

Kinmel Park, Abergele, Conwy CBC

Archaeological Evaluation



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Archaeological Evaluation

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Front cover image: Location shot of Trench 2; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2571_064)

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Figures

Figure 01: Location of Trenches TR01 & TR02 and proximity First World War Earthworks. Based on CPAT Report 1384, 2016; Figure 11, with amendments. Scale: 1:4250@A4.

Figure 02: Location of the four main parallel fire trenches (refs. 141726, 141727, 141714 and 141715, located south of the evaluation area. Sourced from CPAT Report 1384, 2016; Figure 25. Scale: not to scale.

Figure 03: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey First Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet V.13, 1872, with development location superimposed (red) and trench locations (purple).

Figure 04: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet V.13, 1913, with development location superimposed (red) and trench locations (purple).

Figure 05: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Third Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet V.13, 1913, with development location superimposed (red) and trench locations (purple).

Figure 6: Representative north facing section of Trench 01 with wall fragment [104]. Scale 1:20.

Figure 7: Post-excavation plan of features within the western half of Trench 02. Scale 1:20.

Plates

Plate 1: General view from distance encompassing full 50m length of evaluation area; scale: Not used (archive reference: G2571_008).

Plate 2: Wide angle view showing evaluation area pre-ex with garden boundary wall to the north; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2571_009).

Plate 3: Post-ex shot of Trench 1; western terminal; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2571_017).

Plate 4: Oblique shot of Trench 1; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2571_025).

Plate 5: North facing section in trench 1 with wall fragment 104 and surface 105; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2571_016).

Plate 6: North facing section face of mid-point of Trench 1; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2571_020).

Plate 7: Post-excavation of Trench 2; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2571_028).

Plate 8: Location shot of Trench 2; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2571_064).

Plate 9: Post-excavation view of 205-07; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2571_051).

Plate 10: Post-excavation view of 207-10; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2571_049).

Plate 11: Post-excavation view of 210-14; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2571_047).

Plate 12: Post-excavation view of 212-16; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2571_045).

Plate 13: Post-excavation view of 216 & 217; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2571_042).

Plate 14: East facing elevation of 216 & 217; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2571_040).

Plate 15: Post-excavation of 220-24; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2571_038).

Plate 16: Post-excavation of 220-24; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2571_036).

Plate 17: Post-excavation view of 204 205, 225, 226 & 226; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2571_057).

Plate 18: Post-excavation view of 205 and 227; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2571_059).

Plate 19: Post-excavation of 227 & 205; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2571_032).

Plate 20: Post-excavation of 205 218 & 219; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2571_039).

CONTENTS

CRYNODEB ANNHECHNEGOL.....	3
NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	3
1 INTRODUCTION.....	4
1.1 Aims and Objectives.....	5
1.2 Acknowledgements	5
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	6
3 METHODOLOGY	8
4 RESULTS	10
4.1 Introduction	10
4.2 Trench 01	10
4.3 Trench 02.....	12
5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	16
6 SOURCES CONSULTED.....	17
APPENDIX I.....	19
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Written Scheme of Investigation, August 2018.....	19
APPENDIX II.....	20
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata.....	20
APPENDIX III.....	21
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Context Register.....	21

CRYNODEB ANNHECHNEGOL

Comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd gan Kinmel Home Farm Partnership i ymgymryd â gwerthusiad archeolegol (ffos treial) cyn cynigion ar gyfer parlwr llaeth ym Mharc Kinmel, Abergele, Sir Conwy. Nododd y ffosydd gwerthuso lledaeniad o rwbel adeiladu a gweddillion olaf o droedion adeiladau allanol ac yr adain ddeheuol o Dŷ Gobaith, tŷ yn dyddio i ganol y bedwaredd ar bymthegfed ganrif.

Argymhellir bod y parlwr llaeth yn cael ei symud i warchod olion Tŷ Gobaith, neu yn methu hyn ddylai ymgymryd ymchwiliad pellach o graidd y tŷ er mwyn deall yn well lefel cadwraeth olion troed yr adeilad. Wnaeth hyn rhoi gwybod i'r cleient sut gwell i symud ymlaen ag adeiladu'r parlwr llaeth.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Kinmel Home Farm Partnership to undertake an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of proposals for a dairy parlour at Kinmel Park, Abergele, Conwy County Borough. The evaluation trenches identified a spread of building rubble and the last remnants of footings of outbuildings and the southern wing of the mid-19th century house Ty-Gobaith.

It is recommended that the dairy parlour is moved to preserve the remains of Ty-Gobaith in-situ or failing that further investigation should be undertaken of the core of the house to better understand the level of preservation of the footprint of the building and this in turn will better inform the client on how to proceed with the construction of the dairy parlour.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by *Kinmel Home Farm Partnership* to undertake an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of proposals for a dairy parlour at Kinmel Park, Abergele, Conwy County Borough (NGR SH98217470; Figure 01). The dairy parlour will encompass an area of c.4923m².

The scheme was monitored by the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust Development Control Archaeologist (CPAT). CPAT did not prepare a brief for the archaeological works but it was stated in email correspondence (02/08/18) that the work should comprise two east-west aligned 50.0m x 1.80m trenches within the development boundary as part of a pre-determination evaluation, as there was potential that sub-surface archaeology related to First World War training exists within the area. The trenches uncovered the remnants of the former 19th century estate house Ty-Gobaith.

The Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number for this scheme is 144367.

The archaeological evaluation was completed in accordance with the following guidance:

1. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
2. *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
3. *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017);
4. *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);
5. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015); and
6. *Guidelines for digital archives* (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015).

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 (Cert. No. 74180/B/0001/UK/En) and is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and a member of the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME).

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives of the archaeological evaluation were to:

- record any archaeological activity identified during the evaluation, including activity related to the First World War and assess their implications for understanding the historical development of the area, in conjunction with the known archaeological record; and
- if no archaeological activity was identified, establish why this may be the case.

1.2 Acknowledgements

GAT would like to acknowledge the cooperation and support provided by *Kinmel Home Farm Partnership* and (site contractor) during the archaeological evaluation. GAT would also like to acknowledge the support and guidance provided by the Mark Walters, the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust Development Control Archaeologist and Gary Duckers at the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record. In addition, GAT would also like to acknowledge the GAT project team: Stuart Reilly, Rob Evans and Neil McGuinness.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust has undertaken an extensive assessment of First World War military earthworks in parkland surrounding Bodelwyddan Castle (Denbighshire) and Kinmel Park (CPAT Report 1384, 2016). The aim of the assessment was to place the First World War military earthworks into their wider context as part of a Cadw-funded First World War Commemoration research project. Earthworks identified on RAF vertical aerial photography were plotted into a Geographical Information System and the surviving earthworks at Bodelwyddan Castle were surveyed using an electronic distance measurement (EDM) Total Station electronic theodolite. The military earthworks at both locations included trenches, “craters” and firing ranges.

At Kinmel Park, the main location for the military earthworks was to the south of Kinmel Hall (CPAT Report 1384: Figures 11 and 25; reproduced as Figures 02 and 03). These included four parallel fire trenches, between 175 and 200m long, aligned southwest to northeast (refs. 141726, 141727, 141714 and 141715; cf. Figure 03), all with traverses (U-shaped extensions) 5m to 6m wide (CPAT Report 1384: 31). Trenches 141726 and 141727 had associated communication trenches (141729 to 141732 and 143477) on a general northwest to southeast alignment and shorter “slit” trenches on a southwest to northeast alignment (as represented by 141739 and 141741). Several metres in front of trench 141726 were “craters” that may have served as weapons pits. The report suggested that “(W)hile it is possible that this is a single contemporary training system it is more likely to represent separate stages of work, or perhaps an unfinished system” (*ibid.*). North-northwest of the Hall were two more areas of military earthworks, including a 65m long single traversed trench (141734) with at least five traverses each about 3.5m wide. Forty-six metres to the west of this trench were two traversed fire trenches (141742 and 141743) each about 56m long, and 45-50m apart with a number of linking communication trenches (*ibid.*: 33 to 34). Two rifle or pistol firing ranges were also identified at the edge of the grassland in Kinmel Park (129619 and 129622); 129619 consisted of four parallel linear banks and trenches 15 to 21m long, with three or four pits all in an area c.70m by 30m in size; 129622 consisted of two parallel trenches 21m (*ibid.*: 35).

The report did not identify any military earthwork features at location of proposed dairy, but the site is north of the four main parallel fire trenches (refs. 141726, 141727, 141714 and 141715; cf. Figure 02).

An examination of the First to Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet of the area (Sheet V.13, 1872, 1899 and 1913 respectively) shows a property at the location of the proposed development on the First Edition map that is not present on the Second and Third Editions. The property is named *Ty-Gobaith*, which translates as “Hope House” and comprises a 33.0m long and 11.0m wide property, with associated outbuildings, pathways and landscaping (Figure 04). The Second and Third Edition maps show no property at this location, but remnants of the boundary line is still present (Figures 05 and 06). Ty-Gobaith was built in the 1840s, for the use of first Lord Dinorben and later H. R. Hughes and his family whilst the main house was twice rebuilt. Ty-Gobaith was demolished c.1875 (Turner, R. 2018). More recently, the site was the location for a Dutch barn and other agricultural buildings whose concrete footings are still present in places (*ibid.*).

3 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological evaluation comprised two east - west aligned 50.0m x 1.80m trenches, located towards the centre of the development area (NGR SH98217470; Figure 02). They were positioned to avoid the treeline and were excavated by an 8-tonne tracked excavator supplied by client. Photographic images were taken using a Nikon D3000 digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution (3,872 × 2,592; 10.2 effective megapixels) in RAW format, with a photographic record maintained on site using GAT pro-formas and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. All archaeological features were manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity. Sections and plans were drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4 or A2 pro-forma permatrace.

Following the completion of the fieldwork, a programme of fieldwork archiving was completed based on following task list:

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;
2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas. The photographic images were archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; a total of 67 images were taken using archive numbers G2571_001 to G2571_067 (q.v. [Appendix II](#) for a reproduction of the photographic metadata);
3. Plans and sections: all cross referenced and complete;
4. Survey data: downloaded using a Computer Aided Design package;
5. all cross referenced and complete;
6. Artefacts (if relevant): quantified and identified; register completed;
7. Ecofacts (if relevant): quantified and register completed;
8. Context register (if relevant): quantified and register completed.

On final approval, the following dissemination will apply:

- A digital report will be submitted to *Kinmel Home Farm Partnership* and the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust Development Control Archaeologist;
- A digital report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record at the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust;

- A digital report and archive (including photographic metadata) will be provided to the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments Wales in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*.

4 RESULTS

For the purposes of this section, context numbers within square brackets (e.g. [05]) represent cut features, such as the pits, ditches etc., and context numbers within round brackets (e.g. (08)) represent deposits and fills. For a complete list of contexts, see [Appendix III](#).

