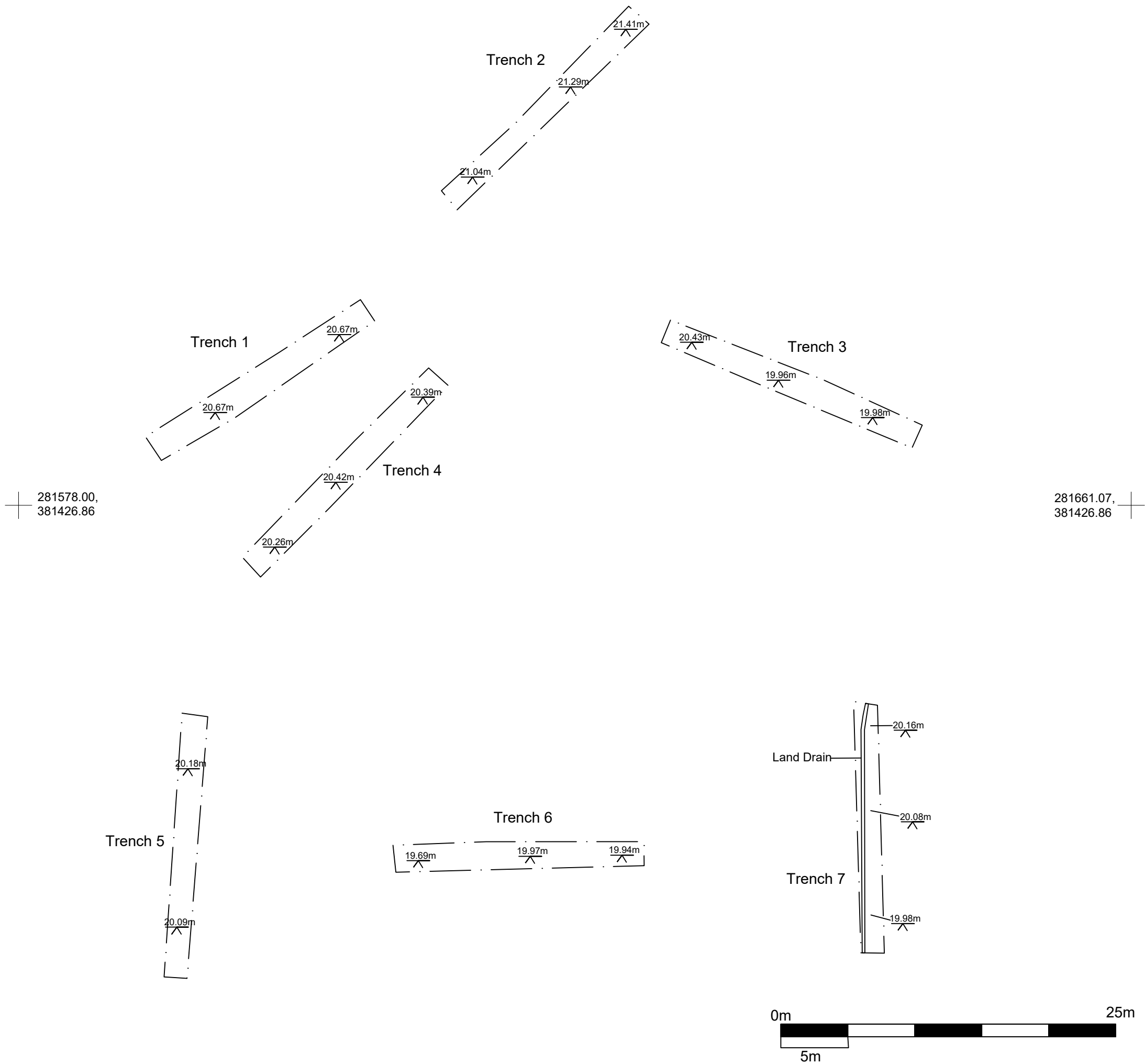


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Figure 2: Trench Plan

Key:

- · — Section Line
- ⌵ Height aOD



Site name: EPP'21
Date: January 2021
Drawn by: SAB

Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Aizlewood's Mill
Nursery Street
Sheffield
S3 8GG



