

# Quirt Farm, Dwyran

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION:

LEVEL 3 BUILDING RECORD &  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

# Quirt Farm, Dwyran

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### LEVEL 3 BUILDING RECORD & ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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Report No. 1343

Prepared for: Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn / Isle of Angelsey County Council

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Cover Photo: View looking South towards Caernarfon from Quirt (Photo Ref: G2483\_161)




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1	Addition of discussion of Significance and Minor Amendments throughout	3.3.1, 4	For GAPS approval

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## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

*Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has been asked by Cyngor Ynys Môn to carry out a programme of archaeological mitigation at Quirt Farm, Dwyran, Ynys Môn. Quirt Farm comprises a building complex surrounding a courtyard and includes a farmhouse, former chapel, and agricultural structures. This report relates to renewal work carried out on the farmhouse, along with archaeological and historic contextualisation and interpretation.*

*At the core of the farmhouse were the remains of the former monastic grange chapel of Gelliniog, the property of the Cistercian Aberconwy Abbey. The nave of the former chapel was incorporated into the main house building, with a disused building to the east being the former chancel, having been used as a kitchen in post-reformation times. The remains of the grange chapel building was characterised by thicker walls, and a surviving chamfered stone course above ground level. A medieval decorated door jamb of ashlar with a rounded moulding was also noted below floor level on the western side of a doorway on the north side of the former chapel.*

*A large chimney breast was inserted in the area of the former chancel arch of the chapel. This probably took place in the 17<sup>th</sup> century when the building changed from a chapel to domestic use. The entry to the building was opposite this to the south, with a 1612 date stone noted above it. The building at this point also had a first floor inserted at around this time, some of the joists remaining in situ at the time of the site visit, although in a decayed condition.*

*The nave of the chapel walls had been rebuilt at some point in the 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, and the attic and roof areas were of 19<sup>th</sup> century to 20<sup>th</sup> century date, although the roof height had not been raised. Various extensions were built to the rear of the property from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.*

*Quirt is considered to be a building of exceptional significance, as the survival of the remains of a medieval grange chapel in a later farmhouse is a great rarity in Wales. It was modified into a gentry house in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and was developed and extended in subsequent centuries. As such it reflects the changing local landscape of power and*

*authority from medieval to modern times, and the transition from church to secular authority brought about by the reformation in the 1530s.*

# 1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by *Cyngor Ynys Môn* to carry out a programme of archaeological mitigation at Quirt Farm, Dwyran, *Ynys Môn* (Primary Reference Number 3122; NGR SH45836493; Figure 01). Quirt Farm comprises a building complex surrounding a courtyard and includes a farmhouse, former chapel (NPRN 43593; Grade II listed; ref. 5435), a granary/cart shed, a long agricultural range along the south-western boundary and detached agricultural structures. The renovations were limited to the farmhouse and include external re-rendering, repair and replacement of decayed or unsympathetic modern elements, internal alterations and replacement of flooring, re-plastering and redecoration. The archaeological mitigation was completed in accordance with a listed building consent application (reference 45LPA1027/LB/CC) and targeted the farmhouse as identified in *Cyngor Ynys Môn* Drawing No. SH14-A1-06.

Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) prepared a design brief for the scheme (ref. D3061; [Appendix I](#)) and have requested a programme of archaeological mitigation comprising:

- a Level 3 building record as described in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016); and
- an archaeological watching brief during external and internal renovation of the farmhouse.

GAT subsequently prepared a project specification, which was approved by GAPS ([Appendix II](#)).

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

- Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);

- Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice (Historic England 2016).
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015);
- Guidelines for digital archives Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015;
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014); and

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Registered Archaeological Organisation*.

## **1.1 Acknowledgements**

The tenants of Quirt Farm, Margaret and Richard Davies, are thanked for providing much assistance and encouragement throughout the project, and for their forbearance during the ongoing works. The role of Jenny Emmett and Ashley Batten of GAPS throughout this project is gratefully acknowledged. The staffs at the Bangor University Archives, along with those at Anglesey Archives, Llangefni, and also the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth are thanked for all their assistance in the sourcing of archive material. Ian Jones of Oriel Ynys Môn located the late 19<sup>th</sup> century watercolour of Quirt. Owain Jones-Evans of Anglesey Council is thanked for commissioning this project, and for providing assistance throughout its duration.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Introduction

GAPS requested a programme of archaeological mitigation comprising:

- a Level 3 building record as described in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016); and
- an archaeological watching brief during external and internal renovation of the farmhouse.

The archaeological mitigation only targeted the farmhouse as identified in Cyngor Ynys Môn Drawing No. SH14-A1-06. The farmhouse is a three storey structure that comprises 20 rooms and an attic space; based on the following layout:

#### Ground Floor:

1. Store (next to kitchen)
2. Kitchen
3. WC
4. Utility
5. Living Room 1
6. Store (next to utility)
7. Dining Room
8. Hall
9. Additional Hall
10. Lobby
11. Living Room 2
12. Living Room 3

#### First Floor

13. Bedroom 1.
14. Bedroom 2
15. Bedroom 3

- 16. Bedroom 4
- 17. Bedroom 5
- 18. Bathroom
- 19. Small Landing
- 20. Large Landing

## **2.2 Level 3 building record**

The building record was completed to Level 3 as described in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016). A Level 3 record is described as a descriptive and analytical record and includes:

- a photographic, descriptive and drawn record of the exterior and interior of the building; and
- an analysis and account of the building's origin, development and use.

### *2.2.1 Photographic Record*

The photographic record included:

- general views of the farmhouse within the farm complex;
- elevation photographs of the building exterior with oblique shots used where direct elevation shots are not practical; and
- interior room shots for all accessible rooms (maximum 20 rooms and attic space).

All external and internal details, representing the fabric, form, function and phasing of the building was recorded, including any additional phasing identified during the renovation work. The attic space is disused and will be blocked up as part of the refurbishment work. The attic space was included in the Level 3 record.



### 2.2.2 *Descriptive Record*

The descriptive record was completed on GAT pro-formas ([Appendix III](#)) and recorded the exterior and interior of the structure in terms of building fabric, appearance and content. Dimensions were included for the building height, width, length and structural thickness (where visible), as well as for openings (doors, windows and apertures) and structural features. The existing digital plans and elevations for the farmhouse, including Cyngor Ynys Môn Drawing No. SH14-A1-06, were used for identifying rooms and for locating all internal images and for annotations of any relevant building detail.

The analysis and account of the farmhouse's origin, development and use utilised the photographic and descriptive record, along with available primary and secondary sources. Information was sourced from the following:

1. The regional Historic Environment Register (HER, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT) was examined for information concerning the study area. This included an examination of the core HER, the 1:2500 County Series Ordnance Survey maps and any secondary information held;
2. Archive data and historic maps, was consulted in the regional archives at the Llangefni (Anglesey Archives, Industrial Estate Rd, Llangefni LL77 7JH); the University Archives, Bangor, the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW) and the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 3BU. Historic artistic representations of Quirt were studied at Oriel Ynys Môn, Llangefni. Aerial photographs were sourced from the Central Register of Aerial Photography for Wales, Cardiff.
3. Secondary sources relating to the development of monastic granges in Wales were consulted, in order to contextualize the development of Quirt.

The Level 3 record includes a basic analysis of the associated grounds and buildings that make up the farm complex, to provide context for interpretation and to inform a historical account of the site.

### 2.2.3 Drawn Records

The drawn records comprised annotated elevations and plans and were prepared by GAT using information sourced the existing digital plans and elevations for the farmhouse, as represented by Cyngor Ynys Môn Drawing No. SH14-A1-06 (Figures 07-11). All digital information, including that of the 1612 date stone, was presented using Adobe Illustrator software.

## 2.3 Watching Brief

(Reproduced from Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*)

The definition of an archaeological watching brief is 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 is divided into four categories according the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*:

- comprehensive (present during all ground disturbance)
- intensive (present during sensitive ground disturbance)
- intermittent (viewing the trenches after machining)
- partial (as and when seems appropriate).

An **intensive** watching brief was required by the GAPS design brief. The brief stated that the watching brief would be twofold:

- Monitoring renovation works completed by the site contractor, to record any evidence for structural phasing not previously apparent. This included:

1. Ground floor: reduction of the existing dining room floor level (300mm to 350mm ground reduction);
2. First floor: record of the bathroom once existing room is removed; and
3. Exterior: removal of external render to any associated groundworks.

In rooms where floor removal has already taken place, the exposed soil was subject to manual archaeological cleaning prior to any further construction work, to establish the presence/absence of archaeological deposits and allow any necessary recording of such deposits to take place. This included the following 6 rooms:

1. Kitchen floor
2. Store floor
3. Utility floor
4. Living Room 2
5. Hall
6. Lobby

The watching brief was completed between 4<sup>th</sup> October 2016 and 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2017.

## 2.4 Fieldwork Methodology

- All attendances for the Level 3 Building Record and watching brief were recorded using GAT pro-formas;
- Photographic images were taken using a *Nikon D5100* (4,928 × 3,264 16.2 effective megapixels) and a *Nikon D40* (3008 × 2000 6.1 effective megapixels) in RAW format; a total of 220 images were taken (archive ref.: G2483\_001 to G2483\_220 – cf. [Appendix III](#)). Images were archived in TIFF format in accordance with the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015 *Guidelines for digital archives*.;
- All subsurface remains were recorded photographically, with detailed notations and a measured survey.
- All archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered were manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent features.

## **3 RESULTS**

### **3.1 Introduction**

The results of the archaeological mitigation carried out at Quirt, including both the watching brief during ground reduction (300mm to 350mm in depth), demolition and render removal, and the Level 3 Building Record, are presented below in an integrated format. All information obtained related to the structure and phasing of the building, and as some rendering and ground reduction had taken place prior to the watching brief taking place, the work was carried out in an integrated manner so the results of both aspects of the work are presented together. Where used, context numbers referring to unique individual layers and deposits noted during the watching brief are given in rounded brackets. Windows are numbered as follows W, doors D and fireplaces F. These identification numbers are shown on Figures 07-10.

### **3.2 Building Phasing (Figures 07-10)**

The farmhouse at Quirt was shown to consist of a number of elements (Figures 07). At its core was the remains of the former monastic grange chapel of Gelliniog, the nave of which incorporated Hall 1, Living Room 2, with the disused chapel top the east being the former chancel of the Grange chapel. The grange chapel building was characterised by having thicker walls than the rest of the building, a surviving chamfered stone course at about 0.8m above ground level. A decorated door jamb of ashlar with a rounded moulding was also noted below floor level on the western side of door D07, which was of medieval date (Plates 27-29, 77). This indicated that this opening was an original chapel door entrance. The nave of the chapel walls had been truncated and rebuilt at some point at 1<sup>st</sup> floor level, and had been rebuilt in the late 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, the attic and roof areas were of 19<sup>th</sup> century to 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

A large chimney breast was inserted in the area of the former chancel arch of the chapel, giving heating to Living Room 2 and the Disused Chapel (Figure 07; Plate 41). This probably took place in the 17<sup>th</sup> century when the building changed from a

chapel to domestic use. The building at this point also had a first floor inserted, which remained *in situ* at the time of the site visit, although in a decayed condition.

An extension to the west, incorporating Living Room 1 and the Utility Room and the bedroom and bathroom at 1<sup>st</sup> floor level, appears to have been added in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, to which a bay window was added, giving excellent views across the Menai Strait to Caernarfon (Plate 75), in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century (Plate 03). Extensions to the rear of Quirt, incorporating the office, are also likely to have been added to the building at around this time, with the addition of the Dining Room at some time shortly after that, along with the kitchen to the west (Plate 05). Further small scale modifications were made to the building in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### 3.3 Historic Background

#### 3.3.1 Medieval Background

The monks of the Cistercian Aberconwy Abbey were granted Gelliniog and Rhuddgaer in the parish of Llangeinwen by Gruffydd ap Cynan ab Owain Gwynedd sometime between 1188 and 1199. This grant was repeated in Llywelyn ab Iorweth's charter of 1200 (Carr 1982, 271). The Grange Chapel and monastic farm were centred upon Quirt. Quirt, the centre of the Gelliniog Grange, is listed in the monastic accounts as being 'in the hands of the abbot', and to have included a significant amount of woodland on the grange (Hays 1963, 169-170). It was seven carucates in extent and enclosed the modern farmlands of Quirt, Gelliniog Wen, Ddu, Goch, Bach, those of Rhuddgaer, including a windmill, and a water mill at Tal-y-Bont (Gresham 1939, 141; Williams 1990, 36; Williams 2001, 178 Figure 74c.).

Granges were often the model farms of their day, and their nucleus comprised a refectory and Dorter, an oratory, a granary and other necessary farm buildings. There might also be a precinct wall and hospice, and the buildings would probably have been of a mixture of wood and stone, of which the chapel would have been of the latter (*ibid.*, 192). It is not known how much of this there was at Gelliniog, but the substantial two cell nature of the chapel remains suggests that this important Grange was well appointed. There is an enduring tradition of evidence for burials having been found at the site of Quirt, and the tenant in 1932 reported having uncovered some (RCAHMW, C24438; Williams 2001, 197).

The extent of the wider Gelliniog holdings included 'Rithkayre', 'Iquerly', 'Ymarle', 'Iperyn Eyere' and one unnamed holding, and were much more sub-divided than later became the case. These were let out to leasehold tenants, and brought in revenue of £34 17s 16d. Immediately before or just after the dissolution three holdings, 'Kay Mawre', 'Kay Vedell', and 'Kay Ikeven', were amalgamated and a single tenant paid £2 13s 4d. These lands would have been administered pre-reformation from the Abbott's court, which met at his holding of Quirt Grange itself (Hayes, 1963, 190; Lewis and Davies (eds.) 1953, 53; Williams 2001, 193). A note was produced in 1806 associated with a sale of the property of Quirt, stated that the grant of land to the Aberconwy

Abbey went up from Maene by the river Braint, as far as Aber, Pwll Dwyrn, from hence through the Middle of the water of Pwll Dwyrn, as far as Saringerd; from hence through a certain clawdd made of stones, (meaning a fence, and now a common way, ditched on each side) to a certain pond near Trev Arthen, from thence through the middle of that pond, as far as Clawdd yr Adwy, from thence through that Clawdd as far as the sea shore; from thence straight to the channel of the Maene, and so through the middle of the Maene as far as Aber Braint (Gwynedd Archives, X/Poole/3224).

In 1535 the profits of the abbot's court at Gelliniog were valued at £1 (*ibid.* 71). At the Dissolution of the Monasteries the land at Quirt was granted in the first instance to William Chaplin and John Selwood, who sold them to James Rogers, from whom Rhys ap Llewelyn bought the property for £45 (*Arch Camb.* 1846, 315).

The Cistercian grange chapel at Quirt, which was a two cell structure of nave and chancel, is of a more elaborate type than many of those identified in Wales, many of which were single cell structures (Williams 2004, 213-221). By the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century chapels had become common on Cistercian Grange farms in Wales, although most of these are recorded in the south and south east of the country, where some Grange Chapel remains survive at Llanfair Cilgoed, Estavarney and Rogerstone (Williams 2001, 196-203). St. Margaret's Chapel on Tintern Abbey's Trelech Grange, and the Grange Chapel at Monknash, still survive as a place of worship (Williams 2004, 220).

### 3.3.2 Post Medieval Background

The name Quirt, referring to the property, is first recorded in 1625, and the name in English means 'a short-handled riding whip with a braided leather lash', and it is possible that the name of the farm is connected with this (*Collins English Dictionary - Complete & Unabridged 10th Edition*, <http://www.dictionary.com/browse/quirt>, accessed March 14<sup>th</sup> 2017). It is more likely that Quirt is a corruption of *Cwrt* or *Cwirt*, the Welsh name for the farm. In this case it would be a use of an English word 'court' in Welsh. This would reflect the former use of the former monastic grange for the Abbott's Court, when administering the monastic lands on Anglesey.



There is a tradition that the chapel at Quirt remained in use into the 17<sup>th</sup> century, presumably as a chapel of ease to the parish church at Llangeinwen (Williams 1990, 36; Hays 1963, 18). This would probably have consisted of only the small eastern former chancel of the Grange Chapel, although further work is required in this area to fully understand the use of the building in post-reformation times. This eastern chapel retains a steeply pitched roof that may contain surviving medieval elements, although a first floor has been inserted, during the 17<sup>th</sup> century, when the substantial chimney breast was inserted.

A date stone of 1612 was identified over the former entrance to the house during the recent refurbishment works. It is quite possible that this was the time the chimney breast and first floor were inserted, fully domesticating the building. William Thomas Esq. of Quirt is listed as being High Sheriff of Anglesey in 1625, indicating that by this time the property had developed into a substantial gentrified residence, having been converted from the former monastic grange chapel.

The first reference to the property itself at Quirt in post medieval times is in a marriage settlement dated June 22 1655, when Rees Thomas, the son and heir of Thomas Williams of Quirt (son of the High Sherriff) married Anne Lloyd (Gwynedd Archives, XD2/4304). A further marriage settlement dated to November 20<sup>th</sup> 1679 was between Richard Evans of Cummonnog, Caernarfon and John Evans, his son and heir apparent (NLW; Wigfair 2018). This indicated that the said John Evans is intending to marry Susan Williams who lived at Quirt. Susan was the daughter and heiress of Rice Williams of Quirt, who had died in 1671, and has an elaborate monument to him at Llangeinwen church, on a shield beneath the arms of Llywarch. There is also a monument to Margaret (Wynne) of Quirt who died in 1728, and her husband Thomas who died in 1739, at the church (RCAHMW 1937, 92).

In 1742 Quirt can be seen to have been the property of Price Williams of Glanrafon in the Parish of Treflan in the County of Caernarfon, which he left to his wife under the terms of his will (NLW; Henry Rumsay Williams Papers 522). In 1751 Robert Thomas of Quirt and in 1753 Richard Evans paid 2s in Window Tax for the property. However all the 27 properties that paid the tax in those years paid the 2s, so the information is not very informative (Anglesey Archives; WQT/119/1-2). In 1765 the number of

windows to be taxed is given, and Quirt is assessed as having seven windows to be taxed (WQT/119/3). This is the most in the parish, and two other properties, Rhyddgaer and Chwarela are also assessed with seven windows and pay 3s in tax. All the remaining properties have two to six windows, giving an indication of the significance of Quirt in the parish at this time.

In 1753 the land tax paid for Quirt was 16s 4d, making it the second most valuable property within the parish after Rhyddgaer, which paid 18s 4d (Anglesey Archives, WQT/51/4). The extent of the demesne of Quirt at this time is shown on an estate map of the property of the Rev. Edward Hughes of 1792 (Figure 02). This relationship, with the two properties of Quirt and Rhyddgaer being the most important, continues throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> century, although the overall amount of tax paid increases. By 1794 however Quirt is paying more Land Tax than Rhyddgaer; £1 19s 6d as opposed to £1 19s 6d. It is not clear why this change should have taken place.

The property of Quirt had come into the hands of Hephzibah Howard of Conwy, the daughter of Robert Howard of Conwy in 1764 as part of a marriage settlement (NLW Henry Rumsey Williams Papers 522). In 1814 the property was leased by Mrs Hephzibah Williams to the Reverend Evan Lloyd for the lessor's life for £320 (NLW Wigfair 1759). However in 1822 the property was again leased out by Mrs Hephzibah Williams to Mr William Humphrey (NLW; Wigfair 1760).

Mrs S. Williams is noted to be the proprietor of Quirt in 1794, with Owen Jones the occupier. He and his family can be shown to have occupied the property back to 1765 (Anglesey Archives. WQT/51/7; WQT/119/3). In 1800 Quirt and Rhuddgaer are noted as having been 'redeemed of tax' and do not therefore appear in the immediate future land tax records (Anglesey Archives; WQT/51/18). In 1806 Quirt was sold by Joseph Williams of Glanrafon, Llanfairfechan to a Mr. Cooper for £2200, with the catalogue indicating that Joseph Williams was in some financial difficulty, although limited detail is given about the property itself (Gwynedd Archives, X/Poole/3222-3). It was stated at the time of this sale that the lordship of Gelleiniog had been granted by the crown to *an ancestor of Joseph Williams Esq: of Glanravon* (presumably Price Williams), *with the Capital Farm of Quirt, and all the immunities, faculties of impleading chattels, strays, goods, wrecks, frank pledges, and other demesne privileges, which the Abbot of*

*Conway formerly enjoyed, to him and his heirs for ever. Persons possessing lands by hereditary right, within this lordship, [were] bound to perform suit to the Lord of the Fee, at his court* (Gwynedd Archives, X/Poole/3224). This indicates that the holding was a valuable one. A catalogue for another sale of the property was produced for 2<sup>nd</sup> April 1818, only twelve years after the previous sale; the sale however did not in fact take place until 20 days later (Gwynedd Archives; XD2/14346). The Glynllifon copy of this sale catalogue however included a number of comments on the land at Quirt, suggesting that land swaps with Lord Newborough might be a possibility. It was sold again on the 22<sup>nd</sup> April 1818 for £8470 (Gwynedd Archives; XD2/14326) and a valuation and survey of the demesne lands was taken at this time, which indicated that farmhouse, buildings and yard covered 4 acres, 2 roods and 23 perches, and the demesne lands 192 acres 36 perches (Gwynedd Archives; X/Poole/4291). It was also stated that some of the fields were capable of great improvement through improved drainage, and that this could in some cases be achieved at 'a trifling expense' (*ibid.*). Lord Newborough of Glynllifon showed an interest in the sale, but was unable to purchase the property. However in 1847, when the property had come under the ownership of Mr. Humphreys, £3 19s 0d is paid in land tax, despite earlier claims that the tax had been redeemed (Anglesey Archives; WLTA/19/1). In 1910, when the property is stated to be occupied by Miss Owen, which has been crossed out and replaced by J. R. Williams (Miss Owen is still the owner at that time) it still pays the same land tax that was paid in 1847 (WLTA/19/2).

In 1833 the remains of the former chapel [*disused chapel* area] are described as being 'for many years used as a stable, and now converted into a dairy. Previously to its application to its present use, the figures of the apostles painted on the walls were remaining, and over the east window are still preserved allegorical figures of Time and Death' (Lewis 1833), suggesting figures of both pre and post reformation date. In 1847 Quirt was visited by a member of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, where evidence of a surviving medieval building was identified. 'Here in the farm-house of Quirt, is to be seen the eastern end of a small chapel, now built up into some rooms of the habitation, and difficult to be made out satisfactorily. The eastern window appears to have been of as late date as the 17<sup>th</sup> century, of pseudo-classical detail; but it may have replaced an earlier one. Indeed, there are no other indications of the building being ancient, than that the walls are strong and well-built, and that there was a

basement running round the building, with a drip course... Within this building, against the eastern wall, are the Tables of the Commandments, painted in Roman letters in English; and on the northern wall may faintly discerned the figure of St. Thomas (or St. John?) also painted on the plaster surface. On a stone is the following inscription: - 1686 W TM.' (Anon. 1847, 41). Much of what was described in 1847 is no longer visible, however the drip course running around the building was observed as part of the building recording work. A file of information and notes concerning the wall paintings formerly present at Quirt is held by the RCAHMS (Ref: C44360) dated to 1972. However the wall paintings have not been seen in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and no photographs or drawings are known to survive of them.

In 1878 W.H. Owen of Dundee wrote a letter complaining about the will of his Uncle who had lived and died at Quirt. He commented that 'his uncle made a great blunder all through his life and a worse one at the end of it' (Anglesey Archives, WDD/261). It would appear that the house went into a relative decline at this period, although it still remained one of considerable significance. A watercolour of the south frontage was painted in about 1900, which shows much evidence of remaining architectural decoration from the regency period, including a castellated porch over the south west entrance door, indicating that this was by then the main entrance to the property (Figure 05). The first edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1889 shows the property with a formal garden laid out to the south southeast of the house, with an orchard to the east, and a well-appointed farmyard with a central well to the north and northwest of the dwelling house (Figure 03).

In June 1906 the land at Quirt was assessed as having a rateable value of £143 10s, being 51 acres 6 roods and 29 perches in extent, with the farmhouse and outbuildings covering 3 acres 2 roods and 22 perches (Anglesey Archives, WP 45/11). In September 1908 a sale took place at Quirt at which a substantial number of antiques and other valuable items were sold off (Anglesey Archives, Sale catalogue 1899). These included 490 items including Jacobean oak chairs and Chippendale mahogany chairs. There were also grand carriages sold, in addition to a wide range of agricultural and domestic implements. The rooms and areas were described with their contents within them, including 'outside, horses carriages etc., household furniture, larder, back kitchen, pantry, passage, hall, bedroom, drawing room, linen etc., dining room, stairs,

bedroom 1, bedroom 2 and bedrooms'. These indicate that up until this point the house was a substantial one with considerable social pretensions. This status over a considerable period of time is further suggested by the elaborate funerary monuments to the families from Quirt at the parish church of Llangeinwen (RCAHMW 1937, 92).

In 1917 Mary Owen of Quirt died and she left Quirt, together with lands she had purchased from her brother John Owen to her niece Margaret Rogers, and then to the latter's two sons John Wynn Rogers and Geoffrey Swarbrick Rogers (Anglesey Archives; W/DD/1917).

Quirt farm was sold by Margaret Rogers (née Owen) to Anglesey County Council for use as small holdings on 15<sup>th</sup> May 1919. The sale map and schedule accompanying this sale refers to Field 724 (as shown on the 25 inch Ordnance Survey maps, located close to Quirt Lodge) as being called Ynys Abbot, indicating a place name connection with the former monastic grange (Figure 04). A photograph dating to around this date (Figure 06; Anglesey Archives W/DD/818) shows the south front of the farmhouse, showing the former bay window and tile clad western gable. Decorative fretwork bargeboards under the gable can also be seen, in a *cottage ornée* style. This work is suggestive of an early 19<sup>th</sup> century date, and it is likely that the western extension to Quirt is of this date. The presence of a small castellated porch was also noted over the entrance way, which is also shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> edition 25 inch County Series Ordnance Survey maps (Figures 03-04). The south facing elevation of the main building, which incorporated the nave of the former Grange Chapel, was rendered and painted white, while the roof and chimneys had already developed the character that they have today. A watercolour painting of the same view, albeit angled to show more of the former Grange Chapel chancel building (disused chapel) to the east (Figure 05), must be of a similar date as the house is shown in an identical form, and the state of the garden to the south can be shown to be similar.

In 1920 the 'old timbered roof', presumably in the old chancel area, was said to remain (Baynes 1920, 39). The building was visited by the Royal Commission on 29<sup>th</sup> February 1932, by Dr. (Later Sir) Cyril Fox, Harold Hughes and Professor Bosanquet, who were eminent antiquarian and architectural figures of the time. Quirt is described as a two-cell structure of nave and chancel by the *Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical*

*Monuments in Wales* in their inventory of 1937 (for which the 1932 field visit provided the information), with the nave and chancel walls surviving. The chancel is described as being '19ft by 14ft, and had a floor inserted probably in the C17th, and the lower part is used as a kitchen. The former chancel is described as having a 17<sup>th</sup> century floor inserted, and the chancel arch blocked with a large fireplace. The inspectors note from the visit stated that 'the chancel arch had been blocked and a fireplace inserted (the width of the chancel arch, c. 10ft [3.04m], was given by the tenant, who discovered the jambs while making alterations' (RCAHMW C42238). Traces of a blocked east window were noted, but the shape could not be determined (this has not been noted during the current project). Remnants of the late medieval roof were also noted as surviving in the chapel; the lower parts of the arch braced roof trusses were visible in the bedroom above the 17<sup>th</sup> century floor, closely spaced 2ft 2in [1.83m] apart, and were interpreted at that time as being probably 15<sup>th</sup> century (RCAHMW C42238; Smith 1975, 510-511). The wall plate and part of this timber are still visible today (Plate 64). A sketch made during the visit in 1932 shows the lower part of the truss, up to the tie beam, with an arch brace with two peg holes in joining the arch-brace to the principal rafter, and two peg holes joining the principal rafter to the tie-beam; the upper part of the truss was not visible (Figure 17). At the wall plate level the truss was supported by a vertical timber from the overhanging wall to the principal rafter.

Two date stones of 1686 and 1706, along with the initials TMW, were noted, the 1706 one in this upper room, and the 1686 one in the external gable wall, which is obscured now by the eastern range of farm buildings (RCAHMW 1937, 92). It was also stated that much of the structure was altered and obscured by later alterations, which is clearly the case. It was also reported in 1932 that 'the present tenant has found graves on the south side of the building' (RCAHMW, C42238).

The interpretation by the Royal Commission is considered by the author of this report to be fundamentally correct, having been confirmed by the archaeological evidence encountered during this project. An aerial photograph taken by the RAF in 1945 shows the former Grange Chapel clearly surrounded by the later extensions, additions and farmyard buildings (Figure 13). By 1972, when A.J. Parkinson from the Royal Commission visited the building, the 'chapel' end of the building had been recently

been repaired, and the roof trusses were no longer visible (*ibid.*), although it is possible that more evidence still survives beneath the roof panelling put in during those repairs.

### 3.4 Survey and Description (Figures 07-10)

*All directions given orientate the building liturgically (ie. based on the grange chapel chancel facing east). In fact the property is aligned slightly east northeast- west southwest, but for clarity the liturgical arrangement is used.*

#### 3.4.1 Building Exterior

Quirt Farm consisted of an 'L' shaped building; with a three bay main section containing a hall and a living room (Plates 01-02). To the east was an earlier structure with a steeper pitched roof (Plate 02). This is believed to have been the chancel of a chapel of the former grange of Aberconwy Abbey that was located on this site. It's now two storeys, with a first floor window that projects above roof level on the southern elevation. The main southern elevation consisted of two stories and an attic above (ground floor; two doors with two windows, first floor; three windows, attic; three smaller windows). The ground and first floor windows and three smaller attic windows were small double casement windows. The main block was roofed in graded slates, and the chapel had been roofed in regular slates in modern times. At the gable end, double brick chimney stack has regular squared masonry blocks, two courses below it, and these may have been the earlier stump of chimney. There are ceramic ridge tiles to both chapel and main block. To the west of the main block is a lateral wing with a bay window at the ground floor which been replaced with uPVC in the lateral wing (W11 - W12).

The modern render was removed from the main southern elevation, the western elevation, and the tall north-west services block (Plate 04) of the building in late February and March 2017 (Figure 10; Plate 78). This revealed evidence of the former west end of the grange chapel nave, in the form of a butt joint and large sandstone quoins (Plate 82). One of the quoins had evidence of being rubbed (Plate 83), suggestive of the sharpening of tool prior to the extension of the building westwards in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Moderate to large regular blocks of building stone were also noted in this area, which it is suggested formed the part of the former chapel south wall. Above D14, and below a blocked window at the eastern



end of the south elevation a plaque, 0.58m wide and 0.27m high, was noted (Figure 11, Plate 84-85). This was carved in false relief into a blue grey limestone, and was of an early 17<sup>th</sup> century type (Figure 11). It was part worn, but the below inscription could be read. The letters in square brackets are uncertain:

[T] M

[16] 12

This is likely to be a date stone, and possibly commemorates the insertion of the fireplace and conversion of the building into a dwelling. It appears to be in its original location, with a flat dripstone above it. It is also likely to have been above the front door of the property, suggesting that D14 was the main entrance to the property at that time, before being superseded by D17 when the house was extended in the late 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century. The large sandstone lintel above this doorway is also suggestive of a 17<sup>th</sup> century date (Plate 85). The entrance would then have faced the south side of the chimney breast, with a small lobby in front of it a style of house known as a 'baffle entry', with the hall to the west and kitchen to the east (in the disused chapel). This was a quite common house layout in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century in northwest Wales (Smith 1975).

A blocked former window was noted above the plaque and 1.23m east of W16 (Figure 10; Plate 86). It was 1.4m high and 0.93m wide, and 1.09m west of the eastern gable return. It had regular sub-rectangular blocks acting as voussoirs. The window is 0.18m lower than W16 to the west, and the voussoirs were similar in character to those noted to the west on W14 to W16, although less massive. The presence of the window would have made the façade look more symmetrical, and the fact that there is no opening east of W21 at the attic level suggests that it was blocked up before the attic windows were inserted. All first floor windows on the south side had stone voussoirs and lintels, as did D14. The ground floor W09 and W10 had slate and concrete ones, suggesting that they had been modified in more recent times.

At the western end, there is an identical chimney on the western gable end to the eastern end of the main block. Lead flashings are present, above the bay window roof. The main block and lateral wing gable were rendered in grey pebbledash, the former chapel to the east was also covered in a somewhat decaying pebbledash which exposes some of the sandstone masonry and voussoirs above the ground floor window which maybe medieval in date. To the east of the chapel was a farmhouse range that may formerly have been domestic. It was built of irregular masonry blocks and was not rendered, with a graded slate roof and off-centre chimney. The west gable of the building is rendered, with no openings, with the kitchen and storeroom extension to the west of it.

