

Bryn Llan, Llanrug Gwynedd

Level 2 Building Record



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Bryn Llan, Llanrug Gwynedd

Level 2 Building Record

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Prepared for: Karen Williams

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Front cover image: Southwest facing elevation (oblique view) (archive reference: G2586_007)

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CRYNODEB ANHECHNEGOL

Comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd gan Karen Williams i gynnal lliniaru archeolegol cyn dechrau gwaith adnewyddu yn Fferm Bryn Llan, Llanrug, Gwynedd. Mae'r gwaith lliniaru yn cynnwys trosi hen adeilad amaethyddol (sied glo ag stabl) fewn i dŷ un person. Mae'r hen adeilad amaethyddol yn hirsgwar mewn siâp ag yn rhedeg o'r dde orllewin i'r gogledd-ddwyrain ag yn sownd i'r tŷ fferm ar yr ochr dde orllewinol. Mae'r adeilad ei hun wedi ei rannu mewn i ddwy ystafell unigol, un yn gael ei ddefnyddio fel storws ar llall fel stabl, hefo mynediad o'r blaen (de-ddwyrain) ac o'r cefn (gogledd-orllewin).

Mae'r adeilad yn Brynllan yn anodd i'w dyddio, ond y mae'r ffordd mae'r adeilad wedi ei adeiladu gyda cherrig garw ag steil agoriad y ffenestri yn awgrymu dyddiad o 18fed ganrif; er hyn mae'n glir bod yr adeilad yn cyn dyddio hyn gan eu fod yn bresennol ar fapia tithe 1839. Nodir tri thrawst to wedi ei adeiladu i mewn i'r ffrâm A, gyda phegiau pren yn dal at ei gilydd a thynlath anferth, er bod un wedi newid yn fwy diweddar. Mae'r trawstiau yn debygol o fod yn dyddio o ddiwedd yr canoloesoedd i'r 17eg ganrif, er mae'n debygol fod y trawstiau wedi ei aildefnyddio fel rhan o'r broses adeiladu'r siediau allanol Brynllan.

Wrth edrych ar y manylion am Brynllan, mae'n bosib awgrymu na thŷ hir oedd yn wreiddiol gyda'r ochor byw yn orllewinol i'r ochr sydd yn goroesi yn amaethyddol. Wedyn, rhyw dro cyn 1889 adeiladwyd y tŷ fferm newydd a newidiodd siâp y fferm yn llwyr.

O safbwynt proffesiynol, fysa broses o ddendrocronoleg yn datrys y broblem dyddio'r trawstiau. Fysa hyn yn cadarnhau os fysa'r trawstiau wedi ei aildefnyddio neu wedi ei wneud mewn steil cynharach.

SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Karen Williams to undertake archaeological mitigation in advance of building renovation works at Bryn Llan, Llanrug, Gwynedd. The renovation works involved the conversion of a derelict outbuilding into a one-bedroom dwelling. The outbuilding was rectangular in plan, orientated southwest to northeast, with the southwestern elevation attached to the main farmhouse building, leaving the remaining elevations visible. The outbuilding was sub-divided into two self-contained units with separate access on the north western and south eastern elevations respectively.

The agricultural range at Bryn Llan is difficult to date, but the rough stone masonry of the building and window openings look 18th century in date. The range is clearly shown on the tithe map of 1839 so is clearly earlier in date than that. Three roof trusses were noted,

constructed of pegged 'A' frames with substantial tie beams, although one has been significantly altered in more recent times. These appear to be sub-medieval or 17th century in date, and appear integral to the construction of the building. This paradox is perhaps best resolved by suggesting that the trusses were reused from an earlier structure when the agricultural range was constructed.

A possible interpretation of the agricultural range at Bryn Llan is that it was originally a longhouse, as shown on the tithe map of 1839, with the western end being the former domestic end and the surviving portion the agricultural end. The former house part of the range then may have been replaced by a new farmhouse before 1889.

It is suggested therefore that professional advice is sought concerning the viability of securing dendrochronological samples for the purpose of dating the trusses. This would resolve the issue as to whether the trusses are re-used from a sub-medieval building or are contemporary with the building but are constructed in an archaic style.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by Karen Williams to undertake archaeological mitigation in advance of building renovation works at Bryn Llan, Llanrug, Gwynedd (NGR SH52866323; Figure 01). The renovation works involved the conversion of a derelict outbuilding into a one-bedroom dwelling and included the replacement of existing fittings, an extension of the roofline by 750mm and the insertion of new windows and roof lights, as indicated on Figure 02. The outbuilding measured 12.5m in length, 5.9m in width and 4.5m in height and was constructed from irregular sized and shaped stone, with a duo pitched slate roof. The outbuilding was rectangular in plan (Figure 03), orientated southwest to northeast, with the southwestern elevation attached to another building, leaving the remaining elevations visible. The outbuilding was sub-divided into two self-contained units (Figure 03) with separate access on the northwestern and southeastern elevations respectively; Unit 1 measured two storeys (Figure 07), with a crog loft and Unit 2 was a single storey. External stone stepped access to Unit 1 was built against the southeastern elevation (Figure 02). The roof was supported by timber rafters and purlins and the flooring was cobbled. The stonework was pointed with lime mortar, with the internal faces painted white. The structural appraisal report (Report Ref: 1819507/01, June 2018: 02) stated that the foundations were not inspected but were assumed to be at a relatively shallow depth.

All work was monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) and undertaken by GAT in accordance with an approved written scheme of investigation (cf. Appendix I) and with the following standards and guidance:

- *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* Version 1.1 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018);
- *Guidelines for digital archives* (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015).
- *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015);
- *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);

- *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014); and
- *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Good to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England, 2016).

The Historic Environment Record enquiry reference number for this project is GATHER1027 and the Event Primary Reference Number for this project is 45367.

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives were to:

- Complete a descriptive record of the outbuilding and produce a suitable analysis of its development and use.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The early history of Bryn Llan is obscure, but it formed part of the estate of the Rowlands family of Plas Tirion, a late 16th century house whose demesne lands lay close by to Bryn Llan to the southwest (Haslam *et al.* 2009, 459; Cadw Listed Building description; Figure 06 Field 775). The Rowlands family owned the Plas Tirion estate from the late 18th century into the 20th century, and claimed descent from Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, prince of Powys as well as Dafydd, brother of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd. One of the family's most distinguished members was Sir Hugh Rowlands VC (1828-1909), who was the first Welshman to win the Victoria Cross, in the Crimea in the 1854 at the battle of Inkerman (Dictionary of Welsh Biography, seen at <https://biography.wales/article/s3-ROWL-HUG-1828>). He spent much money improving the estate at Bryn Tirion, and it is likely that the 19th century improvements carried out at Bryn Llan were carried out by him, although the agricultural range itself would appear to be earlier in date.

No estate maps showing Bryn Llan of a date earlier than the tithe map have been identified. In 1839 Bryn Llan is shown on the tithe map (National Archives) as lying within a plot of 1 acre and 13 perches (Field 828), and to be occupied by John Jones, and owned by John Rowlands Esq. of Plas Tirion, the father of the military hero of Inkerman (Figure 06). The property is shown as two long linear ranges, the eastern portion of the southern one forms the range that is being studied. It is associated with the nearby farm of Bryn y Fedwen which is under the same occupation and forms part of the same estate.

By the time of the publication of the First Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet of the area (Sheet XVI.2; 1889; cf. Figure 05) the local area has been improved with field divisions and modifications and the improvement of the road connecting St. Michael's Church to Llanrug. The farmstead is now called Bryn-Llan and it is apparent that the long range, which includes the outbuilding, has been modified, with the southwestern end replaced with a larger square building and the remnant of the long range left as the current outbuilding (William 1982, 306). The subsequent Second and Third Edition Ordnance Survey maps (1900 and 1914 respectively), show no further alteration to the farmstead. Mains electricity was brought to the property in 1943 (Gwynedd Archives, XCG/108). In April 1937 parcels of land which were part of the farm and close to Llanrug church, *Cae-dan-y-Fynwent* and a strip field called *Cae Talcen Goch*, were sold to the Parish Council by John Williams, whose family have owned Bryn Llan ever since the Plas Tirion estate was sold in the early 20th century. The farmstead was subsequently modified in

the twentieth century and now includes larger modern outbuildings and a horse training track. During this period the agricultural range discussed here continued in use as a store, and significant information about the use of the agricultural building has been provided by the family who have used the building for at least four generations.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 Introduction

The archaeological mitigation was undertaken as a Level 2 Record, as defined by *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Good to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England, 2016). The outbuilding is in a derelict state and the Level 2 record was limited to accessible areas and undertaken in accordance within risk assessment and health & safety parameters. A Level 2 record is characterised in *Understanding Historic Buildings* as a descriptive record (Historic England, 2016, 25), and incorporated the building exterior and interior, for which a photographic record, written record and drawn record was completed.