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Figure 3: Trench 1



Figure 4: Trench 2



Figure 5: Representative Section of Trench 2



Figure 6: Trench 3



Figure 7: Trench 4



Figure 8: Trench 5



Figure 9: Representative Section of Trench 5



Figure 10: Trench 6



Figure 11: Trench 7



Figure 12: Representative Section of Trench 7



Figure 13: Area Shot

Appendix II: Context Summary Table

Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness/extent (feature = length x width x depth)	above Ordnance Datum (aOD)
101	Deposit	Medium textured dark brown silty clay with frequent rooting. <i>Represents topsoil across Trench 1.</i>	0.44m-0.50m Extent of Trench 1	22.02m-21.53m
102	Deposit	Medium textured light reddish brown silty clay with some small rounded pebbles. <i>Represents subsoil across Trench 1.</i>	0.62m-0.70m Extent of Trench 1	21.32m-20.83m
103	Deposit	Coarse textured dark yellowish brown clay with some large angular stones. <i>Represents underlying geological natural in Trench 1.</i>	Extent of Trench 1	20.67m
201	Deposit	Medium textured dark brown silty clay with frequent rooting. <i>Represents topsoil across Trench 2.</i>	0.40m-0.52m Extent of Trench 2	22.29m-21.64m
202	Deposit	Medium textured light reddish brown silty clay with some small rounded pebbles. <i>Represents subsoil across Trench 2.</i>	0.60m-0.63m Extent of Trench 2	21.89m-21.24m
203	Deposit	Coarse textured dark yellowish brown clay with some large angular stones. <i>Represents underlying geological natural in Trench 2.</i>	Extent of Trench 2	21.41m-21.04m
301	Deposit	Medium textured dark brown silty clay with frequent rooting. <i>Represents topsoil across Trench 3.</i>	0.50m-0.56m Extent of Trench 3	21.30m-20.85m
302	Deposit	Medium textured light reddish brown silty clay with some small rounded pebbles. <i>Represents subsoil across Trench 3.</i>	0.31m-0.60m Extent of Trench 3	20.80m-20.35m
303	Deposit	Coarse dark reddish brown clay with frequent plastic inclusions in NE section of Trench 3, appears to be a mix of topsoil and subsoil, no cut present. <i>Represents modern levelling event in an attempt to level out a dip in the ground.</i>	Length unknown x 10m x 0.50m	20.80m-20.35m
304	Deposit	Coarse textured dark yellowish brown clay with some large angular stones. <i>Represents underlying geological natural in Trench 3.</i>	Extent of Trench 3	20.43m-19.62m
401	Deposit	Medium textured dark brown silty clay with frequent rooting. <i>Represents topsoil across Trench 4.</i>	0.62m-0.70m Extent of Trench 4	21.48m-21.36m
402	Deposit	Medium textured light reddish brown silty clay with some small rounded pebbles. <i>Represents subsoil across Trench 4.</i>	0.60m-0.70m Extent of Trench 4	20.78m-20.66m
403	Deposit	Coarse textured dark yellowish brown clay with some large angular stones. <i>Represents underlying geological natural in Trench 4.</i>	Extent of Trench 4	21.36m-20.26m
501	Deposit	Medium textured dark brown silty clay with frequent rooting. <i>Represents topsoil across Trench 5.</i>	0.46m-0.50m Extent of Trench 5	21.22m-20.26m

502	Deposit	Medium textured light reddish brown silty clay with some small rounded pebbles. <i>Represents subsoil across Trench 5.</i>	0.30m-0.40m Extent of Trench 5	20.72m-19.76m
503	Deposit	Coarse textured dark yellowish brown clay with some large angular stones. <i>Represents underlying geological natural in Trench 5.</i>	Extent of Trench 5	20.18m-20.09m
601	Deposit	Medium textured dark brown silty clay with frequent rooting. <i>Represents topsoil across Trench 6.</i>	0.30m-0.40m Extent of Trench 6	20.78m-20.51m
602	Deposit	Medium textured light reddish brown silty clay with some small rounded pebbles. <i>Represents subsoil across Trench 6.</i>	0.60m-0.70m Extent of Trench 6	20.38m-20.11m
603	Deposit	Coarse textured dark yellowish brown clay with some large angular stones. <i>Represents underlying geological natural in Trench 6.</i>	Extent of Trench 6	19.97m-19.69m
701	Deposit	Medium textured dark brown silty clay with frequent rooting. <i>Represents topsoil across Trench 7.</i>	0.38m Extent of Trench 7	20.48m-20.23m
702	Deposit	Medium textured light reddish brown silty clay with some small rounded pebbles, cut by modern ceramic land drain, trench excavated to top of subsoil to avoid damage to the land drain. <i>Represents subsoil across Trench 7.</i>	Extent of Trench 7	20.16m-19.98m

Appendix III: Written Scheme of Investigation

Land off Plas Penrhyn, Penrhyn Bay, Llandudno:

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation Trenching**

December 2020



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RESEARCH SERVICES LTD**
Digging with Purpose

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Prepared on behalf of: Adra (Tai) Cyfyngedig

Date of compilation: December 2020

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Checked by: Reuben Thorpe MCIfA

Local Authority: Conwy County Borough Council

Site central NGR: SH 81621 81425

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation Trenching on land off Plas Penrhyn, Penrhyn Bay, Llandudno

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and Planning Background

1.1.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) has been commissioned by Adra (Tai) Cyfyngedig to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation trenching on land off Plas Penrhyn, Penrhyn Bay, Llandudno (Figure 1). The evaluation is to be completed in advance of the submission of a full planning application for 21 new dwellings and has been requested by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) as part of the consultation for the scheme.

1.1.2 An Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) has already been produced for the site which recommended, in consultation with GAPS, that the archaeological potential of the proposed development area (hereafter PDA) should be further evaluated through a scheme of archaeological fieldwork, comprising in the first instance evaluation trenching (Brown 2020, 12).

1.1.3 The application site lies within the Penrhyn Bay settlement boundary and is allocated for residential development under Strategic Policy HOU/1 identified as 'Plas Penrhyn', as defined by the Conwy Local Development Plan (2007-2022) which was formally adopted in October 2013.

1.1.4 This WSI has been prepared in accordance with guidance provided by Tom Fildes, Development Control Archaeologist for GAPS. It confirms the nature of the archaeological works required and describes the objectives and methods to be used by ARS Ltd when undertaking the archaeological works.

1.1.5 The archaeological works will be carried out in accordance with *Planning Policy Wales*, paragraph 6.1.26 (Gov.wales 2018, 127), which states:

Where archaeological remains are known to exist or there is a potential for them to survive, an application should be accompanied by sufficient information, through desk-based assessment and/or field evaluation, to allow a full understanding of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the remains. The needs of archaeology and development may be reconciled, and potential conflict very much reduced, through early discussion and assessment.

1.2 Site Description

1.2.1 The 'red line boundary' of the PDA is depicted by a red polygon on Figure 1 and is c.6731m² in area. It is bounded to the north by properties on Sunningdale Drive, to the west by a grass verge off Penrhyn Hall Farm Caravan Park, to the south and south-west by properties off Plas Penrhyn, and to the north-east by the Plas Penrhyn Play Space. The topography of the PDA slopes down gently from c.23m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north-west to c.20.35m aOD in the south-east.