4.1 Introduction

The proposed dairy parlour is located to the immediate south of Kinmel Hall and its associated formal garden, as defined by a substantial stone wall, within the parkland of the estate. The trenches were excavated through a raised, level area of maintained pasture, interspersed by the occasional mature deciduous tree (Plates 1 & 2).

4.2 Trench 01

Location: NGR SH98227469C

Dimensions (l x w x d): 50.0m x 1.80m x 0.90m

Description: The base and underlying natural of the trench (106) consisted of a firm mid orangey reddish brown clay mixed with fragments of fractured limestone. Throughout the length of the trench this was sealed beneath (102) a loose, mid orangey brown sandy silty clay mixed with moderate small to medium rounded and sub-angular stones, as well as moderate rubble and masonry fragments. The layer had a maximum depth of 0.60m. This in turn was overlaid by (101) topsoil that consisted of a loose mid greyish brown sandy silty loam mixed with moderate bioturbation and roots. The topsoil was relatively shallow with a maximum depth of 0.20m (Plates 3 & 4).

At the western terminal of Trench 01 the remnants of a brick wall [104] was uncovered and was predominantly visible in the north face of the trench (Plates 3 & 5). The wall survived as two courses of unfrogged brick bonded by lime mortar with a maximum surviving height of 0.15m and visible width of 0.55m (Figure 06). The brick had a length of 0.25m, width of 0.12m and height of 0.07m. The wall was set within a shallow foundation cut [104] that had a visible depth of 0.12m and cut through the upper surface of (106). Concentrated at the western side of [104] and within the cut [108] there was the backfill (109) that consisted of a loose mid orangey brown silty clay mixed with medium rounded and sub-angular stones. The

foundation cut [104] and associated fill (109) were visible within the trench and extended north for a distance of 1.70m and width of 0.25m (Plate 5 & Figure 06).

At the eastern edge of [104] there was the remnants of a compact surface (105) that was visible across the width of the trench, with a length of 5.0m and depth of 0.02m. The surface was a firm mid orangey reddish brown clay that was physically part of (106) that appears to have been compacted and included an in-situ slate tile that measured 0.46m long, 0.40m wide and 0.05m deep. The tile was positioned 0.16m north of the section face and 0.45m east of wall [104] (Plates 3 & 5).

Wall [104] is most likely associated with Ty-Gobaith due to its close proximity to the location of the house and the material used in the walls construction. The wall had been heavily truncated during the demolition of the house and this is evident in section with (103) which is backfill from a robber trench to remove the upper courses of wall [104] (Plate 5 & Figure 06). The layer (103) was a loose mid greyish brown sandy silt mixed with moderate red brick fragments, fragments of limestone and the occasional small angular stone. It had a visible width of 0.60m and depth of 0.35m. It overlaid [104] and cut through layer (102).

Limited evidence for the demolition of Ty-Gobaith was evident throughout Trench 01, in particular within the north face of the trench. One notable concentration was layer (107) located within the middle of the trench (Plate 6). It consisted of a loose mid grey and mid orangey brown silty clay mixed with frequent crushed slate and the occasional small rounded and sub-angular stone. Layer (107) had a visible length of 3.70m and maximum depth of 0.20m being sealed beneath (102). It is a lens of discrete slate demolition, most likely the crushed remnants of the roof of Ty-Gobaith. As the gradient on which the house would have stood slopes gently south – north, the presence of (107) would suggest that it had been pushed downslope from the south. This along with [104] would strongly suggest that Trench 01 is located to the immediate north of the core of the 19th century house.

4.3 Trench 02

Location: NGR SH98227467C

Dimensions (l x w x d): 50.0m x 1.80m x 0.90m

Description: Trench 02 was located 22.0m to the south of and was parallel with Trench 01. The base and underlying natural (205) of the trench consisted of a firm mid orangey brown clay mixed with moderate small angular stones and occasional outcrops of limestone bedrock. It was overlaid by a variety of structures, surfaces and layers associated with Ty-Gobaith and its later demolition (Plates 7 & 8).

The activity associated with Ty-Gobaith was concentrated within 18.0m of the western terminal of Trench 02 (Figure 07). Extending east from the western edge of the trench there was the remains of a surface (206) that had a surviving length of 2.00m, exposed width of 1.80m and depth of 0.06m (Plate 9 & Figure 07). The surface consisted of a firm light grey fine mortar mixed with frequent small to medium angular stones used as aggregate that appears to have covered a concentration of bedrock and a mortar deposit sub-base (207). The deposit had an exposed width of 1.80m, length of 0.80m and depth of 0.20m. It was composed of a firm light greyish white lime mortar mixed with frequent small to medium sub-angular stones. This dump of mortar was most likely used as a sub-base to cover the underlying natural bedrock (205) and provide a level area on which to lay the final surface (206) of the yard at the rear of Ty-Gobaith (Plate 9 & Figure 07).

To the immediate north and west of layers (206) and (207) there was the deposit (208) a concentration of loose, light grey sandy silt intermixed with frequent large stones measuring up to 0.43m x 0.25m (Plate 10 & Figure 07). The stones overlaid the natural (205) and appear to have formed a hardcore rubble layer below (207).

Set within the eastern edge of (207) there was a single course of brickwork (209) that covered an area 0.75m north – south by 0.35m east – west. The bricks were poorly fired and not frogged, measuring 0.25m long, 0.12m wide and 0.08m high. They were bonded by a coarse lime mortar with gritty inclusions. The brickwork enclosed (210) a sub-rectangular slab of shale stone, which had an exposed length of 0.60m and width of 0.50m. The layers (209) and (210) may be the remnants of an entrance to a structure and was associated with the surface represented by (207) and (206) (Plates 10 – 11 & Figure 07).

To the east of (210) was the deposit (211) a concentration of loose, light yellowish brown mix of silty clay and lime mortar with very frequent inclusions of masonry and quarry tile fragments. This was a discrete entity within (203) and is associated with the demolition rubble of Ty-Gobaith (Plate 11 & Figure 07).

To the east of (210) and (208) there was a concentration of contexts [212] – [215] that appear to be contemporary and form a small sub-rectangular structure (Plate 12 & Figure 07). The southern edge of which was defined by [212] a linear course of four unfrogged, poorly fired bricks set on their sides and bonded by a coarse lime mortar. The brickwork extended for a length of 1.00m, with a width of 0.11m and height of 0.07m. The bricks abutted [213] to the north, which was a roughly 'L'-shaped block of freestone rubble masonry that consisted of angular stones mixed with rough white lime mortar. The masonry had a length of 0.80m and width of 0.66m, with a height of 0.12m. It abutted the brick wall [216] to the east and enclosed the quarry tiles [214]. The tiles were set within a small chamber enclosed by [212] and [213], with only part of tiles being visible, covering an area approximately 0.45m by 0.40m. At the southeast corner of [214] and [212] there was the remains of an in-situ vertical lead pipe with a surviving height of 0.20m and circumference of 0.08m. It may have been a service pipe, perhaps for heating an outbuilding associated with Ty-Gobaith or it may be a down spout for drainage.

Abutting this structure to the east and most likely contemporary with was the wall [216] (Plates 12 – 13 & Figure 07) that had an east – west axis, with a length of 3.45m, width of 0.40m and exposed height of 0.15m. The wall consisted of unfrogged bricks of a mid reddish brown clay bonded by a gritty lime mortar with a high sand content. It was two – three courses high with a return at the western end, where it abuts [213] and three bricks wide, with most of the bricks laid out as stretcher. The bricks measured 0.21m long, 0.10m wide and 0.08m high.

At the eastern terminal of [216] there was a return wall and step [217] that was set perpendicular on a north – south axis which was overlain and contemporary with [216]. It survived as a single course of bricks within the trench, with an exposed length of 0.75m and width of 0.40m. The bricks were bonded by a gritty lime mortar with a high sand content and they were overlain by slab of slate that was bonded to the upper surface of the bricks. The slate slab measured 1.00m by 0.40m and most likely formed a threshold into the structure defined by the walls [216] and [217] (Plates 13 – 14 & Figure 07).

To the immediate east of [217], there was [218] a land drain edged with brick and capped with thin slabs of slate. It was exposed for a length of 1.85m within the trench with a visible

width of 0.40m and depth of 0.16m. The bricks and slate were bonded by a sandy lime mortar. The largest slate slab measured 0.40m by 0.30m with a depth of 0.02m, while the bricks measured 0.24m long, 0.14m wide and 0.10m high. The drain was cut through the upper surface of the natural (205) (Plate 20 & Figure 07).

Adjacent to [218] and on the same southeast – northwest alignment was [219] the remains of a ceramic pipe, that had a surviving length of 0.75m and diameter of 0.13m. It cut through the surface of the natural (205) (Plate 20 & Figure 07).

To the east of these drains there were the substantial remains of a wall [220] that had an exposed length of 1.95m and width of 0.52m (Plates 15 – 16 & Figure 07). The wall was aligned west southwest – east northeast and consisted of two parallel single courses of brick set as stretchers that formed the outer face, with a dump of lime mortar mixed with red bricks set perpendicular to the out face which formed the core of the wall. The bricks measured 0.23m long, 0.10m wide and 0.08m deep, bonded by a sandy lime mortar.

Wall [220] was abutted to the east by east by [221] a single course of bricks (Plates 15 – 16 & Figure 07) set as stretchers with a length of 0.85m, width of 0.14m and exposed depth of 0.21m. Given the type of brick used, [221] is most likely the southern face of wall [220] that has been dislodged and knocked out of alignment with the rest of [220] during the demolition of Ty-Gobaith. Both [220] and [221] overlie [222] a slate and brick embedded surface bonded by a sandy lime mortar. The surface had a length of 0.56m and width of 0.34m. Given the position of [222] it may well be the remnants of the footing for wall [220/221].

To the immediate east of [221] and [222] there was a large dump of brick rubble (224) that covered an area 0.80m by 0.50m within the trench (Plates 15 – 16 & Figure 07). It was comprised of mid reddish brown brick fragments mixed with mortar and was most likely disturbed remnants of the eastern edge of wall [220/221]. To the immediate south of (224) was a loose roofing slate [223] that was 0.28m long by 0.28m wide with a depth of 0.02m, sat on top of the natural (205) and was associated with the rubble found throughout the trench (203).

Within 0.5m of the demolition rubble [224] was the structure [225] (Figure 07) that was comprised of an 'L'-shaped brick wall on an east – west alignment. The structure had an exposed length of 0.93m, width of 0.54m and depth of 0.12m. The southern and eastern walls were a single brick thick being partially overlaid by slate slabs and bonded by a sandy lime mortar. It included a shorter stretch of brick work that extended for a distance of 0.42m and was most probably an internal division. The eastern edge of the structure is defined by

[226] a slate slab that measured 0.55m north – south by 0.23m east – west. The interior of the structure was filled by (204) a deposit of coke/coal, which may indicate that [225] functioned as a bunker to store this material (Plate 17 & Figure 07).