The north side of the building was mostly not rendered. The former chapel had two ground floor horned sash windows on one first floor window projecting above the roof line. The ground floor windows had been inserted with slate lintels, so were probably 19<sup>th</sup> century in date, but the return of the wall with the former nave had good surviving medieval quoins (Plate 79). A mono-pitched extension had been attached to the chapel to the north. The main block has two gabled projections northwards from the main east-west block (Plate 81). These contained the former dining room and office. The north eastern gable projection was noted to have some regular masonry blocks, up to 0.55m by 0.4m, which may have been reused sandstone blocks from former abbey grange buildings (Plate 06). The dining room has a squared bay window (W05) with horned sashes, above which was a small metal plaque under the eaves, 0.25m by 0.17m. Metal ties which formerly would have held back sashes were also noted (Plate 05). The roof in this area had overhanging eastern eaves a projecting northward gable and one small off centred widow (W06) to the west and two single light sashes to the east (W07 – W08). At the junction of the chapel, surviving in the north-east corner, worked masonry quoins blocks were visible which would appear to have been part of the former chapel, suggesting that the main block contained elements of the former nave building (Plates 07-08). The remainder of this part of the building has been altered significantly in recent times. Slate lintels to the north of the building also suggest 19<sup>th</sup> century work. After the removal of render around W20 at the western end of the main building in the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century extension area, the window was noted to have been formerly larger, and it was part blocked. A blocked doorway was noted in the west facing wall of the

south west projecting gable wall, with a wooden lintel (Plate 80). This area was not fully accessible to be examined closely (Plate 81). Large blocks of schist were noted in the west end of the north wall of the building, indicating that this too was of large stone block construction.

All off the exterior guttering were modern, and windows generally had slate lintels, suggesting significant 19<sup>th</sup> century amendments of significant elements to the building.

### *3.4.2 Interior*

The internal building recording was carried out at an intermediate stage in the internal clearing and stripping out of the building in advance of renovation work. Therefore the descriptions are not entirely consistent between the rooms, but reflect what was actually present at the time the recording work was carried out, and subsequent removal of internal fittings and structure within the building.

## **Ground Floor (Figure 07)**

### **Kitchen**

Length: 3.95m

Width: 3.34m

Height: 4.07m (to apex of roof) / 2.99m (to eaves level)

The kitchen was part of a rubble built western extension to the main block which has a gable end to the west and was single storey, and was built on loose rubble foundations. The west wall remained rendered and had concrete box shelving 1.22m high and cover the full width of the room, with a slate shelf in two of the boxes. The north wall was partially of brick, the south wall of un-coursed rubble stone and the east and west walls remain un-rendered over rubble. Doors were located in the east wall leading into living room up to concrete steps and to the north into store room. The south wall had brickwork 0.67m wide adjacent to the door into the living room, and also on the wall west of the door opening (D03) and east of the sash window (W02) (Plate 12). This suggested that the store room was a later addition to the

building to the kitchen. The roof was simple one of modern machine cut common rafters with tie-beams and alternate rafters, resting on wooden wall plate. The foundations were of loose fieldstone rubble, extending over 0.2m from the wall on the eastern side, with some brickwork on the northern side (Plates 11, 13).

#### Ground Reduction

The kitchen had a stone and compacted clay former floor at a depth of 0.26m below the former ground level. This was overlain by a compacted mid orangey brown earth deposit, with small to medium rounded and sub angular stone, including slate fragments. The stratigraphy could be observed in the west wall below the store cupboards with slate shelves. This floor, at a height of 17.95mOD, was probably a former yard surface to the west of Quirt before this extension to the building was added to it.

#### **Store Room**

Length: 1.47m

Width: 1.54m

Height: 2.81m

The storeroom consisted of a brick built northern extension to the kitchen (Plate 14). It had a window (W03) in north side which was 1.02m high, but had a 0.5m depth, below this was a bricked up former window. On the south side there was shelving 0.4m thick. Part of the rendering was still in place on the south side and the room had a mono-pitched roof with very simple modern sawn rafters. A lime mortar was used with gritty inclusions for bonding. The adjacent passage formed part of the roof structure of the store room.

#### Ground Reduction

The compacted earth floor noted at a depth of 0.3m below the former ground floor level, with small to medium stone inclusions, was probably an extension of the same floor noted in the kitchen. The brick storeroom had rubble tone foundations.

## **Utility Room**

Length: 4.98m

Width: 2.73m

Height: 3.47m

The utility room was a brick built structure on the north side of the building, still rendered on the south and east walls above dado level at the time of recording (Plates 15-18). The rubble stone foundation extended 0.16m north of the room. At the east end a 1.55m long and 0.17m wide dividing wall supported the stairwell and was constructed of brick. W04 was located on the northern side of the building, revealing a rubble stone construction. Plaster work survived above the depth of the dado along southern wall. Along the southwest corner wall (1.25m wide across the angle) was bricked-up fireplace F2, which was 1.1m high and 0.76m wide. The roof was of closely spaced joists, with floor boards above.

## Ground Reduction

Compacted dark orangey brown sandy silt with clay was noted 0.25m below the former ground floor surface. This was not a former ground surface as it was too rough and contained rubble stone, of which the room's foundations were made.

## **Store**

Length: 2.41m

Width: 1.1m

Height: 3.51m

A storage area situated under the stairs, with the main supporting wall 1.1m east of the brick stairwell support. The east wall of the room had chamfered blocks at 0.4m above the former floor level, and 1m above the reduced ground surface (Plate 19). This was of part of the external ashlar masonry of the former west end of the Grange Chapel at its lower level, being somewhat modified above. The course of masonry which was tooled and appeared to have chamfered edge, had blocks of up to 0.4m to 0.3m (Plate 21). The west side of the store area was rendered brickwork and the

sloping underside to the stair risers and treads were located above laths for plaster to be nailed to beams (Plate 20).

### **Dining Room**

Length: 5.60m (with bay window) / 4.52m (excluding bay window)

Width: 4.26m

Height: 2.99m (to eaves) / 4.79m (to apex)

The dining room was in the northern gable extension to the house, of a single storey with a north facing gable and roof above. The south wall of the room was the north wall to the former grange chapel, pierced by two doorways D05 from the store/utility room and D07 from the hall (Plate 23). Both had panelled doors with surviving brass door furniture, D05 being flush with the wall with a moulded frame (Plate 24). D07 was set back and flush with the wall. The floor joists and boards had been removed prior to the building recording.

The south wall was 0.9m thick, and a two stone thickness of the former nave wall chamfered course was visible in southeast corner of the room 0.56m above the current ground surface. Brickwork frames the door opening at the southeast side; between the doors the wall remained plastered with a surviving dado rail. The west wall had clear phasing with butt joint in masonry 2.35m north of the south wall (Plate 26). A blocked former opening was identified 0.85m wide by 2.02m high with a wooden lintel adjacent to door D05, and the upper courses were of brickwork. North of the butt joint, the wall was of uncoursed rubble masonry.

The north wall incorporated a bay window (W05), which covered the full width of the central bay 1.90m wide and 0.5m on the return (Plate 22). It was set on a masonry plinth 0.75m high, which butted the north wall of the room, which was 0.6m wide at the bay and returned 0.9m at the corner of east side and 1.3m on the west. The window had large central horned sash window with two smaller side ones and two small ones on the returns to the side. All render had been removed from this wall. The east wall consisted of a brick section 2.45m long, with a blocked fireplace F03, which was blocked in two phases (Plate 25). South of the brick section was rubble stone walling visible to dado level 0.9m. The dado rail survived, and the wall was still

rendered above this point. The wall butted the former grange chapel wall at its southern end.

### Ground Reduction

Upon reduction of dining room floor (Plate 76), within the entryway of D07 from the dining room into hall 1 a moulded ashlar block 1.3m west of the south-east corner of the room was uncovered (measuring 0.25m x 0.18m with a visible height of 0.3m) (Plates 27-29, 77). The western side of the stone was obscured by mortar, as a result of which the length was could not be determined. It appeared to be limestone with a thin layer of lime mortar, which may be original and survived on its upper surface. It was situated 0.15m below the skirting board of the former dining room, offset eastward by about 0.06m. The reduced floor level in the dining room did not appear to have reached the original medieval ground surface, at the base of the stone, and any below was not revealed.

At 1.7m west of the doorway reveal was the north-west corner of the former chapel building, below the east corner of D05. The return at this point reveal no new information in the 0.35m ground reduction dig as much later alterations had taken place, indicated by the presence of bricks in the wall on the D05/D06 wall returns at a higher level where the plaster work have been removed. There was no trace of a former north-west corner buttress, to match the observation on the southwest corner. The reduced floor level around the rest of the room revealed little information.

### **Hall 1**

Length: 5.32m

Width: 3.12m

Height: 2.17m

The hall remained with its floor boards and sawn joists, of probable early 19<sup>th</sup> century date, and was plastered throughout until early 2017 (Plate 31). The joists were sawmill cut and possibly of Baltic timber. All doorways retained their frames and

panelled doors, with the exception of D16, where the door was missing. D06 has a *Bakelite* knob, otherwise brass knobs survived (Plate 32). D08 has frosted glass replacement panels. The northern, southern and western walls of the room contained elements of the former nave of the Grange Chapel, evidence for which was visible south side and a small patch of the northwest corner of the room. A plastered beam was present on the west side of the room, 0.2m in diameter, at roof level. This was supported to the south end, 1.7m from S wall, by an ogee wooden bracket, lying directly above an alcove which lead to the main staircase and Living Room 1 (Plate 34-35). Here a butt joint was noted within the wall suggested the former presence of a western corner buttress on the former grange chapel, although this remains a tentative interpretation (Plate 35). Directly below the hall, lay a cellar with stone shelving along the eastern part, likely to have been the former nave crypt (Plate 30).

The render on the east facing wall elevation, with its two lateral door openings, was removed in early 2017. This elevation was 5.4m wide and 2.15m high. The render removal revealed the presence of two phases of fireplaces, each one with a slate lintel. The larger one was 1.31m by 0.42m, and the smaller one fitted within it and was 0.72m wide. A wooden lintel was noted in the upper rubble adjacent to the south west opening, 0.28m from roof level. Above this was rubble stone, including a possible carved stone 0.29m by 0.19m, although this is a very tentative interpretation (Plate 88). There was some early 19<sup>th</sup> century brickwork forming the edges to the openings (Plate 87), and much rebuilding was noted, including the re-use of timbers, some of which showed former mortice holes. On the south facing elevation of the room a butt joint in the masonry was noted, with a chamfered vertical edge on ashlar masonry, in the north-west corner 0.48m east of the corner, and extending to a height of 0.85m (Plate 89). The chamfered edge was 0.45m west of doorway D07. This appears to have formed part of the Grange Chapel masonry, although its function was hard to interpret.

### **Living Room 1**

Length: 4.65m

Width: 5.51m

Height: 3.03m



The room had its floor boards and plaster ceiling present and was plastered on the northern and part of the eastern walls. The moulded door frame and four panelled door (D18) survived, 2.2m tall and 1.2m wide (Plate 36, 40). D19 was a modern hollow door, surrounded by modern brick work, breeze blocks and a wooden lintel, and therefore clearly of mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century date. Adjacent to this on the west wall was old masonry to the south, 0.7m wide that returns for 0.5m where it met the bay window brickwork of W11. This was mirrored on the east side of the bay window, and may reflect pre-18<sup>th</sup> century masonry (Plate 39). West of the door, protruding 0.3m was a fireplace (F01) which was 0.36m north of D19, which was 0.65m deep and 1m wide (Plate 37). It had masonry blocks 0.35m wide on its northern side. North of this was 18<sup>th</sup> century brickwork. The interior of F01 was soot blackened, and had in recent times been blocked with cement around the pipe. The lintel was a single block of stone 1.35m long and 0.25m wide.

In the south wall was a 3.9m wide opening for the bay window, which was clearly a later insertion (Plate 38). Two brick pillars and three angled wall, 0.4m high supported a replacement uPVC bay window with two opening 2.2m high. The two side brick piers were of bricks 0.07m wide and 0.23m long, suggesting an early 19<sup>th</sup> century date, and supported two massive lintel beams, which were necessary as they supported a load bearing external wall. The piers themselves were 0.7m wide and 0.6m deep. They abutted an angled return in the adjacent ashlar masonry on both sides of the window, suggesting that a former grand entrance was located in this area, which would have been 3.9m wide. The south wall of the room was of brickwork and the picture rail still survived here and also above the fireplace (F01) on the western wall which was still in place. A 1930s pre-fabricated mantel piece had been removed from the grate, but was still present *ex situ* in the room. The east wall west of the stairwell with D18 with it was built of 19<sup>th</sup> century brickwork and was 2.8m wide.

## **Hall 2**

Length: 2.19m

Width: 2.41m

Height: 3.86m

The south wall of Hall 2 was the former wall of the Grange Chapel. No chamfered course could be seen along this section of the wall, but an angled reveal can be seen leading to D08, which had clearly been cut through the former chapel wall (Figure 07). The butt joint of the chapel wall to the western rubble wall of the hall was seen at the point of the angle. The back stairs, with a turned newel post breached the wall to the east in Hall 2. The western wall was of uncoursed rubble masonry and was still plastered above dado level. On the northern side there was a 0.34m wide return, covered in plaster laths before opening D09. There was a moulded door frame, but the door was absent. East of this was mixed brick and stone walling, representing modifications carried out in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Above dado level the hallway was plastered and no architectural detail was visible.

### **Lobby**

Length: 2.86m

Width: 1.09m

Height: 2.77m

The lobby was entered from D09 from Hall 2 and D10 from the external rear door. D09 was a moulded door frame 0.77m x 2.26m high, and the exterior door (D10) was a modern fronted glass and panelled door. The walls were of un-coursed rubble. On the west side of lobby was a butt joint 0.25m north of D09, indicating that the wall northwards from this point was a later addition. On the eastern wall was a built-in cupboard (C01) 1.03m x 1.16m with two panelled doors, of probable 19<sup>th</sup> century date. The two shelved, cupboard was set back 0.43m into the wall. The back door D10 has substantial wooden lintel 0.35m wide above it, and some cement mortar was present over the large rubble-stone blocks that made up the eastern wall of lobby.

### **Lobby and Hall Ground Reduction**

The floor level had been reduced by 0.4m in this room onto compacted clay and silt. A very compact dark yellowish brown silty clay, with small to medium rounded and

sub angular stone inclusions was noted. It was fairly level and compacted so was possibly a former ground surface prior to the building of the extension in this area.

## **Office**

Length: 3.19

Width: 5.05m

Height: 2.67m (to eaves) / 5.03m (to apex)

The south wall of the office room was the former north external wall of the Grange Chapel nave. It was floored by an apparent huge slate slab, with no evidence of joins between slabs. The floor not reduced in this room, and the slate was thought to be of late 18<sup>th</sup> century or 19<sup>th</sup> century in date, however its character is hard to explain. Between D12 and Edwardian cupboard (C02), a 1.75 length of chamfered masonry blocks was noted to the southwest, at a height of 0.65m above ground level. This is thought to be medieval work (Plate 47). A short length (0.04m) of this was noted southwest of a cupboard (C02) with a rounded niche above (1.95m x 1m) (Plate 46). Above dado level (0.8m) the wall remained plastered so no further information obtained. D12 was deeply set 1m back against the south side of the wall enabling the width of the medieval chapel wall to be measured (1.72m). The east wall of the office was of rubble build with two windows, W07 and W08, both of which were 0.8m from ground level. W07 was 0.95m wide and W08 was 1.1m wide, and both were 1.1m high. Both windows were single-light sashes, though the presence of a wooden lintel above W08, suggested that W07 may have been a later insertion.

The north wall had a central chimney breast, above 2.5m the breast reduces in size and was rendered and was in the former roof space (Plate 45). West of the chimney breast there was 14.56m of rubble-stone walling. W06 was a light single sashed window 0.6m above the ground which had brick surrounds and wooden lintel, suggesting that it was a later insertion. The west wall was of rubble stone, with brick-blocked opening with a wooden lintel (1.24m x 1x1m). It was 0.63m above ground level and 0.9m south of the north wall. Its infilling was of relatively modern bricks with frogs, the lintel was 0.2m thick and 1.62m long. This lay directly behind

cupboard C01 in the lobby, and given its appearance, it was probably once a window, but was later converted into a cupboard (C01). The room was open to the roof when the recording was carried out, the ceiling having been removed without observation. In the roof space there was a central west-east 'A' frames with two plinths and 14 common rafters leading to the north gable (Plate 48).

## **Living Room 2**

Length: 5.41m

Width: 4.43m

Height: 2.60m

The north and south walls of this room formed part of the former Grange Chapel nave walls and are built of blocks of large un-worked masonry irregularly coursed (Plate 41). The north wall has a straight return 0.9m from the western wall and 1.3m from the ground. This may be an original opening in the chapel north wall, as the return was straight and well defined on the western side. The eastern side is 0.93m east of this point and seems a less well defined return, and may be later in date. The former opening, infilled for 0.5m above the base of opening, may be former window in the Grange chapel north wall. Patches of render cover the stones in this wall, and of various phases and colours. The east wall of the room was complex. A large fireplace with one large mortice and five drilled holes, tiled surround and a reused timber lintel has been partially infilled with rubble and a brick surrounded small fireplace inserted. To the south, around moulded door surround D15, with four-panelled door was brickwork. This is where the chancel arch in the former chapel would have been. It appears that when the building took on a domestic use a substantial chimney breast was inserted with entrances both into this room and the former chancel, now known as the 'disused chapel'. This probably happened in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, possibly at the time of the 1612 date in the date-stone above the former entrance D14. The whole chimney breast is 2.5m wide.

The south wall has two 12 pane horned-sash windows inserted into the wall of large rubble masonry 0.58m thick (Plate 42). They were 0.9m above the ground (W09 and W10). The windows reveal W10 showed evidence of the masonry having being cut

through, and they both had inserted timber lintels. They were 0.90m wide and 14.65m tall, and their morphology suggests that they were 19<sup>th</sup> century in date. The west wall, with door opening D16 to the northwest is a lath and plaster stud internal wall, which was plastered. D16 had a moulded door frame but the door is missing. The moulded skirting was still in place. Running north-south across the middle of ceiling was a beam 0.3m wide with a visible depth of 0.1m. This had chamfered stops at the northern end, appearing to have been inserted perhaps during the 17<sup>th</sup> century when a first floor was inserted into the chapel nave building (Plate 42). The plaster ceiling was still in place so no further detail was noted, however this has since been renewed, with the former rotten floor woodwork being removed, some of which may have been 18<sup>th</sup> century in date, the main north-south beam however remains *in situ*.

### Ground Reduction

The ground was reduced to a depth of 0.33m below the former ground surface. The resultant level was of a mixed character. The greater part of the floor surface was a compacted mid orangey brown silty sand and clay with small-medium stone inclusions (101). To the north-west there was a patch of loose dark greyish brown silty sand with small to large (0.3m by 0.2m) angular stones and gravel (103). To the north and east there was a mid-orangey brown silty sand and clay with small-medium angular stone inclusions (104). This is not surprising since the area was under the floor of the medieval chapel and the 17<sup>th</sup> century house. Context (101) was fairly compact and may be a former floor surface, whereas (103) and (104) seem to represent archaeological activity in the form of backfilled excavation. The mixed nature of these deposits suggests significant activity and disturbance over time in this area; however the purpose of this activity was not clear, but it did not seem to suggest the presence of former burials, more likely associated with drainage and services from the 17<sup>th</sup> through to the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The foundations of the walls, some of which were probably medieval, were of local loose field stone rubble.

### **First Floor (Figure 08)**

## **Landing**

Length: 2.15m

Width: 2.24m

Height: 2.54 (upper step) / 2.74 (lower step)

The 'L' shaped landing was on two levels (Plate 54). A single step led from the staircase leading to the small passageway into bedroom 1, headed south. The north wall had been stripped of its plasterwork, revealing rubble masonry, a long lintel over W18 covering the full width of the landing, along with wooden battens to attach former panelling. W18 was a 12 pane horned sash window, likely to be 19<sup>th</sup> century date. It was 1.5m by 0.87m and 0.8m above the ground level. West of this there was a 0.35m deep return with a panelled door leading to a modern extension beyond this to the north. Southward facing foyer to Bedroom 1 remained fully plastered, with moulded skirting boards 0.19m high.

## **Corridor**

Length: 3.88m

Width: 0.95m

Height: 2.18m

The corridor connected to Bedroom 2, 3 and 4 and rose by 4 steps to the west towards the landing (Plate 55). The north wall was rubble built with much evidence for patched repairs, but 0.7m thick. A double timber lintel lay over W17, 1.8m x 0.2m x 0.15m. This window appeared to have been converted into storage space within the Dining room roof space, but was in disuse at the time of recording. The south side consisted of internal stud partition walling, with a six-panelled door leading into Bedroom 2 and 4, and a planked door leading into Bedroom 3.

## **Bedroom 1**

Length: 4.97m

Width: 4.75m

Height: 2.49m

The bedroom was rectangular with an arched alcove 2.28m by 1.31m at the east end of the room, which has a low arch recess 0.17m thick, above it (Plate 50). The plaster had been removed on the west wall and on the east wall around W12, W13 and F06 (Plate 51). The walls were of rubble construction, the chimney breast was 1.53m wide, and 1.6m from the southern wall, with a return to the wall 0.19m deep (Plate 49). The mantelpiece was of painted slate, with ornamental brackets on either side of the mantel shelf. There was a decorated 19<sup>th</sup> century cast iron grate within the fireplace. The windows on the south side of the building were set within window reveals 0.45m deep, 0.2m above the boarded floor surface, which also appeared to be of 19<sup>th</sup> century date. The lintels were of re-used timbers, two above each window (approx. 1.8m x 0.2m x 0.2m). Two of these timbers have drilled holes with pegs in two cases still retained within them, but sawn off. This strongly suggests reuse of the timbers. The right of the property owners to collect wreck from the foreshore within the manor of Quirt might have provided a considerable source of such material in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (Gwynedd Archives, X/Poole/3224). Some render survived over the stonework. To the north and east, the walls retained their plaster, including the arched recess. Moulded skirting 0.21m high survives in places along with a four panelled door; moulded frames and brass firings of 19<sup>th</sup> century date were still *in situ*.

### **Bathroom**

Length: 3.81m

Width: 2.03m

Height: 2.54m

The room had its plaster stripped from the northern and western walls which consisted of random rubble stone construction. The south and east walls remained plastered, along with the ceiling. W20 was a 12 light sash window, without horns, which retained its surround and was shuttered (Plates 52-53). It was 1.24m tall and 0.95m wide and 0.75m above the floor surface. The window surrounds were single panelled, and the original four panelled door (D20) with brass fittings was in place. The style and lack of horns on W20 suggested that the sash is earlier than some in the house, perhaps late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century in date.

### **Bedroom 2**

Length: 4.4m

Width: 2.9m

Height: 2.1m

This room was a small rectangular bedroom, with a former small store area to the northeast taking a small square area of the room. The south wall had its plaster removed, revealing rubble stone masonry (Plate 56). A small blocked opening was seen in the southwest corner; with a butt joint 0.6m from the west wall. The base of the blocked opening was 1.24m above ground level, and rose beyond roof level. It was 0.6m wide by 0.9m high, and possibly represents an opening in the former Grange Chapel south wall. The main window opening (W14) was 0.63m above the floor, 0.48m from the east wall. It was 1.1m wide and reached to almost the full height of the room. The lintel consisted of three rotten and worm infested timbers. The largest was 0.2m wide and the narrow central one was 0.1m wide. The opening for the window had a slightly splayed embrasure, and the mortar in the wall was of dark orangey brown sandy lime matrix.

The east wall was fully plastered so it is not easy to characterise the masonry, but contained a central fireplace, 1.1m tall and 1m wide. This was filled with an ornamental grate of brick and cast iron with floral cast decoration on the edge of the pier covers (Plate 57). A slate hearth stone 1.02m x 0.51m was located in front of the fireplace. The fireplace was typical of early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century date. The north wall contained the door (D24) opening at its northwest end, which had a moulded frame and six panelled door with surviving brass fittings (Plate 58). A similar loose unpainted door was present in the same room. The small partition to the northwest was of stud lath and plaster construction (Plate 56), as is the east wall which is a partitioned wall with Bedroom 3. Fragments of moulded skirting board, 0.17m high, survived on the west wall. A panelled door led (D25) into the former store under stairs.

### **Bedroom 3**

Length: 2.08m

Width: 1.9m

Height: 2.2m



A small south facing bedroom, roughly square with a planked door (D26), 0.75m wide and 1.83m tall in the northwest corner of it. The central window, 0.4m from east wall and 0.45m from west wall, was 1.45m tall and 1.1m wide, and was 0.7m above ground level. The window was of twelve pane horned sash type (19<sup>th</sup> century), and the sill survived (Plate 60). Apart from the window embrasure the room remained plastered and little information can be detained. The moulded skirting board was 0.13m high. Original brass door knobs survived, along with other door furniture. The floor boards were of a broad oak over wide joists, and may be 18<sup>th</sup> century or even 17<sup>th</sup> century in date (Plate 59). These were subsequently removed as part of the programme of refurbishment.

#### **Bedroom 4**

Length: 5.46m

Width: 4.25m (widest) 2.16m (narrowest)

Height: 2.24m

An 'L' shaped room with a southern projection to the east leading through D28, into the upper floor of the former chancel of the chapel. This doorway was in the northeast of the room south of the massive chimney breast, which was probably 17<sup>th</sup> century in date. The chimney contained a blocked opening containing a small fireplace (F09) 1.3m tall by 1.1m wide and blocked with bricks (Plate 61). To the north of this was a three panelled cupboard 0.23m west of the former mantelpiece (C03), 0.22m from the ground it was 1.29m tall and 0.75m wide. It was 0.6m deep with two shelves within it and appeared to be early 19<sup>th</sup> century in date, with an original small brass door knob. It appeared, along with the fireplace, to be set within a much larger former chimney opening, although the plaster remained in place so it was not possible to measure its size. The chimney breast was 2.35m wide at this level, leaving 0.85m of wall to the north of it set back from the chimney breast.

South of the chimney breast, the wall returned at a slight angle eastwards over a distance of 2.53m before it met the wall of the 'disused chapel' at the former junction of the nave and chancel of the chapel. A beam 0.26m thick, 1.87m long and 0.3m

wide extended from the front of the chimney breast to the south wall of the building. Above the west wall of the room was a beam 0.3m thick, its width not being ascertainable due to covering plasterwork, running north-south along the full length of the core of the building. It was keyed into the wall at the south end, but obscured by plasterwork at the north. It was slightly angled to the wall so it protrudes 0.25m at the south end, becoming obscured by plaster 0.51m from the north end. It was possibly a 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century insertion to create 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> floor rooms. At 2.33m north of the south wall along the western stud partition wall was door D27 (Plate 60). The door was 2.37m tall and 1.07m wide, six panelled with a moulded frame and retained its original brass door furniture. A probable modern replacement skirting 0.27m high survived against the west wall which also retained its plasterwork. The north wall was 2.45m wide. The window in the south wall (W16) had the same characteristics as W15 (described in bedroom 3) and was 0.78m above floor level. The window lintels were 0.22m wide and 0.2m wide, and both were 0.09m thick. The inner one had two circular holes 0.03m in diameter, suggesting that it has been constructed of a re-used timber.

The window reveal has been stripped of plaster revealing rubble masonry, but no architectural detail could be observed. The sill was still *in situ*. Most of the room was plastered, so the observance of architectural details remained limited. The floor boards were of a broad oak over wide joists, and may be 18<sup>th</sup> century or even late 17<sup>th</sup> century in date (Plate 60). The latter were later removed as part of the refurbishment works.

### **Attic 1 (Figure 10)**

#### **Lobby**

Length: 5.64m

Width: 2.09m

Height: 1.91m (max) / 0.95 (min)

The lobby was a small rectangular room which led into Room A and B. An existing bannister of probable Edwardian date suggested that stairs once lead into the lobby (Plate 66). At the northern end of the entrance, modern plaster boards had been

inserted by the current occupiers as a draft excluder (R. O. Davies, *pers. comm.*). An 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century wooden 4 sash window (W22) was still in use (Plate 65). W22 has a height of 0.65m x 0.93m set in a depth of 0.61m. The appearance of the ceiling plasterwork appears to date it to the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Plate 66). The lobby's ceiling was arched, following the shape of the roof beams. The area above lobby ceiling could be accessed via Room A. The late 17<sup>th</sup> to mid-18<sup>th</sup> century oak floorboards were in place, of which each individual plank (5.64m x 0.24m, 0.045m thick) covered the entire breadth of the building on a north to south axis. The planks that ran below Rooms A and B were probably a later 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century feature, though they were truncated by the later staircase addition to the lobby area (measuring a length up to 3.85m). The floorboards were damaged by woodworm and dry rot (Plate 66), and removed as part of the refurbishment works.

### **Room B**

Length: 4.2m

Width: 2.22m

Height: 2.01m

A small rectangular room, likely to have once been a farm-hands or servants bedroom, with an exposed roof truss beam a south end (Plate 67). Window W21, was the same as W22, baring height of 0.71m x 0.86m set in a depth of 0.60m. Modern graffiti, dating back to 1981 could be found around the western edge of window. In the northern corner of Room B, the large 17<sup>th</sup> century chimney breast was visible, with evidence of stepping in the southern chimney corner. The possibly 17<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> floorboards ran continuously under the portioned wall into Room A (Plate 67). Room B was accessed via early 19<sup>th</sup> century wooden latch door D29 (1.67m x 0.63m), a built in wooden coat hanger was still present against the north wall by D29.

### **Room A**

Length: 3.37m

Width: 2.74m

Height: 3.43m

A small room containing disused Edwardian bedroom furniture; wardrobe, dismantled, sprung iron bed with wooden head foot rest, mirrored dressing table, small wooden chair with green upholstery and sub-rectangular wall mirror (Plate 68). The area opened up to a roof space storage areas above Attic 1 Lobby and Room B, alongside roof space over Attic 2. A key feature was the exposed plaster and lattice portioning walls on the west side and at the south end), with the lime plaster work appearing to be late 18<sup>th</sup> – early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Roof beams and tie-beams were relatively modern. The upper portion of the 17<sup>th</sup> century chimney breast was present here, with the exposed roof beams allowing its shape to be seen (Plate 69). Underneath the exposed plaster work of the chimney breast, red-sandstone rubble stone was used for its construction (this was similar material used for blocked up door way of cellar, below Hall 1/Dining Room). The room was accessed via D28 (1.67m x 0.54m) and had 1830s door furniture. At the foot of the door there was an unusual small circular opening (diameter of 0.12m) with a rotating flap.

## **Attic 2 (Figure 10)**

### **Room C**

Length: 3.08m

Width: 3.08m (max) / 1.97m (min)

Height: 3.43m

The largest of the attic rooms, which was likely to have formerly been a bedroom, was formerly accessed by a small set of stairs which have been removed in advance of the building recording. An 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century tie-beam was visible at east end of the room (Plate 70). Blue chequered 1960s or 70s wall paper decorated the walls of this L-shaped room, with textured wall paper on the ceiling W23 bearing the same resemblance as those in Attic 1's Lobby and Room B (height of 0.68m, width 0.87m and set in at a depth of 0.58m). W24 at northern end of the room (height of 0.64m, width 0.92 set at a depth of 0.44m), appeared to be late 19<sup>th</sup> century in, though partially blocked by partitioned wall separating this space to stairwell and lobby. In the north-west corner (below W24), a "box" has been inserted with wooden panels, possibly to give height to the corridor below or to exclude draft (Plate 71). Modern

floor boards were still intact, and the room was accessed by wooden panelled door D30 from a small lobby connecting from the former staircase.

### **Attic 3**

#### **Roof space**

Length: *unable to obtain*

Width: *unable to obtain*

Height: *unable to obtain*

Attic space 3 was accessed via small entrance directly above D21 from the first floor lobby. This area was entirely roof space though the 18<sup>th</sup> century end of the building was visible at the east end of the room. The roof beams were of the same character as those noted in Attic 1, Room A. It was not possible to fully record this space due to unsafe conditions and the presence of bats. All recording was taken from entrance (Plates 73-74).

### **Disused Chapel**

*This room lies outside level 3 recording area; however it is discussed here given its importance to the understanding of the development of the rest of the building.*

#### **Ground Floor**

Length: *unable to obtain*

Width: *unable to obtain*

Height: *unable to obtain*

The ground floor of the chapel was filled with furniture and difficult to access. However there was a fireplace against the west wall of the building, and three timber joists were inserted when the first floor was added in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century. These can be seen to be about 0.34m deep and 0.24m wide, and to be roughly chamfered. The westernmost beam appeared reused with at least two mortice holes noted.

## **First Floor**

Length: 6.04m

Width: 4.21m

Height: 2.67m (to apex)

The room had a west wall which was 0.7m thick and had a pointed arch shaped plasterboard ceiling, possibly covering an earlier roof of possible medieval date (Plate 62). On the north side the remnants of three closely spaced (0.5m apart) timbers formed part of possible former roof structure, possibly medieval in date (Plate 64). They were noted 1.55m west of the east wall of the former chancel on the north side wall only. On the south side, inside a boxed stairwell, one timber was noted which mirrored the western most timber on the northern side. The others may have been present but were covered with plaster. The southernmost one was 0.23m x 0.1m and the other was approximately 0.1m x 0.08m, sawn off at the wall face. Given the shape of the roof, it is possible that further original timbers survive below the later work. A date stone 0.26m x 0.23m was set into the eastern gable wall; it was a limestone block with "1706 W TM" on its surface (Plate 63).

## **Cellar**

### **Hall 1**

Length: c. 5.15m

Width: c.2.03m

Height: c.1.66m / c.0.98m (to shelf)

There was a cellar area lying directly below Hall 1 with large stone shelf running along eastern wall (width c.0.5m) and earthen flooring. It is quite possible that this was the former crypt below nave of Grange Chapel (Plate 30). A conglomeration of cist-like stones lying on east-west axis of earthen floor, though unable to inspect properly as the area was too unsafe to access (all recording was taken from a small opening at southeast end of Hall 2). The surrounding walls were of large rubble stone with mortar bonding. On the far North wall, within the centre, was a blocked up

doorway of red sand-stone rubble (similar to the construction of large chimney breast as noted in Attic 1, Room A).