1.3 Geology and Soils

1.3.1 The underlying solid geology of the PDA comprises *Limestone* of the *Clwyd Limestone Group*; sedimentary bedrocks described as '*shallow-marine in origin. They*

are biogenic and detrital, generally comprising carbonate material (coral, shell fragments), forming beds and locally reefs.’ (BGS 2020).

1.3.2 This is overlain by a superficial deposit of *Devensian Till (Diamicton)*, comprising unsorted sediments with gravel in a fine mud matrix described as *‘detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater, they can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial and inter-glacial periods during the Quaternary Period’* (BGS 2020).

1.3.3 The soils of the PDA are classified as freely draining, slightly acid but base-rich soils, with a high fertility (Cranfield University 2020).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 A detailed archaeological and historical background can be found within the DBA produced for the site (Brown 2020), placing the PDA within its wider context and setting (1km study area around site centre). A brief summary is given here.

Prehistoric

2.2 Evidence for prehistoric activity dating between the Upper Palaeolithic to the Bronze Age has been identified at the Ogof Pant-y-Wennol cave, c.760m west of the PDA. Further probable prehistoric activity within the area is represented by burials in an underground cavern on Little Orme’s Head c.700m to the north; the Bronze Age copper mining complex of the Great Orme Mines c.3.75km to the north-west of the PDA; and settlement evidence of likely Iron Age data on the hill above Pehnrhynside, c.445m to the north-west. There is no recorded evidence for prehistoric remains within the PDA itself, but an appreciation of the prehistoric context of the wider area should be taken into account during the evaluation.

Romano-British

2.3 There is no evidence for Romano-British activity within the PDA although a number of findspots in the wider area attest to Romano-British activity in the vicinity of Little Orme. These include a hoard of more than 5000 Roman coins (mostly dating to 310-317 AD) c.370m to the north-east; about 550 coins, mostly dating from the reign of Carausius (286-293 AD), c.800m to the north-west; and a further 68 coins and various metal artefacts just 70m to the south of the 550 coin hoard.

Early Medieval

2.4 Following the Roman withdrawal, the region within which the study area is located became incorporated into the small kingdom of Rhos, the ecclesiastical centre of which was established as Eglwysrhos (now known as Llanrhos), c.1.5km to the south-west of the study area. It is also noteworthy that the remains of the royal centre of the Decanti, the fortress of Deganwy, eventually destroyed by the Mercian army in 822, is just 4km west of the PDA. The Creuddyn Peninsula appears to have been a major focal point for both the Decanti, and the later Kingdoms of Rhos and Gwynedd, especially under the rule of High king Maelgwn in the 6th Century with Lloyd (1912: 240) describing the rock of Deganwy as “hotly contested in the long border strife between Welsh and English”.

Medieval

2.5 By the 11th century, Rhos had become a cantref within Gwynedd, and the study area was located within Creuddyn, one of three commotes within the cantref. It is assumed that the township of Penrhyn was centred to the south-west of the imposing hill of Mynydd Pant, where Penrhyn Old Hall is located. There is no known evidence relating to the later medieval period within the study area, although the area around Penrhyn Old Hall evidently has high potential for such remains to be present.

Post-Medieval

2.6 Saxton's map of Denbighshire and Flintshire produced in 1577 depicts four churches in the commote of Creuddyn (Eglwysrhos, Llandudno, Llandrillo and Llangwstenin), but Penrhyn is the only manor that is depicted, which attests to its importance at the time. The Listed Building description for Penrhyn Old Hall states that the SW wing of the building dates from around 1550, and is joined to a NE wing of 1590 (attested by the datestone above the fireplace) by a central block of around 1560-75. This was the seat of the Pugh family from at least the early Elizabethan period until 1760 when it was sold by James Coetmore Pugh, last of the family, and subsequently became a farmhouse. The family chapel is also thought to be of 16th century date, and was described as '*Libera Capella Beatae mariae de Penrhyn*' ('Free chapel of the Blessed Mary') in 1535. Following the Reformation, the chapel became an important local centre for the recusant Catholic faith espoused by the Pugh family.

2.7 By the time of the 1846 Eglwysrhos tithe map and apportionment, the manor of Penrhyn was owned by Thomas Peers Williams, and Penrhyn Old Hall was occupied by Anne Phillips. The PDA comprised part of a larger plot of land named *Cae Tan Ty* ('field below the house') which is described as arable, and in the following decade it is reported that the Old Hall was '*a comfortable farm-house, with a good homestead and capital orchards*' and the former family chapel had '*long been desecrated as a stable*'. The 1888 OS map names Penrhyn Old Hall as 'Penrhyn Farm', and illustrates that by this time the larger field shown on the coterminous with the western edge of the PDA.

Modern

2.8 By 1900, a further field boundary had been created, which bisected the PDA from west to east but, by 1912, the more recent field boundaries had been removed. However, by 1937 the field boundary at the western edge of the PDA shown on the 1888 map had been reinstated, and new housing developments had been built to the east of the PDA with the growth of the Penrhyn Bay settlement, and to the north-east, where dwellings along Sunningdale Drive had been created. By 1960 a new field boundary had been created, running southwards from Sunningdale Drive through the centre of the PDA. By 1972, Penrhyn Hall Farm Caravan Park had been established immediately to the west of the PDA, and by 1993, Plas Penrhyn (which forms the eastern access into the PDA) had also been created.