3.1.1 Photographic Record

The photographic record included *Understanding Historic Buildings* photographic elements 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8 (Historic England, 2016: 19) and included general views of the outbuilding within the farmstead and local landscape, exterior and interior elevations - oblique and face-on (where practical), a record of the overall appearance of the rooms in Units 1 and 2, a record of any inscriptions, signage, makers' plates or graffiti, and a record of key structural detail, including the roof trusses. Suitable scales and artificial lighting were used.

3.1.2 Written Record

The written record included *Understanding Historic Buildings* report elements 1 to 3 and 5 to 8, 17/22 and 23 (Historic England, 2016, 22). This included a description of the visible form, function, construction and phasing of the outbuilding and included a discussion of the architectural and historical context and significance of the building in terms of its location and historical associations. Consideration was also given to whether dendrochronological dating would be feasible and relevant.

3.1.3 Drawing Record

Measured drawings were prepared in accordance with *Understanding Historic Buildings* drawing elements 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 (Historic England, 2016, 14). This included a location plan, incorporating the location/orientation of photographs taken and an annotated measured plan for both floors that included the form and location of key structural features and fixtures, with client produced drawings used as base plans. In addition, measured drawings were produced for the truss in Store 3, recording form and location.

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D5100) camera set to maximum resolution (4928 × 3264; 16.2 effective megapixels) in RAW format and a GoPro Hero 5 camera set to a maximum resolution of 4,000 × 3,000 (12 effective megapixels) in JPEG format. Camera tripods and poles were used for the elevations and where practical elsewhere, e.g., roof trusses. The photographic record was maintained on site using GAT pro-formas and digitised in Microsoft Excel and Access as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process; a total of 54 images were taken (archive numbering system G2586_001 to G2586_054). The location and orientation of photographs taken were recorded on a scaled plan and digitised for final reporting. The photographic images have been converted to TIFF for final archiving using Adobe Photoshop.

The Level 2 written record was completed using a basic record pro-forma and a building record pro-forma. The basic record pro-forma was used to record the exterior and interior elevations, as well as key structural details, including the trusses. The building record pro-forma will was to record individual rooms. Key dimensions were taken using a *Leica DISTO* laser measurer and detailed measurements using appropriate hand tapes.

The measured drawing of the truss located in Unit 1 was completed using a combination of on-site recording including photography and off-site digitisation using *Adobe Illustrator*.

3.3 Archiving

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project has been prepared, with the following dissemination to be applied:

- A digital report will be provided to the client/consultant and GAPS;
- A paper report plus a digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. All digital datasets submitted will conform to the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- A digital report and archive (including photographic and drawn) data will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales, in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. Digital information will include the photographic archive and associated metadata.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

The agricultural range attached to the east end of Bryn Llan farm was recorded with an external and internal descriptive and photographic record (Figure 04), along with the production of annotated plan drawings indicating the location of significant elements of the building (Figures 07-08), and also of the south-western roof truss in the roof space above Store 3 (Truss 'A'). The other two roof trusses were of similar construction with no additional architectural elements, the one to the south-east in the roof space above Store 3 has been much mutilated and is significantly decayed, and the one in the roof of Stable 2 was difficult of access, due to Stable 2 area being open to the roof.

The description of the building is given below.

4.2 External Description (Figure 07)

Length: 12.5m

Width: 5.9m

Height: 4.5m

The outbuilding at Bryn Llan is rectangular in shape and subdivided into two self-contained units. It is constructed of traditional fieldstone masonry, using large coursed fieldstone blocks and timber construction with a modern slate roof (Plates 1-10). The building is attached to the farmhouse on the south-western side, with stairs running up to the first floor positioned against the south eastern side wall (Plate 12), and with a blank gable ended wall to the south-west (Plate 2).

The building itself is made up of very large field stone blocks (some as large as 1.4m x 0.4m) up to a height of 0.9m, then gradually getting smaller up to the roof level with the exception of the gable end which is mostly large blocks, with a slight protrusion of the foundation courses (Plate 9). The walls are bonded with a gritty lime stone mortar and have a wall thickness of between 0.78-0.8m (Plate 12). The roof is made up of a replaced duo pitched natural slate roof which now has a fairly substantial hole at the rear, exposing the store room to the elements.

The front of the building, south-east facing, has one doorway leading to the ground level of the store room with a substantial sized solid block schist lintel measuring 1.45m in length by 0.35m in width (Plates 3, 12). Also visible on the front is one blocked up window situated on the stable block side, measuring 0.91m in width by 0.66m in height and had been blocked up with rubble and modern cement (Plates 3, 11).

The rear north-west side of the building has two access points, one into the ground floor store room and one into the stable. The exterior doorway into the stable has substantial sized stone blocks surrounding the doorway, which protrudes out from the wall surface by about 0.25m, forming the stable door surround (Plates 9-10). The door itself is a standard split stable door mounted within a wooden frame (Plates 5-6).

The rear access point into the store room has, similar to the front, a large schist stone lintel which measures 1.8m in length by 0.30m in height and protrudes out 0.10-0.12m making it quite a striking entrance (Plate 8). The door itself is a typical wooden split stable door, painted red and has been repaired at the bottom half at one point. The store room also has two visible windows from the rear. One is a modern wooden window with replacement red brick surrounds, and one a smaller blocked up window (Plate 7). The smaller window, which is most likely contemporary with the original structure, has been blocked up with rubble masonry at some point and is only clearly visible from the exterior of the building. The window measures 0.5m in width by 0.45m in height and is similar in character to the front and rear doors of the store, having a protruding, fairly large block lintel, measuring 0.68m in width and 0.20m in height (Plate 7). The second much larger window is a modern addition (Plate 8), with a wooden casement window with a single light, red painted frame and measuring 1.1m wide by 0.93m in height. It is set back at a depth of 0.5m.

4.3 Internal Description (Figure 07)

4.3.1 Ground Floor Store Room 1

Length: 6.18m

Width: 4.28m

Height: 1.96m

The ground floor of the store room is rectangular in shape with two doorways leading from the front to the rear of the building, both situated in the north and east corners of the room. The front door has a solid traditional slate flag threshold of two cut slabs, both door openings measuring 1m by 0.4m and rectangular in shape (Plate 17). The door is a standard wooden stable type, mounted within a wooden frame. The adjacent doorway is of a similar design apart from being a split stable type door. Both doorways are directly adjacent to each other and are likely to be contemporary with the original construction of the building (Plates 15-16).

The floor is laid with slate flags to the north-west and quarry tiles to the south-east where a coal bunker was formally present (Plate 17). The remains of coal dust are still visible on the white washed walls within the southern corner and form the outline of the now non-extant coal bunker partitioning. Next to the rear exit door of the building is a modern single pane window with a slate sill and oak lintel (Plate 16). Situated on the north-eastern wall in the northern corner is also a blocked up doorway which once linked the storeroom to the stable (Plate 17, 20).

Situated towards the centre of the room and almost adjacent to the front and rear door is a more modern wooden staircase linking the ground floor to the first floor (Plate 15, 17). The cross beams supports of the first floor are of single trunks (4 in total), 0.8m in diameter, spoke shave shaped and run from north-west to south-east (Plates 13-17, 19). All joists, boards and timbers within the room are additions of a probable 19th century date, although there is evidence of the survival of hand cut nails driven into the timber (Plate 18).