Upon the reduction of Dining Room floor, the area below D07 access between Hall 1 and Dining room revealed the opposing side of blocked doorway to the south into the former cellar. The entrance was partially blocked-up with loose rubble stone in-fill, leaving a gap of 0.1m. It was therefore not clear whether this opening in the former Grange Chapel wall led into the cellar or into the main building at ground floor level, as there is no certainty as to where the medieval ground floor level was. This area remains unaffected by the refurbishment scheme.

## 4 CONCLUSION

Quirt farm formed an agricultural complex of buildings, constructed in many phases from medieval to modern times. These included a farmhouse, the core portion of which was a former chapel of medieval date, converted into a house in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, and subsequently modified and added to with extensions to the north and west of the building.

The archaeological building recording noted the nave and chancel of the former medieval chapel of the Cistercian Gelleiniog Grange. The medieval remains survived mainly at ground floor level in the former nave area, and included chamfered masonry blocks at a height of approximately 0.65m running around the former chapel building above ground level.

Upon reduction of dining room floor, within the entry of D07 from the dining room into hall 1 a moulded ashlar block 1.3m west of the south-east corner of the room was uncovered. This had double rolled mouldings, and is thought to be a remnant of the door surround of medieval date. Substantial quoins were noted at all four external corners of the former nave of the chapel, at the west end these became visible upon the removal of render from the building. Surviving medieval masonry was identified to a varied height throughout the building, although no timberwork of medieval date survives in the former nave area. The medieval roof, mentioned as present in the historical record in 1932 in the former chancel area, may have some further currently obscured remains hidden beneath more recent boarding. This evidence, along with the morphology of the building, suggests a medieval date for the core of the building.

Possibly in 1612, a large chimney breast was inserted into the building between living room 2 and the former chancel of the chapel. At the same time it is likely that the timber joists and first floor were inserted into the building. The upper floor was modified in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and the roof raised and an attic storey inserted. The building was also extended westwards at this latter time, to include a main living room with large bay window giving views over the Menai Strait towards



Caernarfon, and a master bedroom upstairs. Further extensions took place in the later 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries to the west and northwest of the building.

Quirt is considered to be a building of exceptional significance, as the survival of the remains of a medieval grange chapel within a later farmhouse is a great rarity in Wales. It was modified into a minor gentry house in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and was developed and extended in subsequent centuries, being modified also in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. As such it reflects the changing local landscape of power and authority from medieval to modern times, and the transition from church to secular authority brought about by the reformation in the 1530s.

Although the presence of the grange chapel remains has been recognised from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the current programme of repair works has enabled its phasing to be more clearly understood, and the significance of Quirt is probably greater than has often been recognised. There is some evidence for the survival of medieval masonry, and it is likely that the best surviving evidence remains in the area of the disused chapel, a part of the building that has not undergone any recent repairs. The reference to the discovery of burials to the south of the building prior to 1932, and the likelihood of former presence of Grange buildings, also suggests that potential for the survival of medieval and post-medieval below ground archaeology in the area around Quirt is high.

The *Research framework for the Archaeology of Wales: Medieval* states that the 'location and development of granges, in particular the buildings, but also the nature of field systems and agricultural development' are a key research question (Davidson, Davies and Gray 2017, 14). The buildings and landscape at Quirt are very well placed to provide very good evidence informing this research question. In comparison with other grange chapel sites, whilst a number of Cistercian grange chapel buildings survive in Wales, the rarity of Quirt subsists in the fact that a substantial amount of the medieval chapel structure survives within a later gentry farmhouse, resulting in the survival of much evidence that has been hidden beneath later development, and that it has a more elaborate two-cell structure than most identified chapels. It also sits within a landscape that likely contains significant archaeological evidence of the medieval grange, both in the landscape and in the

survival of below ground remains, such as burial evidence. The Evidential and Historical values of the site, as defined by Cadw's *Conservation Principles* (2011), are high, since Quirt is associated with a notable medieval religious organisation, the Cistercians, in medieval times, and also significant local families in post medieval times. It contains substantial remains of the medieval chapel which can provide evidence of the activity of the workings of the grange and how the chapel functioned within a working estate, and also the role of the grange within the wider medieval Cistercian economy. Quirt also has a high communal and social value, as local collective identity holds Quirt as a memory of the area's monastic past, with its attendant commemorative and symbolic value.

## 5 SOURCES CONSULTED

### 5.1 Primary Sources

Gwynedd Historic Environment Record

#### National Library of Wales

Ms. Maps Vol. 92 *Plans and Surveys of lands in the Counties of Carnarvon and Anglesey by John Corris 1791-2* [Quirt Folio 38]

Tithe Map and Apportionment of the Parish of Llangeinwen 1845

#### Carreglwyd Papers

*The humble suit of Thomas Williams of Quirte, addressed to the Keeper of the Great Seal against Henry Lloyd* [991] 17<sup>th</sup> cent.

#### Henry Rumsey Williams Papers

*Abstract of Title of Arthur Wyatt and Alfred Wyatt to an estate called Quirt, parish of Llangeinwen, co. Anglesey from 1742* [522]

1786 Nov. 13 *Lease for joint lives of land and a capital messuage called Quirt from Hephzibah Williams of Conway, Co. Caernarvon and Owen Jones of Hafod y Wern, parish of Clynnog, yeoman* [1130]

#### Wigfair Estate Papers

1679 *Articles of Agreement prior to an intended marriage of John Evans of Quirt*

1814 Nov. 12 *Lease of a messuage called Quirt in the Parish of Llangeinwen, Co. Anglesey for £320 for life by Mrs Hephzibah Williams to Mr. William Humphrey* [1759]

1822 Nov. 13 *Counterpart Lease of a messuage called Quirt. Rent £180 between Mrs Hephzibah Williams to Mr William Humphrey* [1760]

Anglesey Archives, Llangeifni

Sale Catalogue 1899 September 15-16<sup>th</sup> 1908 *Catalogue of the Sale of Antique and Modern Household Furniture at Quirt, Llangeinwen, in pursuance of instructions received from the representatives of the late Miss Mary Owen, by public auction by Mr. John Prichard*

Sale Catalogue 1900 May 15<sup>th</sup> 1919 *Sale Plan and Particulars of Quirt, Llangeinwen*

W/DAE/164 (nd. but probably late 19<sup>th</sup> century) *Manuscript Map of Llangeinwen, showing the Quirt Area*

WQT 119/1-3 *Window Tax for the Parish of Llangeinwen Upper Division 1751-65*

WQT/51/1-74 *Land Tax for the Parish of Llangeinwen Upper Division 1745-1869*

WLTAA/19/1 *Land Tax for 1847 for Llangeinwen Uchaf*

WLTAA/19/2 *Land Tax for 1910 for Llangeinwen Uchaf*

WP 45/11 *Poor Rate Book for Llangeinwen made on the 18<sup>th</sup> day of June 1906*

Rhyddgaer and Plas Penrhyn Papers (W/DD)

W/DD/261 *Letter from W.H. Owen of Dundee to Thomas his Brother, complaining about the will made by their uncle of Quirt May 11<sup>th</sup> 1878*

W/DD/818 *Photograph of the South Elevation of Quirt Farm c.1919*

W/DD/1728 *Plans and Surveys of land in the Counties of Caernarvon and Anglesey North Wales belonging to the Revd Mr Edward Hughes, by John Corris 1792*

W/DD/1917 *Will of Mary Owen of Quirt 1917*

Gwynedd Archives, Caernarfon

XD2/7176 *Catalogue of Sale of the manor of Quirt, including farms called Quirt, Tyddyn Caer Lleicha, and Cellinog Bach, and an allotment on Llangeinwen common, all in the parish of Llangeinwen April 22<sup>nd</sup> 1818*

XD2/14346 *Sales Particulars of freehold estates to be sold by auction at Garraway's Coffee House, Change Alley, Cornhill, London touching the manor of Quirt including Tyddyn Caer Lleicha April 2<sup>nd</sup> 1818*

X/Poole/3222 *Sale Notice re. sale of Rhygaer, Penrhyn Isaf, Penrhyn Uchaf, Penrhyn and a limestone quarry there, Caer llahan, Colliniog bach, Susan Coytmore, Quirt and Erw Goch, Ty Coch and Tan Twr.. 13<sup>th</sup> September 1806*

X/Poole/3222 *Printed note about the Lordship of Colliniog alias Celleinioc [sic] describing the boundaries 1806*

X/Poole/4291 *Copy Valuation of Quirt Demesne etc. by Robert Williams 6 April 1818*

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales, Aberystwyth

C42238 *File of Information concerning wall painting at Capel Cwrt, Llangeinwen, consisting of manuscript and typed notes*

C44360 *Investigators note concerning paintings at Capel Cwrt, Llangeinwen, 1972*

Oriel Ynys Môn, Llangeifni

Watercolour of the South Elevation of Quirt Farm

Central Register of Aerial Photography, Welsh Assembly Government, Cardiff

Vertical Aerial Photograph RAF 106G/UK 655 frame 3009 taken 13<sup>th</sup> August 1945

## **5.2 Secondary sources**

Anon. 1846 'Antiquitates Parochiales' , *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol. III Supplement

Anon. 1847 'Mona Mediaeva' No. V., *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol. I

Baynes, E.N. 1920 'Old Monasteries, Abbeys and Chapels of Anglesey', *Trans. Anglesey Antiquarian Society* 1920, 36-39

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Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> edition Anglesey County Series maps 25 inch of 1889, 1900 and 1920, sheet XXII.15

RCAHMW, 1937 *Inventory of Ancient and Historical Monuments for Anglesey*

Smith, P. 1975 *Houses of the Welsh Countryside* (RCAHMW, London)

Williams, D.H. 1965 'The Cistercians in Wales', *Arch. Camb* CXIV, 4-44

Williams, D.H. 1990 *Atlas of Cistercian Lands in Wales*

Williams, D.H. 2001 *The Welsh Cistercians*

Williams, D.H. 2004 'Cistercian Grange Chapels' in Kinder, T.N (ed.). *Perspectives for an Architecture of Solitude: Essays on Cistercians, Art and Architecture in Honour of Peter Fergusson* (Medieval Church Studies 11), 213-221



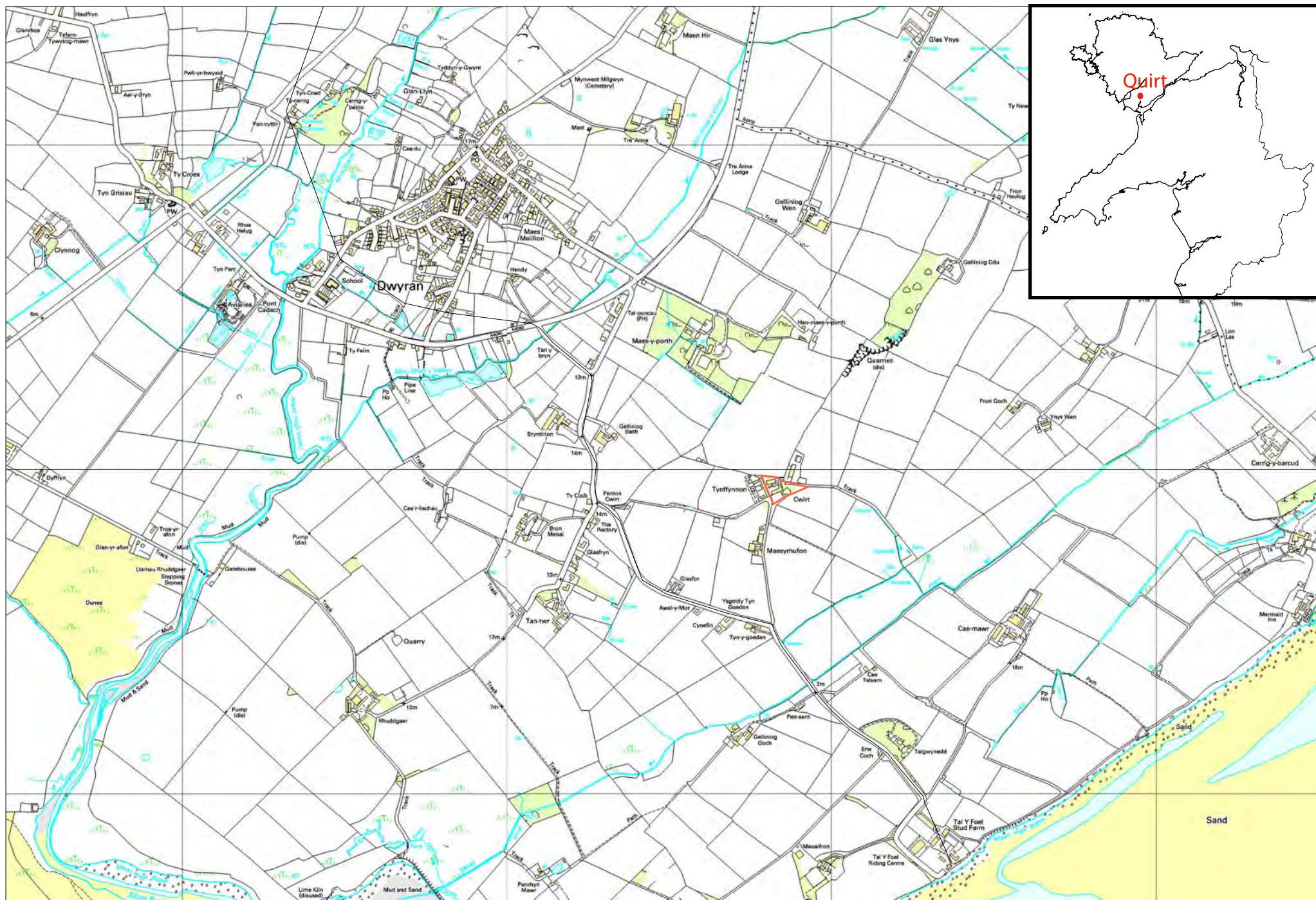


FIGURE 01: Location Map. Based on 1:10000 Ordnance Survey County Series Map Sheet SH46. Quirt Highlighted in Red. Scale: 1:15000@A4. Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License number AL100020895.



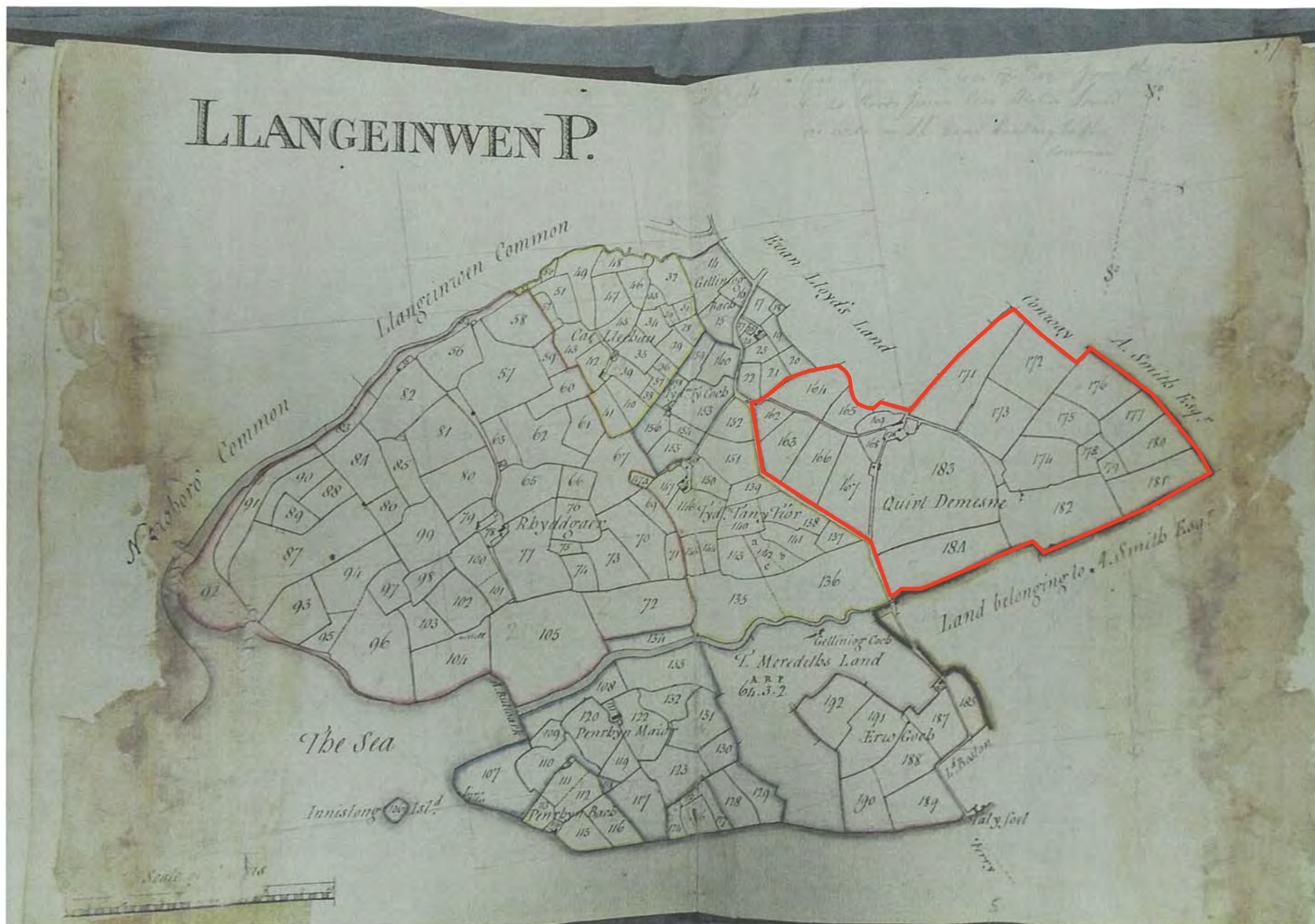


Figure 02 Estate Plan of Quirt belonging to the Revd Mr Edward Hughes, by John Corris 1792. Quirt Demesne is outlined in red.

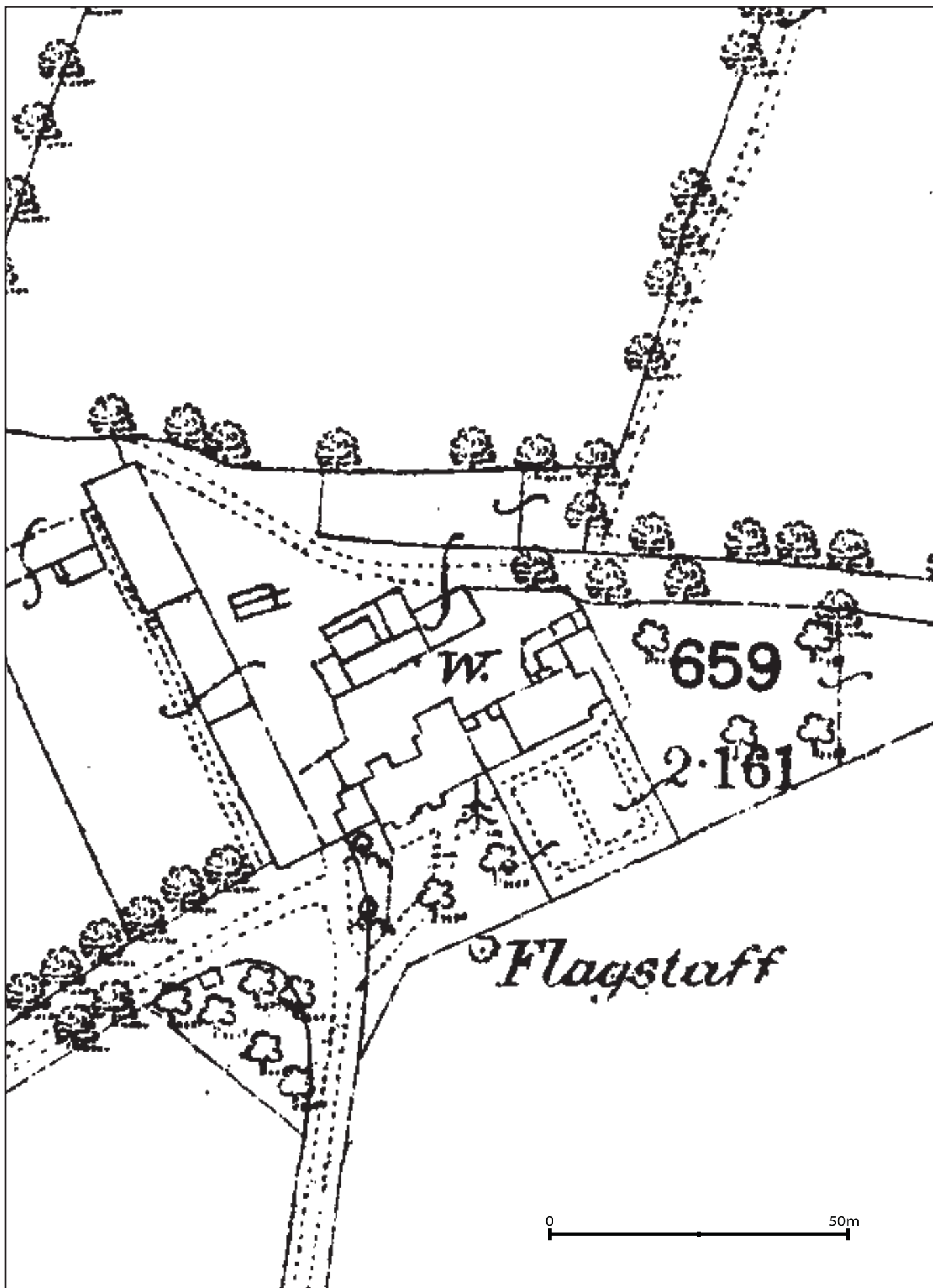


Figure 03: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25 inch County Series 1st edition of 1889, Anglesey sheet XXII:15, showing Quirt. Note the well to the rear of the house, and the garden area to the south of the house.



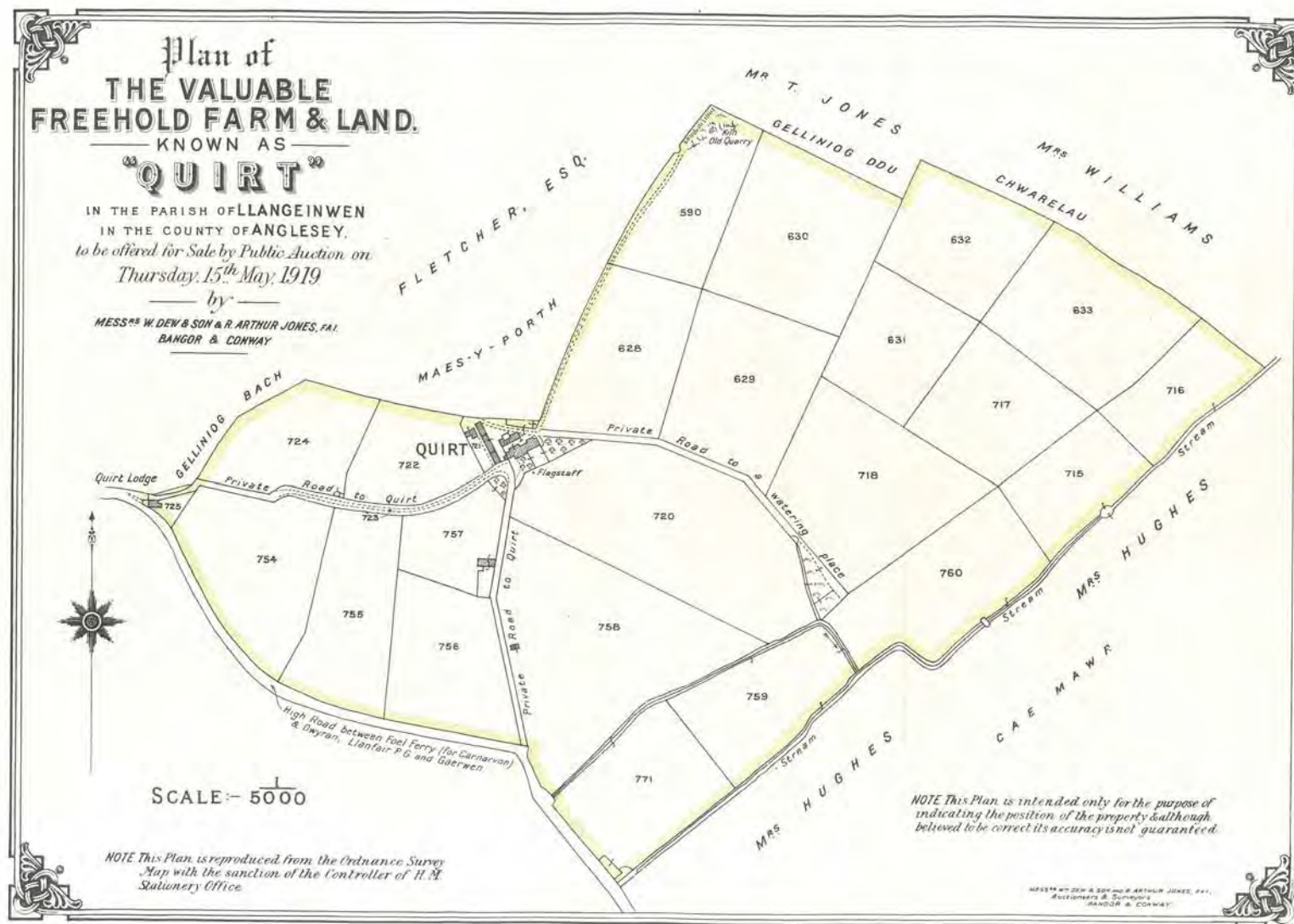


Figure 04 Map showing the extent of the Quirt Estate on a Sale Catalogue of 1919, when it was sold to Anglesey County Council (Anglesey Archives)  
Background Map is Ordnance Survey 25inch 2nd edition map of 1900. Anglesey County Series sheet XXII.15

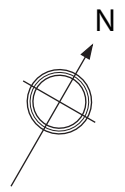


Figure 05 Watercolour view of Quirt from the south-west. Painting by J.C. Sullivan? in about 1890 (*Oriel Ynys Mon* collection)





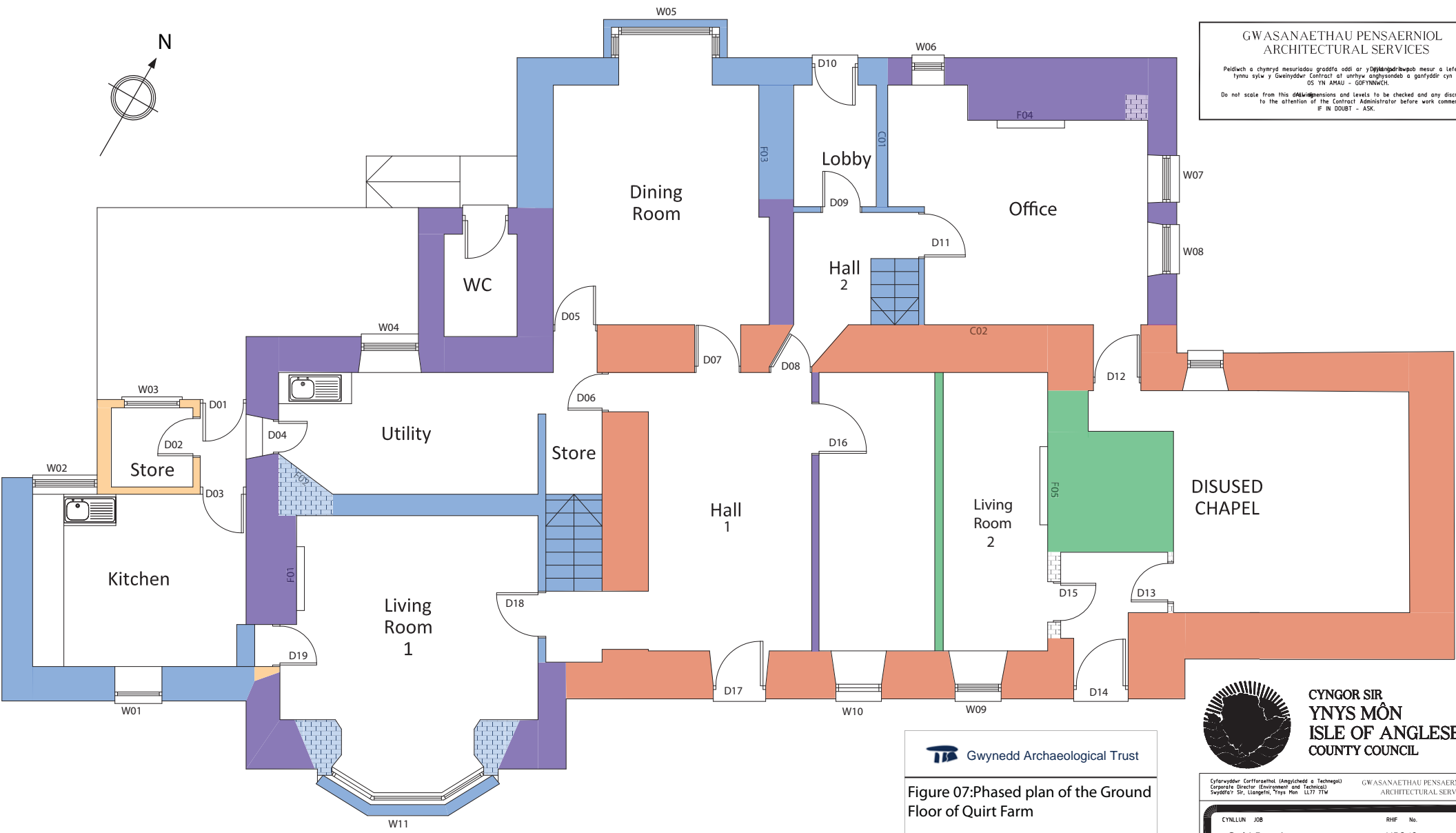
Figure 06 View of the south facing elevation of Quirt Farm in 1919, showing the former porch and western bay window (Anglesey Archives: W/DD/818)




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ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

Peidiwch a chymryd mesuriadau graddfa oddi ar y ddiagram hwn fel mesur a lefel a dyd  
tynnu sylw y Gweinyddwr Contract at unrhyw anghysandeb a ganfyddir cyn dechrau gwaith.  
OS YN AMAU - GOFNWCH.

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**Figure 07: Phased plan of the Ground Floor of Quirt Farm**

- Medieval Grange Chapel
- 17th Century chimney and roof beam
- Early 19th century extension/internal divisions
- Mid-late 19th century extension
- 19th century brickwork (mid-late)
- 20th century-modern

Date: 01/11/2016
Author: BMJ
Office: GAT
Drawing: G2483/F*
Scale: 1:50 @ A2

 **CYNGOR SIR  
YNYS MÔN  
ISLE OF ANGLESEY  
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Cyfarwyddwr Cerrfwrddol (Anglychedd a Technegol)  
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CYNLLUN JOB	RHF No.
Quirt Farmhouse, Dwyran, Anglesey, LL61 6BZ	HP249

D'YLLUNIAD DRAWING  
Existing Ground Floor

SWYDDOG ARBYLGU  
SUPERVISING OFFICER

O.J Jones Evans

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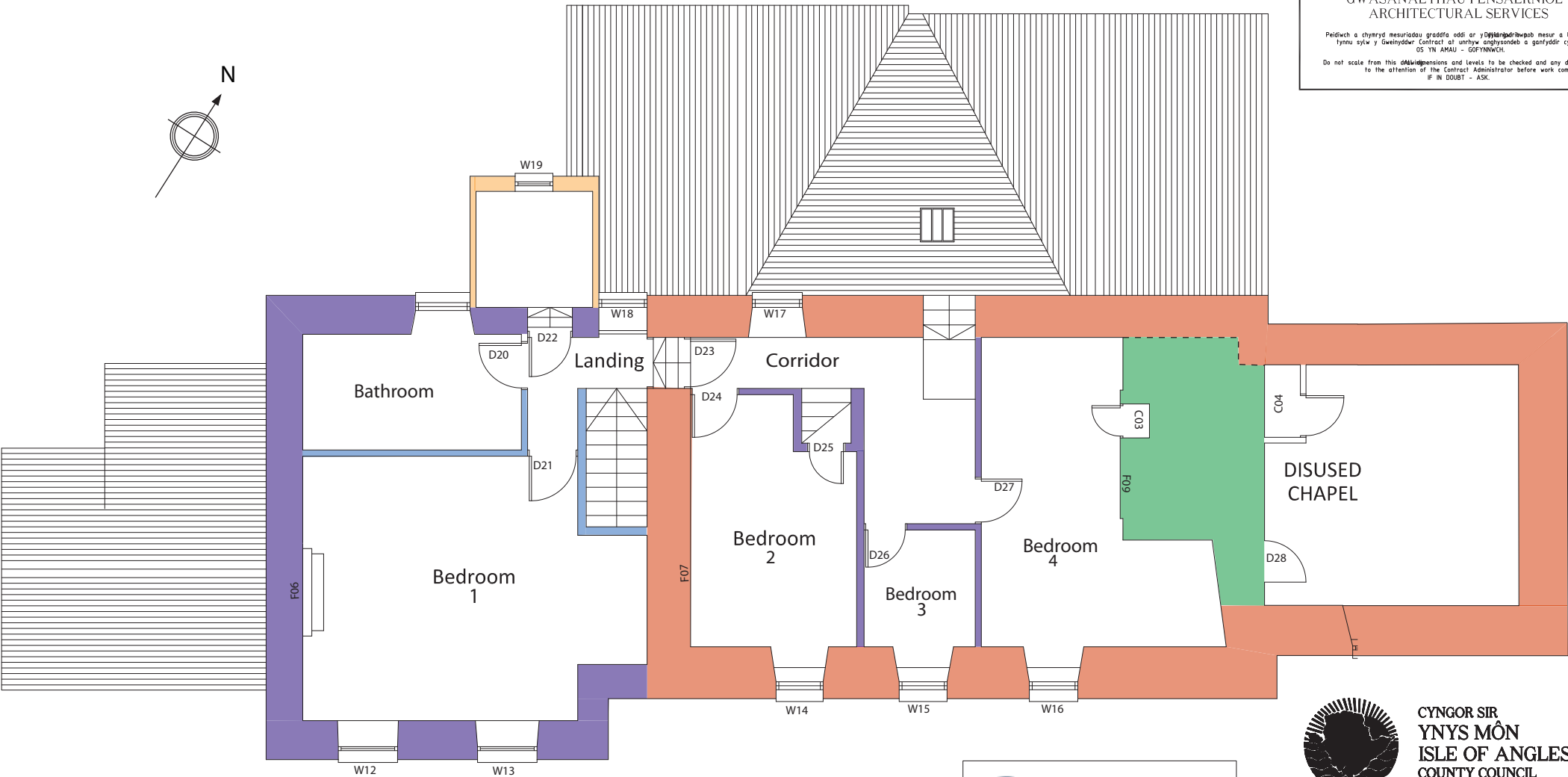
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ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

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lynu sylw y Gweinyddwr Contract at unrhyw anghysondeb a ganfyddir cyn dechrau gwaith.  
OS YW AMAU - GOFI'NWDH!