2.9 During the 1990s, further infilling of housing occurred to the south of the PDA, resulting in the merging of the settlements of Penrhynside and Penrhyn Bay, with the PDA and the play area to the north-east the only surviving remnants of the former agricultural land associated with the medieval settlement at Penrhyn.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The proposed archaeological works have the potential to identify the presence of evidence pertinent to overarching research themes identified within period-specific chapters of *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales (North East Wales)*. In the absence of a geophysical survey for the site the DBA (Brown 2020) provided an overview of the site in its wider setting, with documentary sources showing evidence for post-medieval and modern activity within the site. As such, key themes from the *Earlier Post-Medieval 1539-1750* (Bezant and Bailey 2017) and *Later Post-Medieval and Industrial 1750-1900* (Gerrard and Bailey 2017) may be addressed.

3.1.2 For the *Earlier Post-Medieval 1539-1750* period, key themes include:

- ♦ Settlement and land-use:
 - *Tenurial changes appear to emerge at this time but it is unclear how much of this is administrative change and how much, if any, effect this had on agricultural practice, rural settlement and rural communities* (Bezant and Bailey 2017, 10).
 - *Relationships between people and their environments and landscapes can be explored, as can the relationships between the documentary and physical evidence* (Bezant and Bailey 2017, 11).

3.1.3 For the *Later Post-Medieval and Industrial 1750-1900* period there is an overarching theme of *Individuals & Society*, with a focus on industrialisation and the impacts that had on key aspects of society. It is possible that the evaluation may be able to shed light on hitherto unknown activity in the PDA relating to the following sub-themes and topics:

Table 1: Relevant key aspects within *Individuals & Society* theme which could be addressed.

Sub-theme	Topics within theme
Extraction	Coal Stone Quarrying
Infrastructure	Social infrastructure

3.1.4 During the course of the archaeological works other regional research aims and objectives may come to the fore. These aims and objectives will be revisited both during and after fieldwork in order that they may be updated as necessary.

3.2 Specific Archaeological Trenching Aim and Objectives

3.2.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation trenching is to assess the survival of any below ground archaeological remains that may be present and to evaluate the impact of the planned development on archaeological remains, and to recover information that could help to contribute to the overarching research themes and sub-themes identified in Section 3.1 above.

3.2.2 The following objectives will contribute towards accomplishing this aim.

- ♦ Identify the presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits within the site.
- ♦ Record all archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- ♦ Sample sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits to establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation.
- ♦ Gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of any surviving archaeological deposits with a view to evaluating their significance and potential to inform the aims outlined in Sections 3.1 and 3.2.1 above.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION TRENCHING

4.1 Professional Standards

4.1.1 ARS Ltd is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). Registered Organisations are continuously assessed to ensure that the highest standards of work are carried out, in line with the *Code of Conduct* of the CIfA (2019a). In addition to our key management staff, who have achieved the highest grade of corporate CIfA membership, many of our field staff also hold corporate grade membership.

4.1.2 All elements of the archaeological evaluation will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2019a) and *Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluation* (2020a).

4.1.3 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified and experienced for their respective project roles and have practical experience of archaeological excavation and recording. All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and will be fully briefed on the work required by this specification. Each member of staff will be fully conversant with the aims and methodologies of the evaluation and will be given a copy of this WSI to read.

4.1.4 All site operations will be carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. Deep sections, such as those across ditches or pits, will be shored or benched as necessary. A risk assessment will be prepared before commencement of works on site.

4.2 Coverage

4.2.1 A total of 7 trenches (each measuring 20m x 2m) are proposed to be excavated across the site (see Figure 2). These trenches have been located to provide coverage of the PDA whilst crossing the former field boundaries as indicated on mapping data consulted by the DBA and avoiding known services.

4.3 Methodology

4.3.1 All machining will be undertaken under the direct supervision of an archaeologist and will proceed to the upper interface of the archaeological deposits or the geological natural, whichever is encountered first.

4.3.2 Topsoil and/or modern overburden will be removed by a 360° tracked excavator using a wide toothless ditching bucket under continuous archaeological supervision. The topsoil and any subsoils will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon or depth of development, whichever is the higher, in successive level spits. If any archaeological or natural deposits are not encountered, trenches should not exceed a maximum depth of 1.2m. No machinery will track over areas that have previously been stripped until the area has been signed off by ARS Ltd.

4.3.3 The areas will be appropriately cleaned using hand tools in order to expose the full nature and extent of archaeological features and deposits.

4.3.4 All spoil removed during ground works will be scanned visually to recover small finds. Any finds so recovered will be recorded and their location noted on a site plan at a relevant scale. The finds will be retained and recorded.

4.3.5 All archaeological features will be planned and sectioned as a minimum objective.

4.3.6 Isolated, discrete features such as pits and postholes not belonging to structures or industrial activities will be 50% sampled, although if they produce artefacts then provision is made for full excavation.

4.3.7 Any deposits relating to funerary/ritual activities, such as burials and cremation deposits, will be 100% excavated. Domestic/industrial activity (such as walls, postholes, floors, hearths) will be sufficiently excavated to understand their form and function and to recover potential dating evidence and artefact and ecofact assemblages.

4.3.8 Area deposits such as buried soils or middens, will be hand excavated at a minimum 10%. Subsequent excavation by machine will be considered. Large intrusions, such as reservoirs, will be sufficiently excavated by machine, within safe limits, to provide information on their character.

4.3.9 Limited representative samples of bricks from brick-built structures will be retained for specialist analysis where appropriate.

4.3.10 Discovery of any human remains will be reported to the coroner and excavated following receipt of the appropriate Ministry of Justice Guidelines.