To the immediate east of [225] and [226] was the wall [227] (Plate 17 & Figure 07) which was orientated north – south, with an exposed length of 1.80m, width of 0.40m and depth of 0.15m. The wall was comprised of bricks and slate bonded by a firm lime mortar, with smaller brick extensions set perpendicular along the west face (Plate 18 & Figure 07). It was set at the base of a natural slope of (205) with an outcrop of limestone (Plate 19). It appeared to be a retaining wall that defined the eastern limit of structural activity associated with Ty-Gobaith. Beyond wall [227] the natural ground rose up sharply to the east, with the structural activity documented in Trench 02 being in a relative hollow.

The features (206) to [227] were covered by (203) a demolition layer that extended through the full length and width of Trench 02, with a maximum depth of 0.60m. It consisted of a moderate to firm light yellowish brown fine mortar dust mixed with very frequent brick fragments along with moderate angular stone fragments, some of which were worked, tile and slate. This was a levelling deposit further to the demolition of Ty-Gobaith.

This deposit was partially covered by (204) which was encountered approximately 13.00m east of the western terminal of Trench 02, with an observed length of 4.00m, width of 1.80m (and continued beyond the limits of excavation) and a maximum depth of 0.60m. Deposit (204) was a loose, dark greyish black sandy silt mixed with very frequent coke/coal particles and the occasional piece of slag. It was concentrated around the structure defined by [225] and [226], which was probably a storage bunker. The spread of (204) was most likely coincidental with the demolition of Ty-Gobaith.

Both (203) and (204) were overlaid by (202) that was evident throughout the trench with a maximum depth of 0.25m. It was a subsoil that comprised of a loose mid orangey brown silty clay mixed with moderate small to medium round and sub-angular stones as well as occasional building rubble, such as brick fragments. This, in turn, was covered by (201) a loose, mid greyish brown sandy silty loam topsoil mixed with the occasional small to medium round and sub-angular stone. The topsoil had a maximum depth of 0.35m.

5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

GAT was commissioned by Kinmel Home Farm Partnership to undertake an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of proposals for a dairy parlour at Kinmel Park, Abergele, Conwy County Borough. Two parallel 50.0m long by 1.80m wide trial trenches were machine excavated under archaeological guidance across the footprint of the proposed dairy parlour. The aim was to record any archaeological activity identified during the evaluation, including activity related to the First World War and assess their implications for understanding the historical development of the area, in conjunction with the known archaeological record.

The evaluation trenches uncovered demolition rubble (107), (203) and the footings of structures, i.e. [104], (206), [216] and [220] associated with the mid-19th century house Ty-Gobaith. Most of the structural activity was identified within the western end of Trench 02 which may represent outbuildings and/or elements of the southern wing of the house which is depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1872 (Figure 04). The rubble was the result of the demolition of the house in 1876/77 (pers. comm. from the current landowner Mr Dickon Fetherstonhaugh). While the evaluation trenches define the area in which the house would have once stood, they did not cross the core of the house. Based on what was observed in Trench 02 the area between the evaluation trenches will consist of further demolition rubble spread with the footprint of the main house preserved beneath. The construction of the dairy parlour will inevitably have an impact on the remains of Ty-Gobaith.

The trenches though did not identify military earthworks related to the First World War, as noted elsewhere within the grounds of Kinmel Park. The absence of such earthworks within the evaluation trenches most likely indicates that such activity did not occur in this portion of the estate but given the level platform of where Ty-Gobaith once stood, it may have been used for other, more ephemeral purposes, such as the erection of tents.

Based on the results of the evaluation trenches it is recommended that:

- The dairy parlour is moved to avoid the remains of Ty-Gobaith so that it can be preserved in-situ; or
- If this is not practical, then further investigation of the site should be undertaken to better determine the level of preservation and to better advise on how best to proceed with the construction of the dairy parlour.

6 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation;
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials;
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives;
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017, Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains;
5. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2);
6. English Heritage, 2011, Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation;
7. Historic England, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE);
8. Ordnance Survey First Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet V.13, 1872;
9. Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet V.13, 1899;
10. Ordnance Survey Third Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet V.13, 1913;
11. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives;
12. Spencer, J., Silvester, R. & Watson, S., 2016. Bodelwyddan Castle Park and Kinmel Park Practice Trenches, Denbighshire: Scheduling Enhancement Programme 2015. Unpublished report. CPAT Report No. 1384;
13. Turner, R. 2018. Heritage Impact Statement For a proposed new dairy parlour in Kinmel Park, Abergele Prepared for Kinmel Home Farm Partnership;

14. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, First aid for finds (3rd edition).



Figure 01: Location of Trenches TR01 & TR02 and proximity First World War Earthworks. Based On CPAT Report 1384, 2016; FIGURE 11, with amendments. Scale: 1:4250@A4.



Figure 02: Location of the four main parallel fire trenches (refs. 141726, 141727, 141714 and 141715, located south of the evaluation area. Sourced from CPAT Report 1384, 2016; Figure 25. Scale: not to scale.

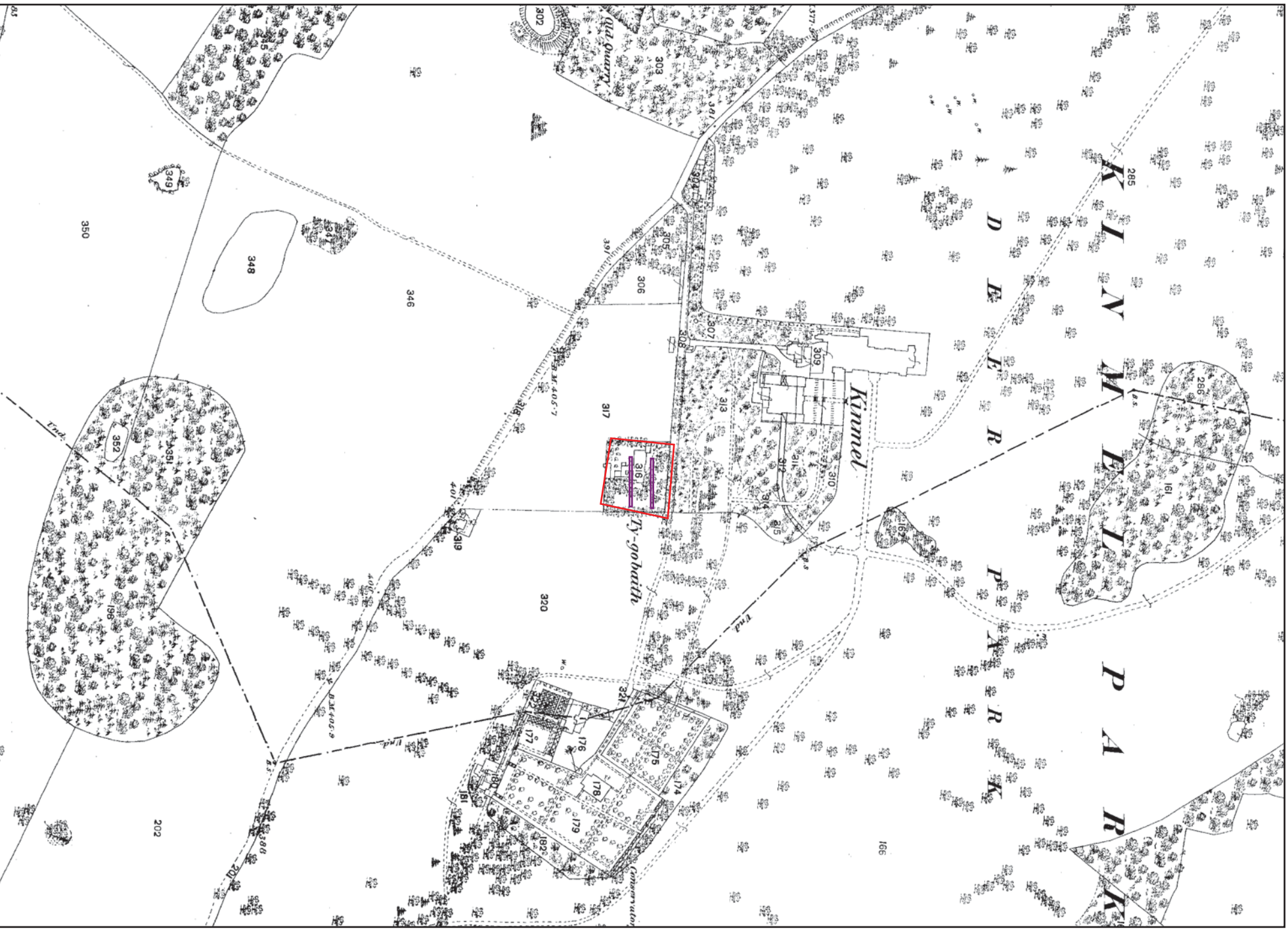


Figure 03. Reproduction of Ordnance Survey First Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet V.13, 1872, with development location superimposed (red) and trench locations (purple).



Figure 04. Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet V.13, 1899, with development location superimposed (red) and trench locations (purple).

