

CPAT Report No. 1966




# Penlan, Mwrog St, Ruthin

Watching Brief



YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL CLWYD-POWYS  
CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Organisation	Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust
Client Name	Catrin Phillips
CPAT Project No	2717
Project Name	Penlan Mwrog, St Ruthin
Project Type	Watching brief
Project Manager	Tim Malim
Project Supervisor	Sophie Coolegde
Grid Reference	SH 46980 75629
County/LPA	Denbighshire
Planning Reference	02/2023/0276
CPAT Report No	1966

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## Summary

In July 2023 Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) were commissioned by the client to undertake an archaeological watching brief in connection with a proposed extension to an existing property at Penlan, Mwrog Street, Ruthin.

The watching brief showed the foundations of a previous extension which had been demolished, and that the site had been heavily truncated by pipes and services. As nothing of archaeological significance was found this report comprises a sterile archaeological project.

## Crynodeb

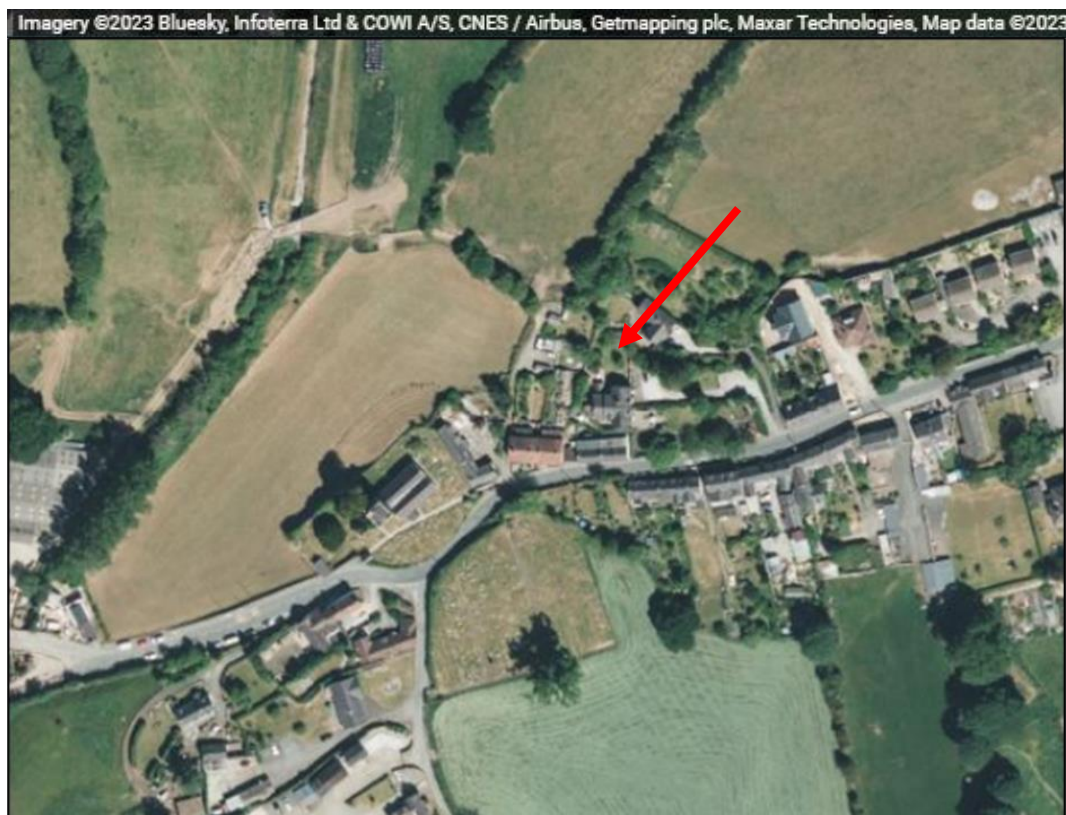
Fis Gorffennaf 2023, comisynodd y cleient Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Clwyd-Powys (CPAT) i wneud briff gwylio archaeolegol mewn cysylltiad ag estyniad arfaethedig i eiddo a oedd eisoes yn bodoli ym Mhenlan, Stryd Mwrog, Rhuthun.

Dangosodd y briff gwylio sylfeini estyniad blaenorol a oedd wedi'i ddymchwel, a dangoswyd bod y pibelli a gwasanaethau wediocio'r safle'n sylweddol. Gan na ddaethpwyd o hyd i unrhyw beth o arwyddocâd archaeolegol mae'r adroddiad hwn yn cofnodi prosiect archaeolegol diffwrwyth.

# 1 Introduction

- 1.1. The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) were commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief in July 2023 by Catrin Phillips in connection with a proposed extension to an existing property at Penlan, Mwrog Street, Ruthin, Denbighshire, LL15 1LG (National Grid Reference SH 46980 75629) (Figure 1). The details of the existing site conditions and the permitted extension are shown as A3 drawings at the end of this report, Drawings 1 - 3.
- 1.2. Condition 5 of planning permission 02/2023/0276 required the following:

*The developer shall ensure that a suitably qualified archaeological contractor is present during all the ground reduction for the application area so that an archaeological watching brief can be conducted. The archaeological watching brief shall meet the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs. A copy of the resulting report shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (neil.bayliss@cpat.org.uk) for approval. On approval in writing by the Local Planning Authority, project data shall be submitted and approved for inclusion in the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust's Historic Environment Record [CPAT HER]. The full digital archive shall also be submitted and approved for inclusion within the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW or the Archaeology Data Service [ADS]*



Google Earth Imagery



*Figure 1: Site location (arrowed)  
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2023*

- 1.3. The site was located approximately 63m east of St Mwrog and St Mary's church (Figures 1 and 2 and Drawing 1 (A3 format at end of this report), and was in an area of interest where previous similar developments had also been subject to archaeological monitoring.



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## 2 Historical Background

- 2.1. This section provides a brief summary of the archaeology and history of the study area and its immediate surrounds, to enable the findings of the assessment to be placed in a wider context. Data obtained from the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales 2023 (RCAHMW 2023).