4.3.11 For deposits that have potential for providing environmental or dating evidence, a minimum of 10 litres of sample will be taken, or 100% of the sample if smaller. This material will be floated and passed through graduated sieves, the smallest being a 500µ mesh. Should other types of environmental deposits be encountered appropriate specialist advice will be sought and an appropriate sampling strategy devised. Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist with provision for further analysis as required. Advice from specialist advisors will be taken as appropriate.

4.3.12 All site operations will be carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. Deep sections such as those across ditches or pits will be shored as necessary. A risk assessment will be prepared before commencement on site.

4.4 Recording

4.4.1 The site will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 OS base map of the area. The site will be recorded using a single context planning system in accordance with the ARS Ltd field recording manual.

4.4.2 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pro-forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate scale plans and section drawings will be drawn where required at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales, as appropriate.

4.4.3 The stratigraphy of the site will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

4.4.4 All archaeological deposits and features will be recorded with above ordnance datum (AOD) levels.

4.4.5 A photographic record will be produced. All images will be taken in black and white print and digital format and will contain a graduated photographic scale. The main photographic archive will comprise 35mm b/w SLR print film, supplemented by digital SLR images taken as RAW data files. A register of all photographs will be kept. A selection of working shots will be taken to demonstrate how the site was investigated and what the prevailing conditions were like during excavation. Record photographs will be printed at a minimum of 5" x 4". Photographic prints will be mounted in appropriate archival stable sleeves.

4.4.6 Where stratified deposits are encountered, a 'Harris' matrix will be compiled.

4.5 Finds Processing and Storage

4.5.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in compliance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2020b) and those set out by UKIC (1990).

4.5.2 Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate for the defined purpose.

4.5.3 Bulk finds which are not discarded will be washed and, with the exception of animal bone, marked. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds will be appropriately bagged, boxed and recorded. This process will be carried out no later than two months after the end of the excavation.

4.5.4 All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged (e.g. lithics in self-sealing plastic bags and ceramic in acid-free tissue paper). Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. This process will be carried out within two days of the small find being excavated.

4.5.5 During and after the excavation all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (including controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material). All storage will have appropriate security provision.

4.5.6 All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum.

5 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

5.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd acknowledges that it is the responsibility of the Development Control Archaeologist for GAPS to monitor the archaeological works. Reasonable notice (no less than 10 working days) shall be provided before the commencement of works and to arrange monitoring visits.

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5.2 ARS Ltd will liaise with the Development Control Archaeologist for GAPS at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

5.3 The client will afford reasonable access to the Development Control Archaeologist for GAPS or their representative, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological evaluation.

6 TIMETABLE, STAFFING AND RESOURCES

6.1 The project manager for the archaeological evaluation will be Dr David Underhill at ARS Ltd and the fieldwork project officer will be a suitably experienced

**Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation Trenching
on land off Plas Penrhyn, Penrhyn Bay, Llandudno**

archaeologist and member of ARS Ltd's archaeological staff at either Project Officer or Assistant Project Officer grade. Additional archaeological officers may be appointed by ARS Ltd where required.

6.2 The outline timetable for the works is as follows. This will be updated by email as the project progresses.

Table 2: Outline project timetable

Task	Proposed commencement date
1. Archaeological evaluation trenching and recording	11 th Jan 2021
2. Post-excavation analysis, including any specialist reporting required	To begin on completion of Task 1.
3. Excavation report preparation and completion	To run concurrently with Task 2.
4. Archive preparation and deposition	To be completed following Tasks 2-3.

6.3 Specialist analyses will be carried out by appropriately qualified specialists as detailed subject to availability.

- ♦ Flint and prehistoric pottery: Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
- ♦ Romano-British pottery: Dr Phil Mills MCIfA
- ♦ Samian Ware: Dr Gwladys Monteil
- ♦ Romano-British small finds: Alex Croom
- ♦ Medieval and post-medieval pottery: Dr Chris Cumberpatch or Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
- ♦ Medieval and post-medieval clay pipes, glass and metalwork: Mike Wood MCIfA or Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
- ♦ Plant macrofossils and charcoals: Luke Parker
- ♦ Human and animal bone: Milena Grzybowska
- ♦ Radiocarbon dating: Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC)
- ♦ Finds conservation: Vicky Garlick (Durham University)

7 POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING

7.1 The aims of the post-fieldwork phase of the project are to:

- ◆ Produce a concise post-excavation assessment strategy
- ◆ Prepare an orderly archive of the records of the fieldwork
- ◆ Clean, conserve and prepare artefacts/ecofacts for long-term museum storage
- ◆ Prepare specialist reports as appropriate
- ◆ Prepare a report describing the basic nature of the archaeological deposits discovered
- ◆ Outline further works/ mitigation which may be required as a condition of reserved matters permission.

7.2 The written report will include as a minimum the following:

- ◆ A non-technical summary.
- ◆ Introduction and objectives of the evaluation.
- ◆ Methodology of the evaluation.
- ◆ An objective summary statement of results.
- ◆ A phased stratigraphic discussion of the archaeological features.
- ◆ An interpretive discussion of the results, placing them in a local and regional framework and an assessment of the significance of any remains.
- ◆ Appropriate supporting illustrations, including a site plan, trench and section plans, feature sections and plans and a phased site plan as appropriate.
- ◆ A site location plan at 1:2500 or 1:10000 on an OS base map as appropriate and a phased interpretation of the site as appropriate.
- ◆ The results of an assessment of artefacts, ecofacts and industrial residues carried out by suitable specialists, who will be furnished with relevant contextual and stratigraphic information.
- ◆ If sufficiently significant remains are recovered then an analysis of the above based upon the specialist assessment recommendations.
- ◆ In the event that significant remains are encountered, then a timetable for wider dissemination will be included in the report.
- ◆ A detailed context index and supporting data in tabulated form or in appendices.
- ◆ An index to and the proposed location of the archive.
- ◆ The proposed date of deposition of the archive.
- ◆ References.