4.3.2 Stable Room 2 (Figure 07)

Length: 4.51m

Width: 4.18m

Height: 2.11

The second ground floor room within the block was previously used as a stable with white washed walls and a beaten earth floor. Entry is gained from the rear of the building (north west) through a block stone surround doorway with a standard wooden stable door (Plate 25). The interior shape is fairly square but was once divided into three separate horse pens (A. Williams., *pers.comm.*). This can be seen with the wooden water trough and two cast iron Victorian mangers still in situ on the south-eastern wall (Plates 21-22). On the same wall, near the southern corner of the room, a blocked up window is present. The window opening had been blocked up using field stone rubble blocks; however the lintel is still visible, made of a large 0.3m thick schist stone block with remnants of limestone mortar also surviving (Plates 21-22). In addition to this, present on the south western wall in the southern corner is a blocked up doorway, once connecting the store room with the stable (Plate 20). The doorway had been blocked up using modern red bricks, with the opening re-constructed as a watering trough with a modern water pipe and tap still attached to the brickwork. The doorway lintel was still in situ and made of oak, and is probably original to the building (Plate 20).

The first floor of the stable room is no longer extant; however, joist stabilising pins are still present on north-west and south-western walls, with also possible joist holes visible which had been filled in at one point in time (Plate 22). There is also a shallow recess along the long wall lengths at this point. It is at this level that the base of the roof truss sits. It is possible that this is a later rebuilding, but this does not appear to be the case, and suggests that above this level the wall was built after the roof trusses had been inserted (Plates 20-26).

On the north western wall, signs of repair were noted to the main door into the stable using modern red brick to reinforce the oak lintel. The lintel itself has old style blacksmith nails still in situ and supports the A-frame chamfered stop end (Plate 25). The A-frame itself is in very good condition and has been white washed at one point and is of a 17th century architectural style (Plates 26-30).

The main A-frame truss (Truss 'C') is pegged on either side to the tie beam with three pegs while also having three at the apex (Plate 27). The frame is also scarfed on the south-western side with evidence of old purlin slots still visible within the principal rafters, demonstrating original roof superstructure has been replaced. The beams have rough chamfered stops on both sides (20cm from wall) (Plates 28-29). The principal rafters also cross at the apex and do not support the modern ridge-piece, a feature also seen on the other two 'A' frame trusses. On observation of the construction techniques, the walls were built up to a certain level then the A-frame was put in place then continued to build the wall up slightly higher. The present roof and purlins consist of modern sawn timber and slates.

4.3.3 First Floor Former Potato Store Room 3 (Figures 07 and 08)

Length: 6.06m

Width: 4.35m

Height 2.53m

The first floor of the former potato/grain store is accessed from a wooden stairway from the ground level store room, and is located above Store Room 1. It has the form of a crog loft. The room is rectangular in shape with white washed walls and was formally used to store potatoes and grain which is seen by the surviving wooden partitioning's splitting the room into four separate spaces (E. Lynes 2018, *pers comm*). The partitioning does not reach roof level and are fairly shallow at around 1m in height. The modern roof is held up by two A-frame trusses of a similar type to the one found in the stable block, although only attached to the roof superstructure through rough sawn purlins. The south-western example, Truss A has been drawn from the north-east side to show the construction techniques (Plate 31; Figure 08).

Truss A is of oak construction with two pegs at the apex and two at the cross beam (Plates 34-35, 37-39). The beams in general are in good condition apart from a small section which has bad rot damage due to a hole in the roof which has led the beam to be exposed to the elements. The trusses are set into the wall, with principal rafters 0.4m below the wall plate level.

Truss B is similar to truss A, however, the tie beam has been cut through and modified to enable entry to the first floor by the stairway (Plate 32-33). The only other noticeable difference between truss A and truss B is that while truss A has two wooden pins at the apex truss B has three. It has rotted significantly due to being close to the area exposed to the elements (Plate 36).

The general state of the first floor is poor in some parts with the main floor timbers rotting away and missing in patches (Sam Jones Cyf. 2018) (Plate 40).

5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The agricultural range at Bryn Llan is difficult to date, but the rough stone masonry of the building and window openings look 18th century in date. The range is clearly shown on the tithe map of 1839 so is clearly earlier in date than that (Figure 06). The three roof trusses are constructed of pegged 'A' frames with substantial tie beams, although one has been significantly altered in more recent times. The apexes of the trusses are pegged with wooden pegs and overlap at the apex. These appear to be sub-medieval or 17th century in date, and appear integral to the construction of the building as the lower ends of the principal rafters are built into the structure below wall-plate level, with no evidence of rebuilding noted in the walls, despite their reduced thickness (Plates 21-22). This paradox is perhaps best resolved by suggesting that the trusses were reused from an earlier structure when the agricultural range was constructed.

The floor surface was noted to be both slate flagged and quarry tiles in Storage Room 1, and to be of a solid beaten earth in Stable 2. It was not possible to ascertain the depths of the foundations.

A possible interpretation of the agricultural range at Bryn Llan is that it was originally a longhouse, as shown on the tithe map of 1839 (Figure 06), with the western end being the former domestic end and the surviving portion the agricultural end (William 1982, 306). The former house part of the range then may have been replaced by a new farmhouse before 1889, as shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 (Figure 05). Longhouses of this type can date from the late 16th and 17th centuries, which would fit with the apparent stylistic date of the trusses (Smith 1975, 159-161).

All the windows, floors and internal fixtures and fitting in the range appear to be of an 18th century and later date (much of it is much later), and the purlins, common rafters and roof superstructure also appear to be of 19th century and later date. The fact that the trusses appear to be of an earlier date than the rest of the building is a question that needs to be resolved. It is suggested therefore that professional advice is sought concerning the viability of securing dendrochronological samples for the purpose of dating the trusses. This would resolve the issue as to whether the trusses are re-used from a sub-medieval building or are contemporary with the building but are constructed in an archaic style.

6 SOURCES CONSULTED

6.1 Primary Sources

National Archives

Tithe Map and Apportionment of the parish of Llanrûg, Caernarfonshire of 1839

Gwynedd Archives, Caernarfon

XCG/108 Plan of wayleave agreement about L.T. Extension to Bryn Llan Farm Llanrug, across land situate at Pengreuer, Llanrug. Caernarfonshire C. C. and Electricity Distribution of North Wales and District Ltd, dated 21 December 1943

XD/18/310 *Papers of Griffith Jones, Solicitor, Caernarfon*. Contract for the sale of plots of land to the Parish Council of Llanrug

6.2 Secondary Sources

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials
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5. Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE)
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7. Historic England, 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Good to Good Recording Practice*
8. Ordnance Survey First Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet XVI.2; published in 1889.

9. Ordnance Survey First Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet XVI.2; published in 1900.
10. Ordnance Survey First Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet XVI.2; published in 1914.
11. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives
12. Sam P Jones Cyf. *Structural Appraisal Report: Outbuilding at Bryn Llan, Llanrug* Unpublished Report Ref: 1819507/01, June 2018
13. Smith, P. 1975 *Houses of the Welsh Countryside*
14. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* Version 1.1.
15. William, E. 1982 *Traditional Farm Buildings in North-East Wales 1550-1900*

