

# Pont y Pairl Betws y Coed

## Archaeological Watching Brief



# Pont y Pair, Betws y Coed

## Archaeological Watching Brief

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Front cover image: General view of Pont y Pair showing the side elevation with arches, reveals and voussoirs (

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## **CRYNODEB ANNHECHNEGOL**

*Gofynnwyd Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy i Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd gynnal arolwg cyn-gychwynnol, briff gwyllo archaeolegol ac arolwg ôl-gwblhau yn ymwneud a gwaith atgyweirio i'r bont, 15fed ganrif a diweddarach, Pont-y-Pair ym Metws-y-coed, Conwy. Mae'r bont yn Heneb Gofrestredig ac Adeilad Rhestredig Gradd II \*. Cynhaliwyd y gwaith atgyweirio ar ddydd Llun 14eg i ddydd Mawrth 15 Ionawr, 2019 ac roedd yn destun Caniatâd Heneb Gofrestredig.*

*Mae'r rhaglen o waith archeolegol wedi'i ysgogi gan yr angen i ymgymryd â gwaith atgyweirio hanfodol i'r wal parapet wedi'i ddifrodi yng nghorneli de dwyreiniol a gogledd-orllewin y bont, a achosir gan streic cerbydau. Cafodd y rhan ddifreintiedig o'r wal yn y gornel de dwyreiniol ei ddatgymalu a'i ailadeiladu, roedd y gwaith yn y gornel ogledd-orllewin a'i ddifrodi yn cynnwys symud cerrig ymdopi ac adnewyddu'r gwaith maen yn y lleoliad hwnnw. Cwblhawyd arolwg cyn-gychwyn a oedd yn cynnwys braslun mesuriedig, disgrifiad ysgrifenedig ac arolwg ffotograffig o'r rhannau a'i difrodi o'r wal cyn y gwaith atgyweirio. Nodwyd bod y wal parapet wedi'i adeiladu o waith maen rwbel o wahanol feintiau, gyda rhywfaint o forter calch yn bresennol yn graidd y rwbel, gyda mortar sment caled ar yr wyneb. Nodwyd bod y cerrig ymdopi o flociau sgist mawr, rhai dros 3m o hyd.*

*Cynhaliwyd briff gwyllo archaeolegol yn ystod y broses o ddatgymalu rhannau ddifrod y wal a symud y cerrig gopïo yn ogystal ag ailadeiladu'r wal. Cafodd y gwaith ailadeiladu ei fonitro i sicrhau bod y matrices bondio mortar yn cael ei ddefnyddio, a bod yr adrannau wedi'u hatgyweirio yn cyfateb i'r ymddangosiad gwreiddiol cyn belled ag y bo modd, a bod y cerrig ymdopi yn cael ei ail-leoli yn gywir. Cynhaliwyd arolwg ffotograffig wedi cwblhau'r gwaith.*



## **NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

*Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was asked by Conwy County Borough Council to carry out a pre-commencement survey, an archaeological watching brief and a post-completion survey relating to repair works to the 15<sup>th</sup> century and later Pont-y-Pair Bridge at Betws-y-Coed, Conwy. The bridge is a Scheduled Monument and Grade II\* Listed Building. The repair works were carried out on Monday 14<sup>th</sup> to Tuesday 15<sup>th</sup> January 2019 and were subject to Scheduled Monument Consent.*

*The programme of archaeological works has been prompted by the need to undertake essential repair works to the damaged parapet wall at the south eastern and north western corners of the bridge, caused by a vehicle strike. The damaged section of wall at the south eastern corner was dismantled and rebuilt, the works at the damaged north western corner comprised the removal of a coping stone and repointing of the masonry in that location. A pre-commencement survey consisting of measured sketch elevations, a written description and a photographic survey of the damaged portions of wall, was completed in advance of the repair work. The parapet wall was noted to be constructed of rubble masonry of various sizes, with some lime mortar present in the rubble core, with hard cement mortar on the facings. The coping stones were noted to be of large schist blocks, some over 3m long.*

*An archaeological watching brief was maintained during the dismantling of the damaged portions of wall and the removal of the coping stone, and also the reconstruction of the wall. The rebuilding work was monitored to ensure that the correcting mortar bonding matrix was used, and that the repaired sections matched the original appearance as far as possible, which included the correct re-positioning of the coping stones. A post-completion photographic survey was conducted once the works were finished.*

# 1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by *Conwy County Borough Council (CCBC)* to carry out a pre-commencement survey, an archaeological watching brief and a post-completion survey relating to repair works to the 15<sup>th</sup> century Pont-y-pair bridge at Betws-y-coed, Conwy, (centred on NGR SH79165672; Figure 01). The bridge is a Scheduled Monument and Grade II\* Listed Building (SM CN032; LB 3230; Gwynedd HER PRN 4660; NPRN 23829). The repair works were carried out on Monday 14<sup>th</sup> to Tuesday 15<sup>th</sup> January 2019 and are subject to Scheduled Monument Consent.

The programme of archaeological works has been prompted by the need to undertake essential repair works to the damaged parapet wall at the south eastern and north western corners of the bridge ([Appendix I](#)). The damaged section of wall at the south eastern corner is to be completely dismantled and rebuilt; the works at the damaged north western corner comprise the removal of a coping stone and repointing of the masonry. A pre-commencement survey consisting of measured sketch elevations (Figure 02), a written description and a photographic survey of the damaged portions of wall was to be completed in advance of the repair work. An archaeological watching brief was maintained during the dismantling of the damaged portion of wall and the removal of the coping stone, and the reconstruction work monitored to ensure that the repaired sections match the original appearance. A post-completion photographic survey was conducted once the works were finished.

The bridge is a designated Scheduled Monument and as such, is protected from damage by law under the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The work will be undertaken subject to, and in accordance with, Scheduled Monument Consent issued by Cadw Welsh Historic Monuments. Authorisation for the works has been granted by Cadw on 06/12/2018 (see [Appendix I](#); [Appendix II](#)). The archaeological works will be monitored by Cadw.

The archaeological watching brief will conform to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following description of the bridge is based on information drawn from the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (PRN 4660), the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) Inventory of 1956 (RCAHMW 1956, 21-22; NPRN 23829), the Cadw Listed Building report (LB 3230) and the Cadw Scheduled Monument report (SM CN032), with some additional contextualising background material, particularly relating to the parapet construction.

Pont-y-Pair Bridge carries the old road to Llanrwst and Conwy across the Afon Llugwy at Betws-y-Coed and is thought to date to the late 15<sup>th</sup> century. It is approximately 45m long and 5m wide. The bridge is constructed with five irregular segmental arches, some of which are built directly onto exposed bedrock (Plates 1, 6, 20). The middle arch, the widest of the five, spans the Afon Llugwy (RCAHMW 1956, 22). The section of the river over which Pont y Pair crosses was described by Edmund Hyde-Hall in 1811 as *'the Llugwy displays itself both above and below the bridge, either circling in boiling basins or dashing itself down from rock to rock in frequent leaps'* (Hyde-Hall 1952, 131; Figure 03). Samuel Lewis in 1833 described the area thus *'and over the latter is a bridge of singular construction, called Pont y Pair, consisting of four arches resting upon masses of rugged precipitous rocks of romantic appearance, which in high floods exhibit below the bridge several beautiful cataracts of striking magnificence. This picturesque structure was projected and partly raised by one Howel, a mason from Penllyn, who, about the year 1468, had previously erected a bridge over the Lleder, at a spot where his passage had been obstructed by a flood, whilst on his journey to Aberconway, to attend the Merionethshire assizes, to which place he removed, and, having built the bridge at his own expense, received no other remuneration than the voluntary donations of travellers : he then removed to this place, where he commenced Pont y Pair bridge, but died before its completion. The scenery around this spot consists of rocky mountains fringed with wood, in the fissures of which are found trees of stately growth, and the whole neighbourhood abounds with strikingly magnificent and finely contrasted features'* (Lewis 1833, 81-88; Plates 20-21).

The arches are all built of roughly square slabs laid in mortar, and in each case the extrados is outlined by a regulating course of thin slabs projecting slightly, from which the wall of uncoursed rubble rises vertically so that the arches themselves are a little recessed. The low parapets, constructed of smaller blocks of rubble and coped with wide slate slabs, may be additional (RCAHMW 1956, 21-22).

Pont-y-Pair was described by Sir Richard Colt-Hoare in 1797 as the 'romantic bridge over the River Llugwy,' and was described in its present form by Richard Fenton in 1810. Edward Lhwyd writing in 1699, ascribed the bridge to Howell Saer (circa 1468) however the present fabric is probably 17th century, widened and partly rebuilt in the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries but there is no definite evidence of the date of construction or widening, although the bridge parapet appears to form part of this. The rebuilt and widened parapet is clearly shown on the Betws-y-Coed parish tithe map of 1841 (Figure 04), perhaps suggesting that it was of relatively recent date at that time. It has been suggested that the work was carried out to improve access for carriages that were popular at the time. The parapet is shown in its current format on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition 25 inch County Series map of 1889, sheet XIX.13, in its current format (Figure 05).

Betws-y-Coed was already a favourite stopping-place for tourists in the later eighteenth century, and from then into the 19<sup>th</sup> century became a popular haunt for the artistic community. Amongst many other artists, J.M.W. Turner sketched Pont-y-Pair in 1798. It is seen from the east, with the River Llugwy dropping between large boulders immediately beneath it. Beyond, through the right-hand arch, the falls can be seen among the flat and eroded rocks that Turner apparently drew in a rapid sketch (Tate Britain website seen at: <https://www.tate.org.uk/art/artworks/turner-pont-y-pair-betws-y-coed-d01302>). Thomas Girtin (1775–1802), another artist who stayed in Betws-y-Coed, also carried out a well-known painting of the bridge in 1801. These images do not show the widened parapet, suggesting that the widening was carried out after that date.