### ***Prehistoric Era (10,000BC – AD 43)***

- 2.2. Approximately 260m to the east, a high quality polished stone axe was recovered during works with a machine excavator. The axe was described as having tapered, curving sides from the squarish cutting edge to a narrow butt (RCAHMW 2023)

### ***Roman Period (AD 43 – 410)***

- 2.3. Approximately 305m to the east lies the potential remains of a Roman road (as predicted using historic maps).
- 2.4. The general area of Ruthin has various indicators of Roman activity, with multiple find spots of brooches, pottery, coins, and a shale bowl (RCAHMW 2023).
- 2.5. Approximately 1km to the east there is a probable Roman fort. Excavated in various years between 1988 to 1997, it is debated as to whether this is an area of occupation rather than a fort. The most notable features within the site were a small cemetery, consisting of twelve burials and three cremations. The graves were aligned east to west, indicating early Christian origin. Six graves were truncating a Roman trackway. A small rectangular structure identified as a mausoleum was present, within which was a child cremation with a pottery vessel. Nearby, three adult cremations were found, a male, a young adult male with a Flavio-Trajanic era grey-ware jar, and a female with a cooking pot (RCAHMW 2023).

### ***Medieval Period (410 - 1500)***

- 2.6. St. Marys and St. Mwrog church was located approximately 65m to the west of the site. The majority of the building is dated to the 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century, however there is a 13<sup>th</sup> century window and doorway which appear to be the only surviving items from the original church. At one point, the church was likely demolished and rebuilt, using the original church to form the foundations (RCAHMW 2023).
- 2.7. It is described as double-naved with a large tower at the western end of the north nave. The north nave and all but one window were built by I. D. Sedding in 1869/70. The remaining window was renewed in 1999. The south nave, probably of post-reformation date, retains its timber roof (RCAHMW 2023).
- 2.8. The surrounding cemetery is on artificially raised and levelled ground retained by buttressed stone walls on the west and north sides, a roadside wall to the south and a domestic wall to the east. To the north the retaining wall is itself retained by a mound of earth and rock placed there to support the wall during the late 1980s (RCAHMW 2023)..

### ***Post-Medieval and Modern Periods***

- 2.9. The house first appears on maps in 1875, however it may date to slightly earlier than that as the owner states that the extension area is thought to date from between 1865 to 1875. Figure 23 shows the house with a small outbuilding to the side, and a tannery to the north. It is the only map that depicts the tannery, indicating it went out of use at the time of, or just after, the

map was made. The historic map is shown in Figure 2, and the building is still standing today, having been converted into housing (Figure 3).

- 2.10. There were various unidentified earthworks near to the house. They are thought to be post-medieval (possibly agricultural) or natural geology. The closest of these was the Mwrog stream and mound which was noted as a largish mound near the stream. It is identified as probably the result of a paleochannel, but has the potential to be artificial (RCAHMW 2023).

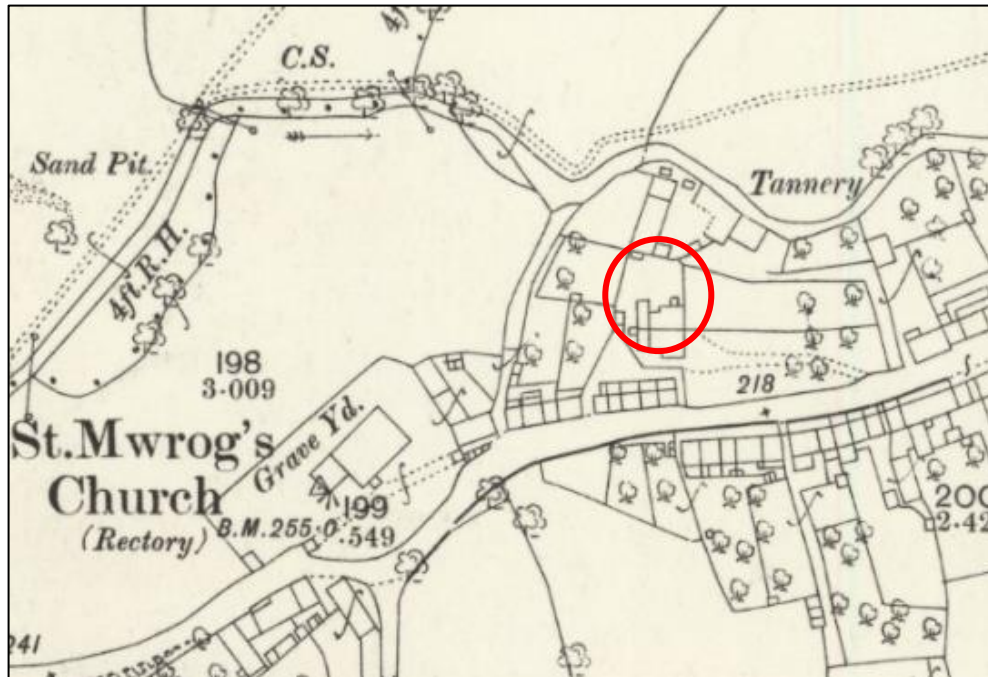


Figure 2: 1875 Denbighshire XIX.7 1:2500. (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland.)

### 3 Watching Brief

- 3.1. The watching brief was conducted in July 2023 in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) (2020) Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief. (2020).
- 3.2. The excavation consisted of excavating one relatively shallow trench in a U shape around the house to allow for the foundations of the new extension. The sides of the U-shaped trench measured 2.90m, 6.30m, and 6.50m in length and averaging 0.90m in width. The permitted extension is shown in A3 drawings at the end of this report.
- 3.3. In summary the groundworks revealed a mixture of modern rubbish and old building materials, as well as the foundations of the original extension shown on the 1875 map (Figure 2), which had been mostly demolished by the time of the watching brief. It also contained a post hole, which was relatively modern.
- 3.4. A stone trough, which was reportedly recovered from being positioned face down (the back of the base used as a paving slab in the patio) had also been removed and placed on the lawn (Figure 4). A small outbuilding identified in historic maps had been demolished by the time of the watching brief. There appeared to be some slight traces of it (Figure 5), although it was difficult to determine if it was the actual building or whether it was an additional unidentified



feature. Prior to the watching brief, the stone gate posts into the garden had been removed to allow access for the excavator (Figure 6).

- 3.5. Stratigraphy on site comprised three main deposits. The natural (003), was a yellowish grey clay visible in patches along the base of the trench, between 0.40m to 0.65m depth from the top of the trench. The subsoil (002) was 0.25m thick and was made up by a mid to dark brown silt with a mixture of late Victorian to modern rubbish, including broken glass bottles and window glass, plastics, and ceramics. The top soil (001) extended to a depth of 0.10m to 0.30m, and consisted of grey irregular gravel chippings.