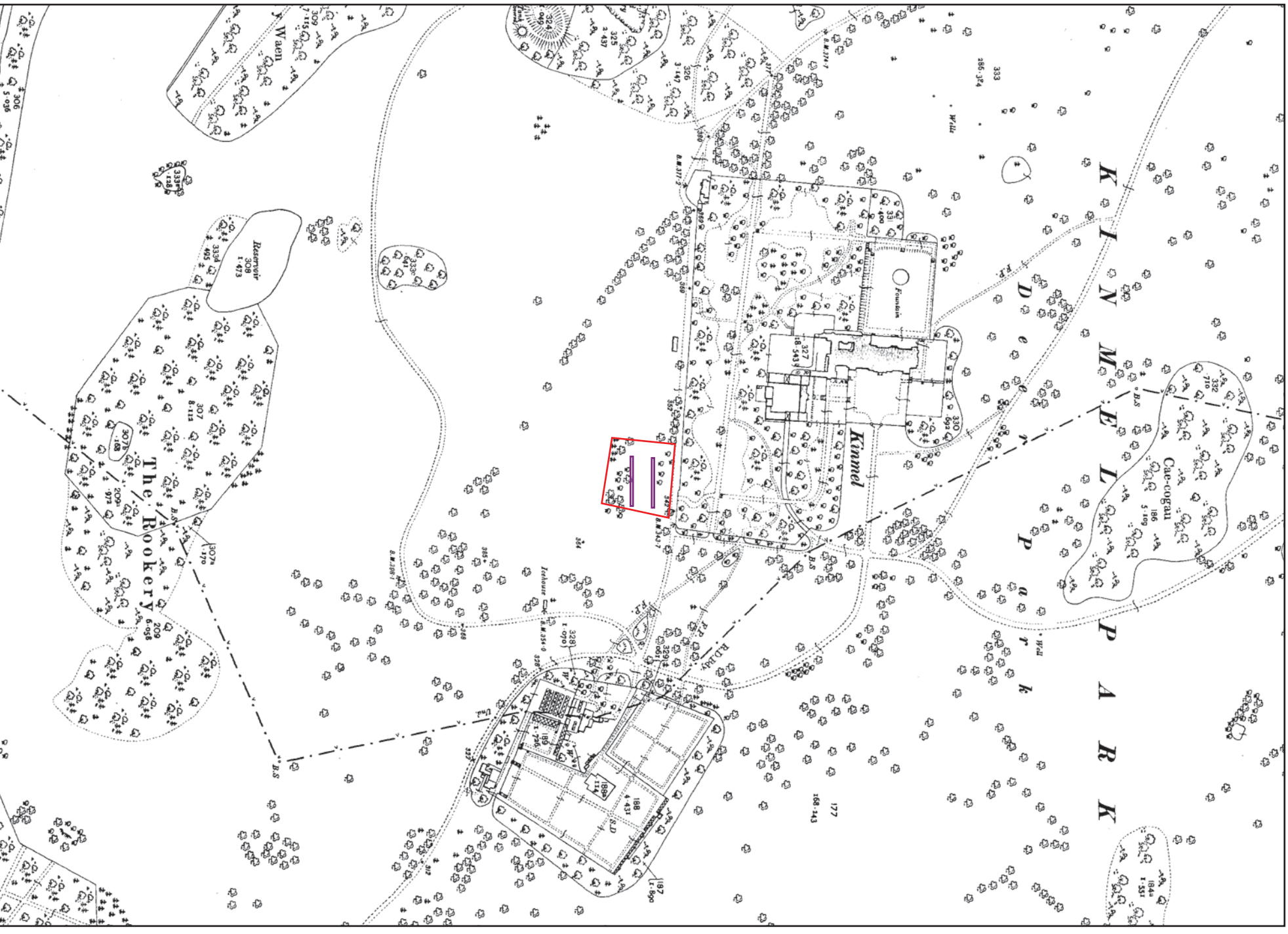


Figure 05. Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet V.13, 1913, with development location superimposed (red) and trench locations (purple).

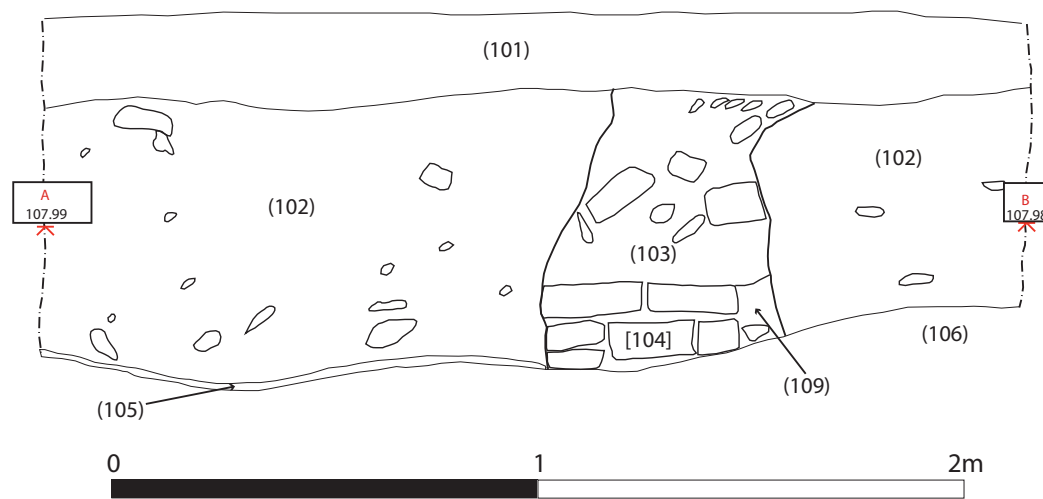


Figure 06: Representative north facing section of Trench 01 with wall fragment [104]. Scale 1:20

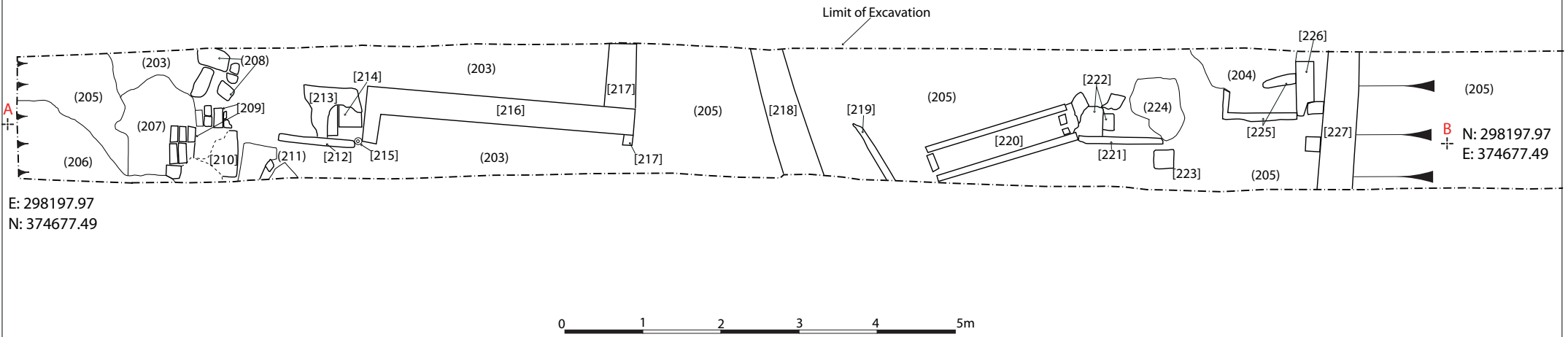


Figure 07: Post-excavation plan of features within the western half of Trench 02. Scale 1:20.



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust



Plate 1: General view from distance encompassing full 50m length of evaluation area; scale: not used (archive reference: G2571_008).



Plate 2: Wide angle view showing evaluation area pre-ex with garden boundary wall to the north; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2571_009).



Plate 3: Post-ex shot of Trench 1; western terminal; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2571_017).



Plate 4: Oblique shot of Trench 1; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2571_025).



Plate 5: North facing section in trench 1 with wall fragment 104 and surface 105; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2571_016).



Plate 6: North facing section face of mid-point of Trench 1; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2571_020).



Plate 7: Post-excitation of Trench 2; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2571_028).



Plate 8: Location shot of Trench 2; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2571_064).



Plate 9: Post-excavation view of 205-07; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2571_051).



Plate 10: Post-excavation view of 207-10; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2571_049).



Plate 11: Post-excavation view of 210-14; scale: 2x1 m (archive reference: G2571_047).



Plate 12: Post-excavation view of 212-16; scale: 2x1 m (archive reference: G2571_045).



Plate 13: Post-excitation view of 216 & 217; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2571_042).



Plate 14: East facing elevation of 216 & 217; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2571_040).



Plate 15: Post-excavation of 220-24; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2571_038).



Plate 16: Post-excavation of 220-24; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2571_036).



Plate 17: Post-excitation view of 204 205, 225, 226 & 226; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2571_057).



Plate 18: Post-excitation view of 205 and 227; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2571_059).



Plate 19: Post-excitation of 227 & 205; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2571_032).



Plate 20: Post-excitation of 205, 218 & 219; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2571_039).

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Written Scheme of Investigation, August 2018.

KINMEL PARK, ABERGELE
(G2571)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:
TRIAL TRENCHING


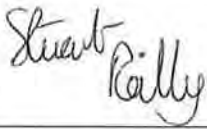

Prepared for

Kinmel Home Farm Partnership

August 2018



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	JOHN ROBERTS		15/08/18
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	STUART REILLY		15/08/18
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	JOHN ROBERTS		15/08/18

Revision History			
Rev No.	Summary of Changes	Ref Section	Purpose of Issue

KINMEL PARK, ABERGELE (G2571)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION: TRIAL TRENCHING

Prepared for *Kinmel Home Farm Partnership*, August 2018

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	5
1.1	Aims and Objectives	6
2	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	7
3	METHODOLOGY	9
3.1	Human Remains	11
3.2	Ecofacts	12
3.3	Artefacts	13
3.4	Fieldwork Archiving	14
3.5	Monitoring Arrangements	15
3.6	Reporting	16
4	DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING	17
5	PERSONNEL	18
6	HEALTH AND SAFETY	19
7	SOCIAL MEDIA	20
8	INSURANCE	21
8.1	Public/Products Liability	21
8.2	Employers Liability	21
8.3	Professional Indemnity	21
9	SOURCES CONSULTED	22
FIGURE 01	.....	23
	Location of Proposed Kinmel Dairy (Highlighted Red). Source: Kinmel Home Farm Partnership. Scale: not to scale.	23
FIGURE 02	.....	24
	Location of Trenches TR01 & TR02 and proximity First World War Earthworks. Based on CPAT Report 1384, 2016; FIGURE 11, with amendments. Scale: 1:4250@A4.....	24
FIGURE 03	.....	25
	Location of the four main parallel fire trenches (refs. 141726, 141727, 141714 and 141715, located south of the evaluation area. Sourced from CPAT Report 1384, 2016; Figure 25.Scale: not to scale.....	25
FIGURE 04	.....	26
	Reproduction of Ordnance Survey First Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet V.13, 1872, with development location superimposed (red) and trench locations (purple).	26
FIGURE 05	.....	27
	Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet V.13, 1913, with development location superimposed (red) and trench locations (purple).	27
FIGURE 06	.....	28
	Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Third Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet V.13, 1913, with development location superimposed (red) and trench locations (purple).	28

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by *Kinmel Home Farm Partnership* to prepare a written scheme of investigation for an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of proposals for a dairy parlour at Kinmel Park, Abergele, Conwy Borough (NGR SH98217470; Figure 1). The dairy parlour will encompass an area of c.4923m².

The scheme will be monitored by the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust Development Control Archaeologist (CPAT). CPAT has not prepared a brief for the archaeological works but has stated in email correspondence (02/08/18) that the work should comprise two east-west aligned 50m x 1.80m trenches within the development boundary as part of a pre-determination evaluation, as there is the potential that sub-surface archaeology related to First World War training exists within the area.

The archaeological evaluation will be completed in accordance with the following guidance:

1. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
2. *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
3. *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017);
4. *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);
5. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015); and
6. *Guidelines for digital archives* (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015).

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 (Cert. No. 74180/B/0001/UK/En) and is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and a member of the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME).