The bridge has been scheduled because it is of national importance for its potential to enhance knowledge of medieval bridge structures. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structure itself may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques.

## 3 METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Introduction

Two sections of the bridge parapet wall required repair to ensure the long term survival of the structure:

- a damaged portion at the south east corner which measures 6.2m long, 0.4m wide and 0.85m high; and
- a damaged portion at the north western corner is 1.5m long, 0.5m wide and 1m high.

The repair works began on Monday 14th January 2019 and were completed on Tuesday 15th January 2019.

### 3.2 Pre-commencement and post-completion surveys

A pre-commencement survey was undertaken for the parts of the parapet wall affected by the repair works, the aim of which was to create a detailed record of the damaged portions of the parapet wall before the repair works commence. To this end, a written description and measured sketch elevation of the damaged portions of wall was recorded and a photographic record made. Additional photographs contextualising the damaged portions of wall in respect of the rest of the structure will also be taken. Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D5100) camera set to maximum resolution (4,928 × 3,264 16.2 effective megapixels) in RAW format. A list of the photographs taken is given in [Appendix II](#).

A further, post-completion photographic survey was conducted once the repair works to the wall are completed using the same methodology as outlined above.

All digital photographs taken were converted to TIFF and JPEG format for archiving using Adobe Photoshop; a photographic record was maintained on site using GAT pro-formas and digitised in Microsoft Access as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process.

The archaeological watching brief will conform to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

An archaeological watching brief may be defined as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons

where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.

An archaeological watching brief may be divided into four categories:

- comprehensive (present during all structural disturbance and repair)
- intensive (present during sensitive structural disturbance and repair)
- intermittent (viewing the structure after repairs)
- partial (as and when seems appropriate).

An archaeologist was present to monitor and record the dismantling of the damaged portions of the parapet wall and to monitor the repair works to ensure they met the required standards as specified in the Scheduled Monument Consent (see below for details). An **intensive** watching brief was carried out during this work.

The watching brief was carried out during the course of repair works to the wall. The repair methodology to be employed has been authorized by Cadw as part of the Scheduled Monument Consent ([Appendix I](#)) and all repaired sections of the parapet wall must match the original in style and appearance. There are two elements to the repair works:

- At the south eastern corner, the damaged portion of the wall was completely dismantled by hand and reconstructed along its existing line using existing masonry and was to be supplemented by imported matching stone if necessary. No imported stone was found to be required.
- At the north western corner a large coping stone was removed and the damaged portion of wall repointed.

A natural hydraulic lime mortar with a mix ratio of 1:2.5 lime to sand was used to effect repairs to both damaged sections with joints between 15mm and 25mm and flush with the face of the wall.

No additional excavation or ground disturbance was undertaken within the scheduled area other than that detailed in the application for Scheduled Monument consent ([Appendix I](#)).

There are two elements to the watching brief:

- The watching brief monitored and recorded the deconstruction of the damaged portions parapet wall.
- The watching brief will monitor the reconstruction work to the damaged portions of parapet wall to ensure that the repair works conform to the methodology and required standard as agreed in the Scheduled Monument Consent and summarised above.

### **3.3 Aims and Objectives**

The aim of the project has been to record the repairs to the Scheduled Monument Pont y Pair (CN032), which was being partially rebuilt to ensure the future integrity of two damaged sections of the bridge, damaged following vehicle strikes, in order to ensure that the terms of the Scheduled Monument Consent (Cadw letter dated 6<sup>th</sup> December 2018) were adhered to. The recording of both the damaged sections both before and after the repairs was to be carried out, along with ensuring that the correct bonding mix was used. The parapet walls were monitored to ensure that the rebuild matched the original appearance as much as possible, particularly with reference to the coping stones, and that no imported stone was used.

## 4 RECORDING AND WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

An initial pre-works site visit was carried out on 11<sup>th</sup> January 2019, when the damaged areas of the bridge parapet on the northwest facing side of the southeast corner, and the area at the northwest corner of the site were examined. The parapet wall was repaired under watching brief conditions on 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> January 2019. In the case of the southeast corner of the parapet, damage along a 5m length was observed, a diagonal crack having been created in the mortar running top left to bottom right caused by a vehicle strike on the bridge (Plates 2-3, 5-6) along with one large stone having become detached from the parapet walling (Plate 7). Much evidence for the previous repair and reconstruction of the parapet in this area was noted, with the use of modern cement mortar in the previous repairs, and the presence of drainage pipes through the parapet were noted on the riverward side (Plate 6). The parapet was noted to be about 0.9m high above the current carriageway, and to consist of larger stones, up to 0.5m by 0.15m in the lower courses towards the base. The coping stones, of local grey schist, were up to 3.4m in length, and 0.15m thick. The width of the parapet varies between 0.38m and 0.5m, and is at its narrowest at the southeast corner where the damage had taken place. A drawing was produced of the damaged section of walling (Figure 02).

The demolition and rebuilding of this section of the parapet walling at the southeast corner (Plate 10), carried out on 14<sup>th</sup> January 2019, revealed elements of friable mortar in the core of the wall construction, but was mainly of modern cement render, indicative of significant modern repairs to the walling (Plate 11). Between the facing stones there was a rubble core of small stones and a very gritty lime mortar which was much more friable than that seen on the wall facings and contained a crushed coal/coke element within the matrix (Plate 16). The wall was rebuilt in a similar form to its previous appearance, using the agreed bonding mix and no stones were imported in its use, with the coping stones placed as close as possible to their original positions (Plates 12-15).

At the northwest corner of the site the coping had slipped and pushed over towards the river (Plate 8). The coping stone was of a very large size, was curved to the right, having been worked to fit it for its particular position on the curving of the parapet as it approaches the bridge crossing. It was 3.2m long, 0.5m wide and 0.12m thick (Plate 8). The roadside of the parapet in this location showed considerable evidence of previous repair, along with the use of modern cement mortar, and was in addition set on an outcrop of bedrock (Plate 4). On the riverward side the parapet was overgrown with ivy so details were hard to make out. The



walling was of irregular local fieldstone masonry, including some large blocks to the lower courses (Plate 8). The coping stone was reset and the wall repointed in this area on 15<sup>th</sup> January 2019, with a number of the stones below the coping stone having to be reset due to the lack of bonding with other stones (Plate 17), the bonding material having been pushed out by the expanding ivy, which was dominant on the riverward side (Plate 19). This dominance of ivy over the parapet has clearly been an issue in historic times, and may help to explain the repeated re-mortaring of the parapet that has been noted. The bridge is shown enveloped with ivy on a late 19<sup>th</sup> century stereograph (Figure 03).

With the parapet stones and copings replaced, the former appearance of the parapet was closely matched.

## 5 CONCLUSIONS

It has been suggested that the repaired parapet formed part of an 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century widening scheme of the carriageway over the bridge (Cadw SM data), and the stonework is of a very different and irregular character compared with the abutments, voussoirs and arches of the bridge, which appear to be 17<sup>th</sup> century in date and are similar in character to Pont y Cim, Pontllyfni, Gwynedd, which although a much smaller structure, is of similar character and known to be of early 17th century date (Haslam *et al.* 2009, 498).

The parapet has clearly been substantially rebuilt on a number of occasions; in both the damaged areas examined this has involved the use of a hard cement mortar between the facing stones. There is also evidence of patch rebuilding, with the north western part of the parapet having a greater variety and mix of stones suggesting more frequent repair, although the limited amount of work carried out has meant that this has been only partially examined. The rebuilding work was carried out in accordance with the Cadw Scheduled Monument specification, with the correct bonding mix used, no imported stone used and the parapet coping replaced exactly as seen prior to the repair work. The coping stones, although reset numerous times, do appear to be an original feature.

All the work carried out on the parapet was within sections that appeared to be of late 18th century or later date, built as part of an exercise in carriageway widening. The parapet had been rebuilt and reconstructed on a number of previous occasions, some of which appeared to be quite recent. The loss of early historic fabric can therefore be seen to be of a very limited extent.

## **6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Rhys Eden of the Environment, Roads and Facilities department at Conwy Borough County Council is thanked for his commissioning of the project and for the help offered to the project. Gareth Roberts and the staff of Gareth Roberts & Co., the contractors, provided much help on site with the carrying out of the project. Toby O'Donoghue drew Figure 2

The guidance and assistance of Ian Halfpenny at Cadw with this project is gratefully acknowledged.