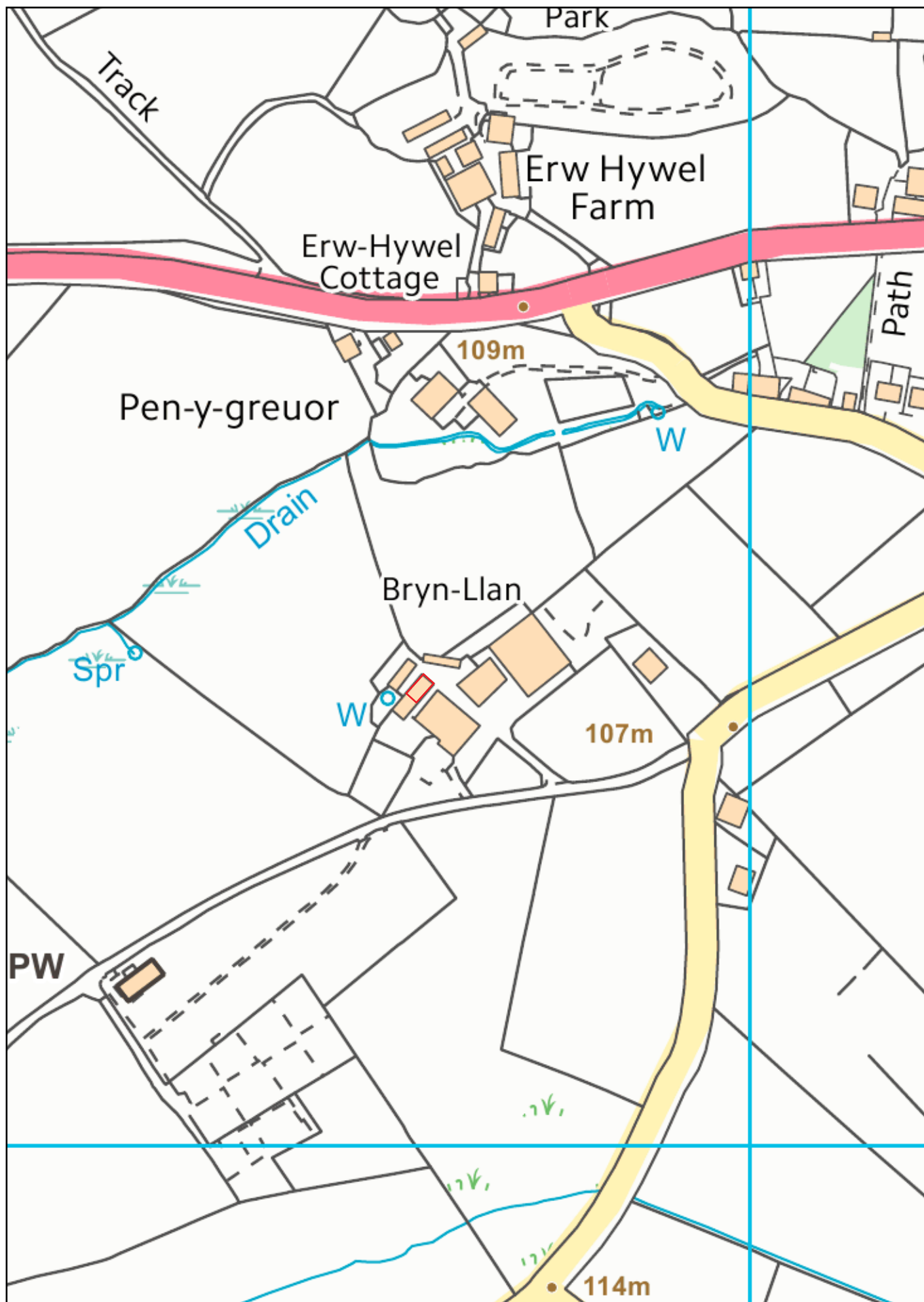
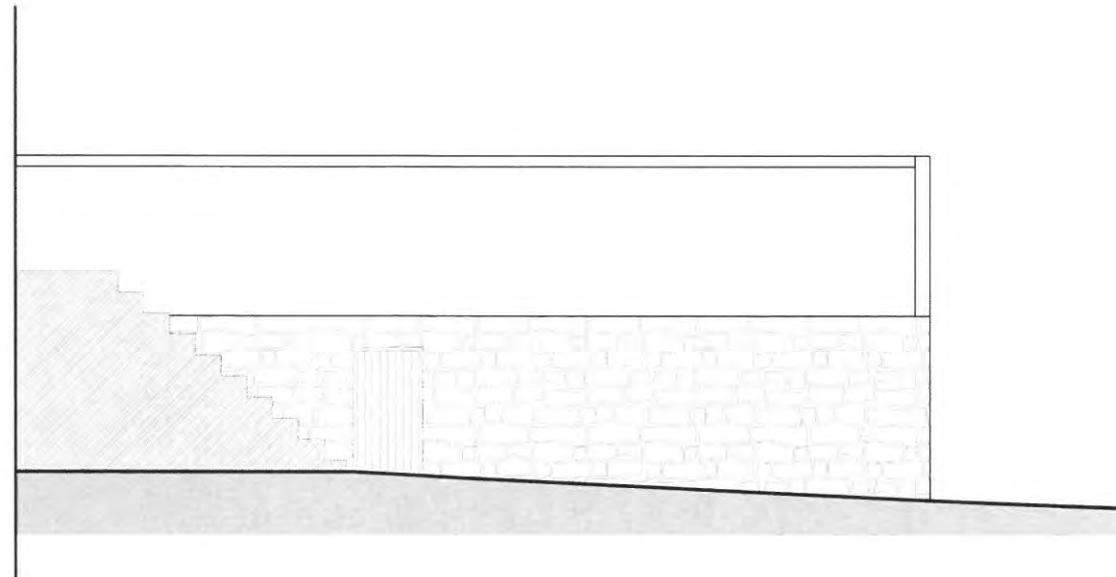


FIGURE 01: Location Map with the outbuilding highlighted red. Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map Sheets SH56SW. Scale 1:2500@ A4.
© Crown Copyright. All Right Reserved; licence number AI100020895.

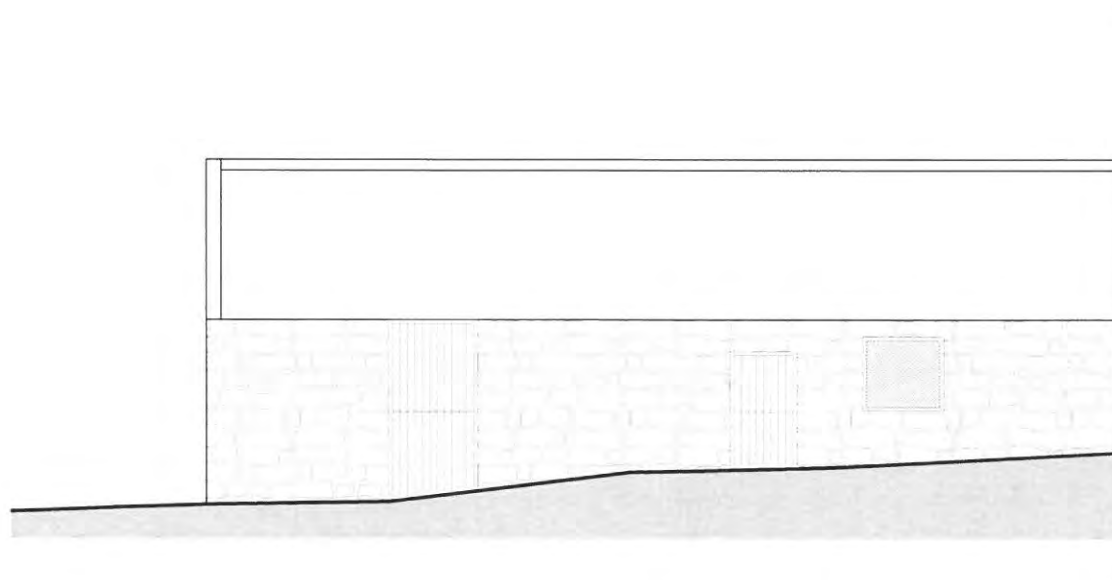
CYNGOR GWYNEDD
ADRWR ANGYLCHEDD
17 AUG 2018
GWASANAETH CYNLLUNIO
AC ANGYLCHEDD



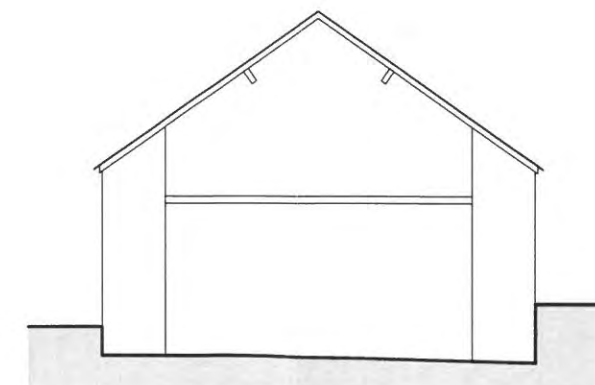
SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION

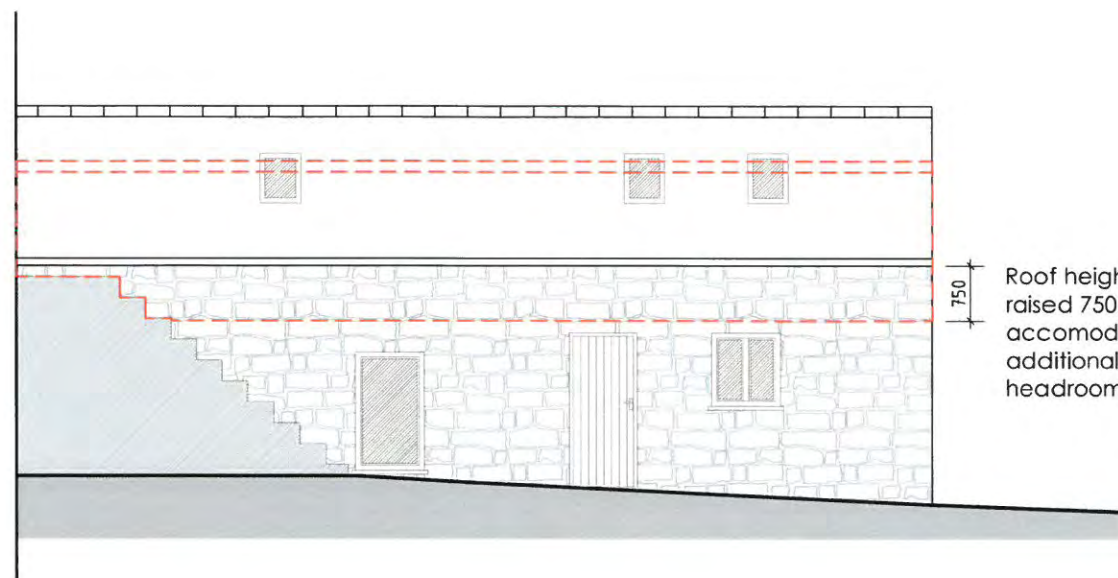


SIDE ELEVATION



EXISTING SECTION

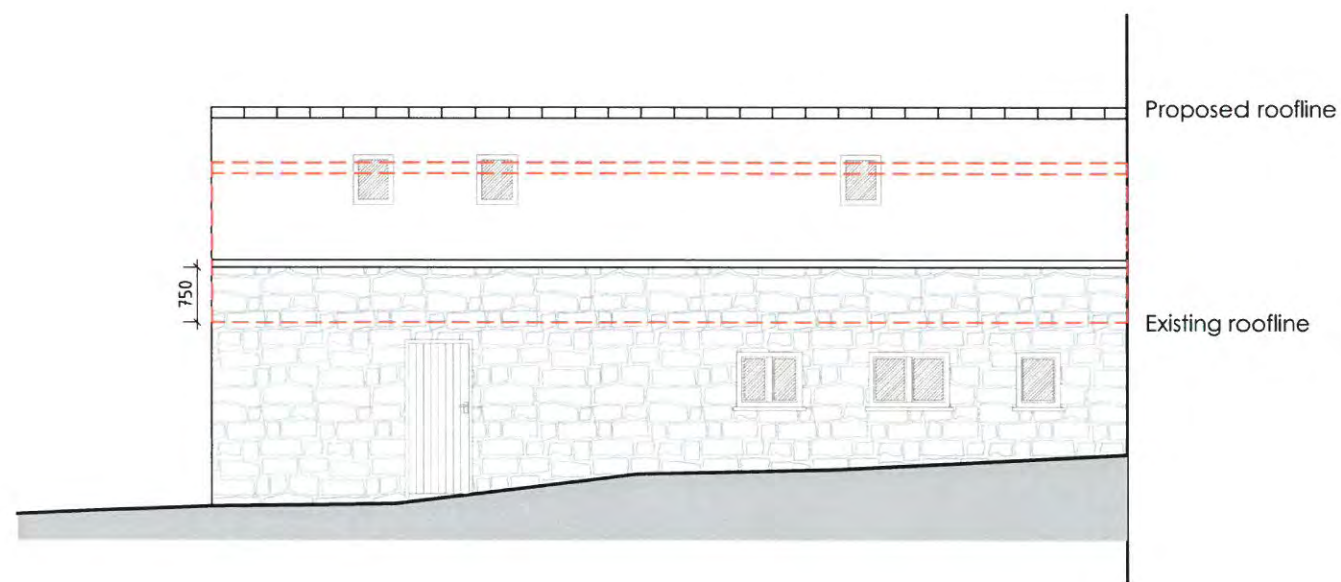
Bryn Llan
Barn Conversion
Existing Elevations and section
Scale 1: 100 @ A3



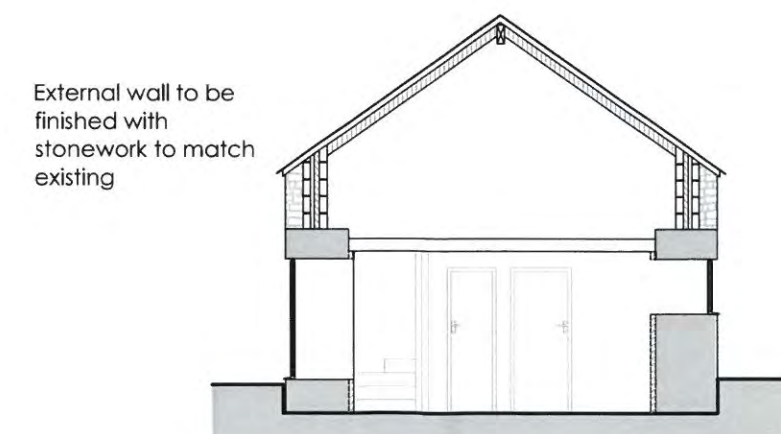
SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION



PROPOSED SECTION A - A

Bryn Llan
Barn Conversion
Proposed Elevations and section
Scale 1: 100 @ A3

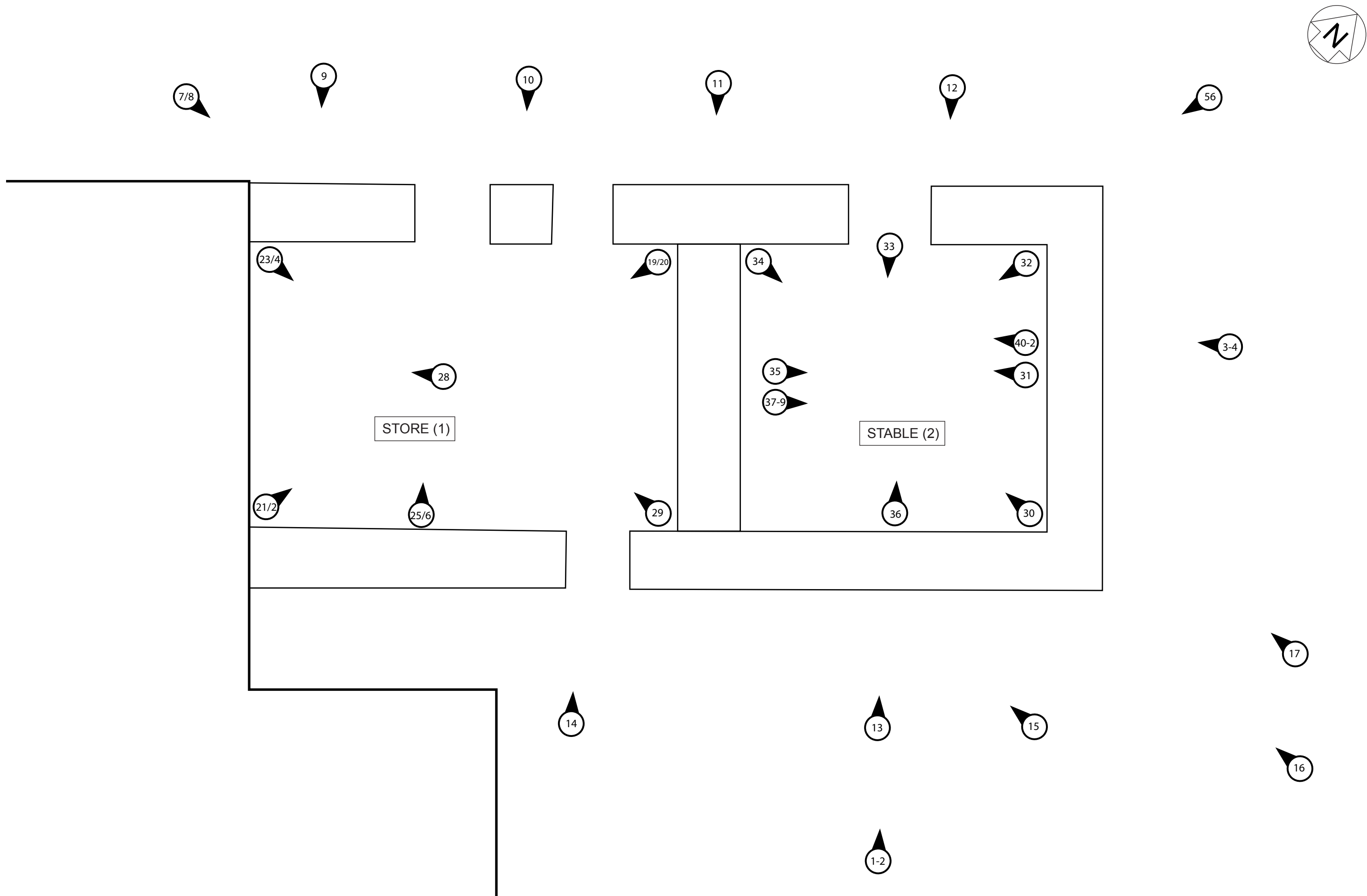


Figure 03: Bryn Llan barn, location of photographic images - ground floor (nts)