*Figure 3: Tannery as seen from site. Facing northeast. CPAT 5074-0015*



*Figure 4: Stone basin present on site. CPAT 5074-0002*





*Figure 5: Potential remains of unidentified outbuilding. Facing north. CPAT 5074-0009*



*Figure 6: Removed gate post. CPAT 5074-0005*





*Figure 7: Sewage pipes on site. Facing east. CPAT 5074-0013.*

- 3.6. Features included a posthole, [006] which measured 0.40m x 0.30m x 0.10m, and had a single mid to dark brown silty clay fill, which was interpreted as the same material as the sub soil (Figures 8 - 11). The fill was the result of the post being removed and the subsoil infilling it naturally. Lead water pipes and ceramic sewage pipes were present in the trench surrounding the post hole and directly above. The pipes are thought to slightly postdate the posthole, but to have been constructed roughly around the same time. Material surrounding the posthole and directly above it contained a mixture of late Victorian to Edwardian rubbish, as well as modern ceramics and windowpane glass. The same type of rubbish was present in and around the sewage pipe, probably from backfill from when the pipe was added (Figure 7).



*Figure 8: Posthole [006] at terminus of trench. Facing south. CPAT 5074-0046*

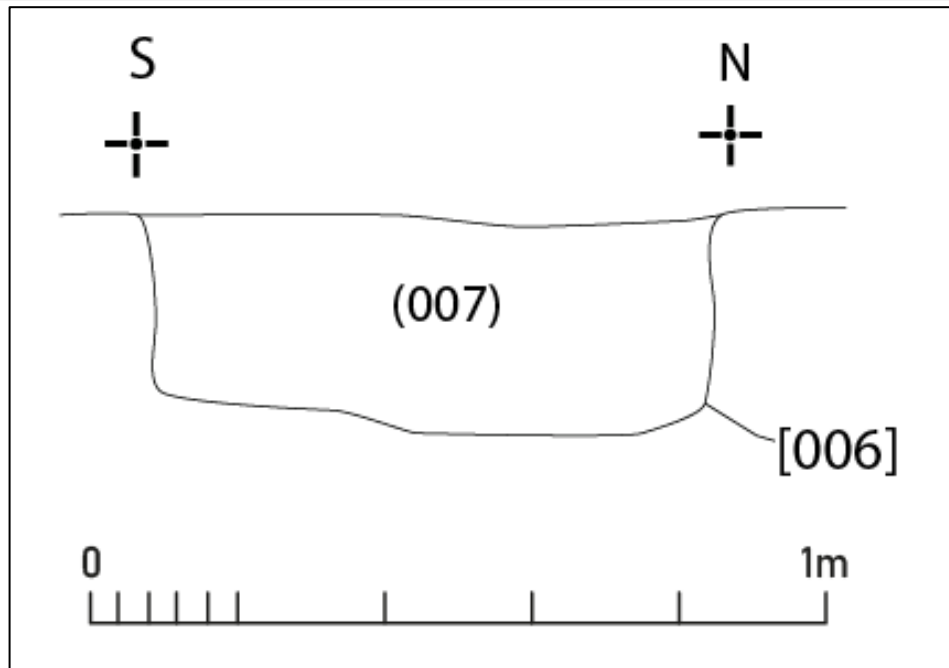


Figure 9: Section of posthole [006].

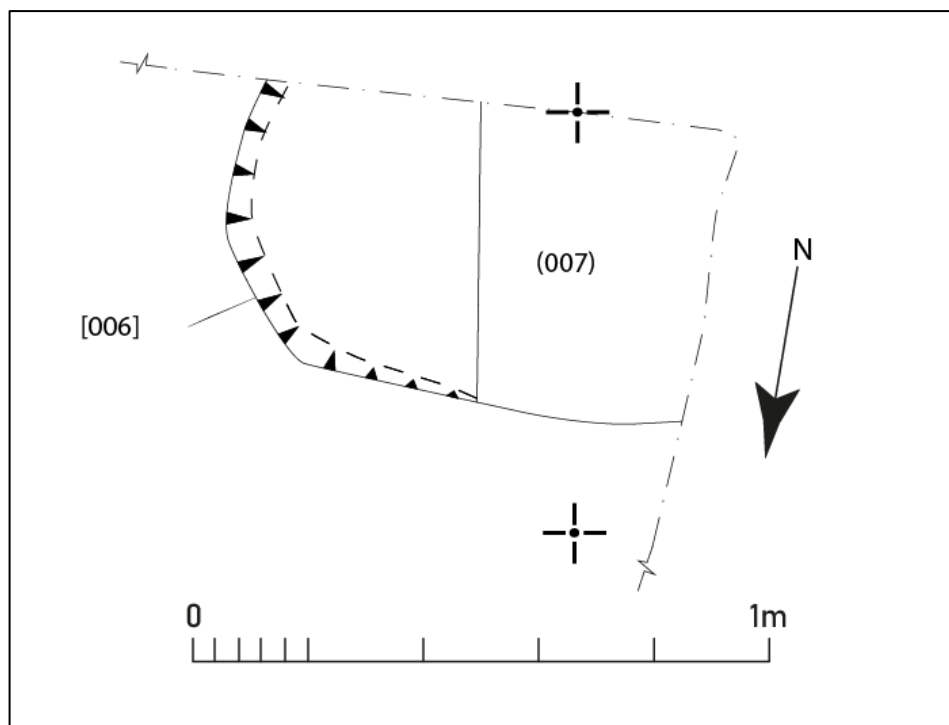


Figure 10: Mid ex plan of posthole [006].