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**Figure 08: Phased plan of the First Floor of Quirt Farm**

■ Medieval Grange Chapel  
■ 17th Century chimney and roof beam  
■ Early 19th century extension/internal divisions  
■ Mid - late 19th century extension  
■ 20th century - modern

Date: 01/11/2016  
Author: BMJ  
Office: GAT  
Drawing: G2483/F\*  
Scale: 1:50 @A2

 **CYNGOR SIR  
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ISLE OF ANGLESEY  
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Cyfarwyddwr Cerrbyrgerthol (Anggylchedd a Technegol)  
Corporate Director (Environment and Technical)  
Swyddfa: Sŵ, Llanegryn, Ynys Môn LL17 7TW

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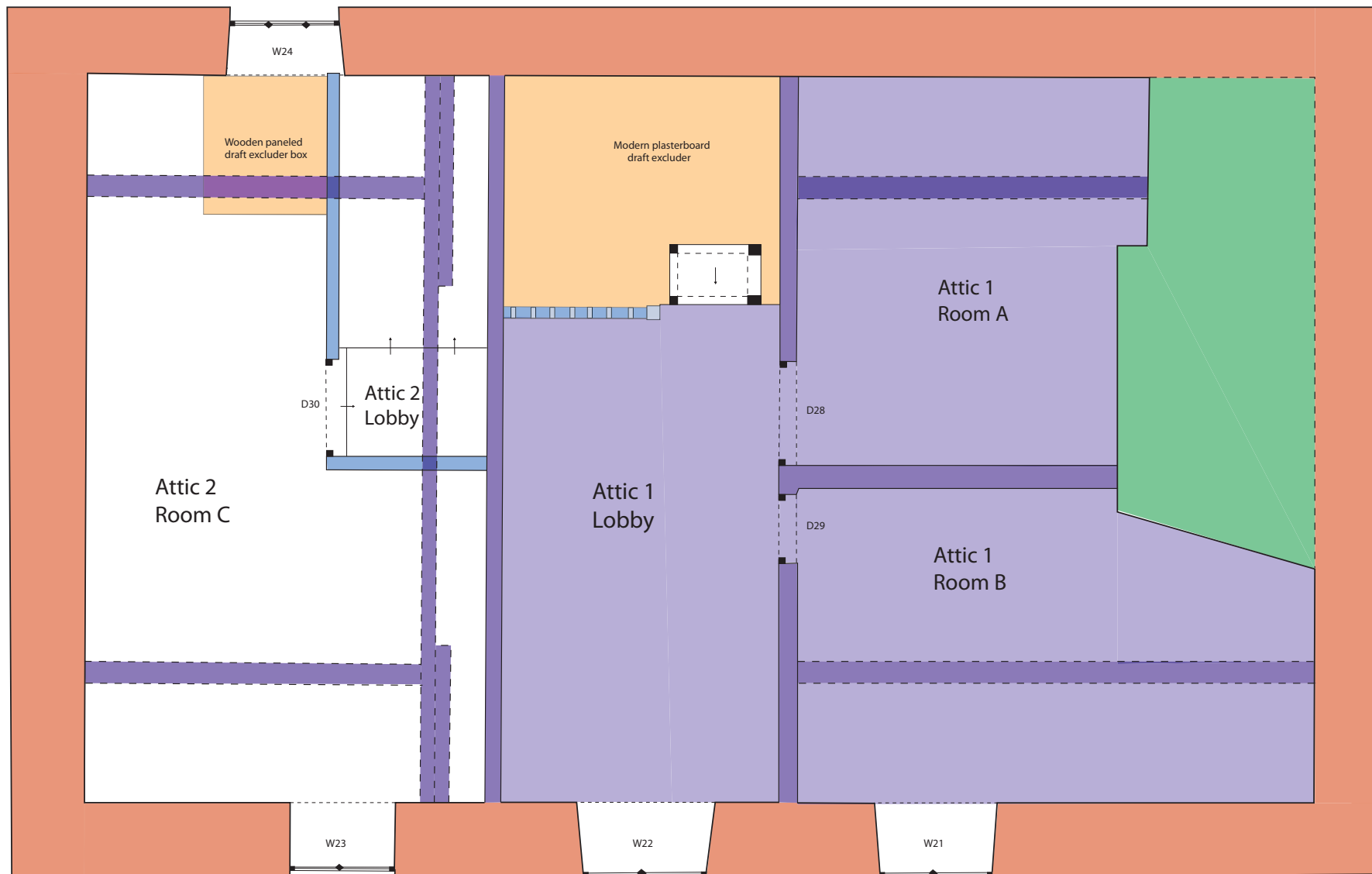
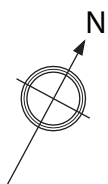
CYNLLUN JOB RHF No.  
Quirt Farmhouse,  
Dwyran,  
Anglesey, LL61 6BZ HP249

DYLLUNIAD DRAWING  
Existing First Floor

SWYDDOGS AROLYGU SUPERVISING OFFICER O.J Jones Evans

DYLLUNWYD DRAWN GRADFFA SCALE DYDDIAD DATE  
OJJE 1:50 @ A2 Sep 2016

RHF DYLLUNIAD DRAWING No. HP249 (A2) 02 REV -



- Medieval Grange Chapel
- 17th Century chimney and roof beam
- 18th Century floor boards
- Early 19th century extension/internal divisions
- Mid-late 19th century extension
- 20th century - modern

Figure 09: Phased plan of Quirt Farm's Attic 1 and Attic 2.  
Scale 1:20 @ A3.

NB: Exterior walls are illustrative based on previously known dimensions





SOUTH SOUTHEAST ELEVATION



NORTH NORTHWEST ELEVATION



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Figure 10: Phased plan of the North and South Elevations of Quirt Farm

- Medieval Grange Chapel
- 17th Century chimney and roof beam
- Early 19th century extension
- Mid - late 19th century extension
- 19th century brickwork (mid - late)
- 20th century - modern

Date: 01/11/2016  
 Author: BMJ  
 Office: GAT  
 Drawing: G2483P\*  
 Scale: 1:50 @A2

GRADDFA/SCALE  
 1:100 @ A3  
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 OJJE

DYDDIAD/DATE  
 Sep 2016  
 RHIF DYLUNIAD/DRAWING No  
 HP249 (A3) 07



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 Corporate Director 4Environment and Technical  
 Swyddfa'r Sir, Llangefni, Ynys Môn LL77 7TY  
 GWASANAETHAU PENSARNIOL  
 ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

CYNLLUN/JOB  
 Quirt Farmhouse,  
 Dwyran,  
 Anglesey, LL61 6BZ

RHIF CYNLLUN/JOB No  
 HP249

DYLUNIAD/DRAWING  
 Proposed Elevations  
 Sheet 1

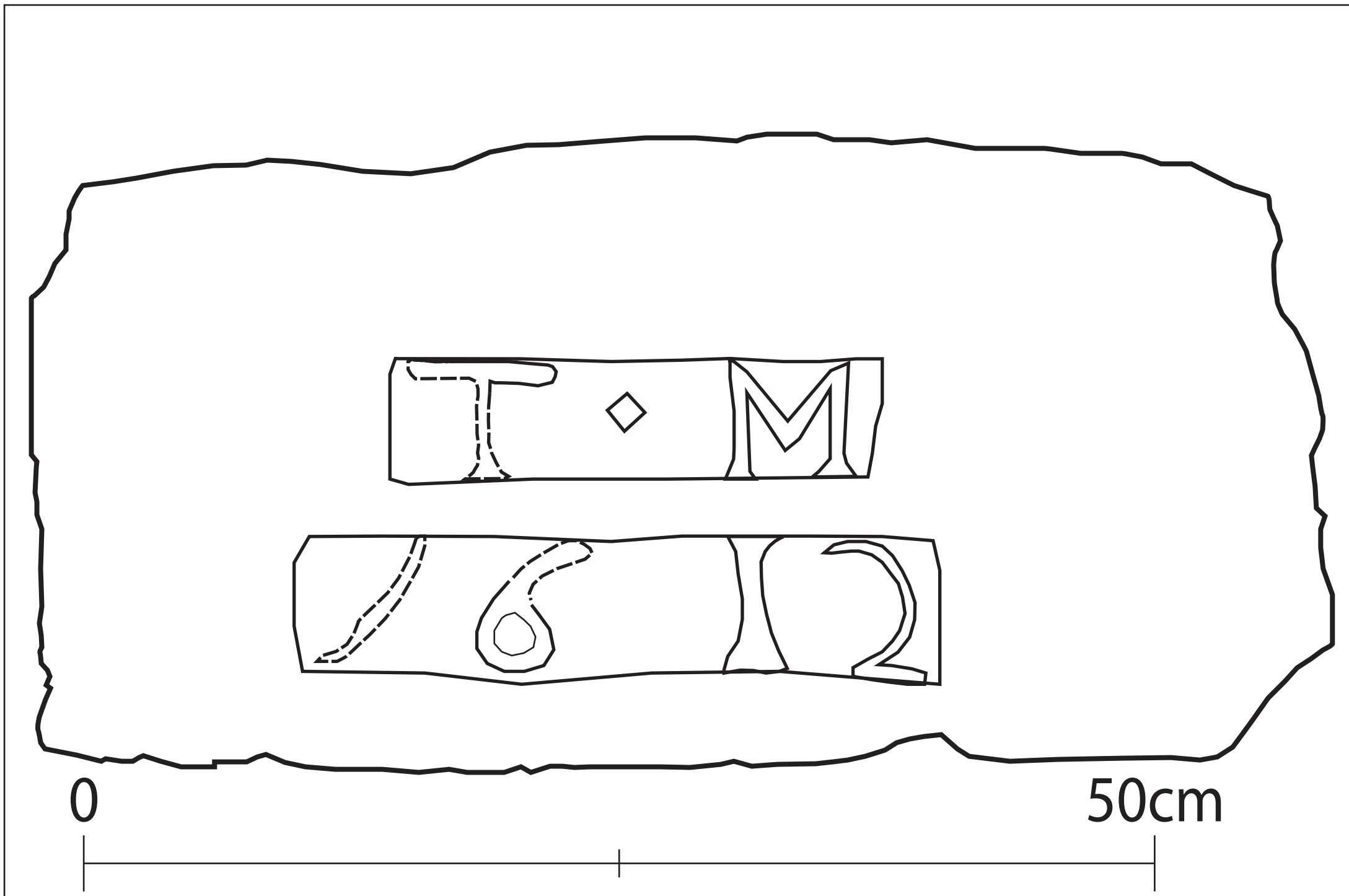
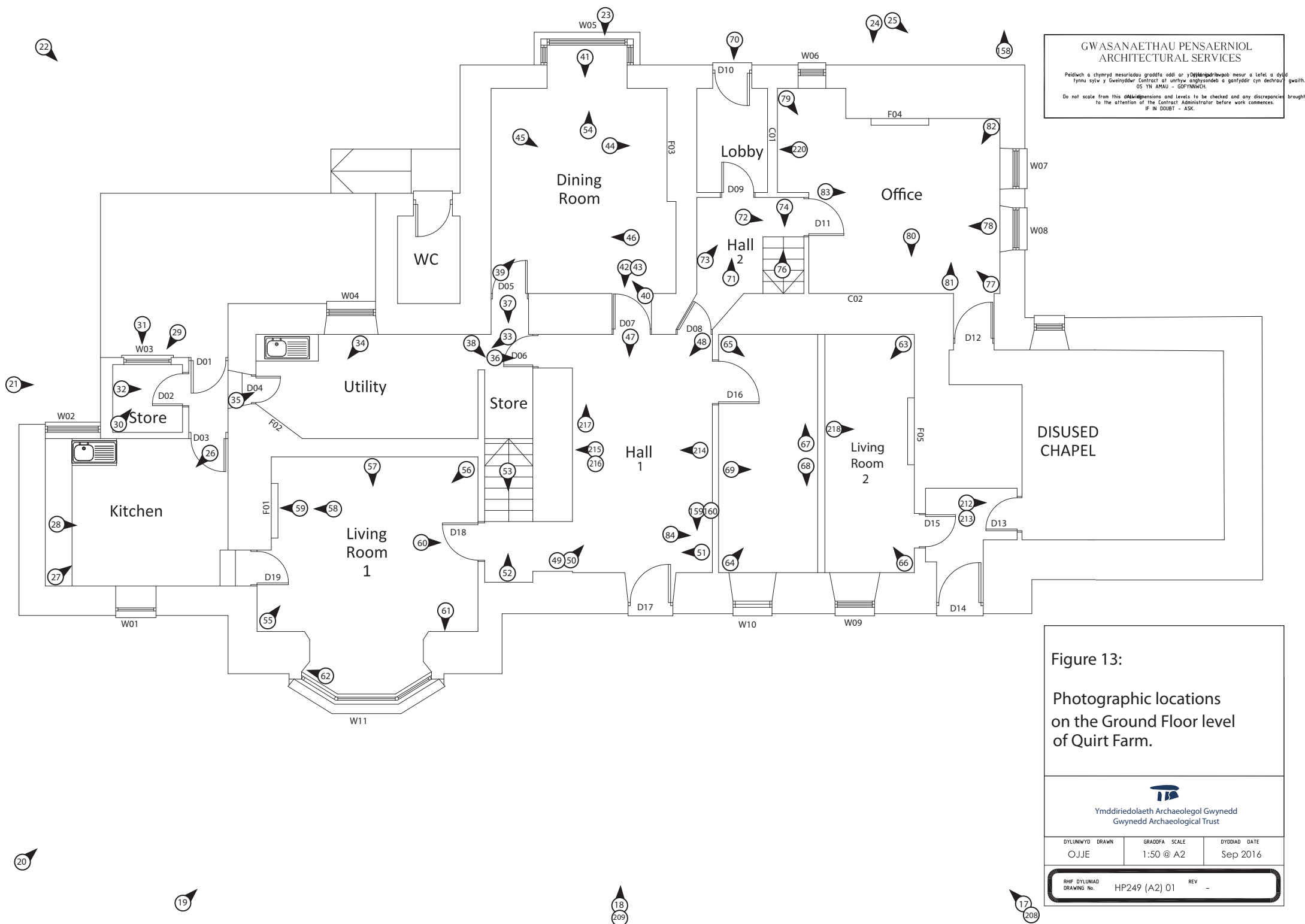


Figure 11: Outline Drawing of False Relief Carved Date Stone on the South Elevation of Quirt above D14 (dashed lines indicate where the original is worn and unclear)



Figure 12: An enlarged extract from RAF Aerial Photograph 106G/UK655 frame 3009, taken 13th August 1945, showing Quirt, with the former Grange Chapel Outlined in Red (Welsh Assembly Government)




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Pleidwch a chymerd mesurïadau graddfa oddi ar y ddiagram hon yn mesur a tefel a dyd  
llynu sylw y Gweinyddwr Contract at unrhyw anghyswmp a ganyddir cyn dechrau gwaith.  
OS YW AMAU - GOFIARWCH.

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**Figure 13:**

**Photographic locations  
on the Ground Floor level  
of Quirt Farm.**



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

DYLUYDYD DRAWN OJJE	GRADDFFA SCALE 1:50 @ A2	DYDDIAD DATE Sep 2016
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RHYF DYLUYD  
DRAWING No.

HP249 (A2) 01

REV  
-

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Pedwch a chymryd mesuriadau graddfa oddi ar y ddiagram hon yn mesur a leri a dydd  
ymu syle y Gwynedd Contract at unrhyw amlystron a ganydder cyn dechrau gwaith.  
OS YN AMAU - GOFYNNWCH.

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to the attention of the Contract Administrator before work commences.  
IF IN DOUBT - ASK.

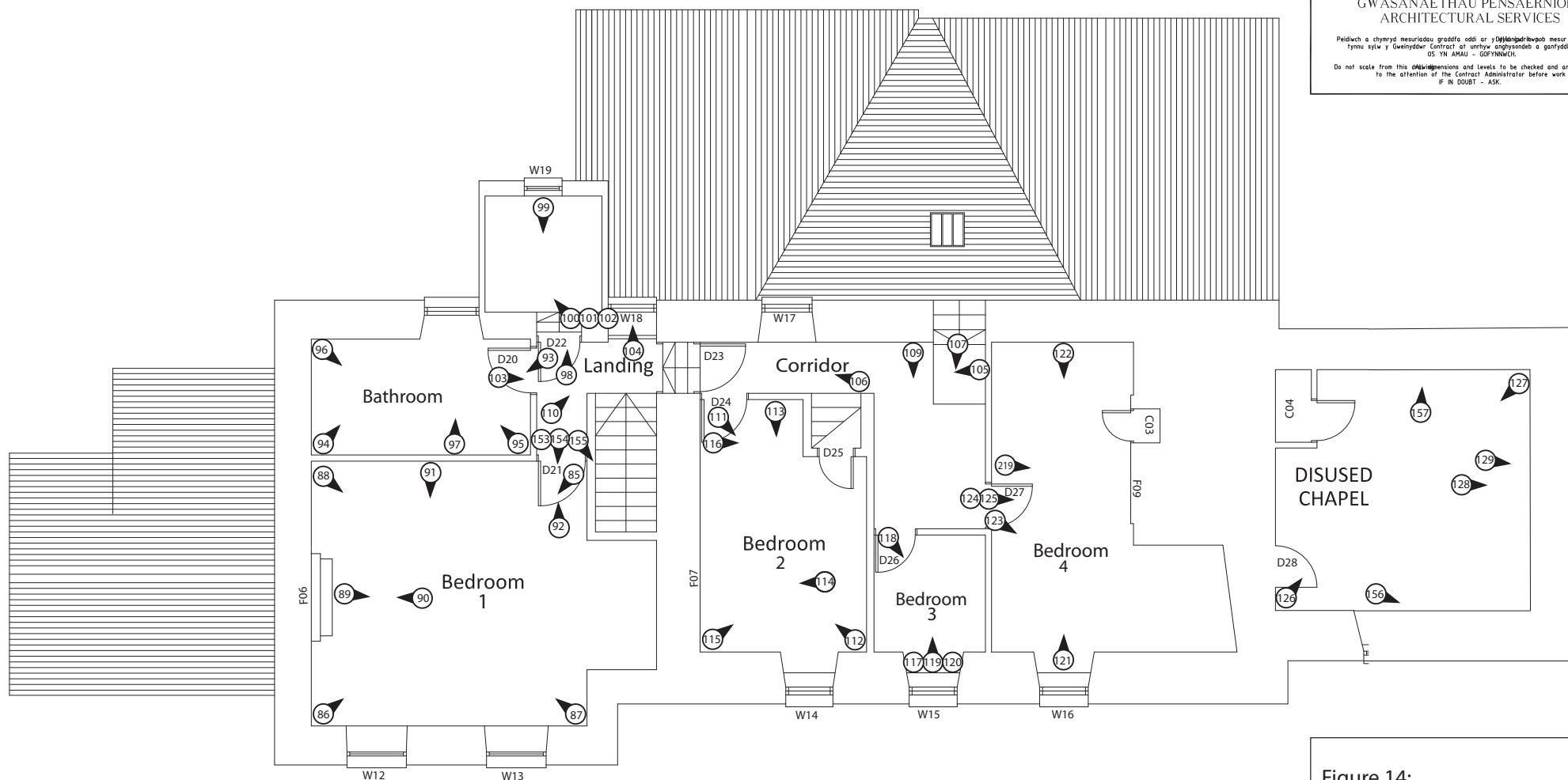


Figure 14:

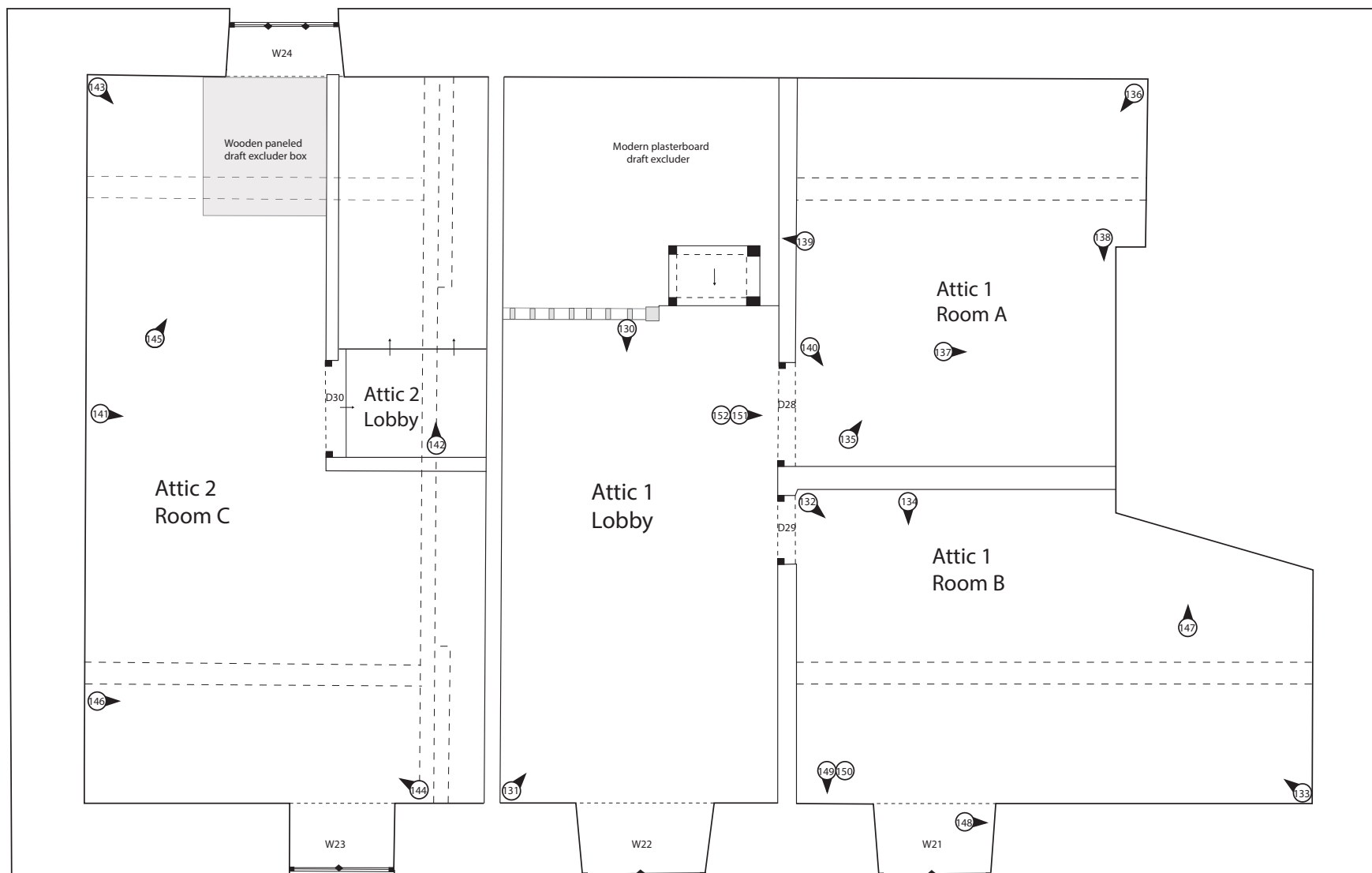
Photographic locations  
on the First Floor level  
of Quirt Farm.



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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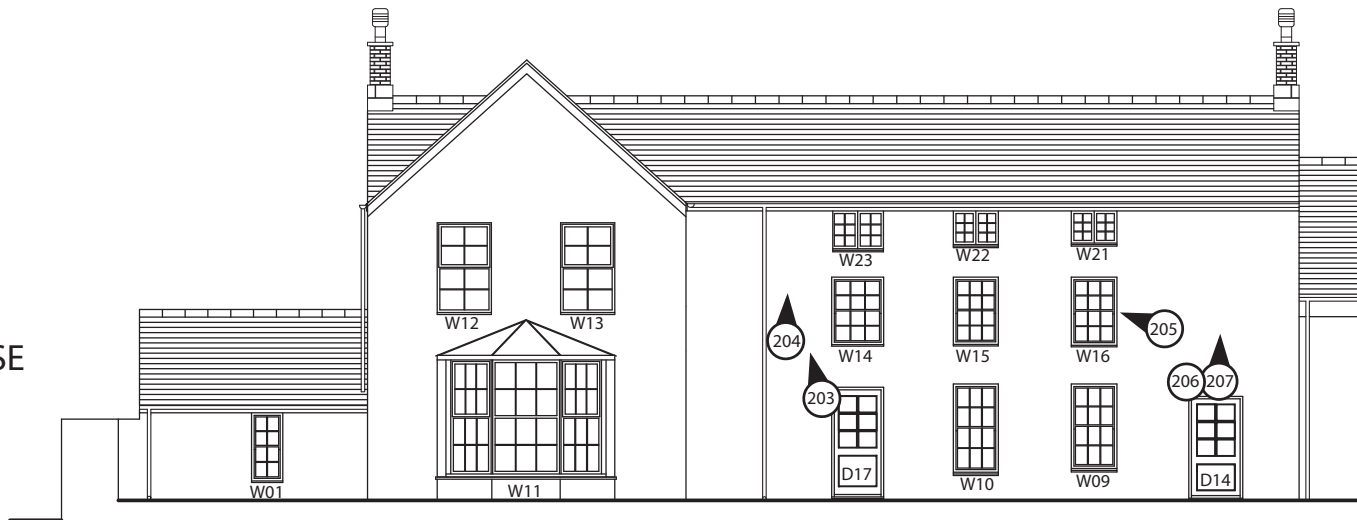


0 1 2m

NB: Exterior walls are illustrative based on previously known dimensions

Figure 15: Photographic locations of Quirt Farm's Attic 1 and Attic 2.  
Scale 1:20 @ A3.

FRONT OF HOUSE



REAR OF HOUSE

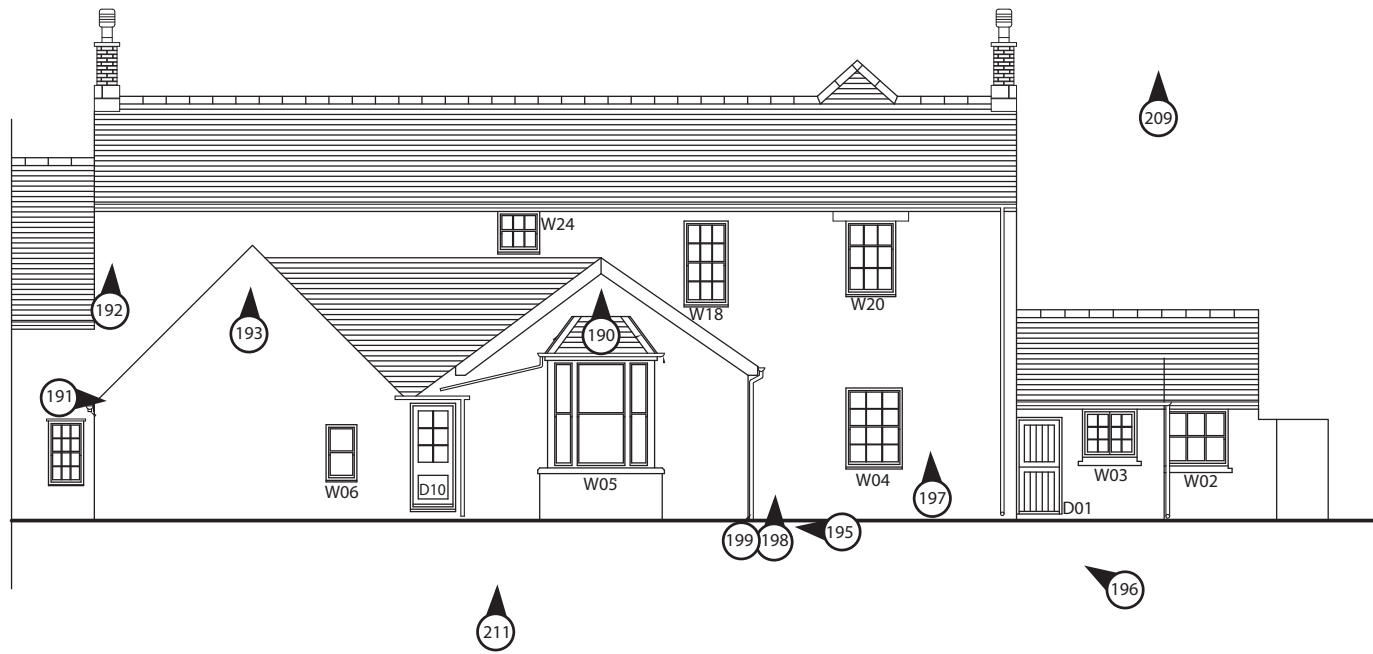


Figure 16: Photographic locations of images taken of Quirt Farm's Exterior.



CYNGOR SIR  
YNYS MÔN  
ISLE OF ANGLESEY  
COUNTY COUNCIL



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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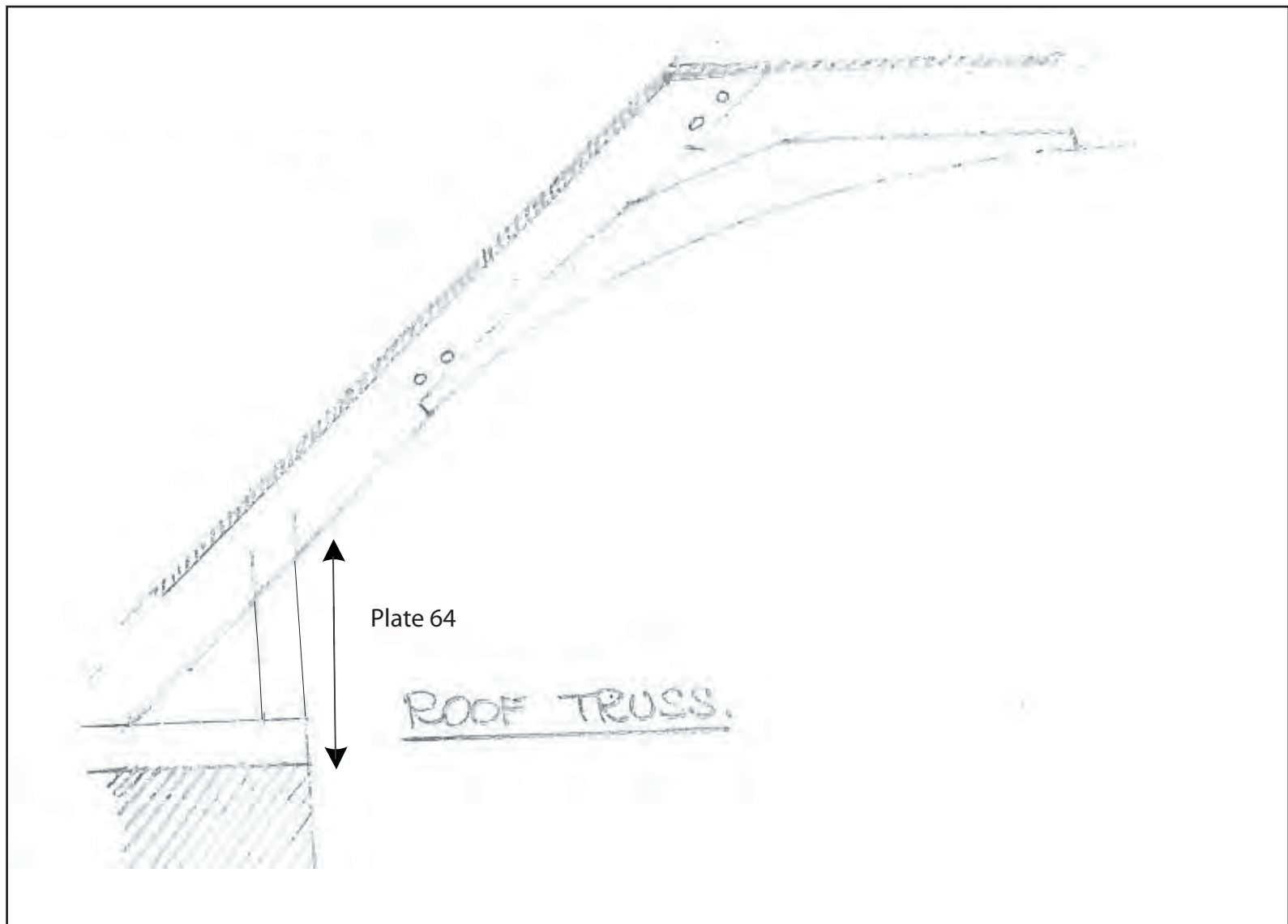


Figure 17: Sketch drawing of the possibly 15th century roof truss in first floor room of the disused chapel made in 1932 (RCAHMW, C42238). The area still visible through later work is indicated.