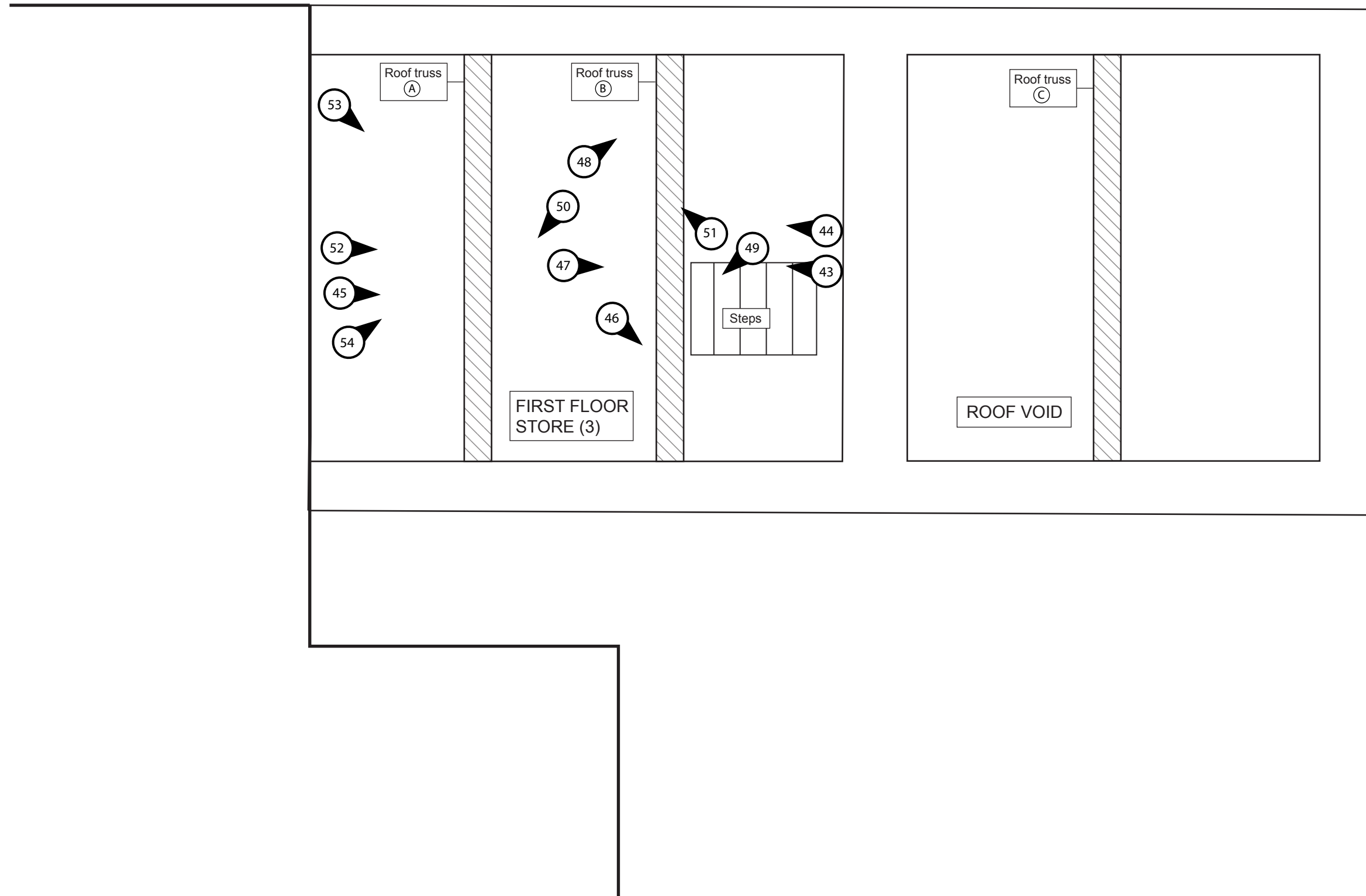
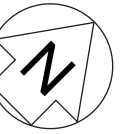


Figure 04: Bryn Llan barn, location of photographic images - first floor (nts)