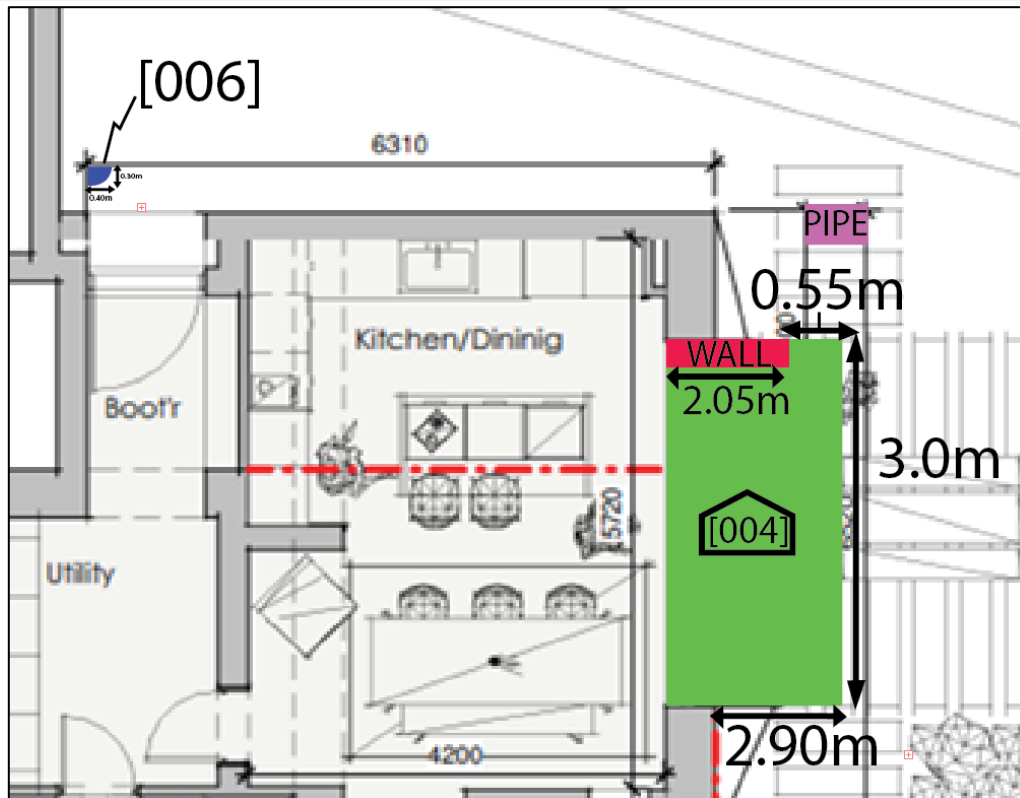


Figure 11: Sketch map showing the location of features (client supplied). Not to scale (See Drawing 3).

- 3.7. The edge of the trench revealed the edges of the foundation for the original extension. The machine driver reported that the owner dates this from roughly 1865 to 1875. The historic maps vary on whether the extension is depicted or not depending on the detail of the map, but it is visible in the 1875 map. The extension was mostly demolished prior to the watching brief, but part of the exterior wall and foundations beneath the floor remained in situ.
- 3.8. The previous foundation, [004], measured 4.93m x 3.0m x 0.30m (Figure 11). Only the outermost stones to the northeast and northwest were directly affected by the trenching, the stones in the centre were untouched by the excavator.
- 3.9. It consisted of irregular coursed grey subrounded stones which had a patchy mixture of light brown silt and red construction sand (005) overlying it, which had fallen into the crevices between the stonework. No finds were recovered from the foundation. The wall adjoining the foundation was also formed of the irregular coursed stone but had mortar to cement the stones in place.





Figure 12: Stone foundation [004]. Facing south. CPAT 5074-0029



Figure 13: Foundation [004]. Facing south. CPAT 5074-0022

**Table one: List of contexts**

Context number	Type	Feature type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
1	Layer	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.10 to 0.30	Modern gravel layer



2	Layer	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.25	Sub soil. Mid to dark brown silt with post medieval rubbish.
3	Layer	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.20 to 0.4	Natural. Yellow brown grey clay silt.
4	Structure	Foundation	3	0.55	0.10 to 0.3	Stone foundation. Rough rounded irregular stone coursing with construction sand above and silty brown fill within.
5	Deposit	N/A	3	0.55	0.05	Red construction sand layer over foundation. Modern sand, used prior to addition of modern extension (now demolished).
6	Cut	Posthole	0.40	0.30	0.10	Modern post hole under sewage pipe trench. Partial post hole directly underneath post medieval sewage and lead water pipe trenches.
7	Fill	N/A	0.40	0.30	0.10	Post hole fill. Dark brown silty fill. No inclusions.
8	Fill	N/A	1.80	2.0	N/A	Fill of modern pipe trench [009]. Dark brown black silty fill.
9	Cut	Cut of pipe trench	1.81	2.1	N/A	Cut of modern pipe trench
10	Fill	N/A	3	0.55	0.10 to 0.30	Fill within stone foundation [004]. Mid brown silty fill.

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## 4 Conclusions

- 4.1. The main point of historic interest on the site were the foundations of the demolished extension, although this has no archaeological significance. Only the outermost edges of the foundation were disturbed during the trenching, with the majority of the foundation remaining intact. The extension walls built onto the foundation, however, are expected to be fully demolished as the new extension expands beyond the current limits. Other features found are modern and are of no archaeological or historical significance.

## 5 Sources

### Published sources

National Library of Scotland. Available at: <https://www.nls.uk/> (Accessed: 26 July 2023).

Parry, R. 1999 *Remedial and Alteration works at St. Mwrog's and St. Mary's Church, Llanfwrog*. RP Archaeology

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, 2023. Historic Wales [Web app]. <https://historic-wales-rcahmw.hub.arcgis.com/> (Accessed: 26 July 2023)

### Cartographic sources

1875 Denbighshire XIX.7 1:2500. 1st edition

### CPAT WATCHING BRIEF VISIT FORM

<b>Project No</b>		<b>Date</b>	
<b>Project Name</b>		<b>Record by</b>	

**SKETCH**

**SECTION**

0.75m  
0.40m  
House

(002)  
(003)

(001) STAB GRAVEL  
(002) SUB SOIL  
(003) NATURAL  
[004] STONE FOUNDATION  
(005) RED SAND OVER FOUNDATION  
[006] POST MIXED  
(007) POST MIXED FILL?  
(008) FILL OF PIPE TRENCH  
[009] FILL OF PIPE TRENCH  
(10) FILL WITHIN [004]

TRENCH DEPTH 0.55m - 0.60m











Watching Brief Recording Sheet

## 6 Archive Summary

<b>Archives and Information Officer</b>	Sophie Watson
<b>Regional HER</b>	Clwyd-Powys
<b>HER Enquiry Number</b>	N/A
<b>HER Event PRN</b>	215576
<b>Digital Archive Repository</b>	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW)
<b>Documentary Archive Repository</b>	N/A
<b>Finds Archive Repository</b>	N/A
<b>Museum Accession Number</b>	N/A

In accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists definition of a sterile archaeological project, this watching brief/evaluation has produced nothing of evidential value and the digital project report comprises a sufficient record of the work undertaken. The digital report will be deposited with the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record (RCAHMW).