- ♦ Photographs of work in progress on the site.

7.3 Within the report:

- ♦ All plans will be clearly related to the national grid
- ♦ All levels will be quoted relative to ordnance datum.

7.4 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be undertaken for the project, after client confidentiality has been waived.

8 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

8.1 Archive selection strategy

8.1 Selection of the working project archive will be guided by the aims and objectives of the project, as set out in this WSI (Section 3 above); and from *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales (North East Wales)*. Archive selection will also be guided by ClfA's (2019b) *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*.

8.2 Documentary archive

8.2.1 All original documentary material created and collected during the archaeological works will be selected for inclusion in the final archive. Any duplicates (including photocopies) of original documents will not be included in the final archive.

8.2.2 The deselected documents will be recycled, subject to final checks by the Post-Excavation and Archives Officer.

8.3 Digital archive

8.3.1 All digital data created over the course of this project will be collected, stored, and selected for final deposition in line with the project's Data Management Plan.

8.3.2 The key types of digital data produced will include:

Type	Data
Text	Digital copies of the Written Scheme of Investigation and final report
Images	Site photography, scans of site drawings, graphics for reports, digitised drawings
Finds Data	Finds reports and tables, conservation records, images

8.3.3 Only final copies of any born digital data will be selected and deposited in the final project archive.

8.3.4 Digital data to be included in the final archive will be reviewed during the Post-Excavation and archiving phase of works.

8.3.5 The project manager and digital archive repository will be consulted on the fate of any deselected material. Deselected material is expected to include duplicates and any non-final versions of data. The deselected material will be stored on the ARS Ltd server for a period before reviewed and deleted.

8.4 Material archive

8.4.1 The selection of material finds for final deposition in the archaeological archive will be decided in collaboration with the finds specialist during the post-excavation phase. This will be based on addressing the aims and objectives of the project set out in this WSI (Section 3 above) and in *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales (North East Wales)*.

8.4.2 No material will be discarded without processing and recording. Deselected material can be retained as part of a handling or teaching collection, returned to the landowner, or discarded as agreed by the landowner, specialists, collecting museum and planning archaeologist.

8.5 Archive deposition

8.5.1 On completion of the fieldwork, a project archive will be prepared for deposition by ARS Ltd with a suitable repository museum. The archive will comprise the primary records and synthetic works arising from the project, including documents, plans, sections, photographs, and electronic data and an accompanying metadata statement. An archive will be prepared and deposited even if the archaeological works produce no archaeologically significant finds.

8.5.2 High resolution digital photographs would, in discussion with the Development Control Archaeologist for GAPS, be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) digital archive repository with the associated photographic registers and metadata. The digital archive will be prepared in line with current best practice outline in *Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice* (ADS/Digital Antiquity 2011).

8.5.3 The archive will be deposited in line with *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007), ClfA's (2020c) *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, and Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland*. The archive will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report.

8.5.5 The Development Control Archaeologist for GAPS will be notified at the earliest opportunity should the site produce archaeologically significant, unusual, or unexpected finds. The curator of the appropriate repository museum will also be notified.

8.5.6 The Development Control Archaeologist for GAPS will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with project dates for the completion of the report

and deposition of the archive. The date for deposition of the archive and its contents will be outlined in the report and the Development Control Archaeologist for GAPS and appropriate repository museum informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

8.5.7 All retained artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive (see Section 4.5 above).

8.5.8 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts deposited with the archive as digital images on disc.

8.5.9 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded PDF/A version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive) and a selection of the digital image files.

9 GENERAL ITEMS

9.1 Health and Safety

9.1.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Specific health and safety policies exist for all out workplaces and all staff employed will be made aware of the policy and any relevant issues. The particular risks involved with this project will be assessed, recorded and relevant mitigation measures put in place as part of a full risk assessment, which will be compiled in advance of fieldwork. ARS Ltd retains Citation as its expert health and safety consultants and the appointed Health and Safety Officer for the company is Mark Potter.

9.1.2 With regard to the current Covid-19 pandemic, it will be ensured that all works will be undertaken in line with current government guidelines / regulations / restrictions / working practices. Advice provided by ClfA will also be taken into account (ClfA 2020d).

9.2 Insurance Cover

10.2.1 ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability (£10 million) public liability (£5 million), professional indemnity (£2 million) and all-risks cover.

9.3 Community Engagement and Outreach

9.3.1 Any opportunities will be sought for engaging the local community in any archaeological findings, e.g. press release (at the client's discretion), dissemination of information via ARS Ltd's website and social media, a guided site tour and/or by presenting a paper and talking to local societies.

9.4 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

9.4.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of the GAPS Development Control Archaeologist or their designated representative.

9.5 Publication

9.5.1 If significant archaeological remains are recorded, a summary of the project with, if appropriate, selected drawings, illustrations and photographs will be submitted within 2 years of the completion of the project in an appropriate archaeological journal.

9.5.2 In the event of significant remains being encountered and excavated but no further fieldwork takes place, there may be the need for a more formal publication than in the summary form. In this instance a suitable programme and timetable for publication and dissemination will be discussed and agreed upon by all stakeholders. This may include a note or short article in an appropriate archaeological journal.

9.6 Copyright

9.6.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client. ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act(1988).