Plate 01: Front Elevation - view from the east (archive image: G2483\_017).



Plate 02: Front Elevation - view from the southeast (archive image: G2483\_018).





Plate 03: Front Elevation - view from the south. Scale: 1.0m and 2.0m (archive image: G2483\_020).



Plate 04: Rear Elevation - view from the west. Scale: 2.0m (archive image: G2483\_022).





Plate 05: Rear Elevation - view from the north. Scale: 2 .0m and 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_023).



Plate 06: Rear Elevation - view from the north; note the disused chapel at the left of image. Scale: 2 .0m and 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_024).





Plate 07: Rear Elevation - view from the northeast detailing disused chapel wall and junction with the nave.  
Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_187).



Plate 08: Rear Elevation - view from the northeast detailing disused chapel wall and junction with the nave showing quoins.  
Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_188).





Plate 09: Front Elevation - view from the south; note the disused chapel wall at the right of image (archive image: G2483\_019).



Plate 10: Rear Elevation - view from the northwest detailing disused chapel (archive image: G2483\_025).





Plate 11: Kitchen - interior view prior to cleaning. Scale: 2.0m and 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_001).



Plate 12: Kitchen - interior detail of of small passage between kitchen and store. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_002).





Plate 13: Kitchen - interior view after cleaning. Scale: 2.0m and 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_009).



Plate 14: Store - interior view before cleaning. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_003).





Plate 15: Utility - interior view after cleaning. Scale: 2.0m and 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_012).



Plate 16: Utility - general interior view along with fireplace F02. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_033).





Plate 17: Utility - interior view detailing blocked-up fireplace F02.  
Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_034).



Plate 18: Utility - interior view detailing window W04. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_035).



Plate 19: Store - interior view detailing door D06 and showing late Victorian/Edwardian door knob. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_036).



Plate 20: Store - interior view. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_037).





Plate 21: Store - interior view detailing stones possibly belonging to west end nave of chapel. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_038).



Plate 22: Dining Room - interior view with detail of bay window W05 and blocked fireplace F03. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_039).



Plate 23: Dining Room - interior view with detail of doors D05 and D07. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_041).



Plate 24: Dining Room - interior view with detail of decorative embellishment on door D07 (archive image: G2483\_043).





Plate 25: Dining Room - interior view with detail of of blocked-up fireplace F03.  
Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_046).



Plate 26: Dining Room - interior view of west wall with detail of blocked door way and later extension walls.  
Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_181).





Plate 27: Dining Room - interior view of door D07 showing the decorated door jamb. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_181).



Plate 28: Dining Room - interior view of door D07 showing detail of decorated door jamb. Scale: 0.20m. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_181).





Plate 29: Dining Room - interior view of door D07 with detail of the decorated door jamb. Scale: 0.20m (archive image: G2483\_184).



Plate 30: Cellar - general view (source: Cyngor Ynys Môn).





Plate 31: Hall 1 - interior view with main entrance door D17 in the background. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_047).



Plate 32: Hall 1 - interior view looking from the entrance. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_049).





Plate 33: Hall 1 - interior view looking towards alcove gangway leading into Living Room 1 and Main Stairway. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_051).



Plate 34: Hall 1 - interior view of main staircase. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_052).



Plate 35: Hall 1 - interior view from main staircase of possible buttress at west end of chapel. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_053).

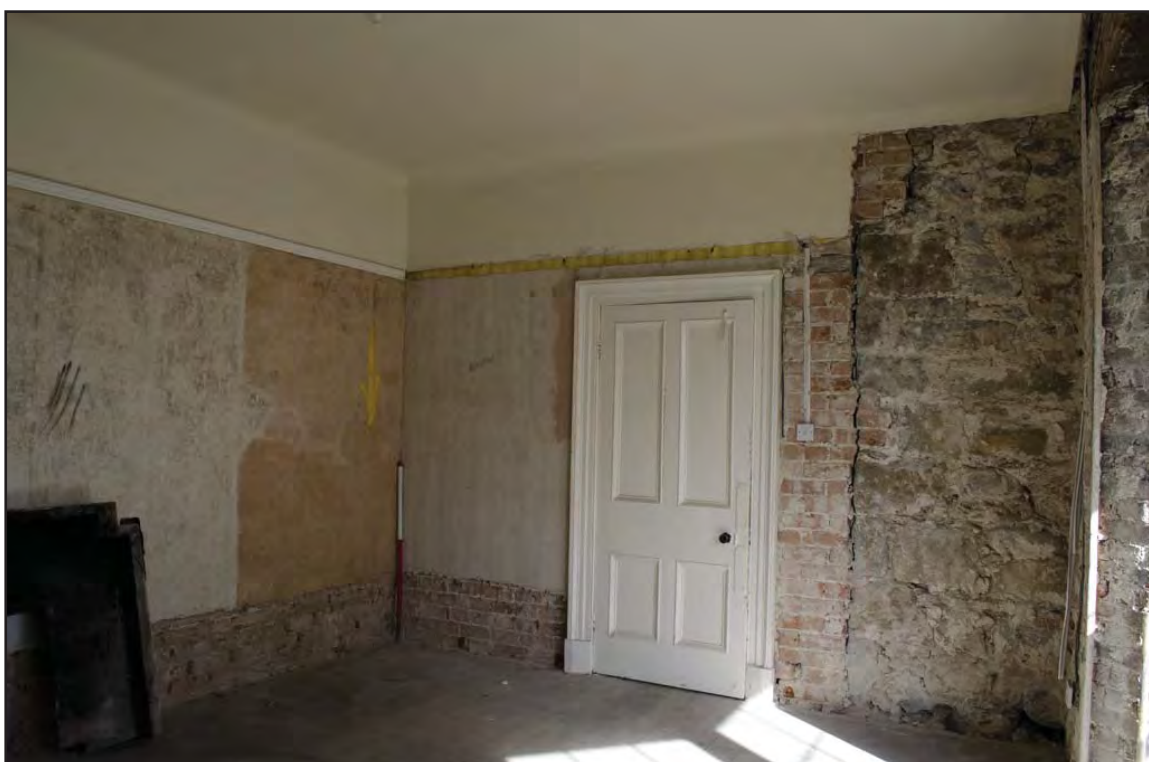


Plate 36: Living Room 1 - interior view with detail of door D18 and 17th century wall. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_055).





Plate 37: Living Room 1 - interior view with detail of structural phasing including 17th century wall and bay window and door D19 inserted at a later date. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_055).



Plate 38: Living Room 1 - interior view with detail of bay window W11 with Victorian brickwork and truss supporting walls above. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_055).



Plate 39: Living Room 1 - interior view with detail of structural phasing associated with bay window W11 (archive image: G2483\_061).



Plate 40: Living Room 1 - interior view with detail of door D18 (leading into Hall). Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_060).





Plate 41: Living Room 2 - general interior view of fireplace F05 and stonework possibly belonging to grange. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_064).



Plate 42: Living Room 2 - interior view with detail of windows of W10 and W09 with central truss. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_068).





Plate 43: Living Room 2 - interior view showing rear of back stair case, earlier foundations and door D16.  
Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_066).



Plate 44: Lobby/Hall - interior view with detail of door D10 and plaster laths .  
Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_071).





Plate 45: Office - interior view showing fireplace F04, window W06 & blocked window/C01. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_077).



Plate 46: Office - interior view showing door D11 and blocked window. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_078).





Plate 47: Office - interior view detailing chamfer masonry course, belonging to medieval grange. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_080).



Plate 48: Office - interior view detailing roof beams and A-shaped truss (archive image: G2483\_082).





Plate 49: Bedroom 1 - interior view detailing fireplace F06, windows W12 and W13. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_085).



Plate 50: Bedroom 1 - interior view detailing alcove. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_082).





Plate 51: Bedroom 1 - interior view detailing windows W12 and W13, original timber frame above both windows and central iron supports. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_091).



Plate 52: Bathroom - interior view detailing door D20 and window W20. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_094).



Plate 53: Bedroom 1 - interior view detailing window W20 with Georgian wood panelling. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_097).



Plate 54: Landing - interior view of landing leading into corridor with main stair case and back staircase. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_103).





Plate 55: Corridor - interior view detailing stone wall and what appears to have once been a window. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_108).



Plate 56: Bedroom 2 - interior view detailing 18th century plaster and original stone wall. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_111).



Plate 57: Bedroom 2 - interior view detailing Victorian fireplace F07, surrounded by 18th century plaster. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_114).



Plate 58: Bedroom 2 - interior view detailing unpainted door. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_116).





Plate 59: Bedroom 3 - interior view detailing floor timbers. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_119).



Plate 60: Bedroom 4 - interior view detailing door D27 and window W16. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_122).





Plate 61: Bedroom 4 - interior view of blocked-up fireplace F09, built in cupboards C03 and chimney breast. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_124).



Plate 62: Disused Chapel - interior view looking entrance into Bedroom 4 via door D28, with cupboard C04 in view. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_127).





Plate 63: Disused Chapel - interior view detailing plaque reading "1706 W T M" and truncated beams (archive image: G2483\_128).



Plate 64: Disused Chapel - interior view detailing truncated beams. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_157).





Plate 65: Attic 1: Lobby - interior view detailing door D29 and window W18. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_130).



Plate 66: Attic 1: Lobby - interior view detailing bannister and doors D28 and D29 (closed). Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_131).





Plate 67: Attic 1: Room B - interior view detailing door D29 and wooden coat rack Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_133).



Plate 68: Attic 1: Room A - interior view detailing plaster laths, roof space storage and door D28. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_136).





Plate 69: Attic 1: Room A - interior view detailing roof space above lobby and door D28. (archive image: G2483\_139).



Plate 70: Attic 2: Room C - interior view detailing door D30 and window W19. Scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_143).





Plate 71: Attic 2: Room C - interior view detailing wooden construction likely used as draft excluder. Scale: 1.0m  
(archive image: G2483\_145).



Plate 72: Attic 1: Lobby - interior view detailing circular flap (c.0.24m) at the base of door D28 - closed. Scale: 0.30m  
(archive image: G2483\_151).





Plate 73: Attic 3 - interior view detailing roof space area with modern beams (archive image: G2483\_153).



Plate 74: Attic 3 - interior view detailing terminus wall at E-end with 18th century plaster (archive image: G2483\_155).





Plate 75: Exterior view looking south from front elevation (archive image: G2483\_161).



Plate 76: Dining Room - interior view detailing eastern doorway with step partially removed (archive image: G2483\_176).





Plate 77: Dining Room - interior view detailing worked stone at base of eastern wall i (archive image: G2483\_178).



Plate 78: Front elevation - view from the southeast of south facing elevation after removal of render (archive image: G2483\_209).





Plate 79: Detail of medieval quoins in northeast corner of former chapel at first floor level; scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_192).



Plate 80: Blocked doorway in northwest rear gable wall; scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_195).





Plate 81: Rear elevation - general view after removal of bathroom extension detailing modifications to the building (archive image: G2483\_199).



Plate 82: Large quoins and butt joint at the former west end of the grange chapel, with medieval masonry; scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_203).





Plate 83: Detail of medieval quoin showing wear created by probable tool sharpening (archive image: G2483\_204).



Plate 84: Detail of date plaque reading "1612", positioned above door D14 (archive image: G2483\_207).





Plate 85: Detail of date plaque reading "1612" and position above door D14 (archive image: G2483\_206).

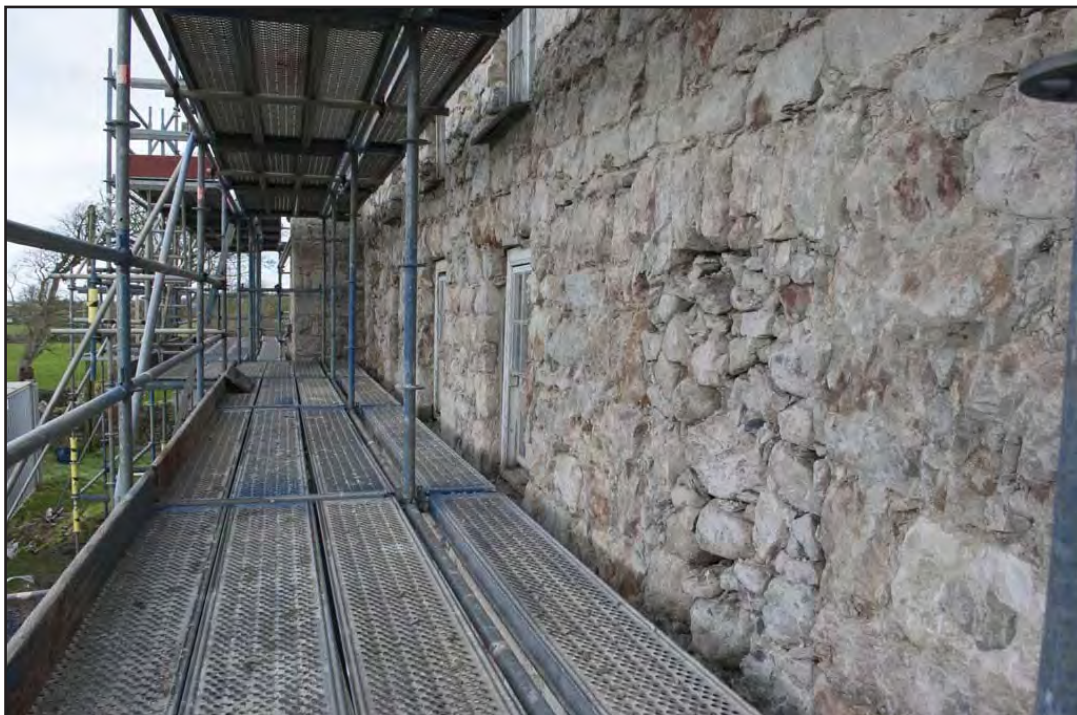


Plate 86: Front elevation - oblique view of blocked former window at first floor level (archive image: G2483\_205).





Plate 87: Internal view of east-facing elevation in Hall 1, showing two blocked former fireplaces; scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_214).



Plate 88: Detail of possible carved stone in east-facing elevation in Hall 1 (archive image: G2483\_215).





Plate 89: Detail of chamfered stone edge in south-facing internal elevation in Hall 1; scale: 1.0m (archive image: G2483\_217).

## **APPENDIX I**

### **Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service Mitigation Brief (September 2016)**

## BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

**Site:** Quirt Farm, Dwyran

**Date:** 20<sup>th</sup> September 2016

**National Grid Reference:** 245830, 364930

**Planning reference:** 45LPA1027/LB/CC

**Applicant:** Isle of Anglesey County Council: Property Services

***This brief is only valid for six months after the above date. After this period Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service should be contacted.***

*It is recommended that the contractor appointed to carry out the archaeological work visits the site of the proposed development and consults the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) for north-west Wales before completing their specification. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service cannot guarantee the inclusion of all relevant information in the brief.*

Key elements specific to this brief have been highlighted.

### 1.0 Site Location and Description

- 1.1 For the purposes of this brief the site comprises the property known as Cwrt or Quirt Farm, Dwyran. The site is located to the south east of the village of Dwyran, less than a mile from the south coast of Anglesey, with views directly across the Menai Strait to Caernarfon, and to Snowdonia beyond. The farm is surrounded by pasture fields on all sides, with a residential property, Tynffynnon, adjoining the farmstead to the west.
- 1.2 The farm buildings are loosely arranged around a courtyard, with the principal range on the south-eastern side comprising a farmhouse, former chapel and granary/cart-shed. A long agricultural range forms the south-western boundary, with further detached agricultural structures of varying dates and states of repair located to the north. The focus of the mitigation is the farmhouse, located at the southern end of the principal range; however, the farm should be considered as a complete unit and the rest of the farmstead is therefore included in the scope of the brief for contextual research and analysis.

### 2.0 Archaeological Background and Nature of the Development

- 2.1 Quirt has been identified as the centre of the Cistercian grange of Gelliniog, granted to Aberconwy Abbey by Gruffudd ap Cynan at the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The Grade II listed chapel (ref. 5435) in the principal range is the only known surviving building associated with monastic use, and can be dated on the basis of a description of roof trusses (now removed) as possibly of 15<sup>th</sup> century construction. The chapel is believed to have ceased use for religious worship in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and has undergone much alteration, including incorporation into the farmhouse.
- 2.2 The site has otherwise not been subject to archaeological or historical study and the potential for evidence of other elements of the grange is unknown: Williams, in the *Atlas of Cistercian Lands in Wales* (1990), mentions a tradition of burials at Quirt but



provides no further details, and this is not recorded in other sources. Similarly, the history of the farmhouse itself is not known, and while the exterior would appear to be of 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century character, there may be potential for earlier elements to be incorporated or reused within the building.

- 2.3 A listed building consent application has been submitted for the full refurbishment of the farmhouse. The proposals include external re-rendering, repair and replacement of decayed or unsympathetic modern elements, internal alterations, replacement of flooring, replastering and redecoration. Works to strip the building internally have already progressed significantly, including digging out of the floors in some rooms.
- 2.4 Besides the loss of historic fabric which cannot be repaired or restored, the proposed renovation work has the potential to expose evidence of the historical development of the site. This may survive either within the fabric of the building, concealed beneath later finishes, or take the form of buried structural remains or archaeological deposits associated with the medieval grange. In view of the listed status of the chapel and the limited investigation of monastic granges in north-west Wales, any evidence exposed would be considered at least regionally important.
- 2.5 A programme of archaeological investigation and recording is required in order to provide an archive record of the building, to record any new information that comes to light during the works and to mitigate any adverse impact on upstanding and buried archaeology at the site.
- 2.6 The following documentation must be consulted in relation to this brief:
  - Planning documentation associated with the proposals
  - English Heritage, 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage, London.

### 3.0 Archaeological Requirements

- 3.1 This is a *brief* for a staged programme of archaeological works to mitigate the impact of the development, to be undertaken prior to and following listed building consent (should it be granted). The programme of works will comprise an **archaeological building record** and an **archaeological watching brief**.
- 3.2 The objectives of the archaeological programme are to provide an archive record of existing buildings and any sub-surface archaeology affected by the scheme; to increase understanding of the site's history, development and significance; to ensure the recording and interpretation of any information revealed during the course of the works.
- 3.3 Any additional stages of work further to the work described by this brief will require prior approval of a new detailed specification by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.
- 3.4 This *brief* should be used by the archaeological contractor as the basis for the preparation of a detailed written archaeological *specification*. The specification must be submitted to the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service for approval before the work commences.
- 3.5 The *specification* should contain, as a minimum, the following elements:
  - non-technical summary





- details of the proposed works as precisely as is reasonably possible, indicating clearly on a plan their location and extent
- a research design which sets out the site-specific objectives of the archaeological works
- field methodology
- methods of recording, including the collection and disposal strategy for artefacts and ecofacts
- arrangement for immediate conservation of artefacts
- post-fieldwork methodology
- the level and grade of all key project staff
- details of external specialists
- a timetable for the proposed works, including contingency if appropriate
- the intended method of publication
- archive deposition
- reference to relevant legislation
- health and safety considerations
- monitoring procedures

#### 4.0 Mitigation detail

##### *Archaeological building record*

4.1 The archaeological building record will entail the following elements:

- a detailed building record of Quirt Farm house, to include a record of the present condition of the building with supplementary recording during renovation work as required
- sufficient record of associated grounds and buildings to provide context for interpretation and to inform a historical account of the site

4.2 Recording methodology should be in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidance (see 5.0 General Requirements below).

4.3 The detailed building record element should be roughly commensurate with the Historic England '*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*' (2016) Level 3 and should include the following elements:

- |                   |                                  |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| • written account | 1-3, 5-9, 11, 13, 15-18, 21, 22; |
| • drawings        | 2, 7-9;                          |
| • photographs     | 1-9.                             |

4.4 The **written account** must be a descriptive and analytical record and should set the building within its local and regional context. It should draw on a range of available resources and summarise the building's significance and development.

4.5 The **drawings** should include a general site plan and floor plans recording the form and location of significant architectural/structural features. Existing architect's

drawings (without annotations relating to the development proposals) may be used as a base where suitable.

- 4.6 **Photographs** must be high quality, i.e. of high resolution, well-framed, in focus and adequately lit; both black-and-white and colour photography should be used where appropriate.
- 4.7 If utilising digital technology, high resolution images (preferably in .tiff format) must be produced. Selected images should be presented within the report as a hard copy and a compact disc of all photographs must be included as an archive to accompany the report.
- 4.8 Each archive image should be clearly labelled or indexed with the subject, orientation and the date taken, and cross-referenced to its negative and/or digital file.
- 4.9 It is understood that photographs have been taken by the owner and building contractor during the course of works. These may not comply with the above archive requirements but may be used as a source of additional information.
- 4.10 The monitoring of any stripping out, dismantling and controlled demolition work is to be undertaken in a manner that allows for the immediate cessation of development for the recording of archaeological evidence. Agreement must be reached between the archaeologist and developer in order that this is achieved.
- 4.11 Due regard must be had to health and safety considerations with respect to the structural condition of the building during demolition and refurbishment.

#### *Watching brief*

- 4.12 The purpose of the archaeological watching brief is to ensure the investigation and recording of any archaeological evidence which is not identified and/or cannot be addressed prior to construction. This may include sub-surface traces of former buildings or remains associated with the former grange.
- 4.13 In addition to monitoring during structural works (see 4.1 and 4.10) the archaeological watching brief will comprise observation on an intensive basis on any ground disturbing works within the building, for example excavation in preparation for laying a new floor or excavation for underground services.
- 4.14 In rooms where floor removal has already taken place, the exposed soil should be subject to manual archaeological cleaning prior to any further construction work, to establish the presence/absence of archaeological deposits and allow any necessary recording of such deposits to take place.
- 4.15 A full drawn, written and photographic record will be made of any archaeological features, structures and deposits that may be revealed.
- 4.16 The monitoring of works is to be undertaken in a manner that allows for the immediate cessation of development for the recording of archaeological evidence. Agreement must be reached between the archaeologist and developer in order that this is achieved.
- 4.17 On completion of fieldwork, a post-excavation programme commensurate with the nature and significance of the archaeology encountered should be undertaken. This may entail cleaning, conservation and analysis of any artefactual material, processing of any soil samples taken, or other specialist analysis.



### *Report*

- 4.18 The results must be presented in a bound report and laid out in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The HER Officer should be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the HER are given a Primary Record Number (PRN) and that data structure is compatible with the HER.
- 4.19 Any relevant desk-based sources included for the purposes of interpretation and analysis must be fully referenced, and related to both the archaeological mitigation work and the development proposals.
- 4.20 The archaeological contractor will ensure that sufficient resource is made available for a post-excavation programme to result in a full archive report.
- 4.21 The final report should specifically include the following:
- a) a copy of the design brief and agreed specification
  - b) a location plan based on current OS mapping at an appropriate scale
  - c) sufficient historical and archaeological detail to allow interpretation of the results and to support assessment of significance
  - d) all identified features and significant finds plotted on an appropriately scaled site plan
  - e) full dimensional and descriptive detail of all identified features and significant finds
  - f) a full bibliography of sources consulted
  - g) an archive compact disc
- 4.22 Where relevant, specialist studies of environmental data must include a *statement of potential*. All specialist reports used in the preparation of this statement must be reproduced **in full** as appendices to the report.

## **5.0 General requirements**

- 5.1 The archaeological programme must be undertaken by an appropriately qualified individual or organisation, fully experienced in work of this character.
- 5.2 Details, including the name, qualifications and experience of the project director and all other key project personnel (including specialist staff) should be communicated to the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and all written work attributed to an author(s).
- 5.3 Contractors and subcontractors are expected to conform to standard professional guidelines. The following are of particular relevance to this project:
- Brown D. H., 2007. *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Archaeological Archives Forum
  - English Heritage, 1991. *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*
  - English Heritage, 2006. *Management Of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE)*
  - Historic England, 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*

- Richards, J. & Robinson, D., 2000. *Digital Archives from Excavation and Fieldwork: Guide to Good Practice* (Second Edition). The Archaeology Data Service Guide to Good Practice: Oxbow Books <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/goodguides/excavation/>
- Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015 Guidelines for digital archives <http://www.rcahmw.gov.uk/media/681.pdf>
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014. *Code of Conduct*
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014. *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014. *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014. *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014. *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014. *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*

- 5.4 Many people in North Wales speak Welsh as their first language, and many of the archive and documentary references are in Welsh. Contractors should therefore give due consideration to their ability to understand and converse in Welsh.
- 5.5 The archaeological contractor must satisfy themselves that all constraints to groundworks have been identified, including the siting of live services, Tree Preservation Orders and public footpaths. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service bears no responsibility for the inclusion or exclusion of such information within this brief.
- 5.6 Any changes to the specifications that the archaeological contractor may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated to Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and approved before implementation.
- 5.7 Care must be taken in dealing with human remains and the appropriate environmental health regulations followed. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and the local Coroner must be informed immediately human remains are discovered.
- 5.8 Arrangements for the long-term storage and deposition of all artefacts must be agreed with the landowner and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service before the commencement of investigation.
- 5.9 The involvement of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.
- 5.10 A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project should be prepared in accordance with standard



guidance. All plans, photographs and descriptions should be labelled, cross-referenced and lodged in an appropriate place (to be agreed with Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service) within six months of the completion of the project.

- 5.11 Two copies of the bound report must be sent to the address below, one copy marked for the attention of the Development Control Archaeologist, the other for attention of the HER Officer, who will deposit the copy in the HER.
- 5.12 At least one further copy of the report will be required by the local planning authority and will need to be submitted by the applicant as part of any application to discharge the relevant planning conditions. The contractor should ensure that the applicant is aware of this requirement and that the roles and processes for meeting this obligation are clearly understood.

## **6.0 Curatorial monitoring**

- 6.1 The project will be monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service to ensure the fulfilment of the brief and specifications. The Development Control Archaeologist will normally review the progress of reports and archive preparation. The archaeological contractor must inform Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service in writing of the proposed start dates for the project and any subsequent phases of work.

## **7.0 Glossary of terms**

### *Archaeological Contractor*

A professionally qualified individual or an organisation containing professionally qualified archaeological staff, able to offer appropriate and satisfactory treatment of the archaeological resource, retained by the developer to carry out archaeological work either prior to the submission of a planning application or as a requirement of the planning process.

### *Archaeological Curator*

A person, or organisation, responsible for the conservation and management of archaeological evidence by virtue of official or statutory duties. In north-west Wales the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authorities are the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service, who work to the Welsh Archaeological Trusts' *Curators' Code of Practice*.

### *Archive*

An ordered collection of all documents and artefacts from an archaeological project, which at the conclusion of the work should be deposited at a public repository, such as the local museum.

### *Brief*

The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (1993) defines a *brief* as an outline framework of the planning and archaeological situation which has to be addressed, together with an indication of the scope of works that will be required.

*Historic Environment Record (HER)*

A *documentary* record of known sites in a given area. In north-west Wales the HER is curated by the curatorial division of the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust.

*Specification*

The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (1993) defines a *specification* as a schedule of works outlined in sufficient detail to be quantifiable, implemented and monitored.

*Watching brief*

A formal programme of observation during non-archaeological works in order to identify, investigate and record any archaeological remains which may be present.

## **8.0 Further information**

- 8.1 This document outlines best practice expected for a programme of archaeological mitigation but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. If requirements of the brief cannot be met they should only be excluded or altered after gaining written approval of the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.
- 8.2 Further details or clarification of any aspects of the brief may be obtained from the Development Control Archaeologist at the address below.

Jenny Emmett

Archaeolegydd Rheoli Datblygiad - Development Control Archaeologist

Gwasanaeth Cynllunio Archaeolegol Gwynedd - Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service  
Craig Beuno, Ffordd Y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT

Ffôn/Tel: 01248 370926

Ffacs/Fax: 01248 370925

[jenny.emmett@heneb.co.uk](mailto:jenny.emmett@heneb.co.uk)

## **APPENDIX II**

### **Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Project Design for Archaeological Mitigation (October 2016)**

QUIRT FARM, DWYRAN (G2483)

PROJECT SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
MITIGATION:

LEVEL 3 BUILDING RECORD &  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

*Prepared for*

*CYNGOR YNYS MÔN*

*September 2016*

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust



Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author			
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer			
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist			

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

All GAT staff should sign their copy to confirm the project specification is read and understood and retain a copy of the specification for the duration of their involvement with the project. On completion, the specification should be retained with the project archive:

**Name**

**Signature**

**Date**

## QUIRT FARM, DWYRAN

### PROJECT SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION:

#### LEVEL 3 BUILDING RECORD & ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for *Cyngor Ynys Môn*, September 2016

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by *Cyngor Ynys Môn* to prepare a project specification for a programme of archaeological mitigation at Quirt Farm, Dwyran, *Ynys Môn* (Primary Reference Number 3122; NGR SH45836493; Figure 01). Quirt Farm comprises a building complex surrounding a courtyard and includes a farmhouse, former chapel (Grade II listed; ref. 5435), a granary/cart shed, a long agricultural range along the south-western boundary and detached agricultural structures. The renovation proposals are limited to the farmhouse and include external re-rendering, repair and replacement of decayed or unsympathetic modern elements, internal alterations, replacement of flooring, re-plastering and redecoration. The archaeological mitigation will be completed in accordance with a listed building consent application (reference 45LPA1027/LB/CC) and will target the farmhouse only as identified in *Cyngor Ynys Môn* Drawing No. SH14-A1-06. The works to strip the building internally have already progressed significantly, including reduction of existing floor levels.

Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) have prepared a design brief for the scheme (ref. D3061; [Appendix I](#)) and have requested a programme of archaeological mitigation comprising:

- a Level 3 building record as described in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016); and
- an archaeological watching brief during external and internal renovation of the farmhouse.

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

- Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
- *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016).
- *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015);

- Guidelines for digital archives Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015;
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014); and

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Registered Archaeological Organisation*.

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The current farmstead incorporates the former Cistercian grange of Gelliniog, granted to Aberconwy Abbey by Gruffudd ap Cynan at the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century (GAPS design brief D3061). The chapel, attached to the northeastern side of the farmhouse, is the only known remnant of monastic use, dated from possible 15<sup>th</sup> century roof trusses, now removed, located in a bedroom during the RCAHMW survey of the property in 1937. As stated in the the GAPS design brief the chapel is believed to have ceased use for religious worship in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and has undergone much alteration, including incorporation into the farmhouse.

The history of the farmhouse is not known, but is thought to be 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century in character, based on external appearance, with be potential for earlier structural elements incorporated or reused within the building.

A brief examination of the first to third edition 1 mile to 25 inch Ordnance Survey maps of the farm (map sheet XX.15; 1889, 1900 and 1920 respectively), reveal general information about the historic layout of the farm. Whilst the overall layout of the farm changed little during the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century, it is noted that rear of the farmhouse was extended between 1889 and 1900 to match the current layout, creating the current dining room and living room arrangement on the ground floor (cf. Figures 05 and 06).

### 3 METHODOLOGY

GAPS have requested a programme of archaeological mitigation comprising:

- a Level 3 building record as described in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016); and
- an archaeological watching brief during external and internal renovation of the farmhouse.

The archaeological mitigation will target the farmhouse only as identified in Cyngor Ynys Môn Drawing No. SH14-A1-06. The farmhouse is three storey semi-detached structure that comprises 20 rooms and an attic space; based on the following layout:

#### Ground Floor:

1. Store (next to kitchen)
2. Kitchen
3. WC
4. Utility
5. Living Room 1
6. Store (next to utility)
7. Dining Room
8. Hall
9. Additional Hall
10. Lobby
11. Living Room 2
12. Living Room 3

#### Second Floor

13. Bedroom 1.
14. Bedroom 2
15. Bedroom 3
16. Bedroom 4
17. Bedroom 5
18. Bathroom
19. Small Landing
20. Large Landing



### 3.1 Level 3 building record

The building record will be completed to Level 3 as described in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016). A Level 3 record is described as a descriptive and analytical record and will include:

- a photographic, descriptive and drawn record of the exterior and interior of the building; and
- an analysis and account of the building's origin, development and use.

#### 3.1.1 Photographic Record

The photographic record will include:

- general views of the farmhouse within the farm complex;
- elevation photographs of the building exterior with oblique shots used where direct elevation shots are not practical; and
- interior room shots for all accessible rooms (maximum 20 rooms and attic space).

Any external and internal details, representing the fabric, form, function and phasing of the building will be recorded, including any additional phasing identified during the renovation work. Based on information received from the client, the attic space is disused and will be blocked up as part of the refurbishment work. The attic space will be included in the Level 3 record.

The photographs will be taken with a *Nikon* D5100 fitted with a AF-S DX Zoom-NIKKOR 18-55mm f/3.5-5.6G ED VR lens; the maximum image resolution will be 4,928 × 3,264 (16.2 effective megapixels). *Nikon* Speedlight SB-700 remote controlled flashes may also be used to assist with internal photographs. The photographs will be taken in RAW format and recorded on GAT preforms ([Appendix III](#)). A photographic metadata table will be completed and included in the report; photographic images will be archived in TIFF format in accordance with the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015 *Guidelines for digital archives*.

### *3.1.2 Descriptive Record*

The descriptive record will be completed on GAT pro-formas ([Appendix II](#)) and will record the exterior and interior of the structure in terms of building fabric, appearance and content,. Dimensions will be included for the building height, width, length and structural thickness (where visible), as well as for openings (doors, windows and apertures) and structural features. The existing digital plans and elevations for the farmhouse (as represented by Cyngor Ynys Môn Drawing No. SH14-A1-06; Figure 02), will be used for identifying rooms and for locating all internal images and for annotations of any relevant building detail.