### Digital Archive

Project sub-folders	Contents	Retained by CPAT	Selected for Archive
 Admin	Client data, correspondence and financial records	Y	N
 Drafting	Working site drawings/illustrations	Y	N
 Metadata	Project Metadata (.docx) RCAHMW Archives Deposit Agreement (.docx)	Y Y	Y Y
 Photography			
 Film_5074	70 digital photographs (.tif) 70 digital photographs (reduced.jpg)	N Y	N N
 Report	CPAT Report 1966 (.docx/.pdf)	Y	Y
 Report Illustrations	Illustrations selected for inclusion within the project report	Y	N
 Research Data	Research data	Y	N
 Site data	1 Watching brief forms (.pdf)	Y	N
 Temporary	Temporary storage for temporary files – always deleted at project completion	N	N



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## Appendix 1: CPAT WSI 2717

### Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT works to protect, record and interpret all aspects of the historic environment. We advise developers and local authorities on archaeology and planning, undertake archaeological projects for public- and private-sector clients, and have wide-ranging programmes of community archaeology events and activities.

The CPAT Field Services team is the leading archaeological practice in mid- and north-east Wales, and one of the longest-established commercial archaeology contractors in Europe.

CPAT is one of four archaeological trusts established in Wales in the mid-1970s to provide an archaeological service across the whole of the Principality. It is both a registered charity and a limited company, and its activities are managed by a board of Trustees. It is also Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). Further information regarding the Trust, including summary reports of some of the more significant recent projects can be found on its website at [www.cpat.org.uk](http://www.cpat.org.uk)

### Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Clwyd-Powys

Mae Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Clwyd-Powys (CPAT) yn gweithio i warchod, cofnodi a dehongli pob agwedd ar yr amgylchedd hanesyddol. Rydym yn cynghori datblygwyr ac awdurdodau lleol ar archaeoleg a chynllunio ac yn ymgymryd â phrosiectau archaeolegol ar ran cleientiaid yn y sectorau cyhoeddus a phreifat, ac mae gennym raglenni eang eu hystod o ddigwyddiadau a gweithgareddau archaeolegol cymunedol.

Tîm Gwasanaethau Maes CPAT yw'r prif bractis archaeolegol yng nghanolbarth a gogledd-ddwyrain Cymru, ac mae'n un o'r contractwyr archaeolegol masnachol mwyaf hirsefydlog yn Ewrop.

Mae CPAT yn un o bedair ymddiriedolaeth archaeolegol a sefydlwyd yng Nghymru yng nghanol y 1970au i ddarparu gwasanaeth archaeolegol ledled Cymru. Mae'r Ymddiriedolaeth yn elusen gofrestredig a hefyd yn gwmni cyfyngedig, ac mae ei gweithgareddau'n cael eu rheoli gan fwrdd Ymddiriedolwyr. Mae hefyd yn Registered Organisation (RO) gyda'r Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). Mae mwy o wybodaeth am yr Ymddiriedolaeth, gan gynnwys adroddiadau cryno ar rai o'r prosiectau diweddar mwyaf arwyddocaol hefyd i'w gweld ar ei gwefan yn [www.cpat.org.uk](http://www.cpat.org.uk)



# 1 Introduction

- 1.1. The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) have been commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief by Catrin Phillips in connection with a proposed extension to an existing property at Penlan, Mwrog Street, Ruthin, Denbighshire, LL15 1LG. (SH 46980 75629).
- 1.2. Condition 5 of planning reference 02/2023/0276 requires the following:

*The developer shall ensure that a suitably qualified archaeological contractor is present during all the ground reduction for the application area so that an archaeological watching brief can be conducted. The archaeological watching brief shall meet the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs. A copy of the resulting report shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (neil.bayliss@cpat.org.uk) for approval. On approval in writing by the Local Planning Authority, project data shall be submitted and approved for inclusion in the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust's Historic Environment Record [CPAT HER]. The full digital archive shall also be submitted and approved for inclusion within the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW or the Archaeology Data Service [ADS]*





Fig. 1: Location of development

- 1.3. The development will comprise a small extension to the existing building. Plans and details of the development are reproduced at the end of this report.
- 1.4. The property is located in close proximity to St. Mwrog's church.
- 1.5. St. Mwrog was a 6<sup>th</sup> century saint who was one of the first to preach the gospel in this part of Wales.
- 1.6. The church itself was constructed in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, but was remodelled when the church was renovated in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

## 2 Aims and Objectives

- 2.1. The aim of this mitigation is to target archaeological investigation on significant remains found during the watching brief, and to ensure an appropriate level of supervision and recording over other groundworks.
- 2.2. The purpose is to enhance our understanding of the archaeological remains and to ensure that significant information is preserved through record. This will be conducted by archaeological monitoring of the layers as they are removed down to the desired depth for development.
- 2.3. Successful completion of the watching brief will allow the archaeological advisor confidence in recommending discharge of the planning condition, and ensure that any significant archaeological features have been investigated, sampled, and recorded prior to the development taking place.
- 2.4. The objectives of the archaeological monitoring are:
  - to identify the nature, depth, and date of any surviving sub-surface features uncovered during the watching brief.
  - to obtain diagnostic material from features, such as artefacts or ecofacts, and samples for scientific dating, that will enhance our understanding of the site.
  - to prepare a report outlining the results of site investigations.

## 3 Methodology

- 3.1. The archaeological works will be conducted according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field excavation* (2020).
- 3.2. If necessary, the excavation will be surveyed in by a GPS system capable of up to 10cm accuracy and marked out by appropriate means, however, as this is a small-scale extension to an existing building, measured plans on an Ordnance Survey base map would be sufficient. The topsoil will be removed by a mechanical excavator under close supervision of an appropriately qualified archaeologist. The mechanical excavator will utilise non-toothed ditching buckets.
- 3.3. The excavation of archaeological features or deposits will be undertaken by hand using the conventional techniques for archaeological excavation:
  - All features will be located as accurately as possible on an overall plan of the excavation at an appropriate scale, showing boundaries depicted on Ordnance Survey mapping.