## 7 SOURCES CONSULTED

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014s, *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014b *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures.*

English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*

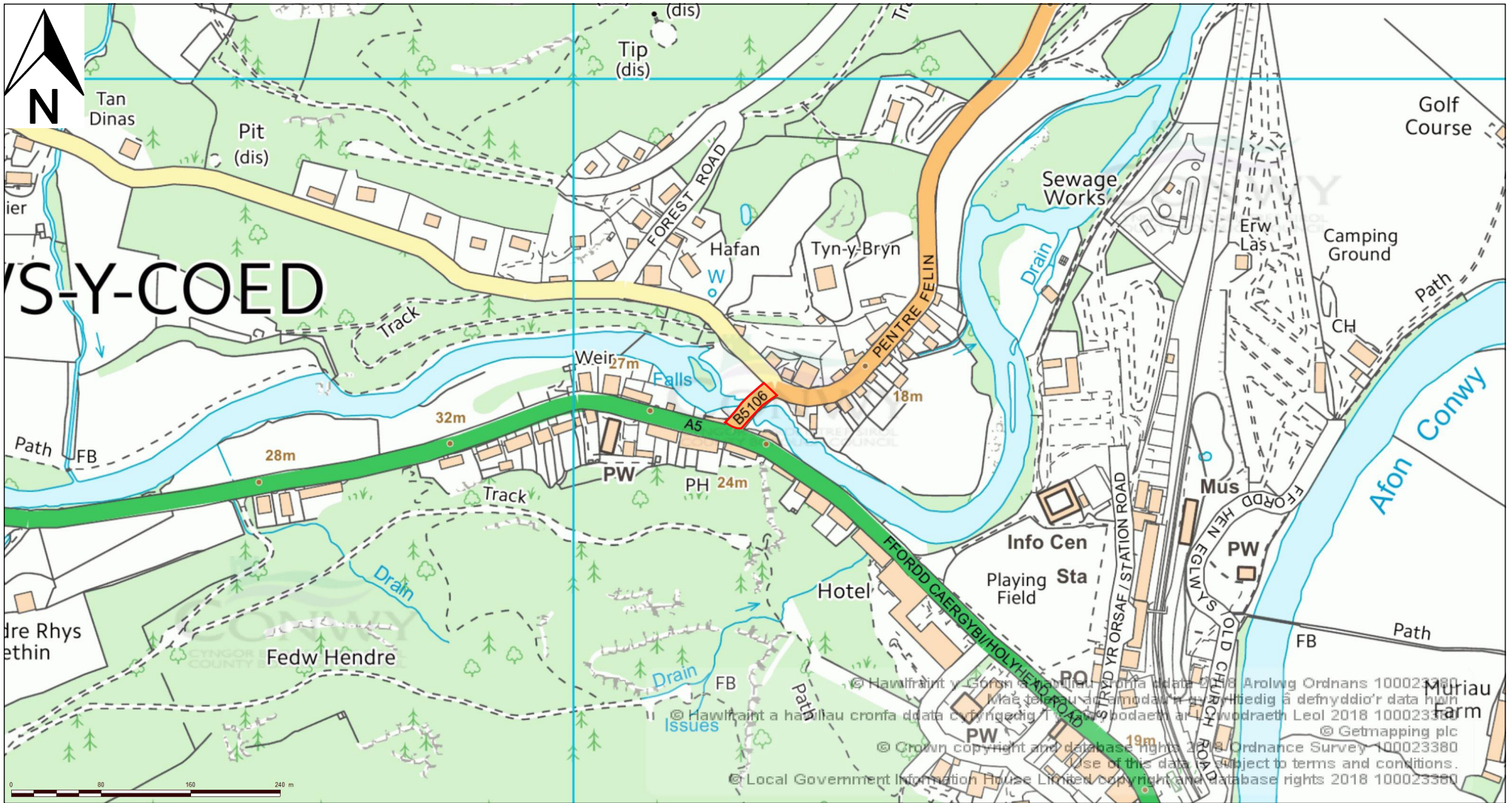
Haslam, R., Orbach, J. and Voelcker, A. 2009 *The Buildings of Wales; Gwynedd* (Pevsner Architectural Series)

Hyde-Hall, E. 1952 *A Description of Caernarfonshire 1809-11* (Caernarvonshire Historical Society Reprint)

Lewis, S. 1833 *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales*

RCAHMW 1956 *An Inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Caernarvonshire: Volume 1 East*

Tate Gallery Website <https://www.tate.org.uk/art/artworks/turner-pont-y-pair-betws-y-coed-d01302>



Teitl / Title Pont-Y-Pair BETWS-YCOED S/6129/055  
 Raddfa / Scale 1:5000  
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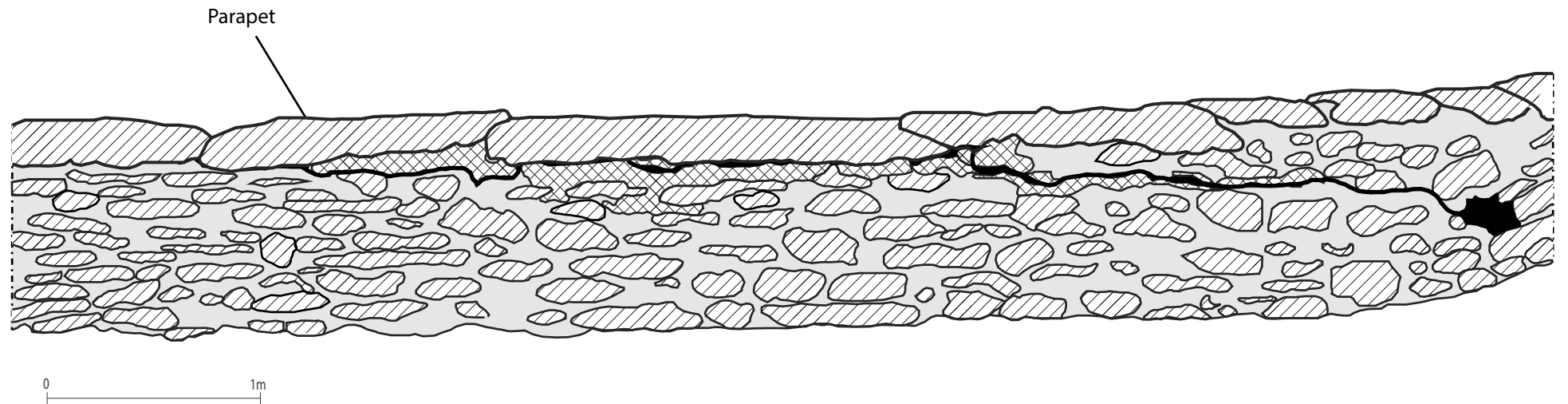
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Figure 01: Conwy Borough County Council Drawing No. s/6129/055 ammended to show CN032 scheduled area outlined in red



Key

- Old Mortar
- Stone
- Mortar
- Void



Figure 02: Southeast facing elevation of Pont-y-Pair Bridge detailing damage and existing repair. Scale as shown



150. BETWS-Y-COED, Pont-y-Pair, from below Bridge.

Figure 03: Late 19th century stereographic Image of Pont-y-Pair, Betws-y-Coed showing the Bridge covered in Ivy in the middle ground.

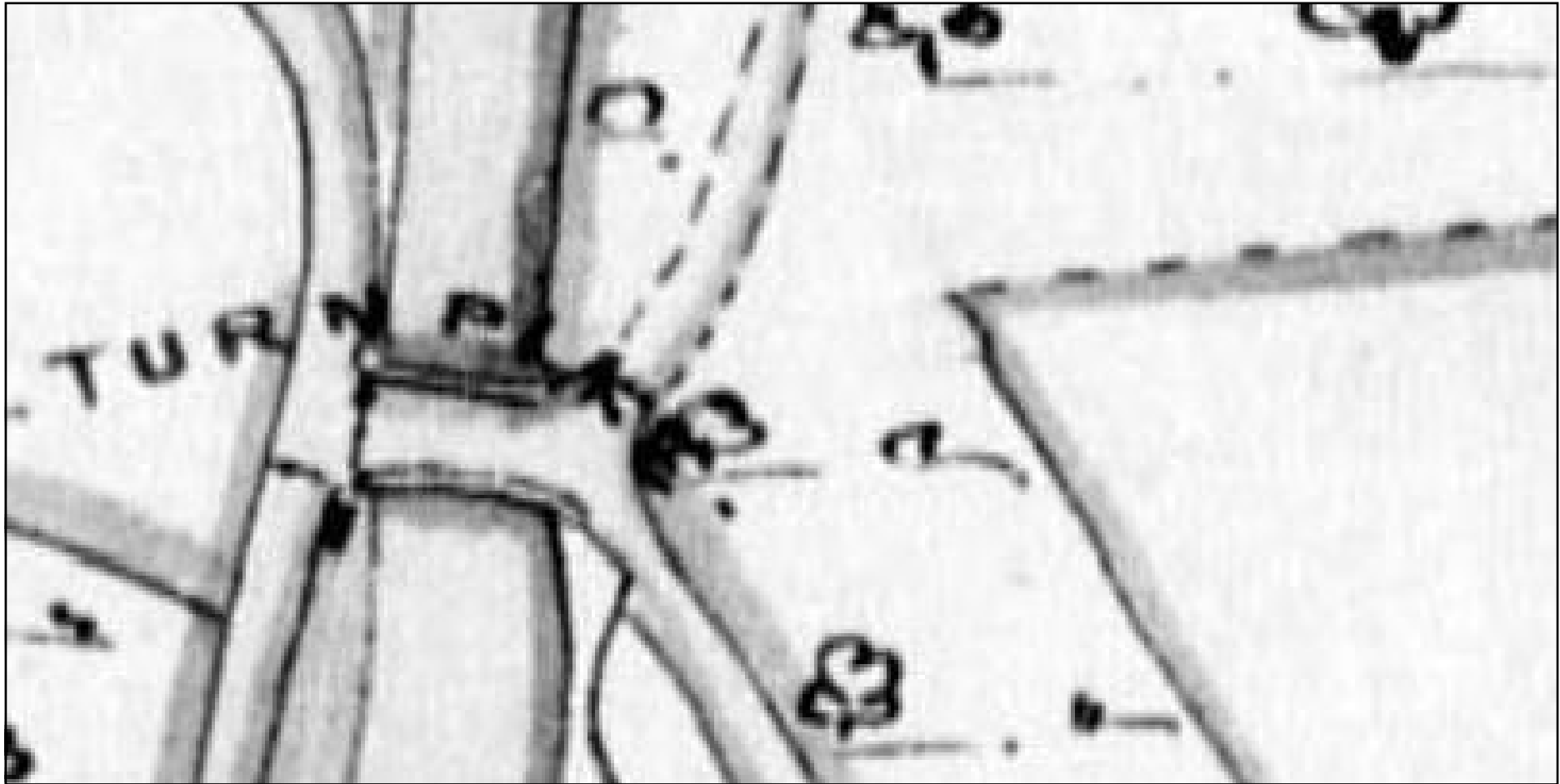


Figure 04: Detail from the 1841 tithe map of the parish of Betws-y-Coed showing the bridge parapet highlighted. Not to Scale (National Archives).