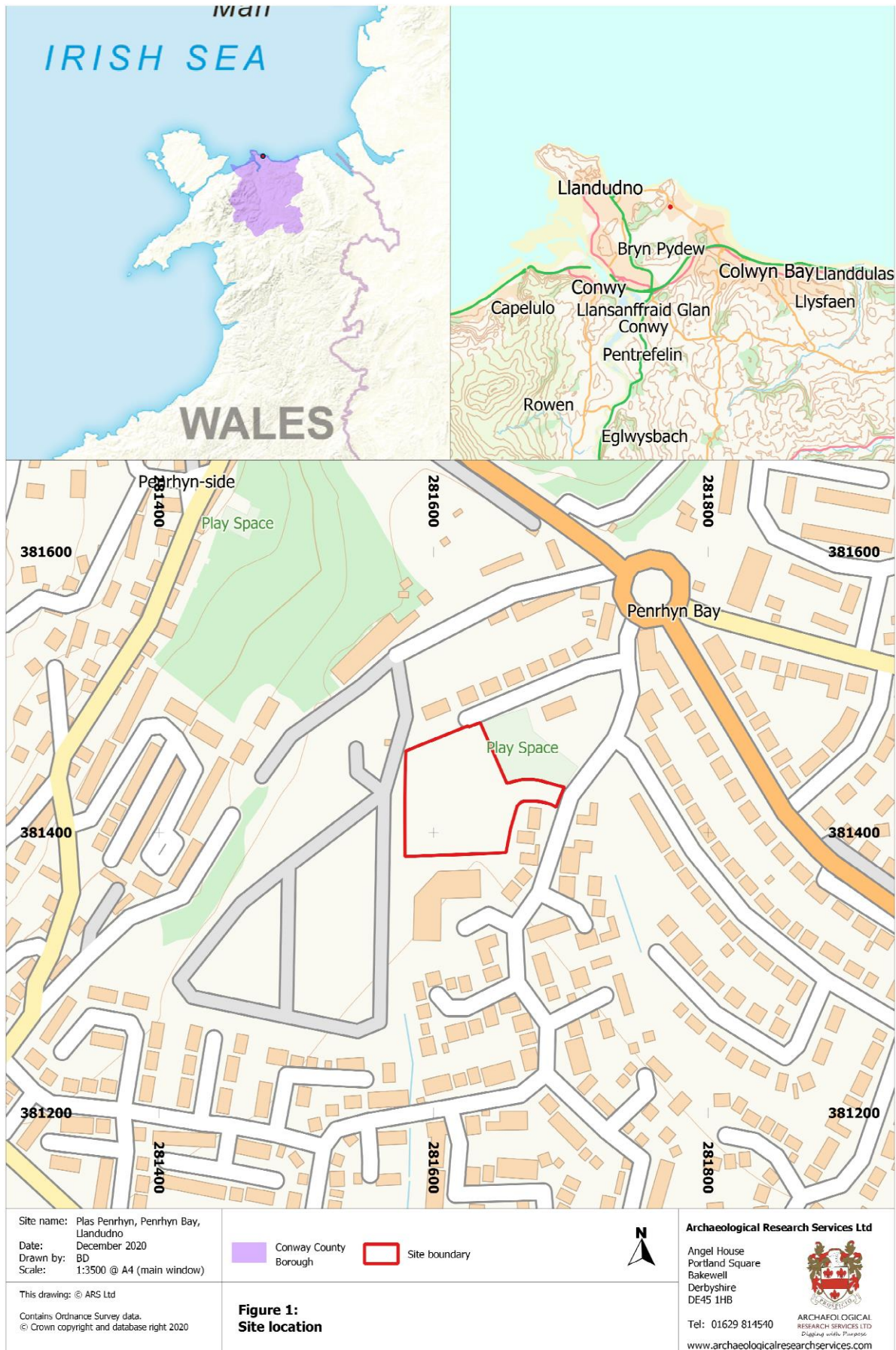
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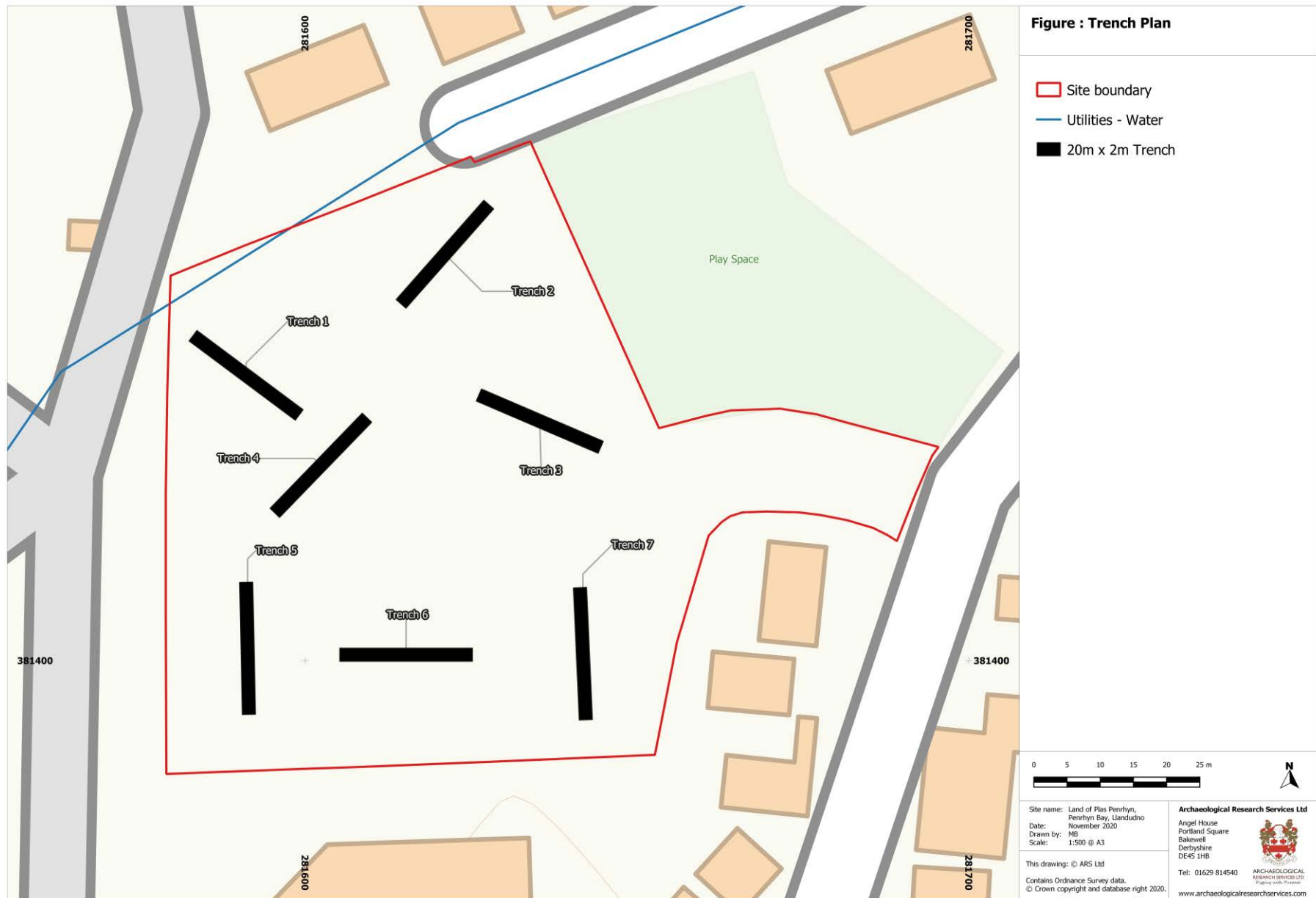
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**Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation Trenching
on land off Plas Penrhyn, Penrhyn Bay, Llandudno**