The analysis and account of the farmhouse's origin, development and use will utilise the photographic and descriptive record, along with available primary and secondary sources. Information will be sourced from the following:

1. The regional Historic Environment Register (HER, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT) will be examined for information concerning the study area. This will include an examination of the core HER, the 1:2500 County Series Ordnance Survey maps and any secondary information held;
2. Archive data and historic maps, will be consulted in the regional archives at the Llangeni (Anglesey Archives, Industrial Estate Rd, Llangefni LL77 7JH); and

The Level 3 record will include an analysis of the associated grounds and buildings that make up the farm complex, to provide context for interpretation and to inform a historical account of the site. The Level 3 record will be completed in October 2016.

### *3.1.3 Drawn Records*

The drawn records will comprise annotated elevations and plans and will be prepared by GAT using information sourced the existing digital plans and elevations for the farmhouse, as represented by Cyngor Ynys Môn Drawing No. SH14-A1-06 (Figure 02). If required, additional surveys will be completed of specific areas noted during the Level 3 record or during the renovation that are not included on existing drawings or currently obscured. Dependant on size and access, this will be completed on site using scaled hand drawings (1:10 minimum) and/or a digital survey, using a Leica TCR805 Reflectorless Total Station, processed using CAD software. All digital information will be presented using Adobe Illustrator software.

## 3.2 Watching Brief

(Reproduced from Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*)

The definition of an archaeological watching brief is 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 is divided into four categories according to the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*:

- comprehensive (present during all ground disturbance)
- intensive (present during sensitive ground disturbance)
- intermittent (viewing the trenches after machining)
- partial (as and when seems appropriate).

An **intensive** watching brief is required by the GAPS design brief. The brief states that the watching brief will be twofold:

- Monitoring renovation works completed by the site contractor, to record any evidence for structural phasing not previously apparent. This will include:
  1. Ground floor: reduction of the existing dining room floor level (300mm to 350mm ground reduction);
  2. First floor: record of bedrooms 3, 4 and 5 after the removal of the timber flooring and prior to the replacement of the timber joists;
  3. First floor: record of the bathroom once existing room is removed (currently a 4.25m<sup>2</sup> flat roofed extension);
  4. Exterior: removal of external render to any associated groundworks;
  5. Exterior: excavation of underground services.

- In rooms where floor removal has already taken place, the exposed soil will be subject to manual archaeological cleaning prior to any further construction work, to establish the presence/absence of archaeological deposits and allow any necessary recording of such deposits to take place. Based on client information received, this includes the following 6 rooms:

1. Kitchen floor
2. Store floor
3. Utility floor
4. Living Room 2
5. Hall
6. Lobby



### 3.3 Fieldwork Methodology

- All attendances and identified features will be recorded using GAT watching brief pro-formas ([Appendix IV](#))
- Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D40) camera set to maximum resolution (3008 × 2000 6.1 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 III](#)) and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process;
- Any subsurface remains will be recorded photographically, with detailed notations and a measured survey.
- All archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent features. If encountered, the following strategy will apply: 50% sample of each sub-circular feature, 10% sample of each linear feature. No structural activity will be removed Any large-scale or more detailed excavation required will be detailed in an appropriate **Further Archaeological Works Design**.
- All sections and detailed elevations to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4 or A2 pro-forma permatrace.
- All plans to be at a minimum 1:20 scale. Plans will be drawn on GAT A4 or A2 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 Ecofacts**

Should any deposits deemed suitable for dating be identified in rooms where floor removal has already taken place, they will be taken from sealed contexts, with bulk samples from ditches and pit fills proposed as not less than 10 litres from each context. The sampling strategy will be undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). Recourse will be made to relevant specialists for palaeoenvironmental analysis and dating. Any required specialists will be consulted during the watching brief to advise GAT on a sampling strategy.

### **3.5 Human Remains**

Should any finds of human remains be encountered, they will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected, and both the coroner and the GAPS Archaeologist informed. If removal is necessary it will take place under appropriate regulations and with due regard for health and safety issues. In order to excavate human remains, a Ministry of Justice licence is required under Section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 for the removal of any body or remains of any body from any place of burial. This will be applied for should human remains need to be investigated or moved.

### 3.6 Artefacts

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

All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum, in this case Oriel Môn, 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 National Museums and Galleries of Wales acts as advisor on technical matters, and may be the recipient body for the objects.

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

Note: the landowner is Ynys Mon Council. GAT will contact the landowner for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Oriel Ynys Mon). A GAT produced pro-forma will be issued to the landowner where they are given the option to donate the finds or to record that they want them returning to them once analysis and assessment has been completed. If artefacts are transferred to Oriel Ynys Mon, this must be in accordance with the Oriel Ynys Mon – *Guidelines for the preparation and deposition of archaeological archive* (2012).



### 3.7 Further Archaeological Works

**The identification of significant archaeological features during the watching brief may necessitate the production of a new project specification and the submission of new cost estimates to the contractor.**

The application of a further archaeological works design (FAWD) will be dependent on the initial identification, interpretation and examination of an archaeological feature and the identification of activity that cannot be addressed within the provisions of the current design, e.g., structures. The requirement for an FAWD will be determined in conjunction with GAPS through established communication lines and the monitoring process.

The FAWD will be instigated through a GAT produced document that will include:

- feature specific methodologies;
- artefact specialist requirements, with detail of appropriate specialist analysis;
- timings, staffing and resourcing;
- additional costs.

The FAWD document will need to be approved by GAPS.

### **3.8 Monitoring Arrangements**

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

Jenny Emmett [jenny.emmett@heneb.co.uk](mailto:jenny.emmett@heneb.co.uk) | 01248 370926

The Level 3 record and manual archaeological cleaning where floor removal has already taken place, will be undertaken from w/c 03/10/16, to be completed w/c 10/10/16. A timetable for the renovation works has not been received, although it is expected to be undertaken during October 2016. GAPS will be provided with a schedule once received by GAT.

### 3.9 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. Sections: all cross referenced and complete;
4. Survey data: downloaded using a Computer Aided Design package;
5. Plans: all cross referenced and complete;
6. Artefacts (if relevant): quantified and identified; register completed;
7. Ecofacts (if relevant): quantified and register completed;
8. Context register (if relevant): quantified and register completed;

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

## **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. Aims and purpose
4. Specification
5. Methods and techniques, including details and location of project archive
6. Level 3 Results
7. Watching Brief Results
8. Summary and conclusions
9. List of sources consulted.
10. Appendix I – GAPS design brief
11. Appendix II – approved GAT project specification

Illustrations will include plans of the location, site plans and elevations. Historical maps, when appropriate and if copyright permissions allow, will be included. A draft copy of the report will be sent to the regional curatorial archaeologist (GAPS) 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 project specification will commence in October 2016. A draft report will be submitted within one month of fieldwork completion (end date tbc); a final report will be submitted to the Historic Environment within six months of submitting the draft report (submission date tbc).

The following dissemination will apply:

- A digital report will be provided to GAPS (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.
- Dependent on the results of the watching brief a summary note or a specific article will be included in the Council for British Archaeology Wales publication *Archaeology in Wales*. This shall be agreed with GAPS, and client in advance of publication along with all publication content. GAPS involvement in the project will be acknowledged therein.

## **5.1 Historic Environment Record**

In line with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER must 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. At the onset, the HER Enquiry Form provided by the HER, will be completed and submitted.

## 6 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section and attended by a team of project archaeologists. The project archaeologists will be responsible for completing the Level 3 record and watching brief, including all field management duties, e.g. liaison with GAPS and client. The project archaeologists will be responsible for completing day record sheets as well as all other on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive itemised in [para. 3.9](#). The project archaeologists 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. All staff will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and hard hat. The GAT team will retain a copy of the *Quirt Farm - Dwyran - Type 2 Asbestos Management Survey* prepared by A & D Environmental Services Ltd. for the duration of the watching brief and will abide by the survey findings.



## **8 INSURANCE**

### **Public 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/000405

EXPIRY DATE 22/06/2011

### **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 24765101CHC/000405

EXPIRY DATE 22/06/2011

### **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

HU PI 9129989/1208

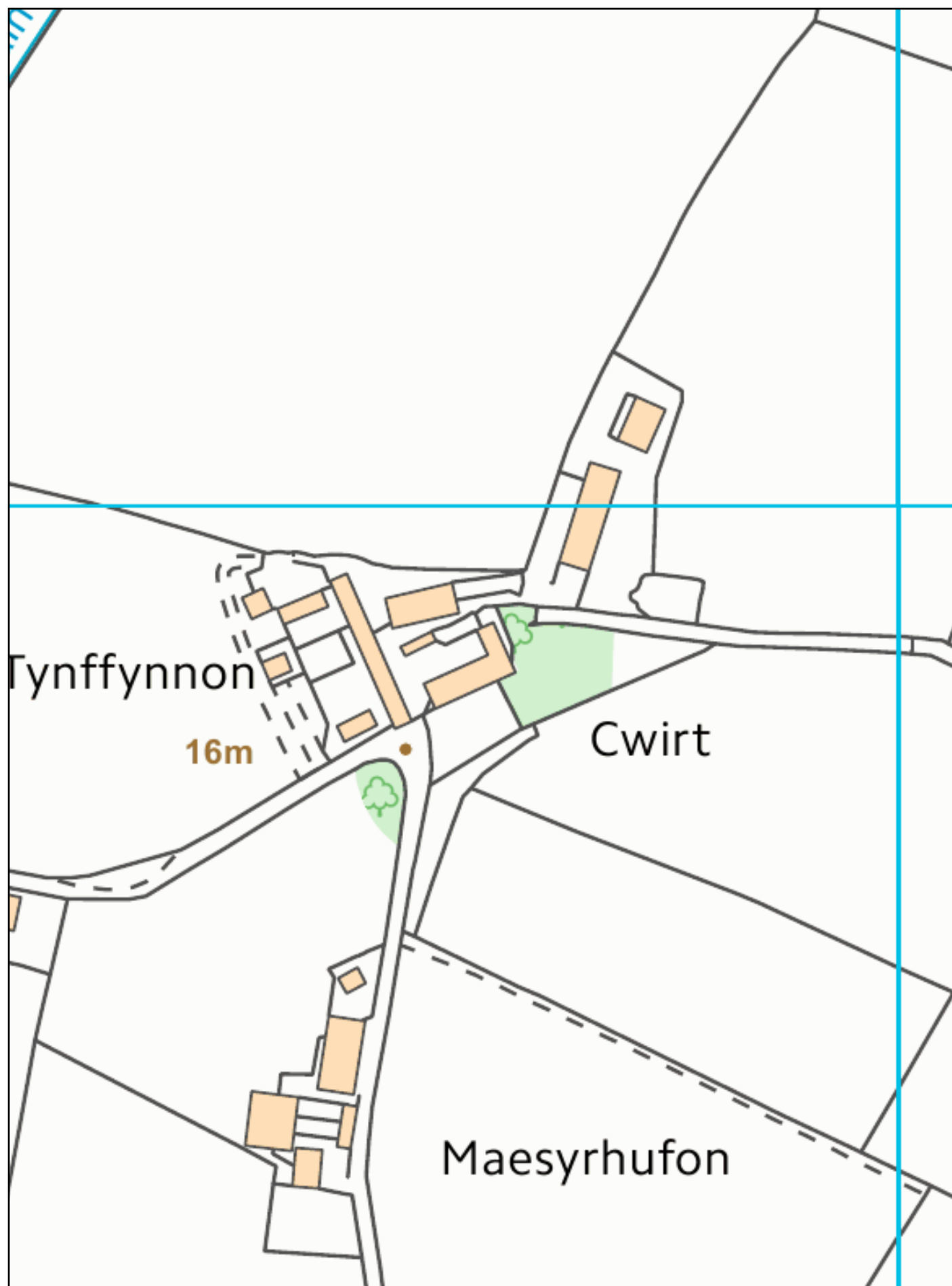
EXPIRY DATE 23/07/2011

## 9 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. by A & D Environmental Services Ltd. *Quirt Farm - Dwyran - Type 2 Asbestos Management Survey*
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures.
3. Historic England, 2016. Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice.
4. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services design brief D3061, 20<sup>th</sup> September 2016.
5. Cyngor Ynys Môn Drawing No. SH14-A1-06
6. Cyngor Ynys Môn Drawing No. HP249 (A2) 03
7. Cyngor Ynys Môn Drawing No. HP249 (A2) 04
8. First edition 1 mile to 25 inch Ordnance Survey sheet XX.15 (1889)
9. Second edition 1 mile to 25 inch Ordnance Survey sheet XX.15 (1900)
10. Third edition 1 mile to 25 inch Ordnance Survey sheet XX.15 (1920)
11. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015 Guidelines for digital archives

## **FIGURE 01**

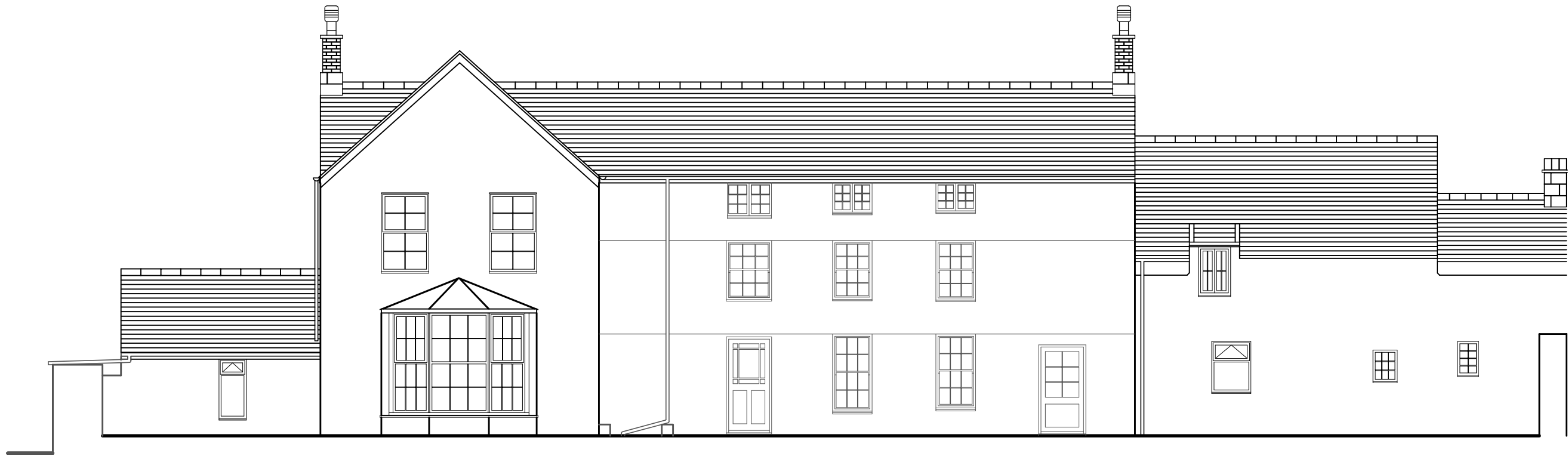
### **Location Map**



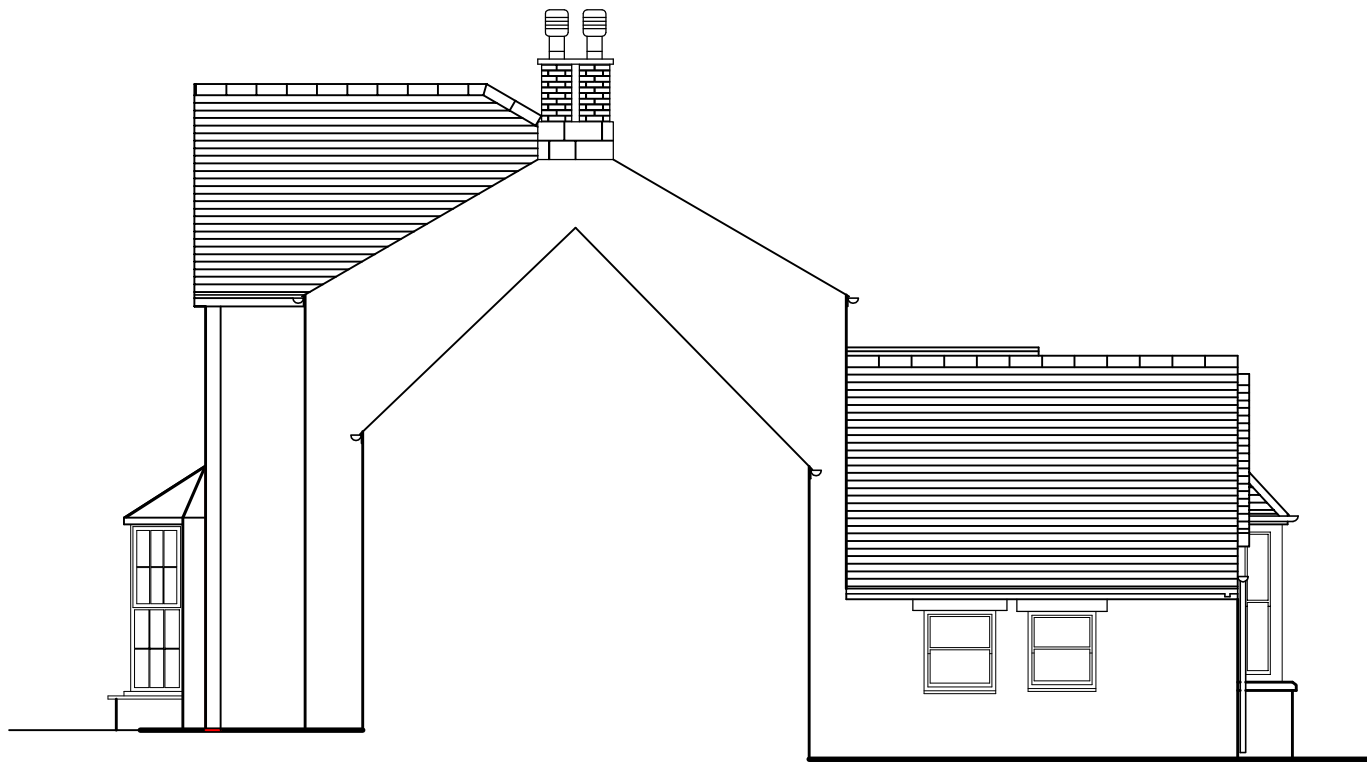


## **FIGURE 02**

**Reproduction of Cyngor Ynys Môn Drawing No. SH14-A1-06**



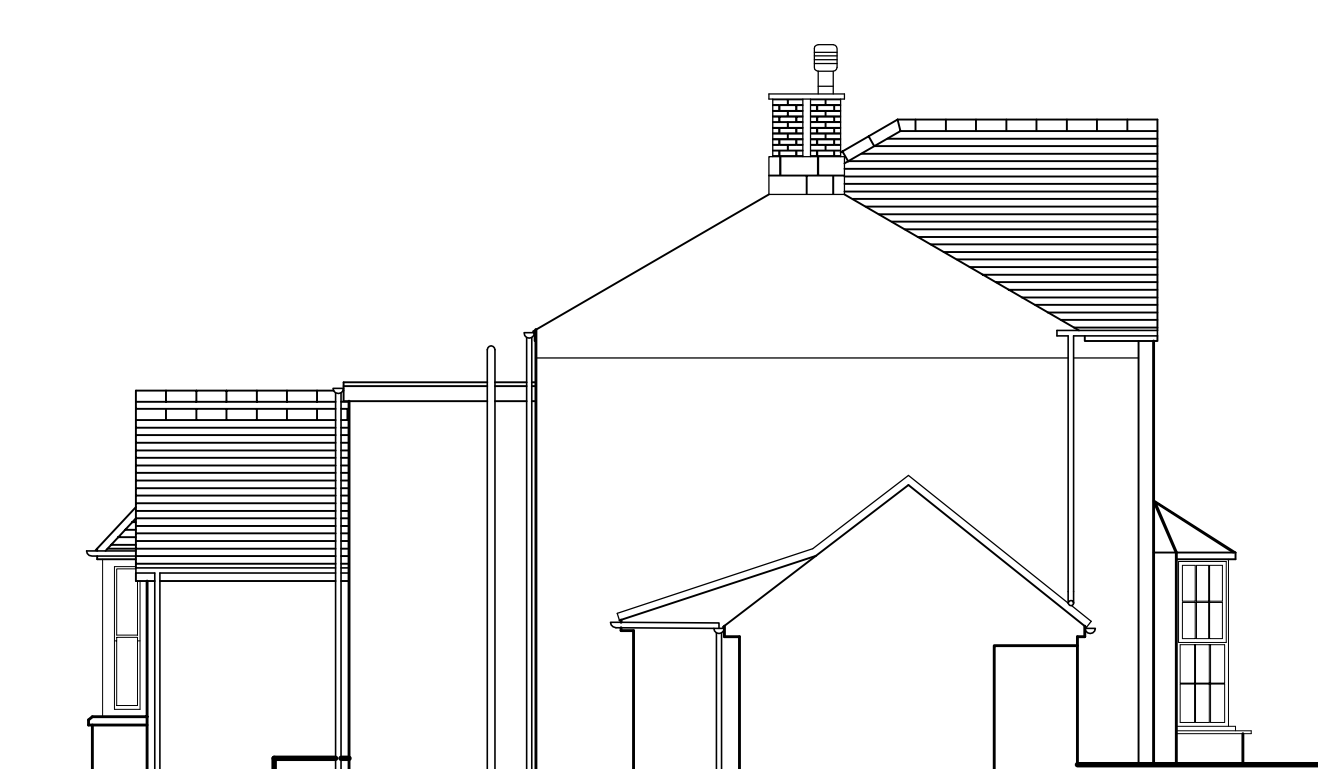
EXISTING FRONT ELEVATION



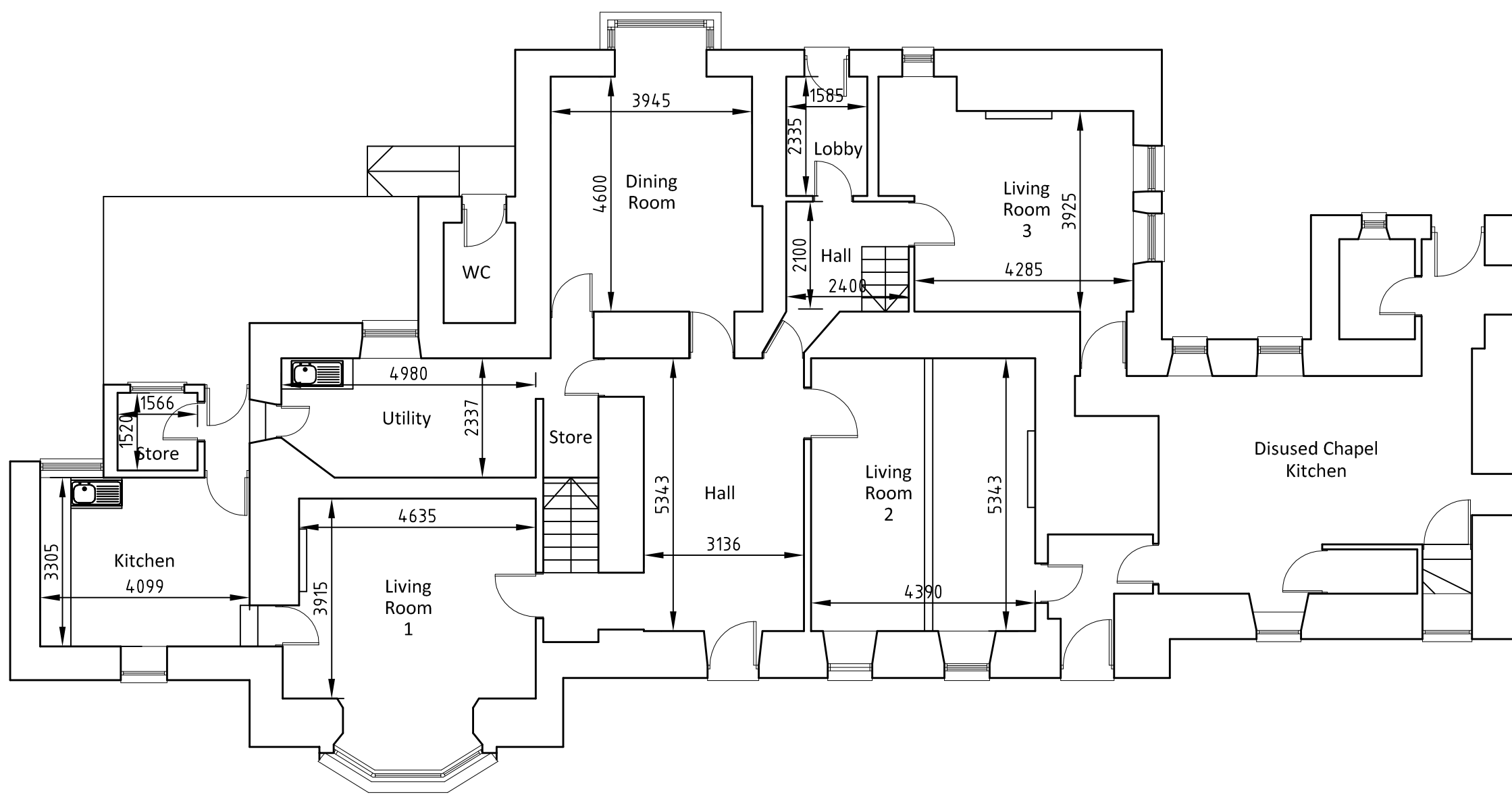
EXISTING FRONT ELEVATION



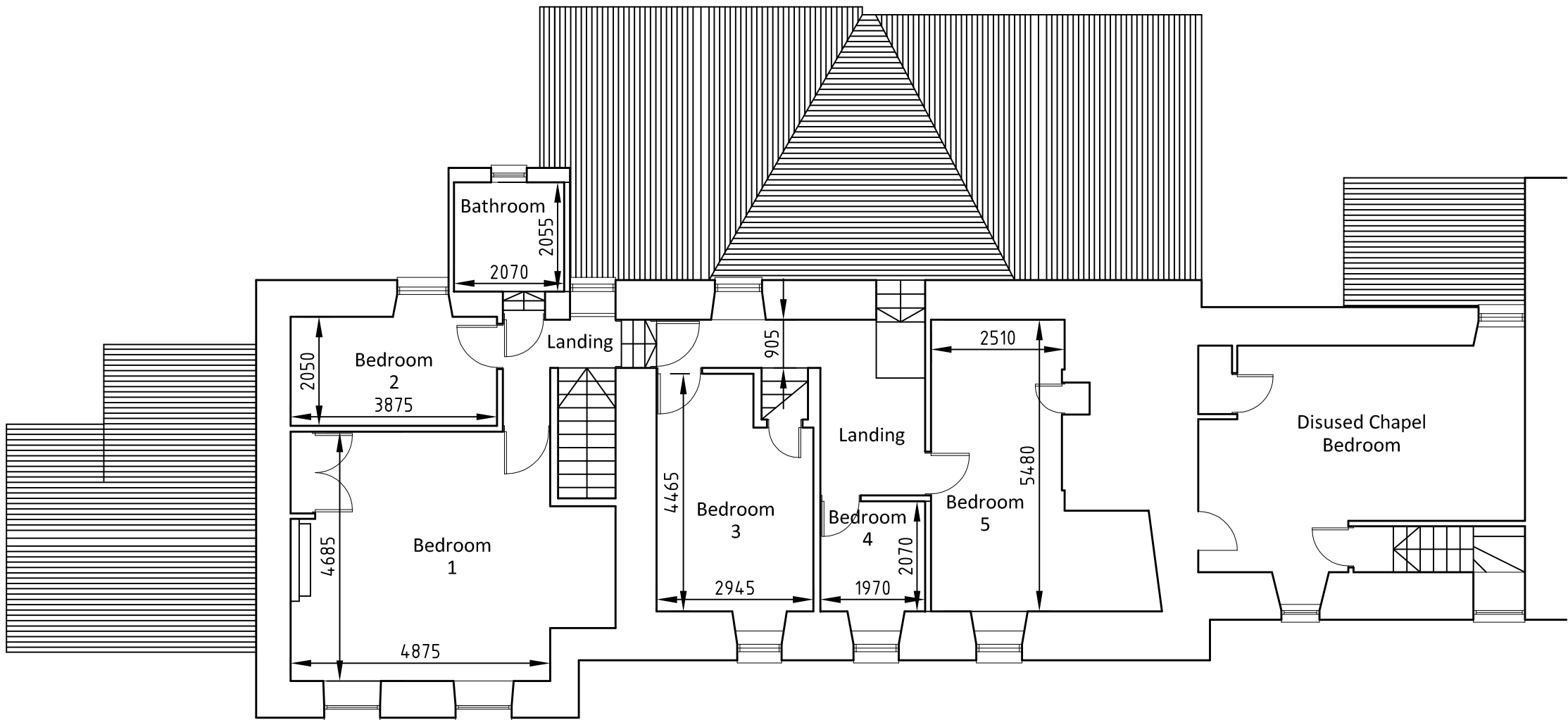
EXISTING REAR ELEVATION



EXISTING REAR ELEVATION



EXISTING GROUND FLOOR PLAN



EXISTING FIRST FLOOR PLAN

NEWIDADAU  
AMENDMENTS

DYDDIAD  
DATE



CYNGOR SIR  
YNYS MÔN  
ISLE OF ANGLESEY  
COUNTY COUNCIL

CYLLUN JOB  
RHIF No.

Proposed Refurbishment  
Quirt Farm, Dwyran  
Ynys Môn

DYLLUNAD DRAWING  
Existing Drawings

SWYDDOG ARLYYDU  
SUPERVISING OFFICER

Gareth Aubrey

DYLLUNWYD DRAWN  
OJJE/GFA

GRADFA SCALE  
1:100

DYDDIAD DATE  
Oct 14

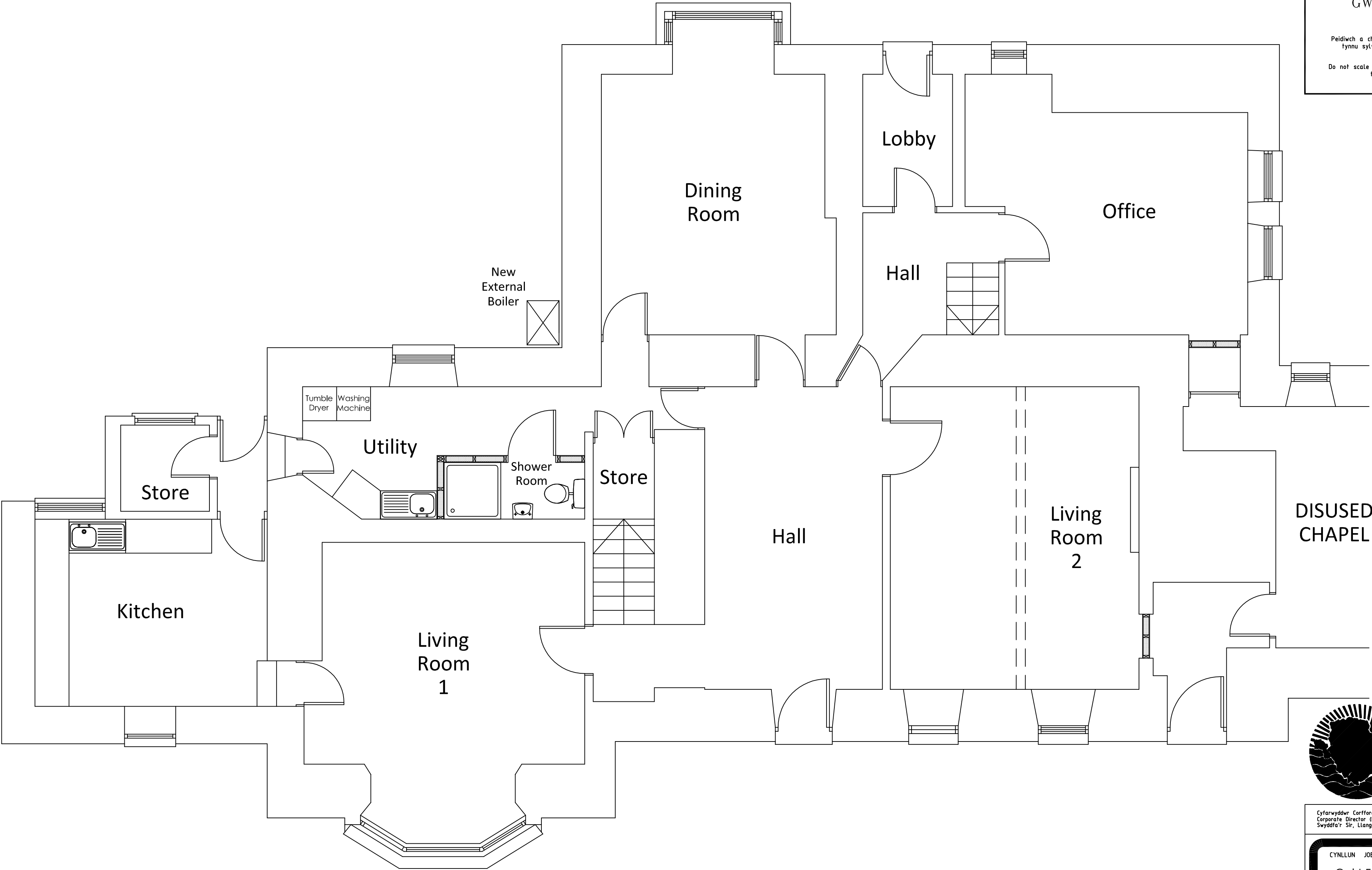
RHIF DYLLUNAD  
DRAWING No.