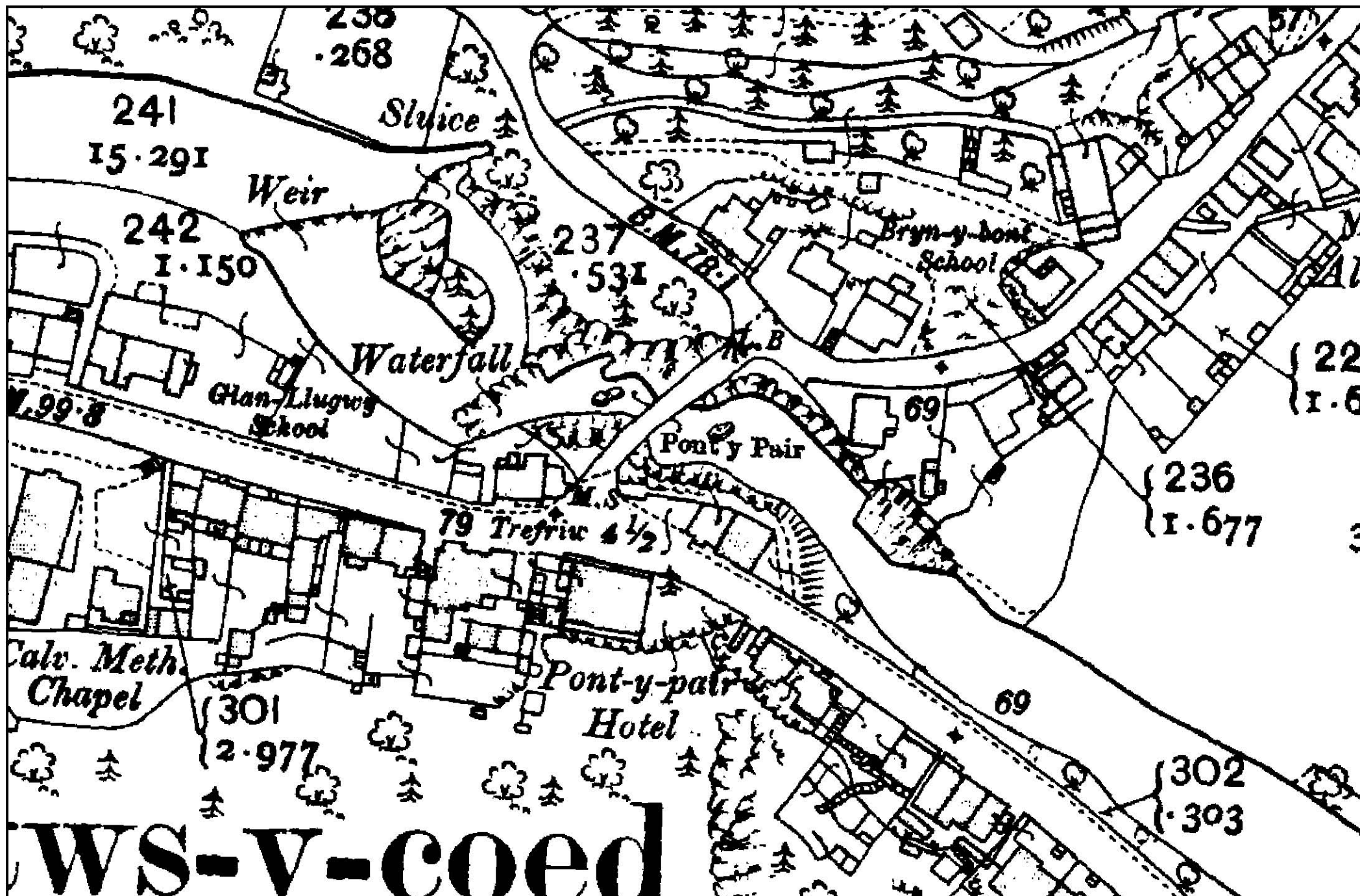


Figure 05: Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25 inch Caernarvonshire County Series Map Sheet XIX.13 of 1889, showing Pont-y-Pair. Scale 1:10 000 @A4



Plate 1: General view of Pont y Pair showing the side elevation with arches, reveals and voussoirs; scale: not used (archive reference: G2587\_006).



Plate 2: General view of damaged section of walling at southeast corner of Pont y Pair; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2587\_003).



Plate 3: General view of damaged section of walling at southeast corner of Pont y Pair showing the splaying parapet from the A5 junction; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2587\_004).



Plate 4: View of the northwest damaged coping stone area; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2587\_027).



Plate 5: General view of Pont y Pair along the B5106 road from the A5 road, at the junction; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2587\_007).



Plate 6: General view of damaged section of parapet wall; scale: not used (archive reference: G2587\_005).



Plate 7: View of damage on splayed corner of the parapet walling to the southeast near junction with the A5 road; scale:1x1m (archive reference: G2587\_012).



Plate 8: View of slipped coping stone at the northwest corner of the bridge parapet walling; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2587\_016).



Plate 9: Detail of very large (3.2m long by 0.1m high) slipped coping stone; scale: not used (archive reference: G2587\_017).



Plate 10: Action shot showing demolition work (by hand) taking place at the southeast corner of the parapet; scale: not used (archive reference: G2587\_020).



Plate 11: General view during wall demolition showing the hard mortar (in a pile); scale: not used (archive reference: G2587\_023).



Plate 12: Placing capping stones; scale: not used (archive reference: G2587\_029).



Plate 13: View of repaired southeast corner of the bridge parapet; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2587\_031).



Plate 14: View of completed work to the southeast portion of the parapet from the riverside; scale: not used (archive reference: G2587\_030).





Plate 15: View of repaired southeast corner of the bridge parapet; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2587\_033).



Plate 16: Area of damaged coping at the northwest end of the parapet; scale: not used (archive reference: G2587\_034).



Plate 17: General shot of repair work to stones below the large coping stone at the northwestern end of the parapet; scale: not used (archive reference: G2587\_037).



Plate 18: View of the carriageway side of the northwest parapet repair work; scale: 2x1m (archive reference: G2587\_041).



Plate 19: View of riverward side of the repaired northwest section of Pont y Pair parapet; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2587\_039).



Plate 20: General view of Pont y Pair; scale: not used (archive reference: G2587\_009).



Plate 21: General view of Pont y Pair bridge from the riverbank and waterfall; scale: not used (archive reference: G2587\_019).

## **APPENDIX I**

### **Written Scheme Of Investigation**

PONT-Y-PAIR, BETWS-Y-COED, CONWY (CN032)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR PRE-  
COMMENCEMENT AND POST-COMPLETION  
SURVEYS AND  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
(G2587)

***Prepared for***

*Conwy County Borough Council*

***December 2018***

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

## **PONT-Y-PAIR, BETWS-Y-COED, CONWY (CN032)**

### **WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR PRE-COMMENCEMENT AND POST-COMPLETION SURVEYS AND AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

Prepared for Conwy County Borough Council, December 2018

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Application for Scheduled Monument Consent (23/10/2018)

#### Appendix II

Scheduled Monument Consent (06/12/1018)

#### Appendix III

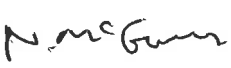


Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust watching brief day sheet pro-forma

#### Appendix IV

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust context record pro-forma

#### Appendix V.

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic record pro-forma

Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	NEIL MCGUINNESS		13/12/2018
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	JOHN ROBERTS		13/12/2018
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	JOHN ROBERTS		13/12/2018

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



# 1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by *Conwy County Borough Council (CCBC)* to provide a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for undertaking a pre-commencement survey, an archaeological watching brief and a post-completion survey relating to repair works to the 15<sup>th</sup> century Pont-y-pair bridge at Betws-y-coed, Conwy, (centred on NGR SH79165672; Figure 01). The bridge is a Scheduled Monument and Grade II\* Listed Building (SM CN032; LB 3230; Gwynedd HER PRN 4660; NPRN 23829). The repair works are scheduled to run for a maximum of two days beginning on Monday 14<sup>th</sup> January 2019 and are subject to Scheduled Monument Consent.

The programme of archaeological works has been prompted by the need to undertake essential repair works to the damaged parapet wall at the south eastern and north western corners of the bridge (Appendix I, Appendix II). The damaged section of wall at the south eastern corner is to be completely dismantled and rebuilt, the works at the damaged north western corner comprise the removal of a coping stone and repointing of the masonry. A pre-commencement survey consisting of measured sketch elevations, a written description and a photographic survey of the damaged portions of wall will be completed in advance of the repair work. An archaeological watching brief will be maintained during the dismantling of the damaged portion of wall and the removal of the coping stone, and the reconstruction work monitored to ensure that the repaired sections match the original appearance. A post-completion photographic survey will be conducted once the works are finished.