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives of the archaeological evaluation are to:

- record any archaeological activity identified during the evaluation, including activity related to the First World War and assess their implications for understanding the historical development of the area, in conjunction with the known archaeological record; and
- if no archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust has undertaken an extensive assessment of First World War military earthworks in parkland surrounding Bodelwyddan Castle (Denbighshire) and Kinmel Park (CPAT Report 1384, 2016). The aim of the assessment was to place the First World War military earthworks into their wider context as part of a Cadw-funded First World War Commemoration research project. Earthworks identified on RAF vertical aerial photography were plotted into a Geographical Information System and the surviving earthworks at Bodelwyddan Castle were surveyed using an electronic distance measurement (EDM) Total Station electronic theodolite. The military earthworks at both locations included trenches, “craters” and firing ranges.

At Kinmel Park, the main location for the military earthworks was to the south of Kinmel Hall (CPAT Report 1384: Figures 11 and 25; reproduced as Figures 02 and 03). These included four parallel fire trenches, between 175 and 200m long, aligned southwest to northeast (refs. 141726, 141727, 141714 and 141715; cf. Figure 03), all with traverses (U-shaped extensions) 5m to 6m wide (CPAT Report 1384: 31). Trenches 141726 and 141727 had associated communication trenches (141729 to 141732 and 143477) on a general northwest to southeast alignment and shorter “slit” trenches on a southwest to northeast alignment (as represented by 141739 and 141741). Several metres in front of trench 141726 were “craters” that may have served as weapons pits. The report suggested that “(W)hile it is possible that this is a single contemporary training system it is more likely to represent separate stages of work, or perhaps an unfinished system” (*ibid.*). North-northwest of the Hall were two more areas of military earthworks, including a 65m long single traversed trench (141734) with at least five traverses each about 3.5m wide. Forty-six metres to the west of this trench were two traversed fire trenches (141742 and 141743) each about 56m long, and 45-50m apart with a number of linking communication trenches (*ibid.*: 33 to 34). Two rifle or pistol firing ranges were also identified at the edge of the grassland in Kinmel Park (129619 and 129622); 129619 consisted of four parallel linear banks and trenches 15 to 21m long, with three or four pits all in an area c.70m by 30m in size; 129622 consisted of two parallel trenches 21m (*ibid.*: 35).

The report did not identify any military earthwork features at location of proposed dairy, but the site is north of the four main parallel fire trenches (refs. 141726, 141727, 141714 and 141715; cf. Figure 02).

An examination of the First to Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet of the area (Sheet V.13, 1872, 1899 and 1913 respectively), shows a property at the location of the proposed development on the First Edition map that is not present on the Second and Third Editions. The property is named *Ty-gobaith*, which translates as “Hope House” and comprises a 33.0m long and 11.0m wide property, with associated outbuildings, pathways and landscaping (Figure 04). The Second and Third Edition maps show no property at this location, but remnants of the boundary line is still present (Figures 05 and 06). Ty-gobaith was built in the 1840s, for the use of first Lord Dinorben and later H. R. Hughes and his family whilst the main house was twice rebuilt. Ty-gobaith was demolished c.1875 (Turner, R. 2018). More recently, the site was the location for a Dutch barn and other agricultural buildings whose concrete footings are still present in places (*ibid.*).

3 METHODOLOGY

- The evaluation will comprise two east-west aligned 50m x 1.80m trenches (Figure 02), which will be excavated as far as the glacial horizon or an archaeological horizon, whichever is encountered first. The trenches have been positioned towards the centre of the development boundary, to avoid the treeline. The trenches will be excavated by machinery supplied by client;
- Both trenches and any identified features will be recorded using GAT pro-formas. The trenches, and any identified features, will be located using a *Trimble R8* GPS unit;
- Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D3100) camera set to maximum resolution (4,608 × 3,072 14.2 effective megapixels) in RAW format; a photographic record will be maintained on site using GAT pro-formas and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; the archive numbering system will start from **G2571_001**. A photographic ID board will be used during the evaluation to record site code, image orientation and any relevant context numbers.
- Any archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity. The following excavation strategy will generally apply: 50% sample of each sub-circular feature, 10% sample of each linear feature (terminal ends and intersection points with other features will be prioritised). However, if discrete features are identified within the trench, these will be 100% excavated. Any features that comprise a spread of material rather than a cut feature, will be completed in quadrants (if fully extant within trench) or 100% excavated if present as a discrete spread. *In the event of the identification of extensive/complex remains, including structural activity associated with Ty-gobaith or First World War trenches, additional time, resourcing and costs may be required for GAT to complete an appropriate programme of works;*
- Any required sections to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4 or A2 pro-forma permatrace;
- Any required plans to be at a minimum 1:20 scale. Plans will be drawn on GAT A4 or A2 pro-forma permatrace;

Should dateable artefacts, human remains and/or ecofacts be recovered, an **interim report** will be submitted summarising the results of the evaluation, along with an assessment of potential for analysis post-excavation project design (in line with the MAP2 process). *Additional time, resourcing and costs will be required to undertake any post-excavation programme of works.*

3.1 Human Remains

If any human remains identified are to be excavated, and cannot be preserved in situ, this will take place under appropriate regulations and with due regard for health and safety issues. In order to excavate human remains, a Ministry of Justice licence is required under Section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 for the removal of any body or remains of any body from any place of burial. In accordance with the Ministry of Justice licence, recovered remains will be reburied once the investigation and/or assessment/analysis are complete.

Non-fragmented skeletal remains will be excavated using wooden tools and collected and stored in polyethylene bags (with appropriate references for context, grave number, et al) and placed in a lidded cardboard archive box (note: separate boxes for each grave) and stored in a suitable manner within GAT premises. If significant quantities of human remains are encountered, a human osteologist should be contacted and appointed to advise the team during the fieldwork. The osteologist will be an external appointment: Dr. Genevieve Tellier | Tel: 01286 238827 | email: northwalesosteology@outlook.com who will assist in devising the excavation, recording and sampling strategy for features containing human remains. The osteologist should also help to ensure that adequate post-excavation processing of human remains is carried out so that the material is in a fit state for assessment during the post-excavation stage. For inhumations, this will involve washing, drying, marking and packing.

If human remains are recovered that are deemed suitable for further assessment/analysis, this will be completed in accordance with the osteologist's requirements and with *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017).

3.2 Ecofacts

Should any deposits deemed suitable for dating be identified, they will be taken from sealed contexts, with not less than 40 litres for bulk samples. The sampling strategy will be undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). Recourse will be made to relevant specialists for palaeoenvironmental analysis and dating. Any required specialists will be consulted during the evaluation to advise GAT on a sampling strategy. For any ecofact samples taken from human burials, this will be completed in accordance with an appointed osteologist's guidance.

3.3 Artefacts

Diagnostic artefacts will be retained for further examination and identification. Pottery sherds of 19th and 20th century date will be examined on site and the context from which they were retrieved noted but the sherds will not be retained. The artefacts will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation (Watkinson and Neal 2001) in particular the advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Rescue 1999) and Historic England.

All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum, in this case Gwasanaeth Archifau Conwy Archive Service, where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff. GAT will contact the landowner for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (as nominated by the Gwasanaeth Archifau Conwy Archive Service, Old Board School, Lloyd St, Llandudno LL30 2YG). A GAT produced pro-forma will be issued to the landowner where they are given the option to donate the finds or to record that they want them returning to them once analysis and assessment has been completed. If artefacts are transferred to Gwasanaeth Archifau Conwy Archive Service, this must be in accordance with their guidelines.

All finds of treasure must be reported to the coroner for the district within fourteen days of discovery or identification of the items. Items declared Treasure Trove become the property of the Crown, on whose behalf the National Museums and Galleries of Wales acts as advisor on technical matters, and may be the recipient body for the objects.

The National Museums and Galleries of Wales will decide whether they or any other museum may wish to acquire the object. If no museum wishes to acquire the object, then the Secretary of State will be able to disclaim it. When this happens, the coroner will notify the occupier and landowner that he intends to return the object to the finder after 28 days unless he receives no objection. If the coroner receives an objection, the find will be retained until the dispute has been settled.

3.4 Fieldwork Archiving

Following the completion of the fieldwork, a programme of fieldwork archiving will be completed based on following task list:

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;
2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;
3. Sections: all cross referenced and complete;
4. Survey data: downloaded using a Computer Aided Design package;
5. Plans: all cross referenced and complete;
6. Artefacts (if relevant): quantified and identified; register completed;
7. Ecofacts (if relevant): quantified and register completed;
8. Context register (if relevant): quantified and register completed.

All data will be processed, final illustrations will be compiled and a report will be produced which will detail and synthesise the results.

3.5 Monitoring Arrangements

CPAT will be kept informed of the project timetable and of the subsequent progress and findings. This will allow time to arrange monitoring visits and attend site meetings (if required) and enable discussion about the need or otherwise for further works (if required) as features of potential archaeological significance are encountered. The contact details are:

- Mark Walters | mark.walters@cpat.org.uk | Tel: 01938 553670/552035 Mobile: 07736 163148

3.6 Reporting

Following completion of the stages outlined above, a report will be produced within one month incorporating the following:

1. Non-technical summary
2. Introduction
3. Aims and objectives
4. Background
5. Methodology
6. Results
7. Conclusions and further recommendations
8. List of sources consulted.
9. Appendix I – approved GAT project design
10. Appendix II – photographic metadata
11. Appendix III – context register
12. Appendix IV – ecofact register
13. Appendix V – artefact register

Should dateable artefacts and ecofacts be recovered, an **interim report** will be submitted summarising the results, along with an assessment of potential for analysis written scheme of investigation (in line with the MAP2 process).

Illustrations will include plans of the location, site plans and sections. Historical maps, when appropriate and if copyright permissions allow, will be included. A draft copy of the report will be sent to CPAT and to the client prior to production of the final report.

4 DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. The archaeological evaluation outlined in this written scheme of investigation is expected to commence in August 2018. A draft report will be submitted within one month of fieldwork completion; a final report will be submitted to the Historic Environment within six months of submitting the draft report.

On completion, the following dissemination will apply:

- A paper report(s) plus digital report(s) will be provided to the client/consultant and CPAT (draft report then final report);
- A paper report plus a digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust within six months of project completion (final report only). If appropriate, digital information such as the project database, GIS table(s) and photographs, will also be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record at CPAT. All digital datasets submitted will conform to the required HER standards;
- A digital report and archive (including photographic and drawn) data will be provided to the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments Wales (RCAHMW; final report only). This will be in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. Digital information will include the photographic archive and associated metadata;

5 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section with attendances on-site undertaken by a GAT Project Archaeologist(s). The Project Archaeologist will be responsible for the archaeological evaluation on site, including all field management duties, e.g., CPAT/client/consultant liaison, osteologist or palaeo-environmentalist liaison (if relevant). The Project Archaeologist will be responsible for completing all on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive itemised in [para. 3.2](#). The Project Archaeologist will also be responsible for submitting a draft final report (or interim report) for project manager review and approval. The report will then be submitted as per the arrangements defined in [para. 5](#).