FIGURES



**Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation Trenching
on land off Plas Penrhyn, Penrhyn Bay, Llandudno**



Appendix IV: OASIS Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: Wales

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol5-413140

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation Trenching on land off Plas Penrhyn, Penrhyn Bay, Llandudno
Short description of the project	Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned to undertake archaeological evaluation trenching on land off Plas Penrhyn, Penrhyn Bay, Llandudno. The archaeological works were undertaken in advance of the submission of a full planning application for 21 new dwellings and was requested by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) as part of the consultation for the scheme. All trenches contained no archaeological deposits, features or finds, despite targeting former field boundaries.
Project dates	Start: 11-01-2021 End: 13-01-2021
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	Wales
Site location	CONWY (CPAT) MARITIME (BELOW MLWS) Plas Penrhyn, Penrhyn Bay, Llandudno
Postcode	LL30 3EU
Study area	6731 Square metres
Site coordinates	SH 281690 381427 52.912816766216 -4.555760719241 52 54 46 N 004 33 20 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 20.35m Max: 23m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Dr David Underhill
Project supervisor	Stephanie Blues
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	to be determined
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	to be determined
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Map","Matrices","Microfilm","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Survey ","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Trenching on land off Plas Penrhyn, Penrhyn Bay, Llandudno
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Blues,S
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	PDF
Entered by	Stephanie Blues (stephanie@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on	22 January 2021

OASIS:

Please e-mail [RCAHMMW](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: /home/oasis/form/print.cfm for this page

Appendix V: Metadata Statement

Meta-Data

This report has been compiled in Microsoft Word® 2010 on a 64-bit PC running Windows 10®. All illustrations have been digitally drawn in DraftSight® based on scanned original drawings. All original site drawings have been scanned at a scale of 1:1 and converted into Tagged Image File Format (TIF) before being imported into DraftSight® and digitised in two dimensions (X and Y).

As the excavation produced no significant artefacts, deposition at a suitable repository museum is not appropriate. Deposition of the digital archive will be with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The accompanying tables provide a quantification of the archive followed by a metadata statement concerning the format and location of the digital archive at ARS Ltd.

Record type	Quantification
Context Register	1
Context record sheets	21
Trench Sheets	7
Digital Photograph Register	1
Digital Photographs	36
Black and White Photograph Register	1
Black and White Film	1 (24 Shots)
Written Report	1
Specification/WSI	1

Record type	Quantification	Location
Context Register	1 record, 1 page of a single PDF	Z:\Contract Projects New\Penrhyn Bay, Llandudno\Evaluation_Trenching\Fieldwork\Site_Records
Black and White Photograph Register	1 record, 1 page of a single PDF	Z:\Contract Projects New\Penrhyn Bay, Llandudno\Evaluation_Trenching\Fieldwork\Site_Records
Digital Photograph Register	1 record, 1 page of a single PDF	Z:\Contract Projects New\Penrhyn Bay, Llandudno\Evaluation_Trenching\Fieldwork\Site_Records
Context and Trench Sheets	28 records, 28 pages of a single PDF	Z:\Contract Projects New\Penrhyn Bay, Llandudno\Evaluation_Trenching\Fieldwork\Site_Records
Written Report	1 file, 53 pages in a single PDF	Z:\Contract Projects New\Penrhyn Bay, Llandudno\Evaluation_Trenching\Fieldwork\Report\Draft
Written Scheme of Investigation	1 record, as a single PDF	Z:\Contract Projects New\Penrhyn Bay, Llandudno\Evaluation_Trenching\WSI
Digital Photographs	36 digital images as NEF	Z:\Contract Projects New\Penrhyn Bay, Llandudno\Evaluation_Trenching\Fieldwork\Photographs\Site_Photos\RAW_Files_for_archive