SH14-A1-06

REV  
-

## **FIGURE 03**

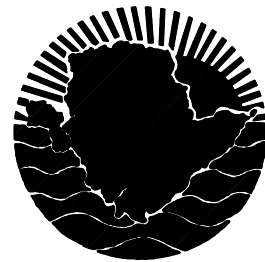
**Reproduction of Cyngor Ynys Môn Drawing No. HP249 (A2) 03**



GWASANAETHAU PENSARNIOL  
ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

Peidiwch a chymryd mesuriadau graddfa oddi ar y ddiagram hon fel mesur a lefel a dylid  
tynnu sylw y Gweinyddwr Contract at unrhyw anghysondeb a ganfyddir cyn dechrau gwaith.  
OS YN AMAU - GOFYNNWCH.

Do not scale from this drawing. Dimensions and levels to be checked and any discrepancies brought  
to the attention of the Contract Administrator before work commences.  
IF IN DOUBT - ASK.



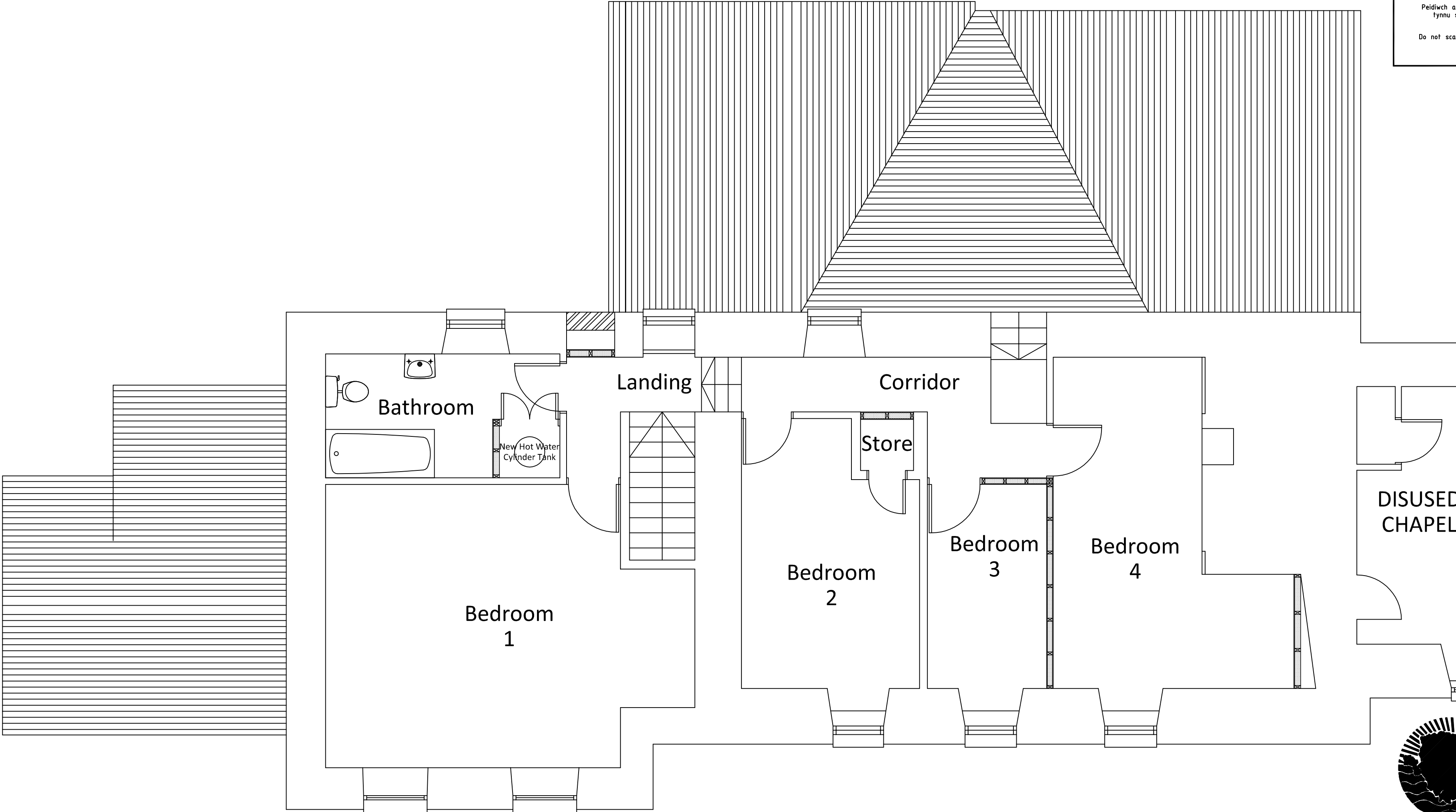
CYNGOR SIR  
YNYS MÔN  
ISLE OF ANGLESEY  
COUNTY COUNCIL

Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol (Amgylchedd a Technegol) Corporate Director (Environment and Technical) Swyddfa'r Sir, Llangefni, Ynys Môn LL77 7TW		GWASANAETHAU PENSARNIOL ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES	
CYNLLUN JOB  Quirt Farmhouse, Dwyran, Anglesey, LL61 6BZ		RHIF No.  HP249	
DYLUNIAD DRAWING Proposed Ground Floor			
SWYDDOG AROLYGU SUPERVISING OFFICER		O.J Jones Evans	
DYLUNIWYD DRAWN OJJE	GRADDFA SCALE 1:50 @ A2	DYDDIAD DATE Sep 2016	
RHIF DYLUNIAD DRAWING No.		HP249 (A2) 03	
REV		-	



## **FIGURE 04**

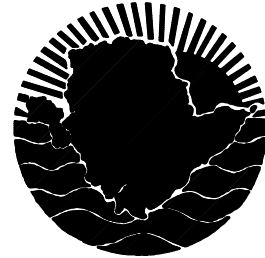
**Reproduction of Cyngor Ynys Môn Drawing No. HP249 (A2) 04**



GWASANAETHAU PENSARNIOL  
ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

Peidiwch a chymryd mesuriadau graddfa oddi ar y ddiagram hon fel mesur a lefel a dylid  
tynnu sylw y Gweinyddwr Contract at unrhyw anghysondeb a ganfyddir cyn dechrau gwaith.  
OS YN AMAU - GOFYNNWCH.

Do not scale from this drawing. Dimensions and levels to be checked and any discrepancies brought  
to the attention of the Contract Administrator before work commences.  
IF IN DOUBT - ASK.

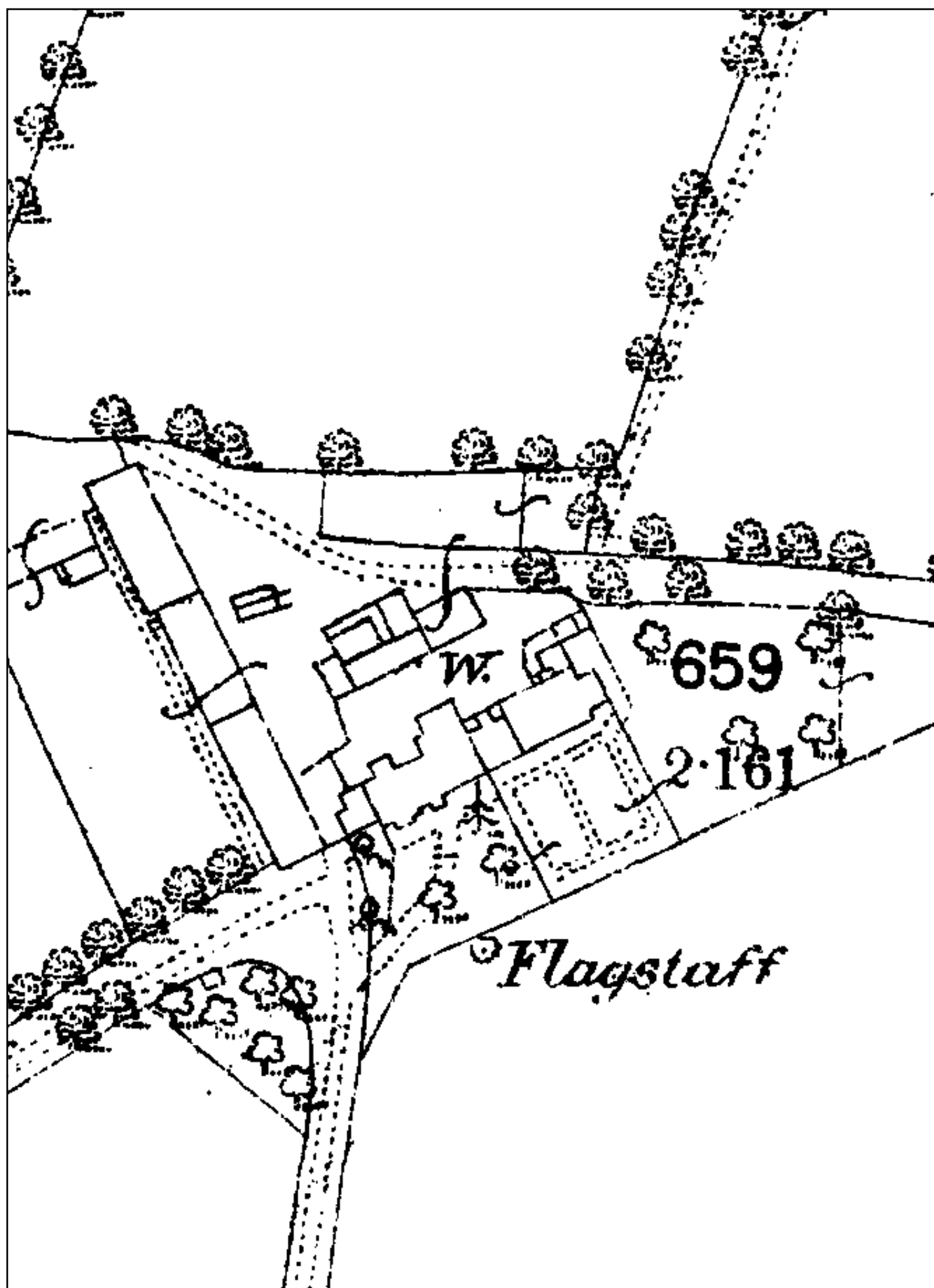


CYNGOR SIR  
YNYS MÔN  
ISLE OF ANGLESEY  
COUNTY COUNCIL

Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol (Amgylchedd a Technegol) Corporate Director (Environment and Technical) Swyddfa'r Sir, Llangefni, Ynys Môn LL77 7TW		GWASANAETHAU PENSARNIOL ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES	
CYNLLUN JOB  Quirt Farmhouse, Dwyran, Anglesey, LL61 6BZ		RHIF No.  HP249	
DYLUNIAD DRAWING Proposed First Floor			
SWYDDOG AROLYGU SUPERVISING OFFICER		O.J Jones Evans	
DYLUNIWIYD DRAWN OJJE	GRADDFA SCALE 1:50 @ A2	DYDDIAD DATE Sep 2016	
RHIF DYLUNIAD DRAWING No.		REV -  HP249 (A2) 04	

**FIGURE 05**

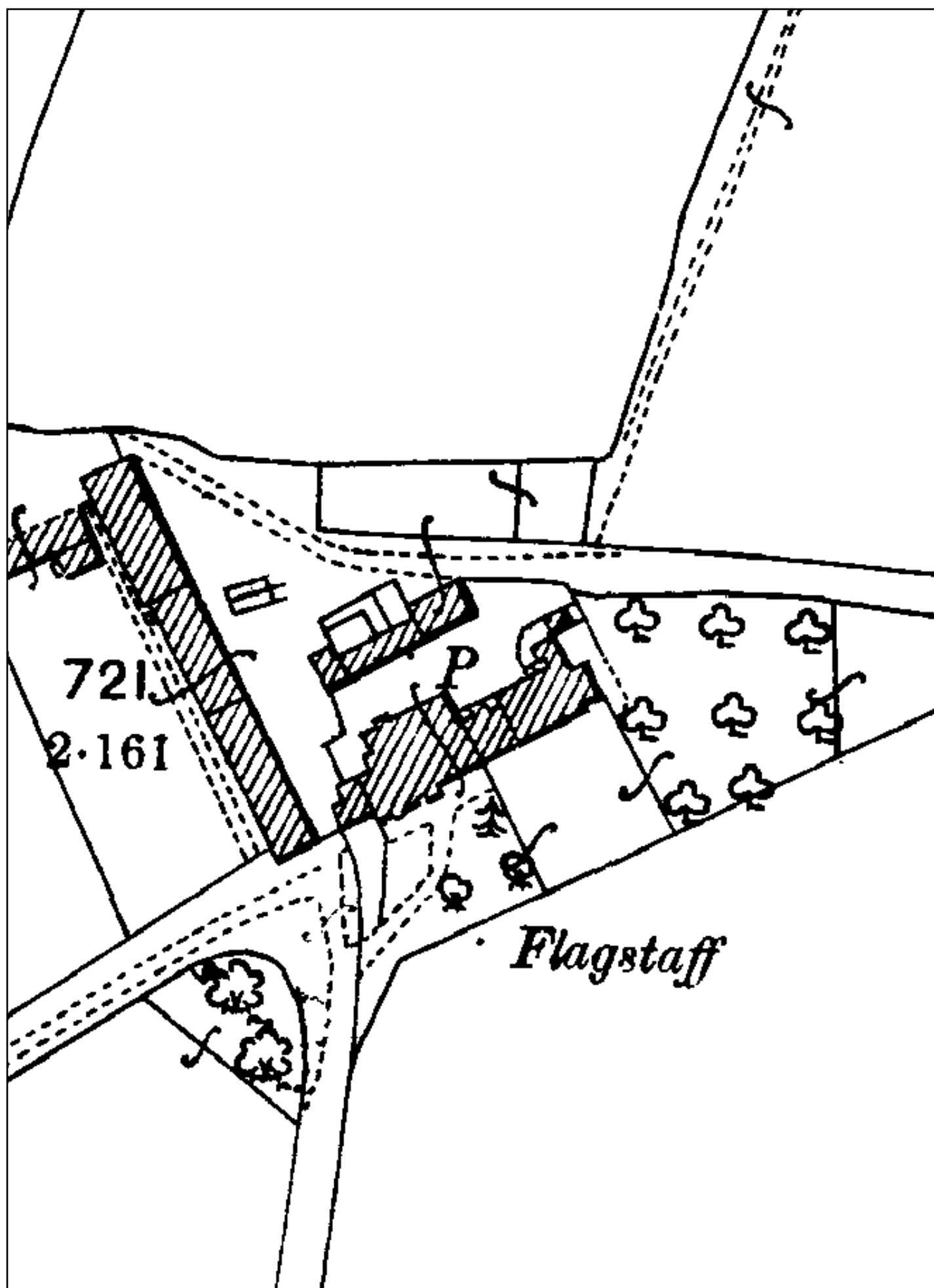
**Reproduction of first edition 1 mile to 25 inch Ordnance Survey sheet  
XX.15 (1889)**





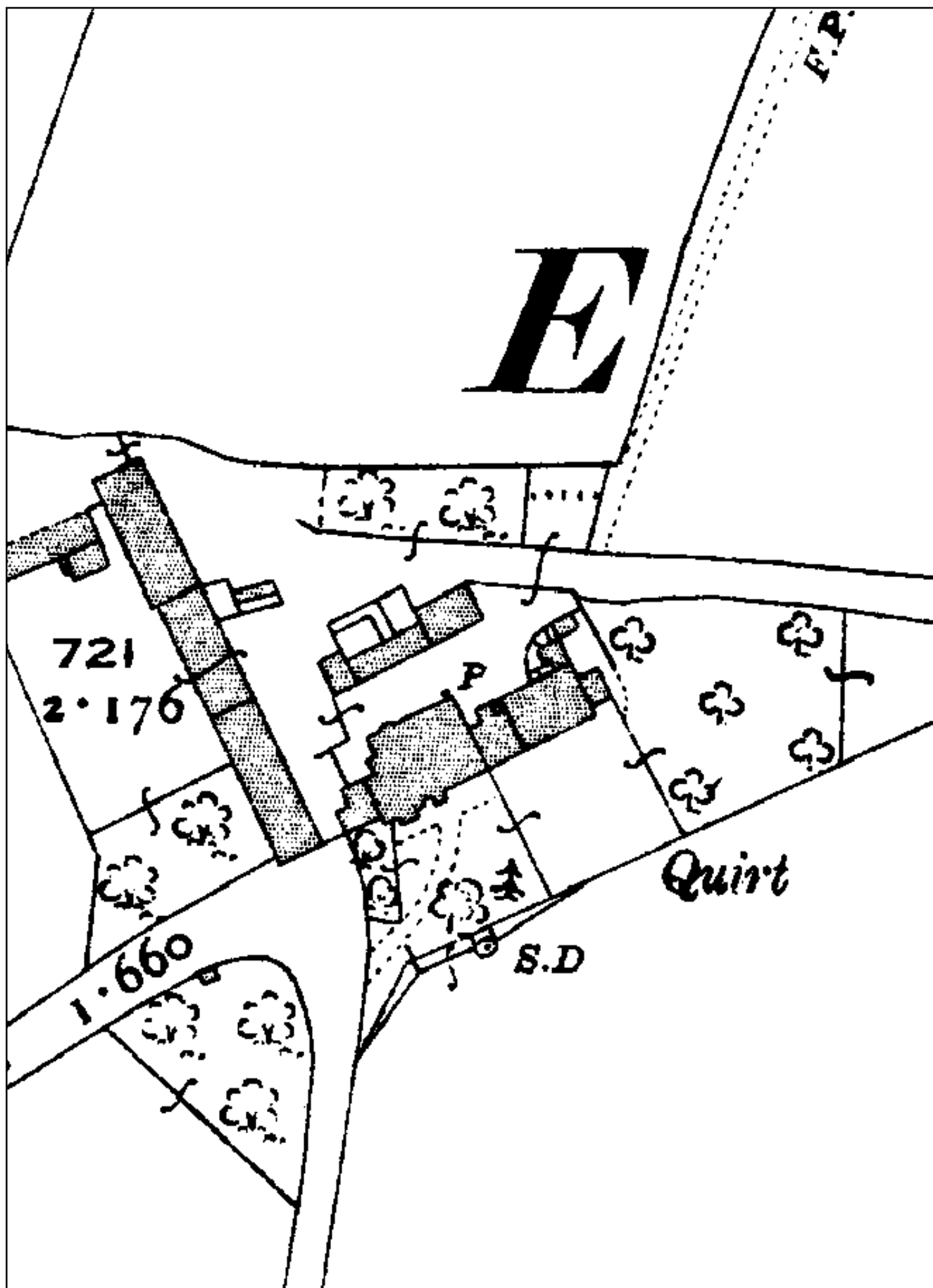
**FIGURE 06**

**Reproduction of second edition 1 mile to 25 inch Ordnance Survey  
sheet XX.15 (1900)**



**FIGURE 07**

**Reproduction of third edition 1 mile to 25 inch Ordnance Survey sheet  
XX.15 (1920)**



## **APPENDIX I**

**Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services design brief  
D3061, 20<sup>th</sup> September 2016**



## BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

**Site:** Quirt Farm, Dwyran

**Date:** 20<sup>th</sup> September 2016

**National Grid Reference:** 245830, 364930

**Planning reference:** 45LPA1027/LB/CC

**Applicant:** Isle of Anglesey County Council: Property Services

***This brief is only valid for six months after the above date. After this period Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service should be contacted.***

*It is recommended that the contractor appointed to carry out the archaeological work visits the site of the proposed development and consults the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) for north-west Wales before completing their specification. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service cannot guarantee the inclusion of all relevant information in the brief.*

Key elements specific to this brief have been highlighted.

### 1.0 Site Location and Description

- 1.1 For the purposes of this brief the site comprises the property known as Cwrt or Quirt Farm, Dwyran. The site is located to the south east of the village of Dwyran, less than a mile from the south coast of Anglesey, with views directly across the Menai Strait to Caernarfon, and to Snowdonia beyond. The farm is surrounded by pasture fields on all sides, with a residential property, Tynffynnon, adjoining the farmstead to the west.
- 1.2 The farm buildings are loosely arranged around a courtyard, with the principal range on the south-eastern side comprising a farmhouse, former chapel and granary/cart-shed. A long agricultural range forms the south-western boundary, with further detached agricultural structures of varying dates and states of repair located to the north. The focus of the mitigation is the farmhouse, located at the southern end of the principal range; however, the farm should be considered as a complete unit and the rest of the farmstead is therefore included in the scope of the brief for contextual research and analysis.

### 2.0 Archaeological Background and Nature of the Development

- 2.1 Quirt has been identified as the centre of the Cistercian grange of Gelliniog, granted to Aberconwy Abbey by Gruffudd ap Cynan at the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The Grade II listed chapel (ref. 5435) in the principal range is the only known surviving building associated with monastic use, and can be dated on the basis of a description of roof trusses (now removed) as possibly of 15<sup>th</sup> century construction. The chapel is believed to have ceased use for religious worship in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and has undergone much alteration, including incorporation into the farmhouse.
- 2.2 The site has otherwise not been subject to archaeological or historical study and the potential for evidence of other elements of the grange is unknown: Williams, in the *Atlas of Cistercian Lands in Wales* (1990), mentions a tradition of burials at Quirt but



provides no further details, and this is not recorded in other sources. Similarly, the history of the farmhouse itself is not known, and while the exterior would appear to be of 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century character, there may be potential for earlier elements to be incorporated or reused within the building.

- 2.3 A listed building consent application has been submitted for the full refurbishment of the farmhouse. The proposals include external re-rendering, repair and replacement of decayed or unsympathetic modern elements, internal alterations, replacement of flooring, replastering and redecoration. Works to strip the building internally have already progressed significantly, including digging out of the floors in some rooms.
- 2.4 Besides the loss of historic fabric which cannot be repaired or restored, the proposed renovation work has the potential to expose evidence of the historical development of the site. This may survive either within the fabric of the building, concealed beneath later finishes, or take the form of buried structural remains or archaeological deposits associated with the medieval grange. In view of the listed status of the chapel and the limited investigation of monastic granges in north-west Wales, any evidence exposed would be considered at least regionally important.
- 2.5 A programme of archaeological investigation and recording is required in order to provide an archive record of the building, to record any new information that comes to light during the works and to mitigate any adverse impact on upstanding and buried archaeology at the site.
- 2.6 The following documentation must be consulted in relation to this brief:
  - Planning documentation associated with the proposals
  - English Heritage, 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage, London.

### 3.0 Archaeological Requirements

- 3.1 This is a *brief* for a staged programme of archaeological works to mitigate the impact of the development, to be undertaken prior to and following listed building consent (should it be granted). The programme of works will comprise an **archaeological building record** and an **archaeological watching brief**.
- 3.2 The objectives of the archaeological programme are to provide an archive record of existing buildings and any sub-surface archaeology affected by the scheme; to increase understanding of the site's history, development and significance; to ensure the recording and interpretation of any information revealed during the course of the works.
- 3.3 Any additional stages of work further to the work described by this brief will require prior approval of a new detailed specification by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.
- 3.4 This *brief* should be used by the archaeological contractor as the basis for the preparation of a detailed written archaeological *specification*. The specification must be submitted to the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service for approval before the work commences.
- 3.5 The *specification* should contain, as a minimum, the following elements:
  - non-technical summary



- details of the proposed works as precisely as is reasonably possible, indicating clearly on a plan their location and extent
- a research design which sets out the site-specific objectives of the archaeological works
- field methodology
- methods of recording, including the collection and disposal strategy for artefacts and ecofacts
- arrangement for immediate conservation of artefacts
- post-fieldwork methodology
- the level and grade of all key project staff
- details of external specialists
- a timetable for the proposed works, including contingency if appropriate
- the intended method of publication
- archive deposition
- reference to relevant legislation
- health and safety considerations
- monitoring procedures

#### 4.0 Mitigation detail

##### *Archaeological building record*

4.1 The archaeological building record will entail the following elements:

- a detailed building record of Quirt Farm house, to include a record of the present condition of the building with supplementary recording during renovation work as required
- sufficient record of associated grounds and buildings to provide context for interpretation and to inform a historical account of the site

4.2 Recording methodology should be in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidance (see 5.0 General Requirements below).

4.3 The detailed building record element should be roughly commensurate with the Historic England '*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*' (2016) Level 3 and should include the following elements:

- |                   |                                  |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| • written account | 1-3, 5-9, 11, 13, 15-18, 21, 22; |
| • drawings        | 2, 7-9;                          |
| • photographs     | 1-9.                             |

4.4 The **written account** must be a descriptive and analytical record and should set the building within its local and regional context. It should draw on a range of available resources and summarise the building's significance and development.

4.5 The **drawings** should include a general site plan and floor plans recording the form and location of significant architectural/structural features. Existing architect's

drawings (without annotations relating to the development proposals) may be used as a base where suitable.

- 4.6 **Photographs** must be high quality, i.e. of high resolution, well-framed, in focus and adequately lit; both black-and-white and colour photography should be used where appropriate.
- 4.7 If utilising digital technology, high resolution images (preferably in .tiff format) must be produced. Selected images should be presented within the report as a hard copy and a compact disc of all photographs must be included as an archive to accompany the report.
- 4.8 Each archive image should be clearly labelled or indexed with the subject, orientation and the date taken, and cross-referenced to its negative and/or digital file.
- 4.9 It is understood that photographs have been taken by the owner and building contractor during the course of works. These may not comply with the above archive requirements but may be used as a source of additional information.
- 4.10 The monitoring of any stripping out, dismantling and controlled demolition work is to be undertaken in a manner that allows for the immediate cessation of development for the recording of archaeological evidence. Agreement must be reached between the archaeologist and developer in order that this is achieved.
- 4.11 Due regard must be had to health and safety considerations with respect to the structural condition of the building during demolition and refurbishment.

#### *Watching brief*

- 4.12 The purpose of the archaeological watching brief is to ensure the investigation and recording of any archaeological evidence which is not identified and/or cannot be addressed prior to construction. This may include sub-surface traces of former buildings or remains associated with the former grange.
- 4.13 In addition to monitoring during structural works (see 4.1 and 4.10) the archaeological watching brief will comprise observation on an intensive basis on any ground disturbing works within the building, for example excavation in preparation for laying a new floor or excavation for underground services.
- 4.14 In rooms where floor removal has already taken place, the exposed soil should be subject to manual archaeological cleaning prior to any further construction work, to establish the presence/absence of archaeological deposits and allow any necessary recording of such deposits to take place.
- 4.15 A full drawn, written and photographic record will be made of any archaeological features, structures and deposits that may be revealed.
- 4.16 The monitoring of works is to be undertaken in a manner that allows for the immediate cessation of development for the recording of archaeological evidence. Agreement must be reached between the archaeologist and developer in order that this is achieved.
- 4.17 On completion of fieldwork, a post-excavation programme commensurate with the nature and significance of the archaeology encountered should be undertaken. This may entail cleaning, conservation and analysis of any artefactual material, processing of any soil samples taken, or other specialist analysis.



### *Report*

- 4.18 The results must be presented in a bound report and laid out in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The HER Officer should be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the HER are given a Primary Record Number (PRN) and that data structure is compatible with the HER.
- 4.19 Any relevant desk-based sources included for the purposes of interpretation and analysis must be fully referenced, and related to both the archaeological mitigation work and the development proposals.
- 4.20 The archaeological contractor will ensure that sufficient resource is made available for a post-excavation programme to result in a full archive report.
- 4.21 The final report should specifically include the following:
- a) a copy of the design brief and agreed specification
  - b) a location plan based on current OS mapping at an appropriate scale
  - c) sufficient historical and archaeological detail to allow interpretation of the results and to support assessment of significance
  - d) all identified features and significant finds plotted on an appropriately scaled site plan
  - e) full dimensional and descriptive detail of all identified features and significant finds
  - f) a full bibliography of sources consulted
  - g) an archive compact disc
- 4.22 Where relevant, specialist studies of environmental data must include a *statement of potential*. All specialist reports used in the preparation of this statement must be reproduced **in full** as appendices to the report.

## **5.0 General requirements**

- 5.1 The archaeological programme must be undertaken by an appropriately qualified individual or organisation, fully experienced in work of this character.
- 5.2 Details, including the name, qualifications and experience of the project director and all other key project personnel (including specialist staff) should be communicated to the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and all written work attributed to an author(s).
- 5.3 Contractors and subcontractors are expected to conform to standard professional guidelines. The following are of particular relevance to this project:
- Brown D. H., 2007. *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Archaeological Archives Forum
  - English Heritage, 1991. *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*
  - English Heritage, 2006. *Management Of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE)*
  - Historic England, 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*



- Richards, J. & Robinson, D., 2000. *Digital Archives from Excavation and Fieldwork: Guide to Good Practice* (Second Edition). The Archaeology Data Service Guide to Good Practice: Oxbow Books <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/goodguides/excavation/>
- Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015 Guidelines for digital archives <http://www.rcahmw.gov.uk/media/681.pdf>
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014. *Code of Conduct*
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014. *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014. *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014. *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014. *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014. *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*

- 5.4 Many people in North Wales speak Welsh as their first language, and many of the archive and documentary references are in Welsh. Contractors should therefore give due consideration to their ability to understand and converse in Welsh.
- 5.5 The archaeological contractor must satisfy themselves that all constraints to groundworks have been identified, including the siting of live services, Tree Preservation Orders and public footpaths. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service bears no responsibility for the inclusion or exclusion of such information within this brief.
- 5.6 Any changes to the specifications that the archaeological contractor may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated to Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and approved before implementation.
- 5.7 Care must be taken in dealing with human remains and the appropriate environmental health regulations followed. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and the local Coroner must be informed immediately human remains are discovered.
- 5.8 Arrangements for the long-term storage and deposition of all artefacts must be agreed with the landowner and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service before the commencement of investigation.
- 5.9 The involvement of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.
- 5.10 A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project should be prepared in accordance with standard

guidance. All plans, photographs and descriptions should be labelled, cross-referenced and lodged in an appropriate place (to be agreed with Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service) within six months of the completion of the project.

- 5.11 Two copies of the bound report must be sent to the address below, one copy marked for the attention of the Development Control Archaeologist, the other for attention of the HER Officer, who will deposit the copy in the HER.
- 5.12 At least one further copy of the report will be required by the local planning authority and will need to be submitted by the applicant as part of any application to discharge the relevant planning conditions. The contractor should ensure that the applicant is aware of this requirement and that the roles and processes for meeting this obligation are clearly understood.

## **6.0 Curatorial monitoring**

- 6.1 The project will be monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service to ensure the fulfilment of the brief and specifications. The Development Control Archaeologist will normally review the progress of reports and archive preparation. The archaeological contractor must inform Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service in writing of the proposed start dates for the project and any subsequent phases of work.

## **7.0 Glossary of terms**

### *Archaeological Contractor*

A professionally qualified individual or an organisation containing professionally qualified archaeological staff, able to offer appropriate and satisfactory treatment of the archaeological resource, retained by the developer to carry out archaeological work either prior to the submission of a planning application or as a requirement of the planning process.

### *Archaeological Curator*

A person, or organisation, responsible for the conservation and management of archaeological evidence by virtue of official or statutory duties. In north-west Wales the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authorities are the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service, who work to the Welsh Archaeological Trusts' *Curators' Code of Practice*.

### *Archive*

An ordered collection of all documents and artefacts from an archaeological project, which at the conclusion of the work should be deposited at a public repository, such as the local museum.

### *Brief*

The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (1993) defines a *brief* as an outline framework of the planning and archaeological situation which has to be addressed, together with an indication of the scope of works that will be required.

*Historic Environment Record (HER)*

A *documentary* record of known sites in a given area. In north-west Wales the HER is curated by the curatorial division of the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust.

*Specification*

The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (1993) defines a *specification* as a schedule of works outlined in sufficient detail to be quantifiable, implemented and monitored.

*Watching brief*

A formal programme of observation during non-archaeological works in order to identify, investigate and record any archaeological remains which may be present.

## **8.0 Further information**

- 8.1 This document outlines best practice expected for a programme of archaeological mitigation but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. If requirements of the brief cannot be met they should only be excluded or altered after gaining written approval of the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.
- 8.2 Further details or clarification of any aspects of the brief may be obtained from the Development Control Archaeologist at the address below.

Jenny Emmett

Archaeolegydd Rheoli Datblygiad - Development Control Archaeologist

Gwasanaeth Cynllunio Archaeolegol Gwynedd - Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service  
Craig Beuno, Ffordd Y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT

Ffôn/Tel: 01248 370926

Ffacs/Fax: 01248 370925

[jenny.emmett@heneb.co.uk](mailto:jenny.emmett@heneb.co.uk)

## **APPENDIX II**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust building recording pro-forma**

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST			
ROOM RECORDING FORM		Project name	Project number
Room Number	Floor /Level		
Description			
Photographic record numbers		Scales used	Dimensions Length  Width  Height

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST			
ROOM RECORDING FORM		Project name	Project number
Room Number	Floor /Level		
Description			
Photographic record numbers		Scales used	Dimensions Length  Width  Height

	Visit date	Visit by
--	------------	----------



## **APPENDIX III**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata pro-forma**



## Digital Photographic Record

Include main context numbers for each shot, drawing numbers for sections and any other relevant numbers for cross referencing.  
Delete any unwanted photos **immediately** from the camera. Regularly upload photographs to computer.