- 
- Large features relating to possible industrial activity will be excavated to an extent appropriate for determining their function and date, with a minimum sample of no less than 25% unless otherwise agreed with the HET.
  - Smaller industrial features will be 100% excavated and sampled.
  - Other discreet features such as pits will be 100% excavated and sampled.
  - Linear features will be excavated according to heritage significance (between 10 – 25% for prehistoric, Roman or medieval features).
  - Contexts will be recorded on individual record forms, using a continuous numbering system, and be drawn and photographed as appropriate.
  - Stratigraphic units will be assigned a record number and entered along with a description on an individual record form or trench recording sheet as appropriate.
  - Plans will be drawn on permatrace to a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate.
  - All photography will be taken using a digital SLR camera with a minimum resolution of 12 mega pixels, including a metric scale in each view, with views logged in a photographic register.
  - In the event of human burials being discovered, the Ministry of Justice will be informed. The remains will initially be left *in situ*, and if removal is required, an MoJ licence will be obtained.
  - In the event of finding any artefacts covered by the provisions of the Treasures Act 1996, the appropriate procedures under this legislation will be followed.

## Artefacts

3.4. All artefacts and environmental samples will be treated in a manner appropriate to their composition:

- All stratified finds will be collected by context, and where appropriate, finds of particular interest will be individually recorded in three dimensions. Unstratified finds will only be collected where they contribute significantly to the project objectives or are of particular intrinsic interest.
- All finds and samples will be collected, processed, sorted, quantified, recorded, labelled, packed, stored, marked, assessed, analysed and conserved in a manner appropriate to their composition and in line with appropriate guidance.
- Arrangements will be made to assess and study any artefacts, assemblages and environmental samples.
- Any artefacts recovered during the excavation will be deposited with Denbighshire Museum Services. The artefacts will be deposited along with a copy of the site report including a detailed list of all artefacts recovered.
- All artefacts will be retained from stratigraphically secure contexts of 19<sup>th</sup>-century date or earlier. In the case of later or disturbed contexts, only earlier material will be retained, together with a sample of later finds to assist with dating and phasing.

3.5. If necessary and appropriate, the sampling strategy and dating strategy will comprise:

- 
- Bulk sampling of contexts with potential to contain significant environmental and/or technological evidence, and/or contain material suitable for radiocarbon dating
  - Samples to comprise 30 litres from each context, or 100% sample from smaller contexts, collected in sealable 10 litre plastic containers. However, the amount of each sample will be dependent on the nature of the deposit
  - Individual charcoal samples for radiocarbon dating will be collected, wrapped in foil and placed within a sealed and labelled finds bag
- 3.6. If any human remains are discovered they will be left in situ until a decision has been made whether they should be excavated, and a MoJ licence applied for. They would be examined by a specialist from Archaeological Services, Durham University, who will be able to draw up a suitable scheme for their analysis and dating.

- 3.7. CPAT has a retention policy for artefacts which prioritises as follows:

**High priority for retention**

- Rare finds from stratified and unstratified contexts
- Prehistoric and early medieval assemblages
- Key stratigraphic dating assemblages crucial to the structural development of the site
- Assemblages which are not well represented in museum collections.

**High priority for disposal**

- Unstratified material unless intrinsically dateable and unusual/rare
- Artefacts from residual/intrusive contexts unless of key stratigraphic importance to the site
- Assemblages already well represented in museum collections.
- Unprocessed environmental/soil samples

## Assessment of the Site Archive

- 3.8. Following the completion of fieldwork, the site archive will be assessed to determine the potential of the data to contribute to archaeological knowledge and to identify any further study necessary. This will be completed within three months of the conclusion of all on site fieldwork. The results of the assessment will be submitted to the Denbighshire archaeological advisor for approval, as follows:

## Draft Report

- 3.9. An illustrated draft report will be prepared containing conventional sections to include:
- Non-technical summary
  - Introduction
  - Site location
  - Archaeological Background
  - A full, phased stratigraphic discussion of the archaeological features
  - Artefactual summary

- 
- Conclusions
  - An interpretive discussion of the results, placing them in a local and regional context
  - Supporting photographs, illustrations and plans at appropriate scales
  - Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices
  - References
  - Appropriate appendices on archives and finds
- 3.10. A draft version of the report will be provided to the archaeological advisor for approval prior to the production of the final version.

### **Final report & publication**

- 3.11. Once all specialist reports and further studies have been completed, the interim report will be updated to include any findings that may arise.
- 3.12. The resulting final digital grey-literature report will be submitted to the applicant, Local Planning Authority and the HER.
- 3.13. If the results of the investigation are deemed either regionally or nationally significant, a publication will be produced for submission to an appropriate journal or periodical, the scope of which will be agreed with the archaeological advisor.

## **4 Site archive**

- 4.1. The project archive will be prepared according to the following guidance;
- *Cifa Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives guidance (2020b).*
  - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The (MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide (2015).*
  - *CPAT Archive Policy and Selection and Retention Guidelines (2022)*
  - *CPAT Digital Data Management Plan (2022)*
- 4.2. All projects will generate digital data, with at minimum, a copy of the grey literature report being selected to archive with an external repository such as RCAHMW. A copy of the project report will also be lodged with the appropriate regional Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 4.3. All project data, including digital, documentary, artefactual or environmental will be recorded in the Archive Summary table, a copy of which will be included as an appendix in all project reports. Data that has been selected for retention, and/or deposition with a suitable repository beyond CPAT is recorded therein.
- 4.4. Sensitive data is stored within the Project's digital Admin folder, which will be automatically de-selected for archive due to the nature of the data within. All de-selected project data will be retained on the CPAT servers for a period of 6 years, at which point it will be reviewed and managed as required to conform to the requirements of the CPAT Digital Data Management Plan (2023).