6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

The GAT Project Archaeologist(s) will be CSCS certified. Copies of the site specific risk assessment will be supplied to the client and sub-contractor prior to the start of fieldwork. Any risks and hazards will be indicated prior to the start of work via a submitted risk assessment. All GAT staff will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and hard hat. All GAT fieldwork is undertaken in accordance with the Trust's Health and Safety Manual, Policy and Handbook which were prepared by Ellis Whittam.

7 SOCIAL MEDIA

One of the key aims in the GAT mission statement is to improve the understanding, conservation and promotion of the historic environment in our area and inform and educate the wider public. To help achieve this, GAT maintains an active social media presence and seeks all opportunities to promote our projects and results. With permission, GAT would like the opportunity to promote our work on this scheme through our social media platforms. This could include social media postings during our attendance on site as well as any postings to highlight results. In all instances, approval will be sought from client prior to any postings.

8 INSURANCE

8.1 Public/Products Liability

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 any one event in respect of Public Liability

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Public Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2019

8.2 Employers Liability

Limit of Indemnity- £10,000,000 any one occurrence.

The cover has been issued on the insurers standard policy form and is subject to their usual terms and conditions. A copy of the policy wording is available on request.

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101 CHC / UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2019

8.3 Professional Indemnity

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 in respect of each and every claim

INSURER Hiscox Insurance Company Limited

POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity

POLICY NUMBER 9446015

EXPIRY DATE 22/07/2019

9 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017, Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains
5. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)
6. English Heritage, 2011, Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation
7. Historic England, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
8. Ordnance Survey First Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet V.13, 1872.
9. Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet V.13, 1899.
10. Ordnance Survey Third Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet V.13, 1913
11. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives.
12. Spencer, J., Silvester, R. & Watson, S., 2016. Bodelwyddan Castle Park and Kinmel Park Practice Trenches, Denbighshire: Scheduling Enhancement Programme 2015. Unpublished report. CPAT Report No. 1384.
13. Turner, R. 2018. Heritage Impact Statement For a proposed new dairy parlour in Kinmel Park, Abergele Prepared for Kinmel Home Farm Partnership
14. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, First aid for finds (3rd edition)

FIGURE 01

Location of Proposed Kinmel Dairy (Highlighted Red). Source: Kinmel Home Farm Partnership. Scale: not to scale.

Kinmel Dairy Layout v.3

Legend

- Existing Tracks
- New Tracks
- Road Crossings



St George

Road Crossing 2 (Tennis Courts)

Road Crossing 3 (Coed Y Meibion)

Road Crossing 1 (Kitchen Garden Corner)

Road Crossing 4 (Garden House)

FIGURE 02

Location of Trenches TR01 & TR02 and proximity First World War Earthworks. Based on CPAT Report 1384, 2016; FIGURE 11, with amendments. Scale: 1:4250@A4.

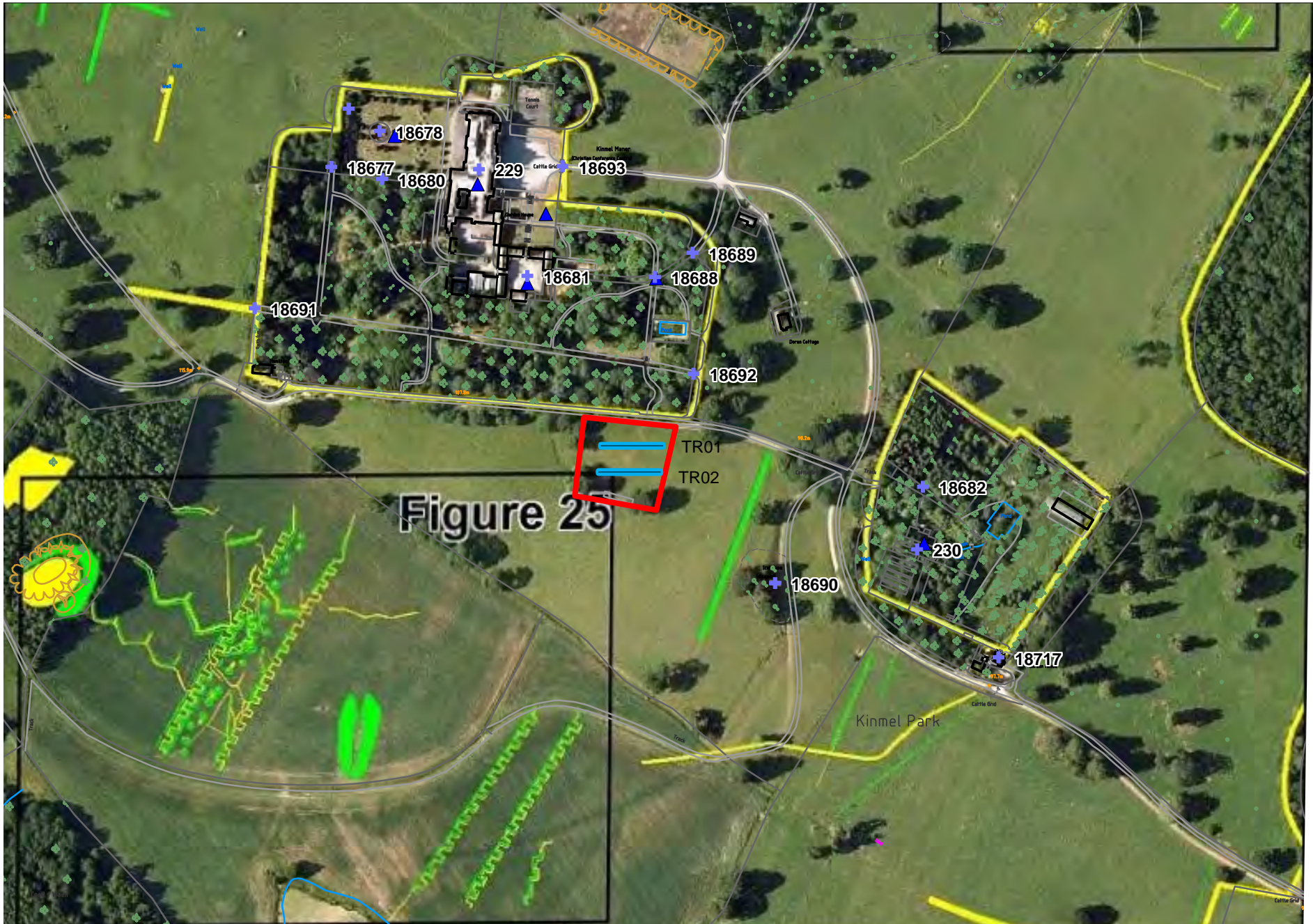


Figure 02: Location of Trenches TR01 & TR02 and proximity First World War Earthworks. Based On CPAT Report 1384, 2016; FIGURE 11, with amendments. Scale: 1:4250@A4.

FIGURE 03

Location of the four main parallel fire trenches (refs. 141726, 141727, 141714 and 141715, located south of the evaluation area. Sourced from CPAT Report 1384, 2016; Figure 25. Scale: not to scale.

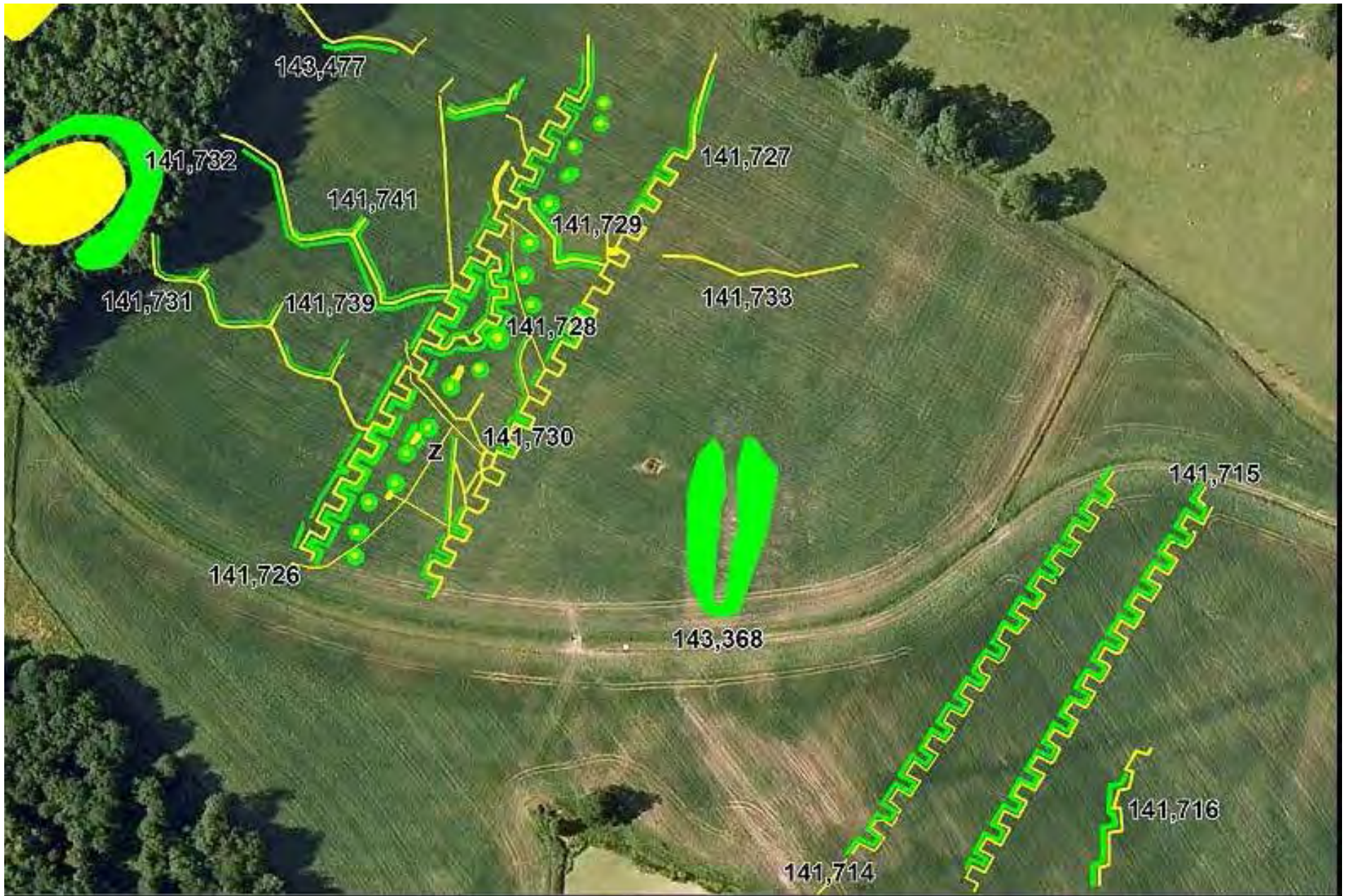


Figure 03: Location of the four main parallel fire trenches (refs. 141726, 141727, 141714 and 141715, located south of the evaluation area. Sourced from CPAT Report 1384, 2016; Figure 25. Scale: not to scale.