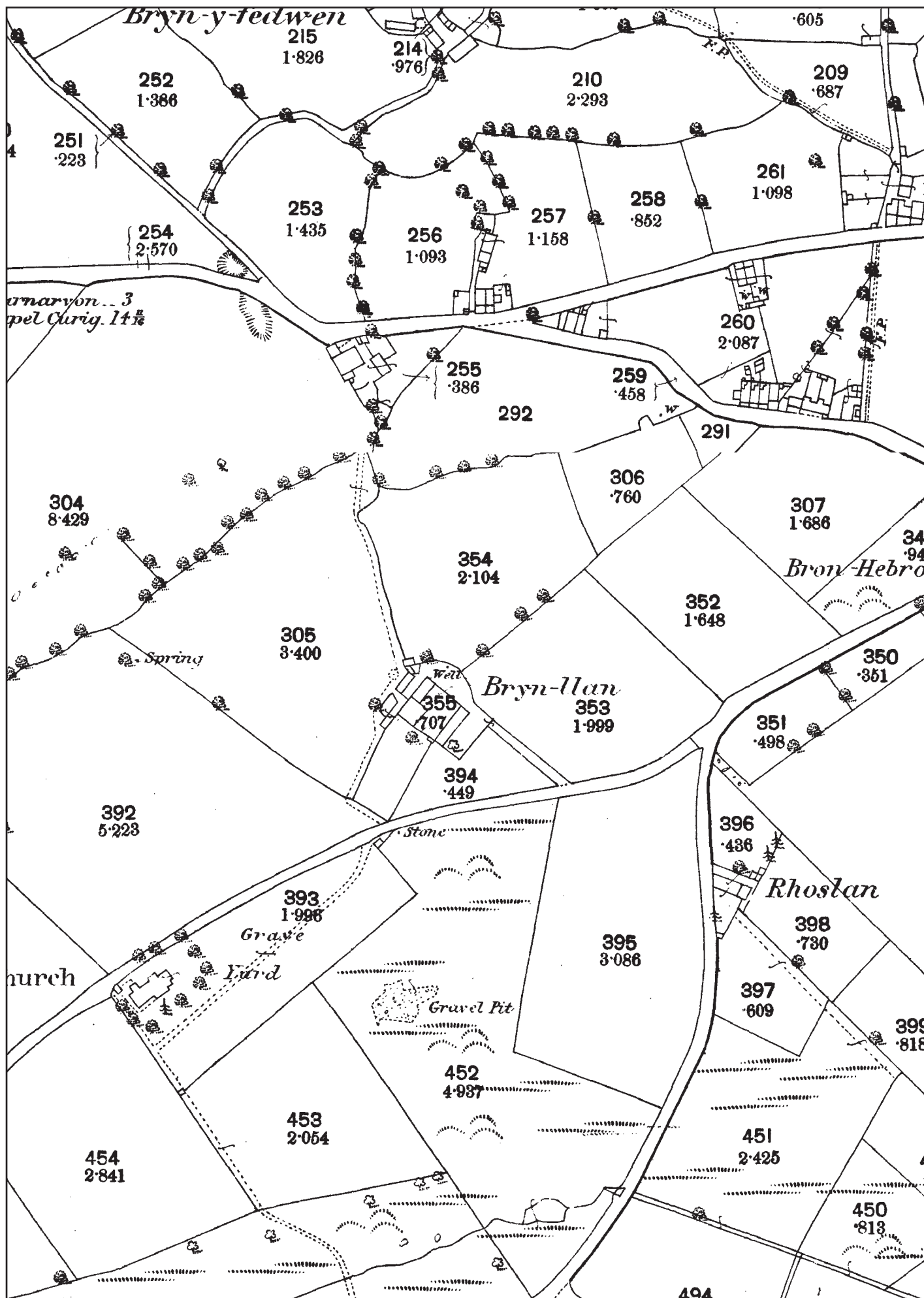
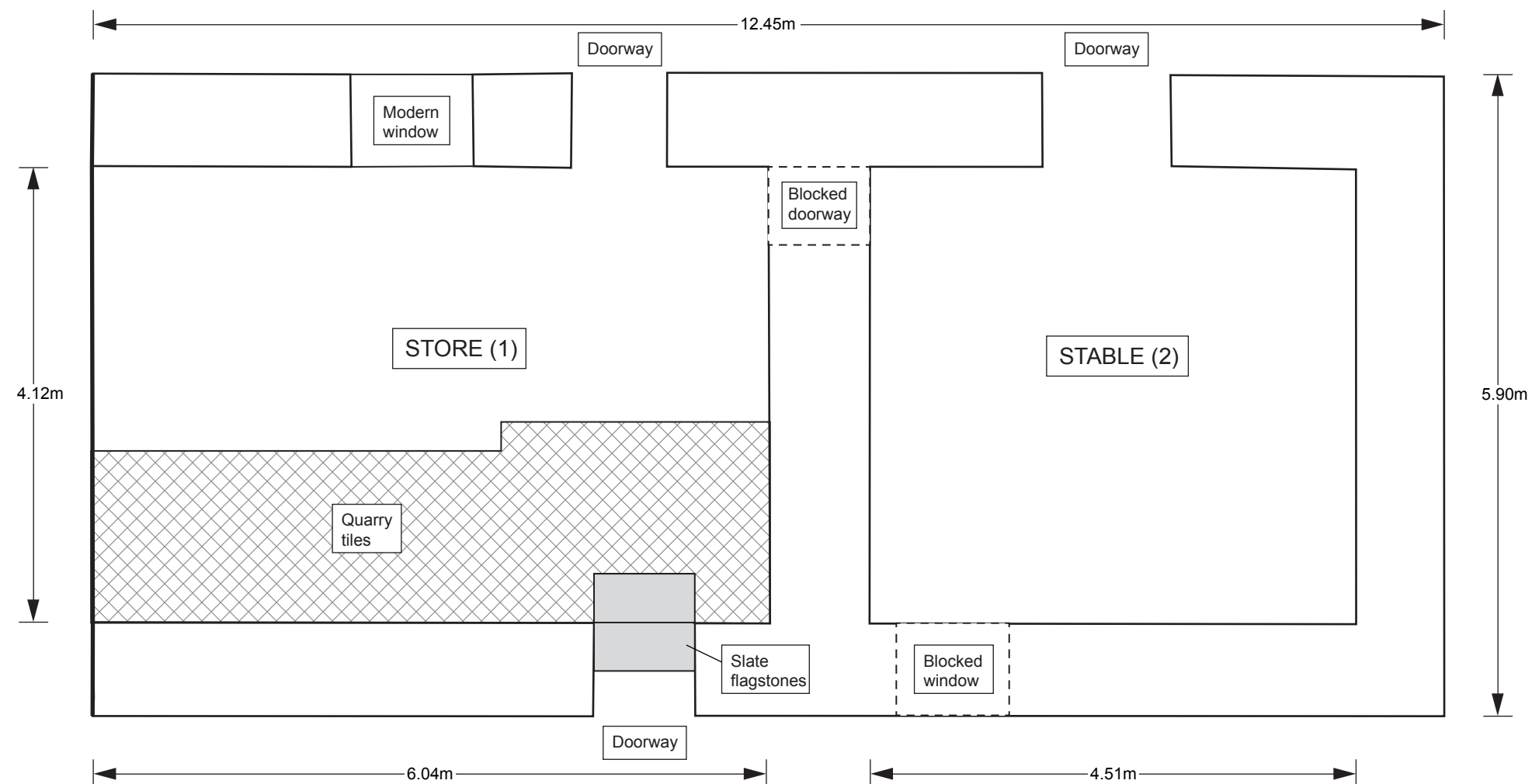


FIGURE 05: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey First Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet XVI.2; published in 1889. Scale 1:2500 @ A4.



Figure 06: Detail from the Llanrug Parish tithe map of 1839, showing Bryn Llan [Bryn y Llan] as two west-east orientated ranges (National Archives). Not to Scale

GROUND
FLOOR



FIRST
FLOOR

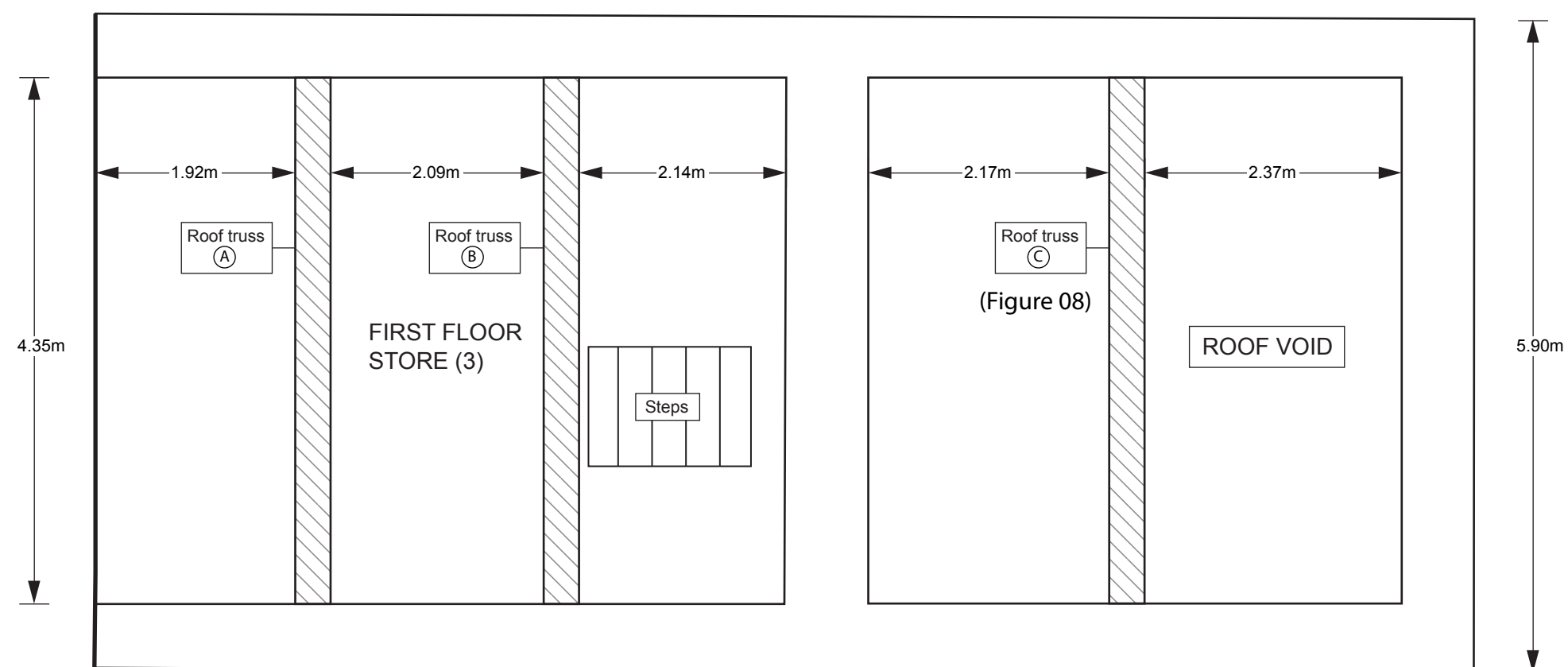


Figure 07: Bryn Llan barn, ground and first floor sketch plans (nts)