### **Data management plan**

- 4.5. The project will be conducted in accordance with CPAT's data management policy. All paper records will be collated, catalogued and labelled with the unique project code. All digital data



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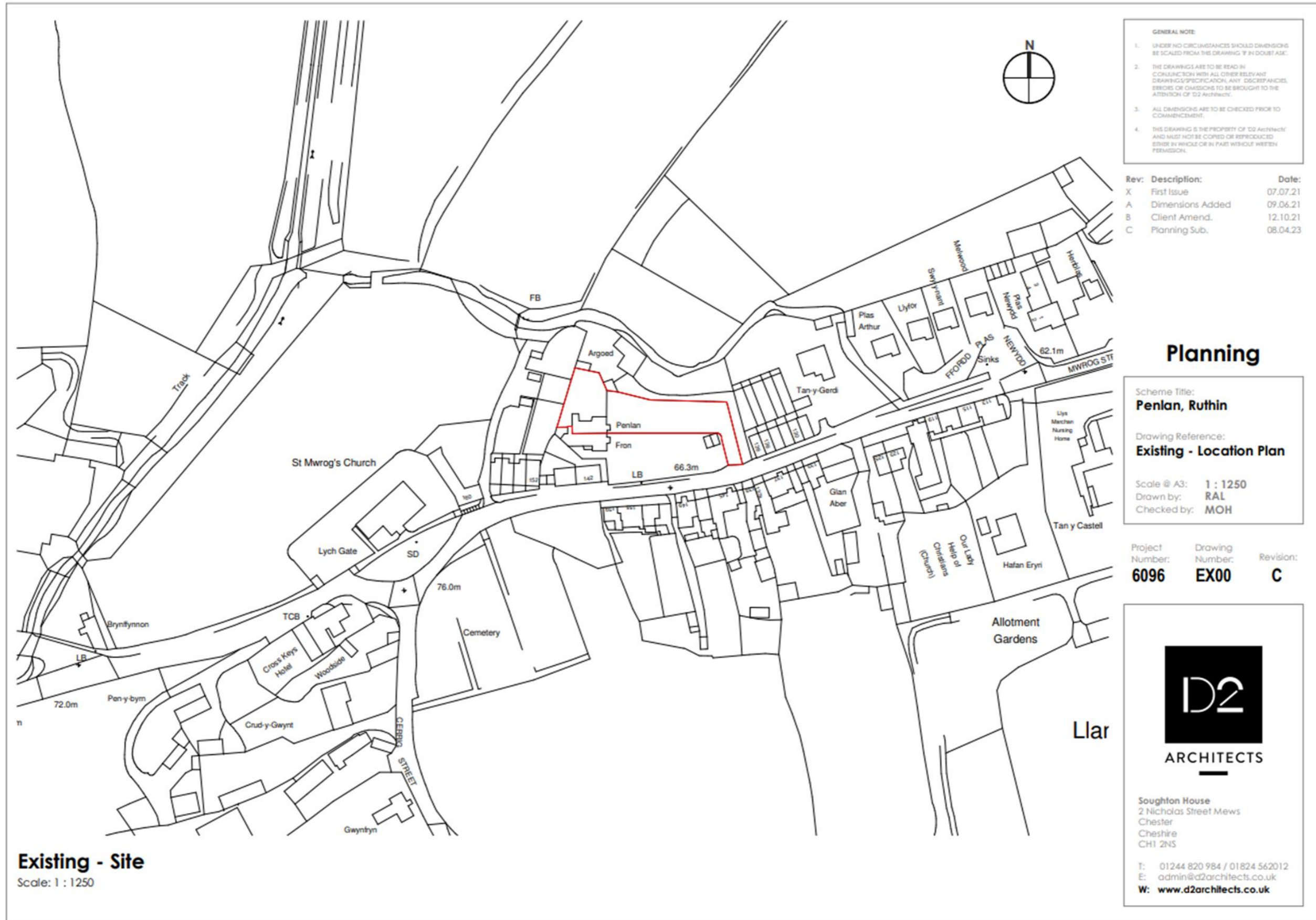
will follow strict file naming, to include the unique project code, and be sorted into a standard series of sub-folders. The digital data will be catalogued, including a list of file types and relevant software.

## 5 Resources and programming

- 5.1. The excavation will be undertaken by a team of two skilled archaeologists under the overall supervision of Tim Malim, a senior member of CPAT's staff who is also a member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA). CPAT is also a CifA Registered Organisation and as such agrees to abide by their *Code of Conduct* (2014) and the *Standard and guidance for commissioning work on, or providing consultancy advice on, archaeology and the historic environment* (2020).
- 5.2. All report preparation will be completed by or with the assistance of the same field archaeologist(s) who conducted the site work. Copies of the report will be deposited with the client, and the regional Historic Environment Record within one month of the completion of on-site works, if appropriate.
- 5.3. Requirements relating to Health and Safety regulations will be adhered to by CPAT and its staff.
- 5.4. CPAT is covered by appropriate Public and Employer's Liability insurance, as well as Professional Indemnity insurance

Sophie Cooledge

21/06/23



Drawing 1 Site Location detail and red line boundary for planning application

**Existing - Ground Floor Plan**  
Scale: 1 : 100

**Existing - First Floor Plan**  
Scale: 1 : 100

**GENERAL NOTE:**

1. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD DIMENSIONS BE SCALED FROM THIS DRAWING IF IN DOUBT ASC.
2. THE DRAWINGS ARE TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL OTHER RELEVANT DRAWINGS/SPECIFICATION. ANY DISCREPANCIES, ERRORS OR OMISSIONS TO BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF D2 ARCHITECTS.
3. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE CHECKED PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT.
4. THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF D2 ARCHITECTS AND MUST NOT BE COPIED OR REPRODUCED EITHER IN WHOLE OR IN PART WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION.