The bridge is a designated Scheduled Monument and as such, is protected from damage by law under the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The work will be undertaken subject to, and in accordance with, Scheduled Monument Consent issued by Cadw Welsh Historic Monuments. Authorisation for the works has been granted by Cadw on 06/12/2018 (see Appendix I; Appendix II). The archaeological works will be monitored by Cadw, and the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) on behalf of Snowdonia National Park Authority (SNPA). This design and all future reporting will need to be approved by Cadw and the GAPS archaeologist.

The archaeological watching brief will conform to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).



## 2 BACKGROUND

The following description of the bridge is based on information drawn from the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (PRN 4660), the RCAHMW National Monuments Record (NPRN 23829), the Cadw Listed Building report (LB 3230) and the Cadw Scheduled Monument report (SM CN032).

Pont-y-pair bridge carries the old road to Llanrwst and Conwy across the Afon Llugwy at Betws-y-coed and is thought to date to the late 15<sup>th</sup> century. It is approximately 45m long and 5m wide. The bridge is constructed with five irregular segmental arches, some of which are built directly onto exposed bedrock. The middle arch, the widest of the five, spans the Afon Llugwy.

The arches are all built of roughly square slabs laid in mortar, and in each case the extrados is outlined by a regulating course of thin slabs projecting slightly, from which the wall of uncoursed rubble rises vertically so that the arches themselves are a little recessed. The low parapets, constructed of smaller blocks of rubble and coped with wide slate slabs, may be additional.

Pont-y-pair was described by Sir Richard Colt-Hoare in 1797 as the 'romantic bridge over the River Llugwy,' and was described in its present form by Richard Fenton in 1810. Edward Lhwyd writing in 1699, ascribed the bridge to Howell Saer (circa 1468) however the present fabric is probably 17<sup>th</sup> century, widened and partly rebuilt in the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries but there is no definite evidence of the date of construction or widening.

The bridge has been scheduled because it is of national importance for its potential to enhance knowledge of medieval bridge structures. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structure itself may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques.

### **3 METHODOLOGY**

The Pont-y-pair bridge is centred on SH79165672 (Figure 1). Two sections of the bridge parapet wall require repair to ensure the long term survival of the structure:

- a damaged portion at the south east corner which measures 6.2m long, 0.4m wide and 0.85m high; and
- a damaged portion at the north western corner is 1.5m long, 0.5m wide and 1m high.

The repair works are scheduled to begin on Monday 14th January 2019. It is anticipated that they will be completed on the same day, however it is possible that the works will run over into Tuesday 15th January 2019.

#### **3.1 Pre-commencement and post-completion surveys**

A pre-commencement survey will be undertaken for the parts of the parapet wall affected by the repair works, the aim of which is to create a detailed record of the damaged portions of the parapet wall before the repair works commence. To this end, a written description and measured sketch elevation of the damaged portions of wall will be recorded and a photographic record made. A sequence of overlapping perpendicular photographs covering each 2m long section of the damaged portions of the wall will be taken along its affected length. Additional photographs contextualising the damaged portions of wall in respect of the rest of the structure will also be taken. Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D5100) camera set to maximum resolution (4,928 × 3,264 16.2 effective megapixels) in RAW format.

A further, post-completion photographic survey will be conducted once the repair works to the wall are completed using the same methodology as outlined above.

All digital photographs taken will be converted to TIFF and JPEG format for archiving using Adobe Photoshop; a photographic record will maintained on site using GAT proformas (Appendix V) and digitised in Microsoft Access as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process.

### 3.2 Watching brief

The archaeological watching brief will conform to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

An archaeological watching brief may be defined as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.

An archaeological watching brief may be divided into four categories:

- comprehensive (present during all structural disturbance and repair)
- intensive (present during sensitive structural disturbance and repair)
- intermittent (viewing the structure after repairs)
- partial (as and when seems appropriate).

An archaeologist will need to be present to monitor and record the dismantling of the damaged portions of the parapet wall and to monitor the repair works to ensure they meet the required standards as specified in the Scheduled Monument Consent (see below for details). A watching brief category has not been specified in any Cadw or GAPS correspondence, it is however recommended by GAT (further to Cadw and the GAPS archaeologist's approval) that an **Intensive** watching brief is undertaken.

The watching brief will be carried out during the course of repair works to the wall. The repair methodology to be employed has been authorized by Cadw as part of the Scheduled Monument Consent (Appendix I; Appendix II) and all repaired sections of the parapet wall must match the original in style and appearance. There are two elements to the repair works:

- At the south eastern corner, the damaged portion of the wall is to be completely dismantled by hand and reconstructed along its existing line using existing masonry supplemented by imported matching stone if necessary. Any imported stone to be used **must be approved by Cadw** prior to its use.

- At the north western corner a large coping stone will be removed and the damaged portion of wall repointed.

A natural hydraulic lime mortar with a mix ratio of 1:2.5 lime to sand will be used to effect repairs to both damaged sections with joints between 15mm and 25mm and flush with the face of the wall.

No additional excavation or ground disturbance may be undertaken within the scheduled area other than that detailed in the application for Scheduled Monument consent (Appendix I).

There are two elements to the watching brief:

- The watching brief will monitor and record the deconstruction of the damaged portions parapet wall.
- The watching brief will monitor the reconstruction work to the damaged portions of parapet wall to ensure that the repair works conform to the methodology and required standard as agreed in the Scheduled Monument Consent and summarised above.

GAT will be in regular contact with the client and/or contractor to confirm the works programme and schedule. Cadw and the GAPS archaeologist will be informed of any changes to working methodology from those outlined above and in the Scheduled Monument Consent (Appendix I; Appendix II).

### 3.3 Basic watching brief methodological procedures

- All attendances and identified features will be recorded using GAT watching brief pro-formas (Appendix III; Appendix IV)
- Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D5100) camera set to maximum resolution (4,928 × 3,264 14.2 effective megapixels) in RAW format and will be converted to TIFF and JPEG format for archiving using Adobe Photoshop; a photographic record will maintained on site using GAT pro-formas (Appendix V) and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process.
- All measured elevation sketches will be drawn on GAT pro-forma permatrace.
- Should dateable artefacts and ecofacts be recovered, an interim report will be submitted summarising the results, along with an assessment of potential for analysis specification (in line with the MAP2 process).

### 3.4 Human remains

Due to the nature of the structure as a medieval bridge, it is not expected that human remains will be encountered. However if any human remains are identified Cadw and the GAPS archaeologist will be informed immediately. If the remains cannot be preserved in situ their recovery will take place under appropriate regulations, with due sensitivity and regard for health and safety issues as recommended in *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017). 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 *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (Historic England, 2018).



### 3.5 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, in particular the advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 2001).

Any waterlogged artefacts (e.g. wood or leather) that are to be recovered for post-excavation assessment and analysis will be processed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011) and specifically in accordance with Brunning and Watson (2010) for waterlogged wood and Historic England (2012) for waterlogged leather. In such cases an external specialist will be contacted to agree an appropriate sampling and recovery strategy via Lucy Whittingham | Project Manager (post-excavation) | AOC Archaeology | telephone: 0208 843 7380 | email: [lucy.whittingham@aocarchaeology.com](mailto:lucy.whittingham@aocarchaeology.com)).

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 Conwy Museums Service, Llandudno Library Buildings, Mostyn Street, Llandudno, Conwy, LL30 2RP), 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.

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 Portable Antiquities Scheme acts as advisor on technical matters, and may be the recipient body for the objects.

The Treasure Valuation Committee, based at the British Museum, and informed by the Portable Antiquities Scheme, 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.

GAT will contact the landowner (via CCBC) for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Conwy Museums Service). 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. Artefacts to be donated will then be transferred to the Conwy Museums Service.

### 3.6 Monitoring arrangements

Cadw and the GAPS archaeologist will need to be informed of the project start date and of the subsequent progress and findings. This will allow Cadw and GAPS archaeologists time to arrange monitoring visits and attend site meetings if required.

The contact details for **Cadw** are as follows:

- Ian Halfpenny [ian.halfpenny@gov.wales](mailto:ian.halfpenny@gov.wales) | 07968 609837

The contact details for **GAPS**:

- Jenny Emmett [jenny.emmett@heneb.co.uk](mailto:jenny.emmett@heneb.co.uk) | 01248 370926; and
- Ashley Batten [ashley.batten@heneb.co.uk](mailto:ashley.batten@heneb.co.uk) | 01248 370926

### 3.7 Fieldwork archiving

Following the completion of the fieldwork, a programme of field work 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. Measured sketch elevations: all cross referenced and complete;
4. Survey data: downloaded using a Computer Aided Design package imported into a GIS shapefile;
5. Plans (if relevant): 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. Location drawings and a sample of relevant photographs will be used to illustrate the reports.

## **4 PROCESSING DATA, ILLUSTRATION, REPORT AND ARCHIVING**

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. Historical Background
4. Specification
5. Methods and techniques, including details and location of project archive
6. Watching Brief Results
7. Summary and conclusions
8. List of sources consulted.
9. Appendix I – approved project design

Illustrations will include plans of the location of the study area and archaeological sites. Historical maps, when appropriate and if copyright permissions allow, will be included. Photographs of relevant sites and of the study area where appropriate will be included. A draft copy of the report will be sent to Cadw, the GAPS archaeologist and to the client prior to production of the final report.