[illegible]

## **APPENDIX IV**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust watching brief 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		

## **APPENDIX III**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata**



File reference	Project phase	PRN	Site Sub-Division	Description	Contexts	Scales	View From	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2483_001	Building Recording	3122	Kitchen	Before: shot of kitchen pre-cleaning	Kitchen	2x1	E	04.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_002	Building Recording	3122	Kitchen/Store	Before: shot of small passage between kitchen and store	Kitchen/Store	1x1	S	04.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_003	Building Recording	3122	Store	Before: shot of store pre-cleaning	Store	1x1	E	04.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_004	Building Recording	3122	Utility	Before: shot of utility room pre-cleaning	Utility	2x1	W	04.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_005	Building Recording	3122	Store	Before: shot of storage area under the stairs pre-cleaning	Store under stairs	1x1 2x2	N	04.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_006	Building Recording	3122	Dining Room	Before: shot of dining room pre-cleaning	Dining Room	2x1	E	04.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_007	Building Recording	3122	Lobby & Hall 2	Before: shot of Lobby & Hall area pre-cleaning	Lobby & Hall 2	1x1 2x2	SW	04.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_008	Building Recording	3122	Living Room 2	Before: shot of Living Room 2 pre-cleaning	Living Room 2	2x1	SE	04.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_009	Building Recording	3122	Kitchen	After: shot post clean of kitchen	Kitchen	2x1	E	05.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_010	Building Recording	3122	Kitchen/Store	After: shot post clean of passage between kitchen and store	Kitchen & Store	1x1	S	05.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_011	Building Recording	3122	Store	After: shot of store post clean up	Store	1x1	E	05.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_012	Building Recording	3122	Utility	After: shot of utility post clean up	Utility	2x1	W	05.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_013	Building Recording	3122	Store	After: shot of store under stairs post	Store under stairs	1x1 2x2	N	05.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT

File reference	Project phase	PRN	Site Sub-Division	Description	Contexts	Scales	View From	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
				clean						
G2483_014	Building Recording	3122	Dining Room	After: shot of dining room post clean	Dining Room	2x1	E	05.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_015	Building Recording	3122	Lobby & Hall 2	After: shot of Lobby and Hall 2 post clean up	Lobby & Hall 2	2x1	SW	05.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_016	Building Recording	3122	Living Room 2	After: shot of Living Room 2 post clean up	Living Room 2	2x1	E	05.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_017	Building Recording	3122	Exterior: Front	Angled shot of the extension of the front	W01,11,09,12,13, 14,15,16 D14,17	1x1 2x2	E	05.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_018	Building Recording	3122	Exterior: Front	"Face on" shot of front exterior	W11 - 16, D17,14	1x1 2x2	SE	05.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_019	Building Recording	3122	Exterior: Front	Angled shot of exterior showing the chapel	W10,9, 12-16, D17 & 14	1x1 2x2	S	05.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_020	Building Recording	3122	Exterior: Front	Angles shot of exterior incorporating kitchen extension (view blocked by compound)	W01,9-16, D17 + 14	1x1 2x2	S	05.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_021	Building Recording	3122	Exterior: W Gable	Shot of west gable end		1x1 2x2	W	05.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_022	Building Recording	3122	Exterior: Back	Angled shot of exterior at back		2x2	NW	05.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_023	Building Recording	3122	Exterior: Back	"Face on" shot of exterior at the back - W end	W18-19 W05-06 D10	1x1 2x2	N	05.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_024	Building Recording	3122	Exterior: Back	"Face on" shot of exterior at the back - E end showing chapel	W06, D10	1x1 2x2	N	05.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT

File reference	Project phase	PRN	Site Sub-Division	Description	Contexts	Scales	View From	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2483_025	Building Recording	3122	Exterior: Back	Angled shot of the exterior at the back showing extension of chapel	W06 D10	1x1 2x2	NW	05.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_026	Building Recording	3122	Kitchen	Shot of kitchen from D03	W01	1x1	N	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_027	Building Recording	3122	Kitchen	Shot of kitchen from the counters	D03 (closed) D19	1x1	SW	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_028	Building Recording	3122	Kitchen	Shot of purlins and tie-beams taken from counter			W	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_029	Building Recording	3122	Store	Shot of store showing counters taken from W03	D02	1x1	N	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_030	Building Recording	3122	Store	Shot taken from counters	W03 D02	1x1	SW	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_031	Building Recording	3122	Store	Shot of kitchen wall plate (connecting with kitchen)		1x1	NW	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_032	Building Recording	3122	Passage/Utility	Shot of entrance to Utility from Store - showing slate steps	D02 D04 D06	1x1	W	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_033	Building Recording	3122	Utility	Portrait shot of utility (taken from D05/06) showing F02	F02 D04 W04	1x1	E	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_034	Building Recording	3122	Utility	Close-up shot of fire place (blocked-up) F02	F02	1x1	N	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_035	Building Recording	3122	Utility	Landscape shot taken from D04 showing W04	W04 D06	1x1	S	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT

File reference	Project phase	PRN	Site Sub-Division	Description	Contexts	Scales	View From	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2483_036	Building Recording	3122	Store under stairs	Shot of D06 showing late Victorian/Edwardian door knob embellishment	D06	1x1	SW	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_037	Building Recording	3122	Store under stairs	Portrait shot showing 'store' below stairs taken from Dining Room D05	D05	1x1	NW	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_038	Building Recording	3122	Store under stairs	Shot of stones possibly belonging to W-end nave of chapel		1x1	NW	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_039	Building Recording	3122	Dining Room	Shot of dining room showing bay window W05 and blocked fire place F03	W05 F03	1x1	S	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_040	Building Recording	3122	Dining Room	Shot raken of Dining Room from D05	W05	1x1	SW	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_041	Building Recording	3122	Dining Room	Taken from W05 showing D05 and D07	D05 D07	1x1	NW	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_042	Building Recording	3122	Dining Room	Shot of D07 - with scale	D07	1x1	N	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_043	Building Recording	3122	Dining Room	Shot of Art Deco brass embellishment on D07 - close-up	D07		N	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_044	Building Recording	3122	Dining Room	Shot of blocked-up fire place F03	F03	1x1	W	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_045	Building Recording	3122	Dining Room	Close-up shot of W17 - turned into storage - with original exposed external wall	W17		NW	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT

File reference	Project phase	PRN	Site Sub-Division	Description	Contexts	Scales	View From	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2483_046	Building Recording	3122	Dining Room	West wall of dining room showing blocked door way and later extension walls		1x1	E	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_047	Building Recording	3122	Hall 1	Shot of main entrance D17 taken from dining room D07	D17	1x1	NW	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_048	Building Recording	3122	Hall 1	Shot taken from D08 showing D06 and alcoved entrance into main staircase. Note plaster coverec beam	D06 D04 D02 D01 (open)	1x1	NE	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_049	Building Recording	3122	Hall 1	Taken from alcove with D07 closed	D07 D08 D16	1x1	S	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_050	Building Recording	3122	Hall 1	Taken from alcove with D08 closed	D07 D08 D16	1x1	S	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_051	Building Recording	3122	Hall 1	Shot of alcove gangway leading into Living Room 1 and Main Stairway	D18 D19 F01	1x1	E	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_052	Building Recording	3122	Hall 1	Shot of main staircase	W18	1x1	S	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_053	Building Recording	3122	Hall 1	Taken from stairwell - shot of possible buttress at W-end of chapel	D18 D19 F01	1x1	N	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_054	Building Recording	3122	Dining Room	Brick 'relieving' arch near/over W05	W05		N	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_055	Building Recording	3122	Living Room 1	Shot of D18 showing exposed original 17th cen. Wall on S-end				06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT



File reference	Project phase	PRN	Site Sub-Division	Description	Contexts	Scales	View From	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2483_056	Building Recording	3122	Living Room 1	Shot of D18 showing later 19th century extension stone wall and bricks used for D19 insertion	W11 D19 F01	1x1	NE	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_057	Building Recording	3122	Living Room 1	Bay window W11 with Victorian brick work and huge truss supporting walls above	W11	1x1	N	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_058	Building Recording	3122	Living Room 1	Close-up shot of F01 with later brickwork on N-end corner	F01	1x1	E	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_059	Building Recording	3122	Living Room 1	Close-up shot decoration on plastering above F01 (same appears on opposing wall D18)	F01		E	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_060	Building Recording	3122	Living Room 1	Shot of D18 (leading into Hall) showing Victorian panels (now painted over)	D18	1x1	W	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_061	Building Recording	3122	Living Room 1	Portrait macro shot showing 17th cen. Wall angling against 19th cen. Bay window brickwork. Taken at E end, inside Living Room 1	W11		N	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_062	Building Recording	3122	Living Room 1	Portrait macro shot showing 17th cen.	W11		E	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT

File reference	Project phase	PRN	Site Sub-Division	Description	Contexts	Scales	View From	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
				Wall angling against 19th cen. Bay window brickwork. Taken at W end inside bay window						
G2483_063	Building Recording	3122	Living Room 2	General shot of Living Room 2 showing plaster wall against 17th cen. Wall and windows	D16 W10 W11	1x1	NE	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_064	Building Recording	3122	Living Room 2	General view showing fire place F05 and stonework possibly belonging to grange	F05	1x1	SW	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_065	Building Recording	3122	Living Room 2	General view of Living Room 2 showing central 17th cen. Truss and entrance from D14	F05 D15 W09	1x1	NW	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_066	Building Recording	3122	Living Room 2	General shot showing rear of back stair case, earlier foundations and D16	D16 W10 W11	1x1	SE	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_067	Building Recording	3122	Living Room 2	Shot of NNW wall showing possible doorway and remnants of window poss. Belonging to grange - now used as stairwell		1x1	S	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_068	Building	3122	Living Room 2	Shot of windows of	W10 W09	1x1	N	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT

File reference	Project phase	PRN	Site Sub-Division	Description	Contexts	Scales	View From	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
	Recording			W10 and W09 with central truss						
G2483_069	Building Recording	3122	Living Room 2	Shot of F05 showing poss. Medieval wall & earlier fire range (note beam) & F05 fire place phasing. D15 Closed	F05 D15	1x1	W	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_070	Building Recording	3122	Lobby	Portrait shot from D10 showing C01 on E wall	C01 D09 D08	1x1	N	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_071	Building Recording	3122	Lobby/Hall 2	Portrait shot taken from near D08 showing plaster laths C01 D10	C01 D09 D10	1x1	S	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_072	Building Recording	3122	Lobby/Hall 2	Shot of entrance into office from the Lobby, showing later brickwork	D11 W07 W08	1x1	SW	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_073	Building Recording	3122	Lobby/Hall 2	General shot showing back staircase C01 original foundations and Sky Light	D11 D09 D10 C01	1x1	W	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_074	Building Recording	3122	Lobby/Hall 2	Shot of back staircase leading to Bedroom 3 & 4 and attic 1		1x1	N	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_075	Building Recording	3122	Lobby/Hall 2	Shot taken from top of back staircase showing relation to D11 and D09	D11 D09	1x1	SE	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_076	Building	3122	Lobby/Hall 2	Sky light angling			S	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT

File reference	Project phase	PRN	Site Sub-Division	Description	Contexts	Scales	View From	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
	Recording			towards (45') rear of house (lowest point at N end)						
G2483_077	Building Recording	3122	Office	General shot of office taken from D12 showing F04, W06 & blocked window/C01	F04 W06	1x1	SE	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_078	Building Recording	3122	Office	Shot showing D11 in relation to office and C02 & blocked window	D11 C02	1x1	E	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_079	Building Recording	3122	Office	General shot of office showing W07 and W08, D12, C02 & chamfer masonry course	D12 W07 W08 C02	1x1	NW	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_080	Building Recording	3122	Office	Close-up shot of chamfer masonry course, belonging to medieval grange		1x1	N	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_081	Building Recording	3122	Office	Portrait shot of Fireplace F04 showing different phasing & interesting chimney breast	F04	1x1	SE	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_082	Building Recording	3122	Office	Shot showing roof beams and A-shaped truss			N	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_083	Building Recording	3122	Office	Shot of W07 and W08 to demonstrate W07 being earlier with	W07 W08	1x1	W	06.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT

File reference	Project phase	PRN	Site Sub-Division	Description	Contexts	Scales	View From	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
				beams & W07 later with bricks						
G2483_084	Building Recording	3122	Cellar below Hall 1	Shot of cellar lying below Hall 1 with large stone shelf			S	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_085	Building Recording	3122	Bedroom 1	General view of Bedroom 1 from D21, showing F06, W12 and W13	F06 W12 W13	1x1	NE	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_086	Building Recording	3122	Bedroom 1	General view of Bedroom 1 showing D21 and large alcove recess	D21	1x1	SW	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_087	Building Recording	3122	Bedroom 1	General view showing plaster wall against ?17th cen. Wall with F06 and D21	F06 D21	1x1	SE	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_088	Building Recording	3122	Bedroom 1	General view showing large alcove recess and W13 (partially W12)	W13	1x1	NW	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_089	Building Recording	3122	Bedroom 1	Shot of large alcove recess in relation to D21 and W13	D21 W13	1x1	W	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_090	Building Recording	3122	Bedroom 1	Portrait – close up shot of fireplace F06 showing original stone lintel	F06	1x1	E	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_091	Building Recording	3122	Bedroom 1	Shot of W13 and W12 showing original timber frame above	W13 W12	1x1	N	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT



File reference	Project phase	PRN	Site Sub-Division	Description	Contexts	Scales	View From	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
				both windows with central iron supports						
G2483_092	Building Recording	3122	Bedroom 1	Portrait shot of D21 showing Victorian panel embellishments on door handle	D21	1x1	S	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_093	Building Recording	3122	Bathroom	General view of Bathroom from D20 showing plaster wall connecting to Bedroom 1		1x1	NE	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_094	Building Recording	3122	Bathroom	General view of Bathroom showing D20 and W20	D20 W20	1x1	SW	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_095	Building Recording	3122	Bathroom	General view showing 18th/17th cen. Stone walls and W20 (W gable end of house)	W20	1x1	SE	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_096	Building Recording	3122	Bathroom	General view of Bathroom showing D20 and plaster wall and part of W20	D20	1x1	W	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_097	Building Recording	3122	Bathroom	Shot of sashed window W20 with Georgian wood panelling	W20	1x1	S	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_098	Building Recording	3122	Bathroom	Shot of extension (formerly a bathroom) with D22 and W19 (PVC window)	D22 W19	1x1	S	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT

File reference	Project phase	PRN	Site Sub-Division	Description	Contexts	Scales	View From	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2483_099	Building Recording	3122	Bathroom	Shot of original stone walling and small staircase to D22 and Bedroom 1	D22 D21	1x1	N	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_100	Building Recording	3122	Bathroom	General view of extension showing W19	W19	1x1	SE	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_101	Building Recording	3122	Bathroom	Shot showing floor space and bathroom fittings		1x1	SE	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_102	Building Recording	3122	Bathroom	Shot showing wooden ceiling boards - painted	W19		SE	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_103	Building Recording	3122	Landing	Portrait shot of landing leading into corridor with main stair case and back staircase		1x1	E	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_104	Building Recording	3122	Landing	Shot of glass panels below W18 which lie directly above entrance D05 into Dining Room and Utility	W17	1x1	SE	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_105	Building Recording	3122	Corridor	Portrait shot of corridor leading into landing taken from back of staircase		1x1	E	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_106	Building Recording	3122	Corridor	Angled shot of W17 - converted into storage area which is	W17	1x1	SE	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT

File reference	Project phase	PRN	Site Sub-Division	Description	Contexts	Scales	View From	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
				above E-end of dining room						
G2483_107	Building Recording	3122	Corridor	Shot of entrance into Bedroom 4 and 3 taken from top of back staircase	D27 D26	1x1	NW	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_108	Building Recording	3122	Corridor	Shot of original stone wall (?17thCen) showing what appears to have once been a window - note plasterwork on E wall		1x1	SE	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_109	Building Recording	3122	Corridor	Portrait shot of area formerly known as store with remnants of old staircase leading into Attic 2 & doorway into Bedroom 2	D25 W14	1x1	NW	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_110	Building Recording	3122	Landing	Large truss above W18 & D22 - ?formerly once a large window	W18 D22		SE	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_111	Building Recording	3122	Bedroom 2	General shot of bedroom 2 taken from D24 showing 18th century plaster & original stone wall	W14	1x1	W	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_112	Building Recording	3122	Bedroom 2	General shot showing D24 (original entrance into	D24 D25 F07	1x1	E	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT

File reference	Project phase	PRN	Site Sub-Division	Description	Contexts	Scales	View From	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
				Bedroom 2), F07 and D25 (formerly storage cupboards below staircase)						
G2483_113	Building Recording	3122	Bedroom 2	Shot of W14 showing rotten window lintel and original stone wall, poss. Evidence of chimney fire as SW end corner)	W14	1x1	NW	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_114	Building Recording	3122	Bedroom 2	Portrait shot of Victorian fireplace F07, surrounded by 18th cen plaster	F07	1x1	NE	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_115	Building Recording	3122	Bedroom 2	Shot of 18th century plaster work on NE wall of Bedroom 2	D25	1x1	S	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_116	Building Recording	3122	Bedroom 2	Representative shot of uncategorised door, unpainted showing what the doors look liked originally		1x1	SW	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_117	Building Recording	3122	Bedroom 3	General shot of Bedroom 3 showing D26 and 17th century lime plaster	D26	1x1	SE	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_118	Building Recording	3122	Bedroom 3	General shot of Bedroom 3 (taken from D26) showing W16 & Rotten Truss	W16	1x1	NW	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT

File reference	Project phase	PRN	Site Sub-Division	Description	Contexts	Scales	View From	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2483_119	Building Recording	3122	Bedroom 3	Shot of floor space with 1m scale to demonstrate room size - vertical		1x1	SE	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_120	Building Recording	3122	Bedroom 3	Shot of floor space with 1m scale to demonstrate room size - horizontal		1x1	SE	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_121	Building Recording	3122	Bedroom 4	General view of Bedroom 4 with F09, C03 and D27 - note truss on W wall	F09 C03 D27	1x1	S	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_122	Building Recording	3122	Bedroom 4	General view of length of Bedroom 4 with D27 and W16 - note truss	W16 D27	1x1	N	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_123	Building Recording	3122	Bedroom 4	Angled shot of L-shaped turning with W16 (to show relation) and entrance D28 into disused chapel	D28	1x1	W	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_124	Building Recording	3122	Bedroom 4	Shot of blocked-up fire place F09 and built in cupboards (of huge chimney breast) C03 - door closed	F09 C03	1x1	W	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_125	Building Recording	3122	Bedroom 4	Shot of blocked-up fire place F09 and built in cupboards (of huge chimney breast)	F09 C03	1x1	W	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT



File reference	Project phase	PRN	Site Sub-Division	Description	Contexts	Scales	View From	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
				C03 - door open						
G2483_126	Building Recording	3122	Disused Chapel	General shot of disused chapel		1x1	SW	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_127	Building Recording	3122	Disused Chapel	General shot of disused chapel leading into Bedroom 4 via D28, with C04 in view	D28 C04	1x1	NE	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_128	Building Recording	3122	Disused Chapel	Close-up shot of plaque "1706 W T M" with evidence of beams			W	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_129	Building Recording	3122	Disused Chapel	Iron fitting stuck out of wood poking out of plaster work roughly >1m below plaque, N-wards c.0.4m			W	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_130	Building Recording	3122	Attic 1: Lobby	Shot of lobby in attic 1 with D29 and W18 in view	D29 W18	1x1	NW	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_131	Building Recording	3122	Attic 1: Lobby	Shot of attic 1 1 lobby showing bannister and D28 and D29 (closed)	D28 D29	1x1	S	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_132	Building Recording	3122	Attic 1: Room B	Shot of Room B showing sloping roof space and part of 'medieval' chimney breast		1x1	W	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT

File reference	Project phase	PRN	Site Sub-Division	Description	Contexts	Scales	View From	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2483_133	Building Recording	3122	Attic 1: Room B	Shot of room B from opposing end showing D29, timber and wooden coat hanger	D29	1x1	E	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_134	Building Recording	3122	Attic 1: Room B	Shot of W18 in Room B	W18	1x1	N	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_135	Building Recording	3122	Attic 1: Room A	Shot of Room A taken from D28 showing part of F10 - Portrait	F10	1x1	SW	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_136	Building Recording	3122	Attic 1: Room A	Shot of Room A showing 17th cen. Plaster laths, roof space storage and D28	D28	1x1	NW	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_137	Building Recording	3122	Attic 1: Room A	Portrait shot of chimney breast F10	F10	1x1	S	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_138	Building Recording	3122	Attic 1: Room A	Macro-portrait shot of F10 exposed stone work	F10		NW	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_139	Building Recording	3122	Attic 1: Room A	Shot of roof space above lobby and D28			NE	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_140	Building Recording	3122	Attic 1: Room A	Shot of roof space above Room B showing part of F10	F10		W	07.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_141	Building Recording	3122	Attic 2: Lobby	Portrait shot of D30 (open) showing Room C access from lobby	D30	1x1	W	10.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_142	Building Recording	3122	Attic 2: Lobby	Portrait shot of Attic 2 lobby showing W"0 and access from old	W20	1x1	SE	10.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT

File reference	Project phase	PRN	Site Sub-Division	Description	Contexts	Scales	View From	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
				stairwell						
G2483_143	Building Recording	3122	Attic 2: Room C	General shot of Attic 2, Room C with view of D30 and W19	D30 W19	1x1	NW	10.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_144	Building Recording	3122	Attic 2: Room C	General shot from opposing end showing draft excluder and W20	W20 D30	1x1	SE	10.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_145	Building Recording	3122	Attic 2: Room C	Close-up shot of wooden construction likely used as draft excluder	W20	1x1	W	10.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_146	Building Recording	3122	Attic 2: Room C	Close-up shot of tie-beam (which extends over Attic 2 lobby)		1x1	W	10.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_147	Building Recording	3122	Attic 1: Room B	Graffiti on wall of chimney breast, an account of sorts "Tunni Owen 6/6/84"			S	10.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_148	Building Recording	3122	Attic 1: Room B	Graffiti on E-end of window sill "It's criminal, he's eating it in front of my face"			W	10.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_149	Building Recording	3122	Attic 1: Room B	An assortment of graffiti written in biro & felt-tip (orange/red) - portrait			N	10.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_150	Building Recording	3122	Attic 1: Room B	Graffiti "Simon Thompson '82" written in Biro with			N	10.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT

File reference	Project phase	PRN	Site Sub-Division	Description	Contexts	Scales	View From	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
				other names to the E in pencil						
G2483_151	Building Recording	3122	Attic 1: Lobby	Close-up shot of circular flap (c.0.24m) at the base of D28 - closed	D28	0.3m	SW	10.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_152	Building Recording	3122	Attic 1: Lobby	Close-up shot of circular flap (c.0.24m) at the base of D28 - open	D28	0.3m	SW	10.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_153	Building Recording	3122	Attic 3	General shot of Attic 3 roof space area with relatively modern beams			N	10.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_154	Building Recording	3122	Attic 3	General shot of Attic 3 roof space area with relatively modern beams			N	10.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_155	Building Recording	3122	Attic 3	Shot of Attic 3 area showing terminus wall at E-end with 18th cen. Plaster			NW	10.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_156	Building Recording	3122	Disused Chapel	Shot of exposed 18th cen. Roof beams in disused chapel stairwell (s-end)		1x1	SW	10.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_157	Building Recording	3122	Disused Chapel	Close-up shot of roof beams along N-Wall of upper level of disused chapel			S	10.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_158	Building	3122	Outdoor: rear	Shot of slate troth -		1x1	S	10.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT

File reference	Project phase	PRN	Site Sub-Division	Description	Contexts	Scales	View From	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
	Recording			possibly 18th cen.						
G2483_159	Building Recording	3122	Cellar below Hall 1	Shot of far most wall of cellar showing possibly old entrance on N-Wall			N	10.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_160	Building Recording	3122	Cellar below Hall 1	General shot of cellar walls appearance of 16th century , though might be earlier			N	10.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_161	Building Recording	3122	Outdoor: front	General shot of the view of Caernarfon from the south front of Quirt Farm			N	10.10.16	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_162	Watching Brief	3122	Dining Room	Stones at base of doorway (western) on south wall	D05		S	11.10.16	Anne-Marie Oates	GAT
G2483_163	Watching Brief	3122	Dining Room	Western doorway, stones at base on south wall	D05		N	11.10.16	Anne-Marie Oates	GAT
G2483_164	Watching Brief	3122	Dining Room	Western doorway, stones at base on south wall	D05		N	11.10.16	Anne-Marie Oates	GAT
G2483_165	Watching Brief	3122	Dining Room	Eastern wall of bay window in dining room		1x1	W	11.10.16	Anne-Marie Oates	GAT
G2483_166	Watching Brief	3122	Dining Room	Bay window in dining room	W05	1x1	SW	11.10.16	Anne-Marie Oates	GAT
G2483_167	Watching Brief	3122	Dining Room	Southern wall of dining room - wall in between doors	D05 D07	1x1	N	11.10.16	Anne-Marie Oates	GAT



File reference	Project phase	PRN	Site Sub-Division	Description	Contexts	Scales	View From	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
G2483_168	Watching Brief	3122	Dining Room	Southern wall - plaster intact	D05 D07	1x1	N	11.10.16	Anne-Marie Oates	GAT
G2483_169	Watching Brief	3122	Dining Room	Eastern wall showing blocked fire place	F03	1x1	W	11.10.16	Anne-Marie Oates	GAT
G2483_170	Watching Brief	3122	Dining Room	Eastern wall showing blocked fire place	F03	1x1	W	11.10.16	Anne-Marie Oates	GAT
G2483_171	Watching Brief	3122	Dining Room	Eastern wall (recess)		1x1	W	11.10.16	Anne-Marie Oates	GAT
G2483_172	Watching Brief	3122	Dining Room	Eastern wall (recess) showing		1x1	W	11.10.16	Anne-Marie Oates	GAT
G2483_173	Watching Brief	3122	Dining Room	Eastern doorway on south wall step partially removed showing slate step (dislodged)	D07		N	11.10.16	Anne-Marie Oates	GAT
G2483_174	Watching Brief	3122	Dining Room	Eastern doorway on south wall step partially removed	D07	1x1	N	11.10.16	Anne-Marie Oates	GAT
G2483_175	Watching Brief	3122	Dining Room	Eastern doorway - slate step and slates to W rubble to E side of doorway, void below visible	D07	1x1	N	11.10.16	Anne-Marie Oates	GAT
G2483_176	Watching Brief	3122	Dining Room	Eastern doorway - step partially removed	D07	1x1	N	11.10.16	Anne-Marie Oates	GAT
G2483_177	Watching Brief	3122	Dining Room	Eastern doorway - step partially removed	D07	1x1	S	11.10.16	Anne-Marie Oates	GAT
G2483_178	Watching Brief	3122	Dining Room	Worked stone at base of western wall in	D07	1x1	NE	11.10.16	Anne-Marie Oates	GAT

File reference	Project phase	PRN	Site Sub-Division	Description	Contexts	Scales	View From	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
				eastern doorway (south wall of room)						
G2483_179	Watching Brief	3122	Dining Room	General view showing medieval door jamb stone in W wall of doorway D07	D07	1x1	N	12.10.16	Robert Evans	GAT
G2483_180	Watching Brief	3122	Dining Room	General view showing medieval door jamb stone in W wall of doorway D07	D07	1x1	N	12.10.16	Robert Evans	GAT
G2483_181	Watching Brief	3122	Dining Room	View of doorway D07 showing the decorated door jamb	D07	1x1	N	12.10.16	Robert Evans	GAT
G2483_182	Watching Brief	3122	Dining Room	View of moulded worked stone door surround at base of W door jamb	D07	20cm	NE	12.10.16	Robert Evans	GAT
G2483_183	Watching Brief	3122	Dining Room	View of moulded worked stone door surround at base of W door jamb - no flash	D07	20cm	NE	12.10.16	Robert Evans	GAT
G2483_184	Watching Brief	3122	Dining Room	View of doorway return between hall and dining room D07 showing the worked door jamb stone and mortar on upper surface	D07	20cm	E	12.10.16	Robert Evans	GAT
G2483_185	Watching Brief	3122	Dining Room	General view of south wall of the dining	D05 D07	1x1	N	12.10.16	Robert Evans	GAT

File reference	Project phase	PRN	Site Sub-Division	Description	Contexts	Scales	View From	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
				room post ground reduction						
G2483_186	Watching Brief	3122	Dining Room	General view of south wall of the dining room post ground reduction - no flash	D05 D07	1x1	N	12.10.16	Robert Evans	GAT
G2483_187	Watching Brief	3122	Outdoor: rear	View of external 'disused chapel' wall at it's junction with the nave	W07 W08	1x1	NE	12.10.16	Robert Evans	GAT
G2483_188	Watching Brief	3122	Outdoor: rear	View of the north of chapel wall and junction with the nave showing quoins	W07 W08	1x1	N	12.10.16	Robert Evans	GAT
G2483_189	Watching Brief	3122	Bathroom	General shot of bathroom extension demolition progress			W	28.02.17	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_190	Watching Brief	3122	Outdoor: rear 1st floor	View of rusty iron plaque above dining room bay window (E End)	W05		NW	03.01.17	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_191	Watching Brief	3122	Outdoor: rear	Oblique view of re-used 16th cen. stone at rear 18th cen. Extension of office.	W03	1x1	N	03.01.17	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_192	Watching Brief	3122	Outdoor: rear	View of chamfered blocks end and 16th cen. Chimney extension - portrait		1x1	N	03.01.17	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_193	Watching Brief	3122	Outdoor: rear	Example of chamfered masonry			NW	03.01.17	Bethan Jones	GAT

File reference	Project phase	PRN	Site Sub-Division	Description	Contexts	Scales	View From	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
				being re-used in 18th cen. Rear extension						
G2483_194	Watching Brief	3122	Outdoor: rear	Oblique view of brick rear extension of storage rooms against 19th century building	W03 W02	1x1	W	03.01.17	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_195	Watching Brief	3122	Outdoor: rear	View of former bathroom extension with blocked up dining room door and edge of 18th century extension		1x1	NW	03.01.17	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_196	Watching Brief	3122	Outdoor: rear	Oblique view of large masoned stone used at the base of 19th century house extension	W04		W	03.01.17	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_197	Watching Brief	3122	Outdoor: rear	View of possibly man-made/ware grooved (reused) stone near lower W corner of W04	W04		N	03.01.17	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_198	Watching Brief	3122	Outdoor: rear	View of building edge in between former bathroom W20 - further extension? 19th cen.	W20 W04		N	03.01.17	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_199	Watching Brief	3122	Outdoor: rear	View of building edge in between former bathroom W20 - further extension?	W20 W04		N	03.01.17	Bethan Jones	GAT

File reference	Project phase	PRN	Site Sub-Division	Description	Contexts	Scales	View From	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
				19th cen. (duplicate shot)						
G2483_200	Watching Brief	3122	Outdoor: W gable	View of fissure on west gable end of house			W	03.01.17	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_201	Watching Brief	3122	Outdoor: front	View of former kitchen area extension post-render removal 19th Cen.	W01	1x1	S	03.01.17	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_202	Watching Brief	3122	Outdoor: front	View of 19th Cen former bay window showing recess post-brick work removal	W11	1x1	SE	03.01.17	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_203	Watching Brief	3122	Outdoor: front	View of the west gable edge of former grange	D17	1x1	SE	03.01.17	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_204	Watching Brief	3122	Outdoor: front	Close-up view of one of the sandstone blocks showing groove - possible tool sharpening?			SE	03.01.17	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_205	Watching Brief	3122	Outdoor: front	Oblique shot showing former 17th century window on 1st floor, and existing window lintels	W414 W15 W16		E	03.01.17	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_206	Watching Brief	3122	Outdoor: front	View of engraved stone block above D14, Letter M and no. 12 below	D14		E	03.01.17	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_207	Watching	3122	Outdoor: front	Close-up view of	D14		E	03.01.17	Bethan Jones	GAT



File reference	Project phase	PRN	Site Sub-Division	Description	Contexts	Scales	View From	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
	Brief			engraved masonry block						
G2483_208	Watching Brief	3122	Outdoor: front	Oblique shot of the front of Quirt farmhouse post render removal		1x1	SE	03.01.17	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_209	Watching Brief	3122	Outdoor: front	Closer view of render removal of the grange and 19th century extension		1x1	SE	03.01.17	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_210	Watching Brief	3122	Outdoor: front	View of arched garden gateway entrance with unusually shaped large (worn) masoned stone		1x1	SW	03.01.17	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_211	Watching Brief	3122	Outdoor: rear	General view of farmhouse exterior at the rear of the house			NW	03.01.17	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_212	Watching Brief	3122	Disused Chapel	1920s door leading into disused chapel	D13	1x1	W	03.01.17	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_213	Watching Brief	3122	Disused Chapel	Close-up view of art-deco brass panels on door	D13	1x1	W	03.01.17	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_214	Watching Brief	3122	Hall 1	View of two former fire places and possible lintel of medieval nave entrance		1x1	E	03.01.17	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_215	Watching Brief	3122	Hall 1	Close-up view of poss. incised stone near			E	03.01.17	Bethan Jones	GAT

File reference	Project phase	PRN	Site Sub-Division	Description	Contexts	Scales	View From	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation
				lintel of possible former entrance						
G2483_216	Watching Brief	3122	Hall 1	General view of poss. incised stone with wooden beam in view			E	03.01.17	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_217	Watching Brief	3122	Hall 1	Shot of grange edge west gable along N-end wall	D06 D07	1x1	S	03.01.17	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_218	Watching Brief	3122	Living Room 2	View of fireplace post-removal of 1970s mantle	F05	1x1	W	03.01.17	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_219	Watching Brief	3122	Attic 1	View of 16th cen. Chimney flue in its entirety (previously blocked by wardrobe)	Room A & B, F10		W	03.01.17	Bethan Jones	GAT
G2483_220	Watching Brief	3122	Office	Working shot - cupboard removal showing former window void	C01		E	03.01.17	Bethan Jones	GAT



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