Rev:	Description:	Date:
X	First Issue	07.07.21
A	Dimensions Added	09.06.21
B	Client Amend.	12.10.21
C	Planning Sub.	08.04.23

Planning

Scheme Title:  
**Penlan, Ruthin**

Drawing Reference:  
**Existing - Plans**

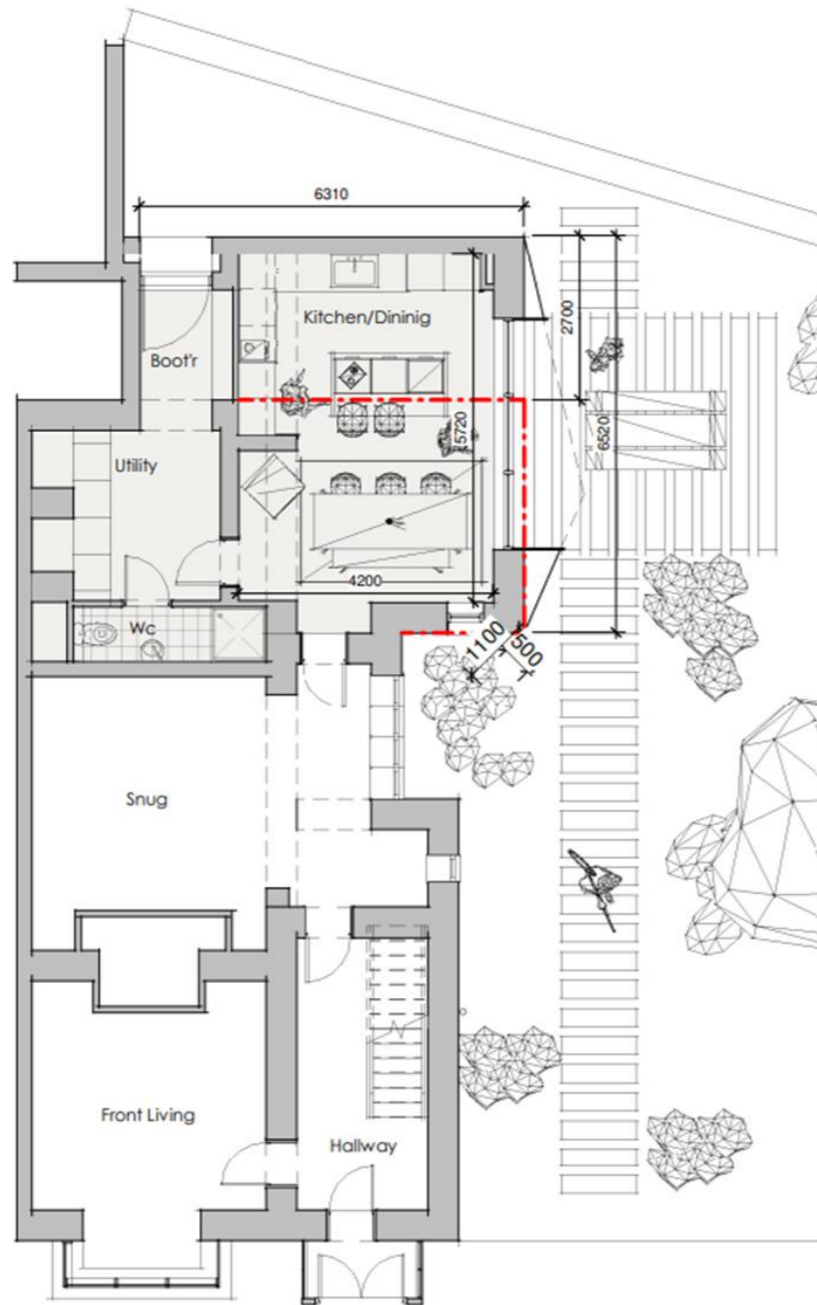
Scale @ A3: **1 : 100**  
 Drawn by: **RAL**  
 Checked by: **MOH**

Project Number:	Drawing Number:	Revision:
<b>6096</b>	<b>EX01</b>	<b>C</b>

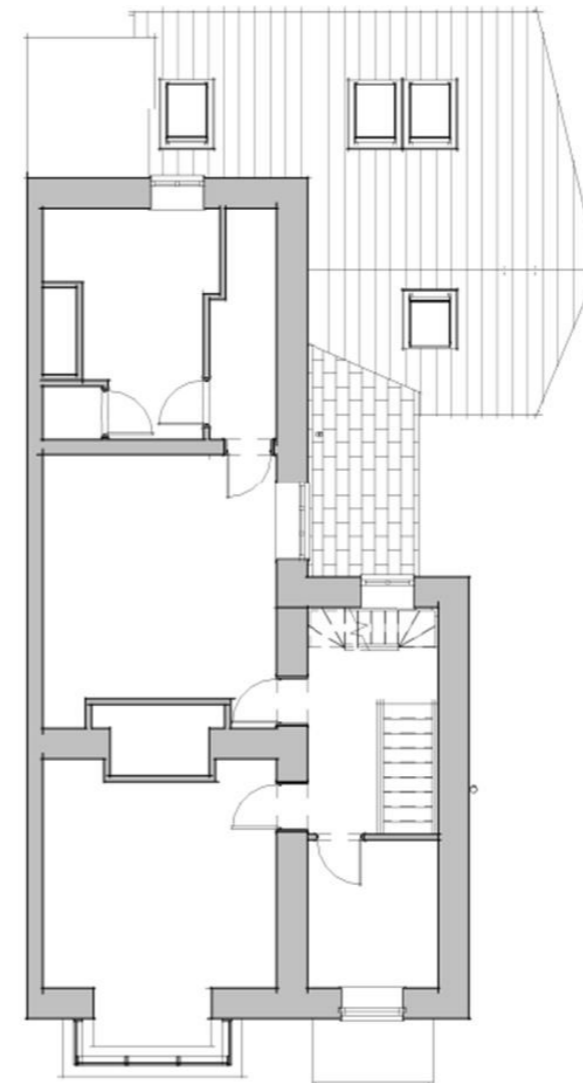
**D2**  
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Drawing 2 Existing Floor Plans



**Proposed - Ground Floor Plan**  
Scale: 1 : 100



**Proposed - First Floor Plan**  
Scale: 1 : 100

- GENERAL NOTE:**
1. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD DIMENSIONS BE SCALED FROM THIS DRAWING 'IF IN DOUBT ASK'.
  2. THE DRAWINGS ARE TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL OTHER RELEVANT DRAWINGS/SPECIFICATION. ANY DISCREPANCIES, ERRORS OR OMISSIONS TO BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF D2 ARCHITECTS.
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X	First Issue	07.07.21
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C	Planning Sub.	08.04.23

## Planning

Scheme Title:  
**Penlan, Ruthin**

Drawing Reference:  
**Proposed - Plans**

Scale @ A3: 1 : 100  
Drawn by: RAL  
Checked by: MOH

Project Number:	Drawing Number:	Revision:
<b>6096</b>	<b>PL02</b>	<b>C</b>



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Drawing 3 Proposed Floor Plans showing new extension