## 5 DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. The archaeological mitigation outlined in this WSI will commence with the pre-commencement survey in January 2019, followed by the watching brief, beginning on 14<sup>th</sup> January 2019, and the post-completion survey, also in January 2019. A draft report will be submitted within one month of fieldwork completion (February 2019); a final report will be submitted to the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT within six months of submitting the draft report (August 2019).

The following dissemination will apply:

- A digital report will be provided to Cadw and the GAPS archaeologist (draft report then final report).
- A paper report plus a digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust; this will be submitted within six months of report completion (final report only).
- A digital report and archive (including photographic and drawn) data will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only).
- A paper report(s) plus digital report(s) will be provided to the client (draft report then final report).
- Submission of digital information to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales shall be undertaken in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. Digital information will include the photographic archive and associated metadata.
- Artefacts recovered from the site during the watching brief, with the landowners permission, will initially be transferred to GAT and then subsequently to Conwy Museums Service. If artefacts are transferred to Conwy Museums Service, this must be in accordance with their current guidelines.
- Dependent on the results of the watching brief a summary note or a specific article may be included in the Council for British Archaeology Wales publication *Archaeology in Wales*. This shall be agreed with Cadw, the GAPS archaeologist

and the client in advance of publication along with all publication content. Cadw and the GAPS archaeologist's involvement in the project will be acknowledged therein.

## **5.1 Historic Environment Record**

In line with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER will be contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018). The HER will be informed of the project start date, location including grid reference, estimated timescale for the work, and further relevant information associated with the project.



## **6 PERSONNEL**

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section and attended by a minimum of one Project Archaeologist. The project archaeologist will be responsible for completing the pre-commencement and post-completion surveys and watching brief including all field management duties, e.g. liaison with Cadw, the GAPS archaeologist and client. The project archaeologist will be responsible for completing day record sheets as well as all other on site pro-formas as well as the fieldwork archive itemised in para. 3.7. The project archaeologist will also be responsible for submitting a draft final report for project manager review and approval. The report will then be submitted as per the arrangements defined in para. 5.

## **7 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 site 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 and dynamically assessed whilst on site. All staff will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and hard hat.

## **8 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.

## **9 INSURANCE**

### **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

### **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

### **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

## 10 REFERENCES

Brunning, R and Watson, J 2010, *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood* (3rd edition)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief*

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Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

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English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*

English Heritage, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*

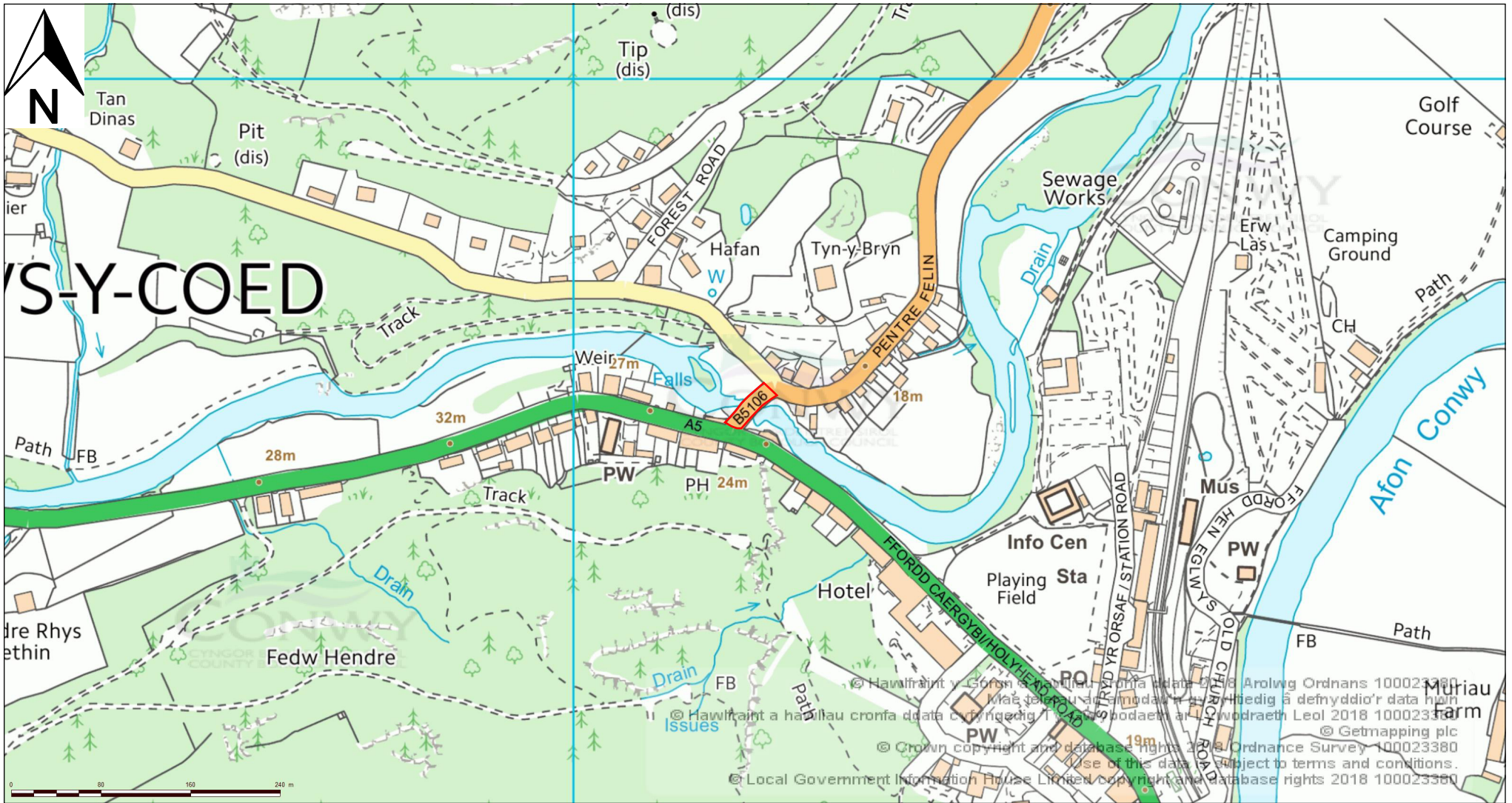
Historic England, 2012, *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation*

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Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, *Guidelines for digital archives Version 1*

The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

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



Teitl / Title Pont-Y-Pair BETWS-YCOED S/6129/055  
 Raddfa / Scale 1:5000  
 Testun / Text NGR: 279162E 356710N

Ddyddiad / Date 14:21:34 12/09/2018



Rhoddir trwydded ddirymiadwy nad yw'n gyfyngedig, heb freindal, i chi weld y Data Trwyddedig ar gyfer defnydd anfasnachol yn unig, o'r cyfnod y bydd ar gael gan Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy; Ni chewch gopïo, is-drwyddedu, dosbarthu, gwerthu neu fel arall drefnu bod y Data Trwyddedig ar gael mewn unrhyw ffurf i drydydd partiön; a Neilltuir hawliau trydydd parti i ofodi telerau'r drwydded hon i'r Arolwg Ordnans.

You are granted a non-exclusive, royalty free, revocable licence solely to view the Licensed Data for non-commercial purposes for the period during which Conwy County Borough Council makes it available; You are not permitted to copy, sub-license, distribute, sell or otherwise make available the Licensed Data to third parties in any form; and Third party rights to enforce the terms of this licence shall be reserved to Ordnance Survey.

Figure 01: Conwy Borough County Council Drawing No. s/6129/055 ammended to show CN032 scheduled area outlined in red

## APPLICATION for Scheduled Monument Consent

ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS ACT 1979

*(To be completed by or on behalf of the applicant in BLOCK CAPITALS or typescript)*

### 1. Applicant

Name Bryn Shiland – Project Manager
Address Conwy County Borough Council, Environment, Roads & Facilities, Conway Road, Mochdre CONWY
Postcode LL28 5AB
Telephone number 01492 575337

### 2. Occupier of monument (if not the applicant)

Name
Address
Postcode
Telephone number

### 3. Monument to which application relates

Name (if any) of monument Pont-Y-Pair Bridge
Address or location Mill Street, Betws-Y-Coed Community, Betws-Y-Coed LL24 0BA
County Monument Number CN032
National Grid reference 279153, 356706

### 4. Description of proposed works

The works entail repairing the existing parapet. The section of masonry parapet to the south eastern corner is approximately 6.2m long, 0.4m wide, and 0.85m high. The works entail careful dismantling and reconstruction of the masonry parapet on the existing line, with existing stonework supplemented by imported stone to match existing if necessary.
To the north western corner the masonry parapet repairs are approximately 1.5m long, 0.5m wide, and

1m high. The works entail the careful removal of a large coping stone and re-pointing the masonry wall

below.

Mortar - An eminently natural hydraulic lime mortar shall be used. NHL 5. 1:2.5 lime:sand by volume in accordance with BS EN 459-1:2015. Use washed grit sand. Min. mixing time 20minutes. Joints shall be

15mm min and 25mm max and flush with the face of the masonry as existing. Repairs will be carried in

temperatures of 5°C and falling.