FIGURE 04

Reproduction of Ordnance Survey First Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet V.13, 1872, with development location superimposed (red) and trench locations (purple).

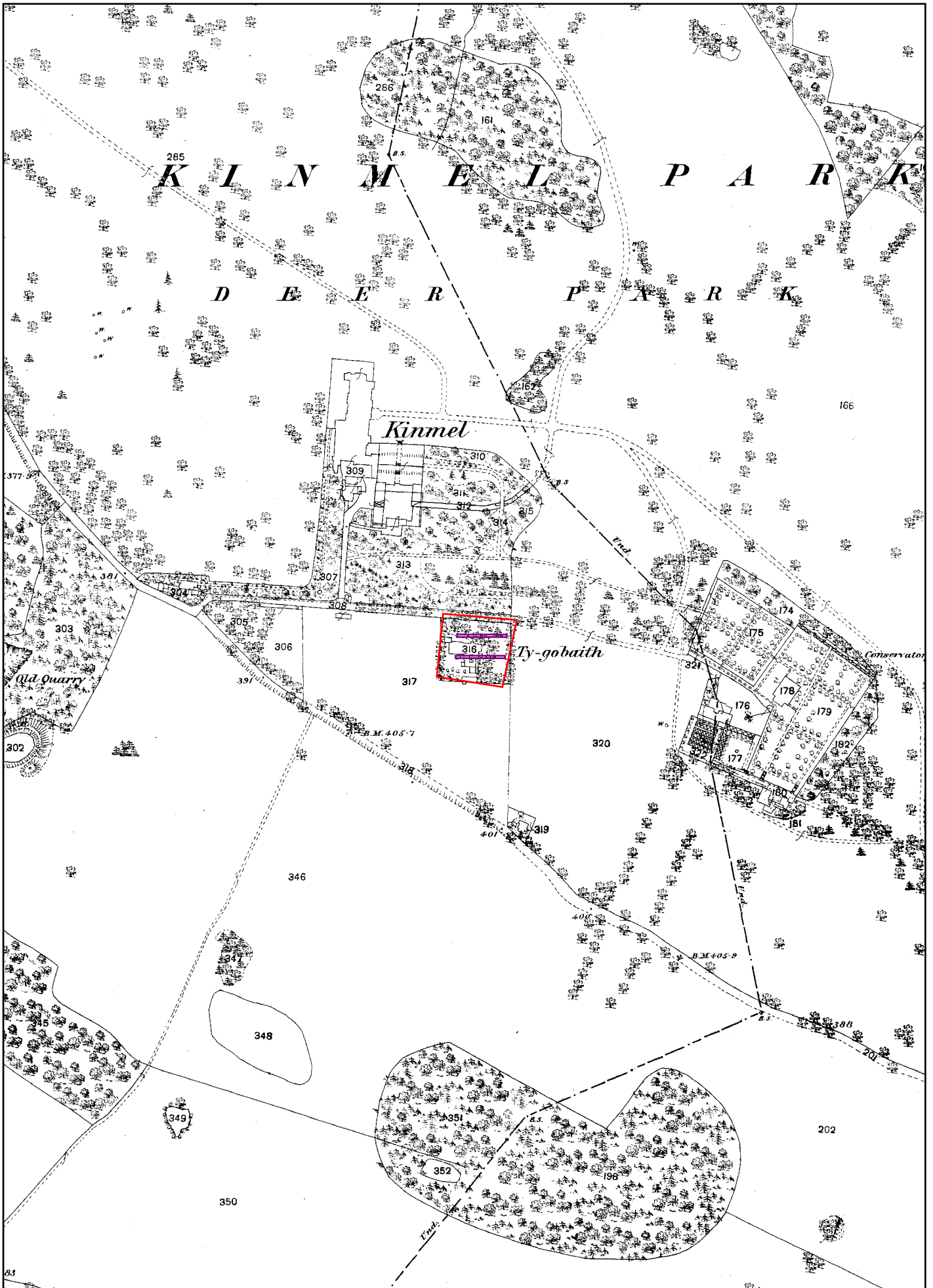


FIGURE 04. Reproduction of Ordnance Survey First Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet V.13, 1872, with development location superimposed (red) and trench locations (purple).

FIGURE 05

Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet V.13, 1913, with development location superimposed (red) and trench locations (purple).

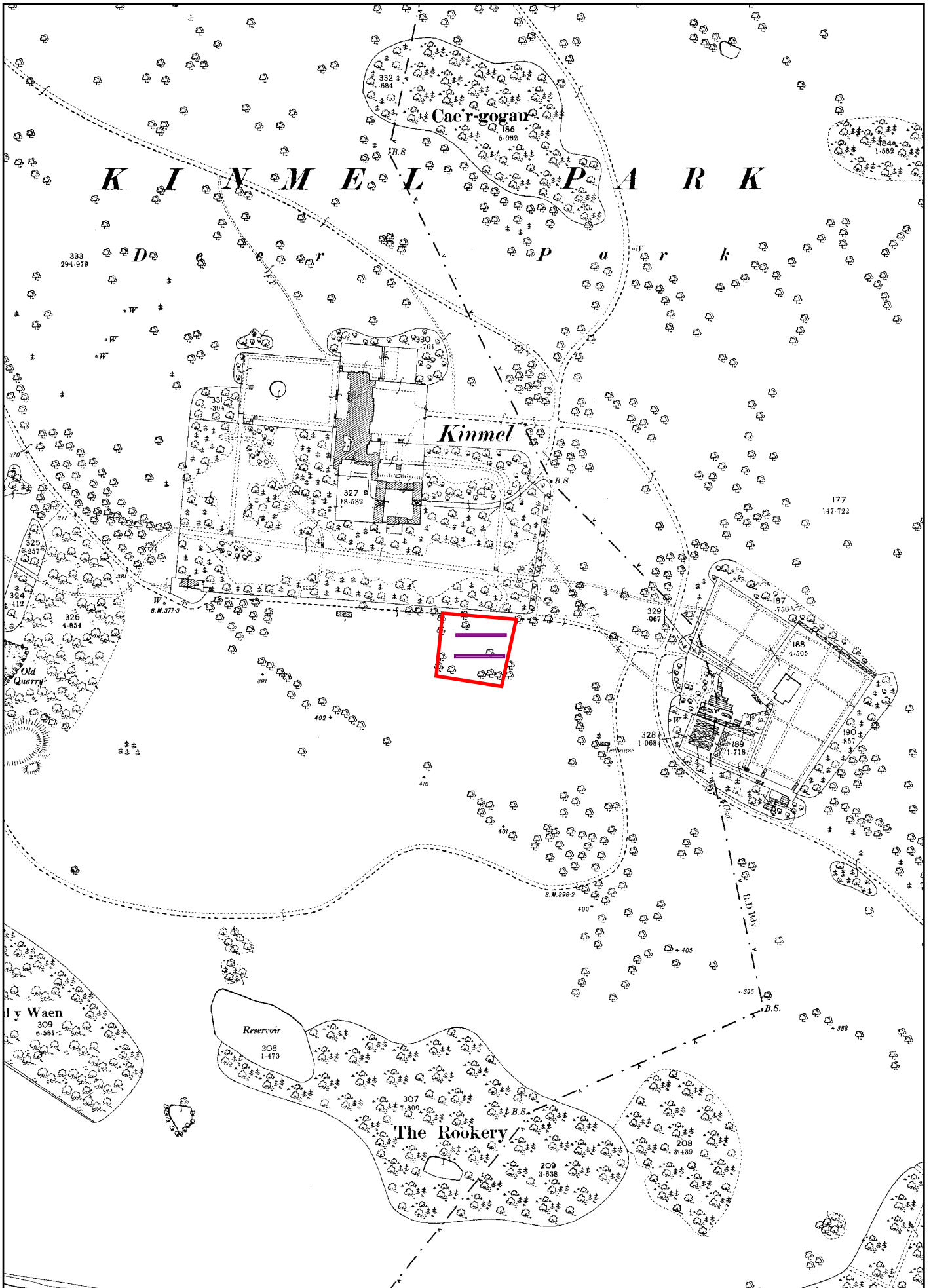


FIGURE 05. Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet V.13, 1899, with development location superimposed (red) and trench locations (purple).

FIGURE 06

Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Third Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet V.13, 1913, with development location superimposed (red) and trench locations (purple).