**5. List of plans and drawings accompanying application**

Location Plan.PDF

**6. Any other information relevant to application**

<p>It is envisaged that the majority of repair will utilise the existing stonework. The volume of imported stones is minimal and is estimated at only 2 or 3 medium sized stones. The imported stones will replace the existing stones which have fallen into the watercourse and a non-recoverable.</p>

<p><b>I/We hereby apply for scheduled monument consent for the works described in this application and shown on the accompanying plans and drawings.</b></p>	
<p>Signature </p>	<p>Date 23/10/2018</p>
<p>On behalf of * <u>Corrington Borough Council</u></p>	
<p><b>* Where the application is being dealt with by an agent to whom correspondence should be sent, state the:</b></p>	
<p>Name of the agent</p>	
<p>Address of agent</p>	
<p> </p>	
<p>Postcode</p>	
<p>Telephone number</p>	


## CERTIFICATE of Ownership

ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS ACT 1979

*One of the following certificates must be completed by or on behalf of the applicant*

**A. Certificate in accordance with paragraph 2(1)(a) of Schedule 1 to the Act**

It is hereby certified that no person other than the applicant was the owner (note x) of the monument to which the accompanying application relates at the beginning of the period of twenty-one days which ended on the date of the application.

Signature 

Date 24/10/18

**B. Certificate in accordance with paragraph 2(1)(b) of Schedule 1 to the Act**

It is hereby certified that the applicant has given the requisite notice of the accompanying application to all the persons other than the applicant who, at the beginning of the period of twenty-one days which ended on the date of the application, were owners (note x) of the monument to which the application related, namely (note y).

Signature

Date

**C. Certificate in accordance with paragraph 2(1)(c) of Schedule 1 to the Act**

It is hereby certified:

1. that the applicant is unable to issue a certificate in accordance with either paragraph 2(1)(a) or (b) of Schedule 1 to the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979;
2. that the applicant has given the requisite notice of the accompanying application to the following persons who, at the beginning of the period of 21 days which ended on the date of the application, were owners (note x) of the monument to which the application relates, namely (note y).

; and

3. that the applicant has taken such steps as are reasonably open to him to ascertain the names and addresses of the remainder of the persons who at the beginning of that period were owners (note x) of that monument and has been unable to do so.

Signature

Date

***D. Certificate in accordance with paragraph 2(1)(d) of Schedule 1 to the Act***

It is hereby certified that the applicant is unable to issue a certificate in accordance with paragraph 2(1)(a) of Schedule 1 to the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, but has taken steps as are reasonably open to him to ascertain the names and addresses of other persons who, at the beginning of the period of twenty-one days which ended on the date of the accompanying application, were owners (note x) of the monument to which the application relates and has been unable to do so.

Signature

Date

***Footnotes***

(note x) 'owner' means a person who is for the time being the estate owner in respect of the fee simple in the monument or is entitled to a tenancy of the monument granted or extended for a term of years certain of which not less than seven years remain unexpired.

(note y) insert names and addresses.

**APPENDIX II**  
**Scheduled Monument Consent (06/12/1018)**



Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

Plas Carew, Uned 5/7 Cefn Coed  
Parc Nantgarw, Caerdydd CF15 7QQ  
Ffôn 0300 025 6000  
ebost [cadw@llyw.cymru](mailto:cadw@llyw.cymru)  
[www.cadw.gov.wales](http://www.cadw.gov.wales)

Plas Carew, Unit 5/7 Cefn Coed  
Parc Nantgarw, Cardiff CF15 7QQ  
Tel 0300 025 6000  
email [cadw@gov.wales](mailto:cadw@gov.wales)  
[www.cadw.gov.wales](http://www.cadw.gov.wales)

Bryn Shiland  
Roads and Facilities  
Conwy County Borough Council

Eich cyfeirnod  
Your reference

CN032

Ein cyfeirnod  
Our reference

Dyddiad  
Date

6 December 2018

Linell uniongyrchol  
Direct line

0300 0256007

Ebost  
Email:

[amadminplanning@gov.wales](mailto:amadminplanning@gov.wales)

Dear Mr Shiland,

**Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979**  
**Section 2 and Schedule 1**  
**Application for Scheduled Monument Consent**  
**Proposed works at: Pont y Pair CN032**

I refer to Conwy County Borough Councils application of 23 October 2018 for scheduled monument consent to carry out repair at the above scheduled monument.

The proposal is to dismantle a damaged section of the scheduled monument and rebuild to ensure the future integrity of this section. These are essential repair works which, if done appropriately, will secure the long term survival of the structure.

You declined the opportunity of appearing before, and being heard by, a person appointed for that purpose, afforded to you in the letter of 27 November 2018. Nor have you submitted any further representations in support of your case.

The proposed works can be carried out without detriment to the historic or archaeological integrity of the monument. The works accord with the sustainable development principle and contribute towards the well-being goals defined in the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

Accordingly, the Welsh Ministers hereby grant scheduled monument consent for the works described at paragraph 4 of the application of 23 October 2018, subject to the following conditions.

Conditions

1. the Welsh Ministers shall be given at least two week's advance notice, in writing (written notice via email is acceptable), of the date of the commencement of the work or of any subsequent adjustment to this date;
2. representatives from Cadw shall be afforded access to the site to monitor the progress of the works and carry out site inspections as necessary;

Mae Gwasanaeth Amgylchedd Hanesyddol Llywodraeth Cymru (Cadw) yn hyrwyddo gwaith cadwraeth ar gyfer amgylchedd hanesyddol Cymru a gwerthfawrogiad ohono.

The Welsh Government Historic Environment Service (Cadw) promotes the conservation and appreciation of Wales's historic environment.

Rydym yn croesawu gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg ac yn Saesneg.  
We welcome correspondence in both English and Welsh.



BUDDSODDWR MEWN POBL  
INVESTOR IN PEOPLE



3. you shall appoint a suitably qualified archaeological contractor to undertake the necessary archaeological recording work;
4. no works shall commence until the Welsh Ministers have received and agreed in writing an archaeological specification/written scheme of investigation (WSI), submitted by the appointed archaeological contractor. The WSI shall cover the entire scope of works and include detailed recording of the current state of the affected area, being on site for the dismantling and rebuilding of the parapet section and advising on the rebuild ensuring that the rebuild matches the original appearance;
5. the works shall be undertaken as specified in the scheduled monument consent application and accompanying documentation, any deviation from the agreed specification shall be agreed with the prior to the work being undertaken;
6. you shall ensure that all on-site contractors and staff are made fully aware that the area of works form part of a Scheduled Ancient Monument that is protected from damage under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979. You shall be responsible for ensuring that the contractor does not undertake any work affecting the Scheduled Area other than those works covered by this consent and that the contractor adheres to all conditions specified within this consent;
7. that no additional excavation or ground disturbance is undertaken within the scheduled area, other than that detailed within the application;
8. that all stone used for the rebuild shall be sourced from the dismantled section;
9. should additional stone be required a suitable match to the original stone shall be sourced and the Welsh Ministers shall approve the imported stone prior to use;
10. a standard conservation lime mortar mix shall be employed for the rebuild as specified in the application;
11. the rebuilt section of parapet shall match the original in style and appearance;
12. the site shall be left in a stable and tidy condition upon completion of the work;
13. that within one month of the works having been completed, the appointed archaeologist shall submit a draft digital completion report for comments, detailing the results of the work and also including any technical detail to:
  - The Welsh Ministers - [ian.halfpenney@gov.wales](mailto:ian.halfpenney@gov.wales); and
14. the Welsh Ministers shall be informed in writing (written notice via email is acceptable) immediately upon the completion of the works.

Section 2(6) of the 1979 Act provides that non-compliance with a condition attached to a grant of scheduled monument consent shall be an offence.

By virtue of Section 4 of the 1979 Act if no works to which this consent relates are executed or started within 5 years from the date of this letter, the consent shall cease to have effect at the end of that period (unless it is revoked in the meantime).

This letter does not convey any approval or consent required under any enactment, bylaw, order or regulation other than Section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. It is the responsibility of the applicant to obtain any such approval or consent where necessary.

Your attention is drawn to the provisions of Section 55 of the 1979 Act under which, if you are aggrieved by the decision given in this letter, you may challenge its validity by an application made to the High Court within six weeks from the date when the decision is given. The grounds on which an application may be made to the court are:

- a) that a decision is not within the powers of the Act (that is, the Welsh Government has exceeded its powers);
- b) that any of the relevant requirements have not been complied with and the applicant's interest has been substantially prejudiced by the failure to comply.

"The relevant requirements" are defined in Section 55 of the 1979 Act and you are advised to seek legal action before taking any action.