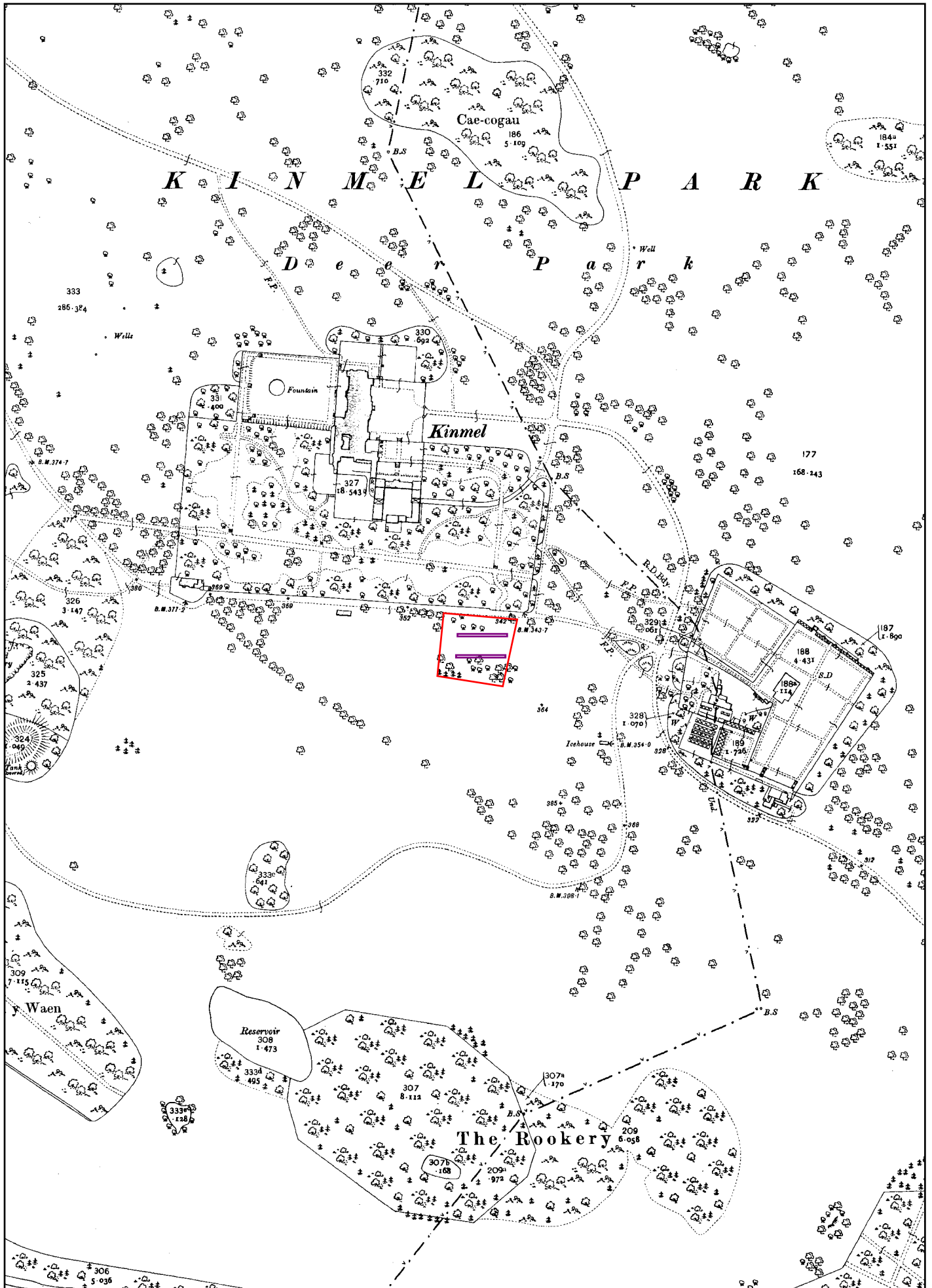


FIGURE 05. Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet V.13, 1913, with development location superimposed (red) and trench locations (purple).

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata.

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB-DIVISION	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
G2571_001	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Evaluation area	General pre-ex view of evaluation area		E	1x1m	Rob Evans	22/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_002	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Evaluation area	General pre-ex view of evaluation area		W	1x1m	Rob Evans	22/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_003	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Evaluation area	General pre-ex view of evaluation area		N	1x1m	Rob Evans	22/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_004	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Evaluation area	Detail view showing relationship of evaluation area with the track and estate garden wall		N	1x1m	Rob Evans	22/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_005	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Evaluation area	General pre-ex view of evaluation area		NW	1x1m	Rob Evans	22/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_006	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Evaluation area	Wider view of pre-excitation area		SE	Not used	Rob Evans	22/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB-DIVISION	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
G2571_007	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Evaluation area	Wider view of pre-excavation area		SW	Not used	Rob Evans	22/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_008	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Evaluation area	General view from distance encompassing full 50m length of evaluation area		S	Not used	Rob Evans	22/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	01
G2571_009	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Evaluation area	Wide angle view showing evaluation area pre-ex with garden boundary wall to the north		E	1x1m	Rob Evans	22/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	02
G2571_010	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Evaluation area	Wide angle view showing evaluation area pre-ex with garden boundary wall to the north		W	1x1m	Rob Evans	22/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_011	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 1	General pre-ex shot of trench 1		E	Not used	Rob Evans	22/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB-DIVISION	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
G2571_012	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	General pre-ex shot of trench 2		ENE	Not used	Rob Evans	22/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_013	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Working shot of trench 2		SE	Not used	Stuart Reilly	22/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_014	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 1	Excavation of trench 1		W	Not used	Rob Evans	22/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_015	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 1	Excavation of trench 1		W	Not used	Rob Evans	22/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_016	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 1	North facing section in trench 1 with wall fragment 104 and surface 105	101, 102, 103, 104, 105 & 106	N	2x1m	Rob Evans	22/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	05
G2571_017	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 1	Post-ex shot of Trench 1; western terminal		W	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	22/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	03
G2571_018	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 1	Post-ex shot of Trench 1; western terminal		W	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	22/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB-DIVISION	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
G2571_019	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 1	Post-ex shot of Trench 1; mid-point (western end)		W	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	22/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_020	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 1	North facing section face of mid-point of Trench 1		N	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	22/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	06
G2571_021	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 1	Post-excavation of Trench 1 mid-point		W	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	22/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_022	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 1	Post-excavation of Trench 1 mid-point		W	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	22/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_023	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 1	Post-excavation of Trench 1; eastern terminal		W	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	22/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_024	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 1	Post-excavation of Trench 1; eastern terminal		E	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	22/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_025	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 1	Oblique shot of Trench 1		NNE	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	22/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	04

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB-DIVISION	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
G2571_026	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 1	Oblique shot of Trench 1		SSE	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	22/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_027	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 1	Oblique shot of Trench 1		NE	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	22/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_028	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Post-excavation of Trench 2		E	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	23/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	07
G2571_029	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Post-excavation of Trench 2		E	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	23/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_030	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Post-excavation of Trench 2		W	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	23/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_031	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Post-excavation of Trench 2		W	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	23/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_032	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Post-excavation of 227 & 205	205, 207	S	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	23/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	19
G2571_033	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Post-excavation of 204, 224, 225 & 227	204 224, 225 & 227	S	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_034	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Post-excavation of 220-24	220-24	S	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB-DIVISION	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
G2571_035	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Post-excavation of 220-24	220-24	E	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_036	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Post-excavation of 220-24	220-24	E	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	16
G2571_037	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Post-excavation of 220-24	220-24	ENE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_038	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Post-excavation of 220-24	220-24	N	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	15
G2571_039	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Post-excavation of 205 218 & 219	205 218 & 219	S	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	20
G2571_040	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	East facing elevation of 216 & 217	216 & 217	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	14
G2571_041	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Post-excavation view of 216 & 217	216 & 217	S	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_042	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Post-excavation view of 216 & 217	216 & 217	SE	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	13

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB-DIVISION	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
G2571_043	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Post-excavation view of 216 & 217	216 & 217	E	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_044	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Post-excavation view of 212-16	212-216	S	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_045	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Post-excavation view of 212-16	212-216	S	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	12
G2571_046	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Post-excavation view of 212-16	212-216	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_047	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Post-excavation view of 210-14	210-214	N	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	11
G2571_048	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Post-excavation view of 210-14	210-214	N	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_049	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Post-excavation view of 207-10	207-210	N	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2571_050	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Post-excavation view of 207-10	207-210	N	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_051	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Post-excavation view of 205-07	205-207	N	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	09

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB-DIVISION	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
G2571_052	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Post-excavation view of 205-07	205-207	N	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_053	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	North facing section with 201-03	201-203	N	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_054	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	North facing section (approx. 10m from W terminal) with 201-03	201-203	N	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_055	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	South facing section with 201, 202 & 204	201 202, 204	S	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_056	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Wide view of south facing section with 201 202 & 204	201 202, 204	SE	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_057	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Post-excavation view of 204 205, 225, 226 & 226	203 205, 225, 226 & 227	W	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	17

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB-DIVISION	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
G2571_058	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Post-excavation view of 204 205, 225, 226 & 227	204 205, 225, 226 & 227	W	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_059	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Post-excavation view of 205 and 227	205 & 227	W	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	18
G2571_060	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Post-excavation view of Trench 2	205	W	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_061	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Post-excavation view of Trench 2	205	W	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_062	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Post-excavation view of Trench 2 eastern terminal	205	W	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_063	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Post-excavation view of Trench 2 eastern terminal	205	E	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB-DIVISION	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	Plates
G2571_064	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Location shot of Trench 2	205	ENE	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	08
G2571_065	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Post-excavation view of Trench 2	205	E	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_066	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Post-excavation view of Trench 2	205	E	2x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2571_067	Kinmel_Park_Abergele	Trench 2	Action shot of Rob		E	Not used	Stuart Reilly	24/08/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Context Register.

Context No.	Site Sub Division	Type	Description	Initials	Date
101	Trench 1	deposit	Topsoil and turf layer	RE	22/08/2018
102	Trench 1	deposit	Subsoil	RE	22/08/2018
103	Trench 1	deposit	Rubble spread below (102)	RE	22/08/2018
104	Trench 1	structure	Brick structure below (103) at western end of trench	RE	22/08/2018
105	Trench 1	structure	Relict floor surface below (104)	RE	22/08/2018
106	Trench 1	natural	Natural Glacial clay with fractured limestone inclusions	RE	22/08/2018
107	Trench 1	deposit	Lens of fractured roof slate	RE	23/08/2018
108	Trench 1	cut	Cut for structure (104)	RE	23/08/2018
109	Trench 1	deposit	Backfill behind (108)	RE	23/08/2018
201	Trench 2	deposit	Topsoil and turf layer	SR	23/08/2018
202	Trench 2	deposit	Subsoil	SR	23/08/2018
203	Trench 2	deposit	Rubble deposit	SR	23/08/2018
204	Trench 2	deposit	Coke/coal layer	SR	23/08/2018
205	Trench 2	natural	Natural subsoil	SR	23/08/2018
206	Trench 2	deposit	Mortar surface	SR	23/08/2018
207	Trench 2	deposit	Mortar deposit	SR	23/08/2018
208	Trench 2	deposit	Stone deposit	SR	23/08/2018
209	Trench 2	structure	Brick linear feature	SR	23/08/2018
210	Trench 2	structure	Rectangular slab	SR	23/08/2018
211	Trench 2	deposit	Rubble deposit	SR	23/08/2018
212	Trench 2	structure	Brick feature	SR	23/08/2018
213	Trench 2	structure	Stone rubble walling	SR	23/08/2018
214	Trench 2	structure	Quarry tiled floor surface	SR	23/08/2018
215	Trench 2	structure	lead pipe within (213)	SR	23/08/2018
216	Trench 2	structure	Brick walled feature	SR	23/08/2018
217	Trench 2	structure	Slate threshold above walling; part of (216)	SR	23/08/2018
218	Trench 2	structure	Brick lined drain	SR	23/08/2018

Context No.	Site Sub Division	Type	Description	Initials	Date
219	Trench 2	structure	Ceramic pipe drain	SR	23/08/2018
220	Trench 2	structure	Brick walled feature	SR	23/08/2018
221	Trench 2	structure	Brick walled feature	SR	23/08/2018
222	Trench 2	structure	Slate/brick outflow level	SR	23/08/2018
223	Trench 2	structure	Slate (dislodged)	SR	23/08/2018
224	Trench 2	deposit	Rubble deposit	SR	23/08/2018
225	Trench 2	structure	Brick enclosure, possible coke/coal store	SR	23/08/2018
226	Trench 2	structure	Slate slab forming eastern edge of brick enclosure (225)	SR	23/08/2018
227	Trench 2	structure	Brick retaining wall	SR	23/08/2018



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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