Yours sincerely,

Nichola Davies  
Policy and Protection

## **APPENDIX III**

**Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust watching brief day sheet pro-forma**



YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

WATCHING BRIEF DAY RECORD

*Date*

*Project name*

*Project number*

*Compiler*

*Location*

*Description*

Times of travelling and on-site

Drawn record details

Photographic record details

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

WATCHING BRIEF DAY RECORD

*Date*

*Project name*

*Project number*

*Compiler*

*Location*

*Description*

Times of travelling and on-site

Drawn record details

Photographic record details

## **APPENDIX IV**

**Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust context record pro-  
forma**

**GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST**

**CONTEXT RECORD FORM**

<b>SITE CODE</b>	<b>GRID SQUARE</b>	<b>SITE SUB-DIV</b>	<b>CONTEXT NUMBER</b>
<b>CATEGORY/TYPE</b>	<b>PROVISIONAL DATE/PERIOD/PHASE</b>		
<b>LENGTH</b>	<b>BREADTH</b>	<b>DIAMETER</b>	<b>DEPTH/HEIGHT</b>
<b>DEPOSIT</b>			<b>CUT</b>
1. Compaction			1. Shape in plan
2. Colour			2. Corners
3. Matrix Composition			3. Break of slope top
4. Inclusions			4. Sides
5. Clarity of Interface			5. Break of slope base
6. Other comments			6. Base
7. Methods & conditions			7. Orientation
			8. Truncated (if known)
			9. Other comments
			<b>Draw sketches overleaf</b>
<b>FILLED BY</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center; margin: 10px 0;"> <span>This</span> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 10px;"></div> <span>context</span> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> </div>		
<b>FILL OF</b>	<b>Stratigraphic matrix</b>		
<b>PLANS</b>		<b>SECTIONS</b>	
Sheet No.		Sheet No.	
Drawing No.		Drawing No.	
<b>PHOTOGRAPHS - Film No./ Frame No.</b>			
<b>SAMPLE Nos.</b>		<b>FIND Nos.</b>	
<b>FEATURE No</b>		<b>GROUP No</b>	<b>CONSISTS OF</b>
<b>INTERPRETATION/DISCUSSION</b>		<b>SAME AS</b>	
		<b>CHECKED BY (initials/date)</b>	<b>INITIALS/DATE</b>

**SKETCH**

**DESCRIPTION/INTERPRETATION CONTINUED**

## **APPENDIX V**

**Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic record  
pro-forma**







**APPENDIX II**

**Scheduled Monument Consent**



Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

Plas Carew, Uned 5/7 Cefn Coed  
Parc Nantgarw, Caerdydd CF15 7QQ  
Ffôn 0300 025 6000  
ebost [cadw@llyw.cymru](mailto:cadw@llyw.cymru)  
[www.cadw.gov.wales](http://www.cadw.gov.wales)

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Tel 0300 025 6000  
email [cadw@gov.wales](mailto:cadw@gov.wales)  
[www.cadw.gov.wales](http://www.cadw.gov.wales)

Bryn Shiland  
Roads and Facilities  
Conwy County Borough Council

Eich cyfeirnod  
Your reference

CN032

Ein cyfeirnod  
Our reference

Dyddiad  
Date

6 December 2018

Linell uniongyrchol  
Direct line

0300 0256007

Ebost  
Email:

[amadminplanning@gov.wales](mailto:amadminplanning@gov.wales)

Dear Mr Shiland,

**Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979**  
**Section 2 and Schedule 1**  
**Application for Scheduled Monument Consent**  
**Proposed works at: Pont y Pair CN032**

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Rydym yn croesawu gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg ac yn Saesneg.  
We welcome correspondence in both English and Welsh.



BUDDSODDWR MEWN POBL  
INVESTOR IN PEOPLE



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  - The Welsh Ministers - [ian.halfpenney@gov.wales](mailto:ian.halfpenney@gov.wales); and
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- b) that any of the relevant requirements have not been complied with and the applicant's interest has been substantially prejudiced by the failure to comply.

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Yours sincerely,

Nichola Davies  
Policy and Protection

## **APPENDIX III**

### **Photographic Metadata**

<b>PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*</b>	<b>NGR*</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION*</b>	<b>VIEW FROM</b>	<b>SCALE(S)</b>	<b>CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*</b>	<b>DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*</b>	<b>ORIGINATING ORGANISATION</b>	<b>PLATE</b>
G2587_001	SH79155670	View of area of damaged coping stone at northwest corner of Pont y Pair	NE	1x1m	Robert Evans	11/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2587_002	SH79155670	View of northwest facing side of parapet where coping stone is damaged (limited visibility due to ivy)	WSW	not used	Robert Evans	11/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2587_003	SH79155670	General view of damaged section of walling at southeast corner of Pont y Pair	NW	2x1m	Robert Evans	11/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	2
G2587_004	SH79155670	General view of damaged section of walling at southeast corner of Pont y Pair showing the splaying parapet from the A5 junction	WNW	1x1m	Robert Evans	11/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	3
G2587_005	SH79155670	General view of damaged section of parapet wall	SE	not used	Robert Evans	11/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	6
G2587_006	SH79155670	General view of Pont y Pair showing the side elevation with arches, reveals and voussoirs	SE	not used	Robert Evans	11/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	1
G2587_007	SH79155670	General view of Pont y Pair along the B5106 road from the A5 road, at the junction	SSW	1x1m	Robert Evans	11/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	5
G2587_008	SH79155670	General view of Pont y Pair	NW	not used	Robert Evans	11/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	NGR*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2587_009	SH79155670	General view of Pont y Pair	ENE	not used	Robert Evans	11/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	20
G2587_010	SH79155670	View of information panel	n/a	not used	Robert Evans	11/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2587_011	SH79155670	View of damaged southeast corner of bridge parapet walling (with road closure in place)	NW	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2587_012	SH79155670	View of damage on splayed corner of the parapet walling to the southeast near junction with the A5 road	W	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	7
G2587_013	SH79155670	View of external (riverside) of the parapet walling in the southeast corner of the bridge	SE	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2587_014	SH79155670	View of external (riverside) of the parapet walling in the southeast corner of the bridge	ESE	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2587_015	SH79155670	Detail of bridge parapet coping stones at southeast portion of the bridge	SW	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2587_016	SH79155670	View of slipped coping stone at the northwest corner of the bridge parapet walling	N	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	8

<b>PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*</b>	<b>NGR*</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION*</b>	<b>VIEW FROM</b>	<b>SCALE(S)</b>	<b>CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*</b>	<b>DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*</b>	<b>ORIGINATING ORGANISATION</b>	<b>PLATE</b>
G2587_017	SH79155670	Detail of very large (3.2m long by 0.1m high) slipped coping stone	NE	not used	Robert Evans	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	9
G2587_018	SH79155670	View of bridge repairs on the northeast corner of the parapet, showing that damage to the parapet has been extensive	ESE	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2587_019	SH79155670	General view of Pont y Pair bridge from the riverbank and waterfall	W	not used	Robert Evans	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	21
G2587_020	SH79155670	Action shot showing demolition work (by hand) taking place at the southeast corner of the parapet	W	not used	Robert Evans	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2587_021	SH79155670	Detail of mortar within parapet core	SW	not used	Robert Evans	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2587_022	SH79155670	View of parapet wall demolition	SE	not used	Robert Evans	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2587_023	SH79155670	General view during wall demolition showing the hard mortar (in a pile)	W	not used	Robert Evans	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	11
G2587_024	SH79155670	View of width of parapet during demolition showing the rubble core and hard mortar facing	NE	not used	Robert Evans	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	



<b>PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*</b>	<b>NGR*</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION*</b>	<b>VIEW FROM</b>	<b>SCALE(S)</b>	<b>CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*</b>	<b>DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*</b>	<b>ORIGINATING ORGANISATION</b>	<b>PLATE</b>
G2587_025	SH79155670	General view of the rebuilding work on the southeast area of the bridge	W	not used	Robert Evans	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2587_026	SH79155670	General view of the rebuilding work from the east-southeast (riverside) of the bridge	ESE	not used	Robert Evans	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2587_027	SH79155670	View of the northwest damaged coping stone area	WNW	2x1m	Robert Evans	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	4
G2587_028	SH79155670	View of southeast parapet wall repair in advance of replacement of coping stones	W	not used	Robert Evans	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2587_029	SH79155670	Placing capping stones	ESE	not used	Robert Evans	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	12
G2587_030	SH79155670	View of completed work to the southeast portion of the parapet from the riverside	ESE	not used	Robert Evans	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	14
G2587_031	SH79155670	View of repaired southeast corner of the bridge parapet	WSW	2x1m	Robert Evans	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	13
G2587_032	SH79155670	View of repaired southeast corner of the bridge parapet	WNW	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2587_033	SH79155670	View of repaired southeast corner of the bridge parapet	WNW	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	15

<b>PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*</b>	<b>NGR*</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION*</b>	<b>VIEW FROM</b>	<b>SCALE(S)</b>	<b>CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*</b>	<b>DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*</b>	<b>ORIGINATING ORGANISATION</b>	<b>PLATE</b>
G2587_034	SH79155670	Area of damaged coping at the northwest end of the parapet	NE	not used	Robert Evans	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	16
G2587_035	SH79155670	View of completed restoration work for the southeast parapet from the riverside	ESE	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2587_036	SH79155670	General view of Pont y Par with the repaired southeast corner parapet in the foreground	SSE	not used	Robert Evans	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2587_037	SH79155670	General shot of repair work to stones below the large coping stone at the northwestern end of the parapet	NW	not used	Robert Evans	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	17
G2587_038	SH79155670	View of work being undertaken on the northwestern parapet area	NW	not used	Robert Evans	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2587_039	SH79155670	View of riverward side of the repaired northwest section of Pont y Pair parapet	WNW	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	19
G2587_040	SH79155670	View of the carriageway side of the northwest parapet repair work	NW	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2587_041	SH79155670	View of the carriageway side of the northwest parapet repair work	NW	2x1m	Robert Evans	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	18

<b>PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*</b>	<b>NGR*</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION*</b>	<b>VIEW FROM</b>	<b>SCALE(S)</b>	<b>CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*</b>	<b>DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*</b>	<b>ORIGINATING ORGANISATION</b>	<b>PLATE</b>
G2587_042	SH79155670	View of the carriageway side of the northwest parapet repair work	NW	not used	Robert Evans	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2587_043	SH79155670	General wide angled view of the northwest parapet repair	WNW	not used	Robert Evans	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2587_044	SH79155670	View from the east of a crack in the northeast corner of the parapet wall	E	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/01/2019	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	



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