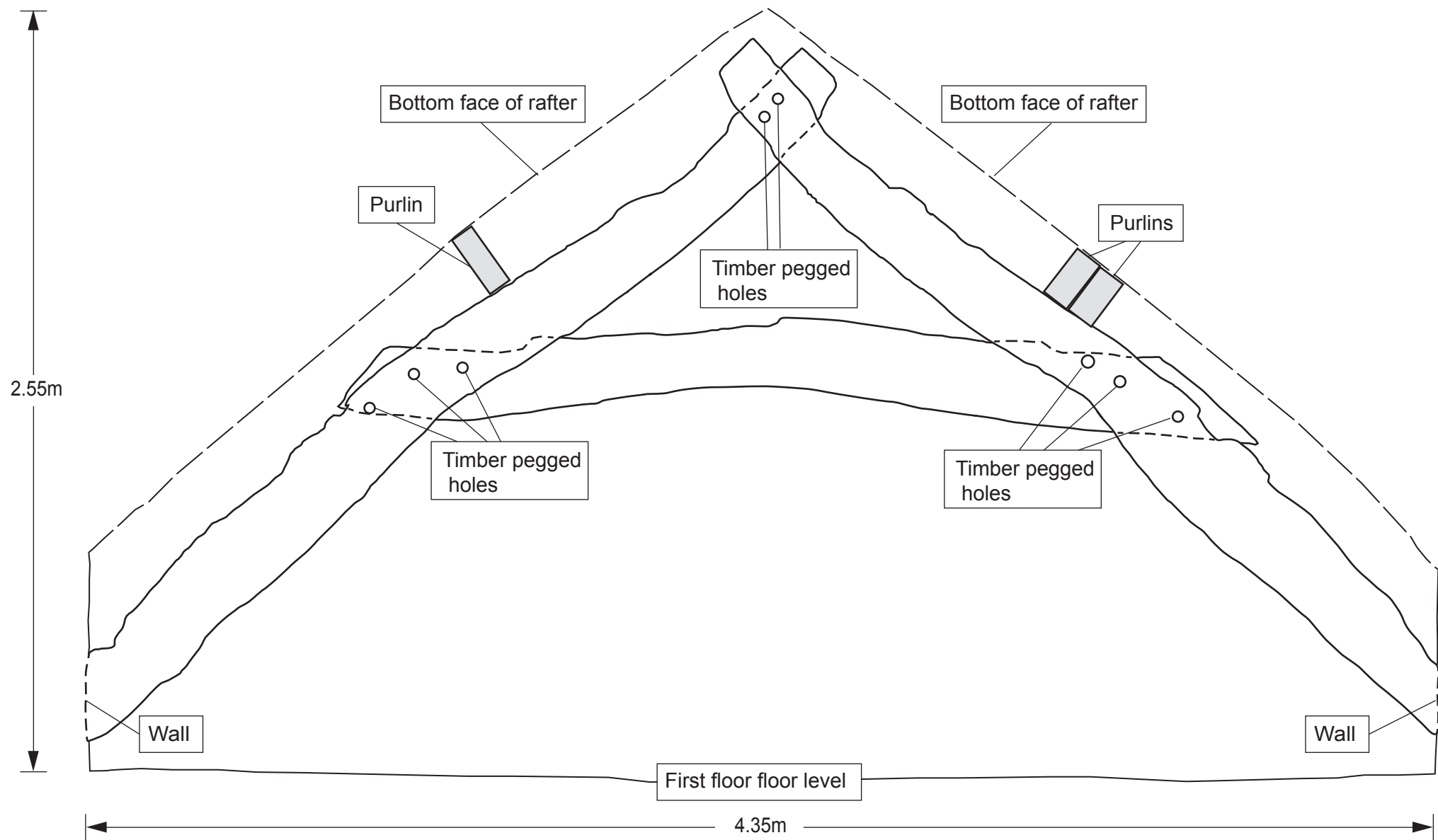


Figure 08: NE facing sketch elevation of roof truss A (nts)



Plate 1: Southeast facing elevation: general shot of front of building and gable end; scale: not used (archive reference: G2586_016).



Plate 2: Southwest facing elevation: general shot of rear of building and gable end; scale: not used (archive reference: G2586_018).



Plate 3: Southeast facing elevation; scale: 1x2m (archive reference: G2586_001).



Plate 4: Northeast facing elevation (gable end); scale: not used (archive reference: G2586_004).



Plate 5: Southwest facing elevation (oblique view); scale: 1x2m (archive reference: G2586_005).



Plate 6: Southwest facing elevation (oblique view); scale: 1x2m (archive reference: G2586_007).



Plate 7: Southwest facing elevation: modern window and blocked up window at rear of building; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2586_009).



Plate 8: Southwest facing elevation: modern window and doorway with large stone lintel at rear of building; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2586_010).



Plate 9: Southwest facing elevation: large block construction wall with two doorways at rear of building; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2586_011).



Plate 10: Southwest facing elevation: shot of doorway to stable at northern end of building rear; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2586_012).



Plate 11: Southeast facing elevation: shot of blocked up window at front of building; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2586_013).



Plate 12: Southeast facing elevation: oblique shot of front door with steps ; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2586_015).



Plate 13: Southwest facing elevation: general shot of rear of building and gable end; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2586_019).



Plate 14: Store Room 1: northern corner detailing exterior door and blocked up doorway; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2586_022).



Plate 15: Store Room 1: eastern corner detailing front door; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2586_024).



Plate 16: Store Room 1: northwest wall showing modern window and doorway to back of building; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2586_025).



Plate 17: Store Room 1: northeast wall and stairs to first floor; scale: 1x1m
(archive reference: G2586_027).



Plate 18: Store Room 1: detail of blacksmith nails within beam; scale: 1x0.3m
(archive reference: G2586_028).



Plate 19: Store Room 1: general view of room from eastern corner; scale: not used (archive reference: G2586_029).



Plate 20: Stable 2: detail of western corner showing blocked doorway; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2586_030).



Plate 21: Stable 2: detail of southeast wall from doorway along with blocked window and manger; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2586_032).



Plate 22: Stable 2: detail of southwest wall and blocked doorway; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2586_033).



Plate 23: Stable 2: detail of eastern corner; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2586_034).



Plate 24: Stable 2: detail of northeast wall; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2586_035).



Plate 25: Stable 2: detail of northwest wall and exterior door; scale: 1x1m
(archive reference: G2586_036).



Plate 26: Stable 2: detail of A-Frame Truss from southwest wall; scale: not used
(archive reference: G2586_037).



Plate 27: Stable 2: detail of A-Frame Truss from southwest wall; scale: not used (archive reference: G2586_038).



Plate 28: Stable 2: detail of A-Frame Truss from southwest wall; scale: not used (archive reference: G2586_039).



Plate 29: Stable 2: detail of A-Frame Truss from northeast wall; scale: not used (archive reference: G2586_040).



Plate 30: Stable 2: detail of A-Frame Truss from northeast wall; scale: not used (archive reference: G2586_042).



Plate 31: Store Room 3: detail of A-Frame Truss (a); scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2586_043).



Plate 32: Store Room 3: detail of A-Frame Truss (b); scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2586_045).



Plate 33: Store Room 3: detail of pegged attachment on A-Frame Truss (b); scale: 1x0.3m (archive reference: G2586_046).



Plate 34: Store Room 3: detail of pegged apex on A-Frame Truss (b); scale: not used (archive reference: G2586_047).



Plate 35: Store Room 3: detail of pegged apex on A-Frame Truss (a); scale: not used (archive reference: G2586_049).



Plate 36: Store Room 3: detail of rotted end on A-Frame Truss (b); scale: not used (archive reference: G2586_048).



Plate 37: Store Room 3: detail of pegging apex on A-Frame Truss (a); scale: not used (archive reference: G2586_050).



Plate 38: Store Room 3: detail of pegging apex on A-Frame Truss (a); scale: not used (archive reference: G2586_051).



Plate 39: Store Room 3: detail of upper portion of A-Frame Truss (a); scale: not used (archive reference: G2586_052).



Plate 40: Store Room 3: detail of rot on A-Frame Truss (a); scale: not used (archive reference: G2586_054).

APPENDIX I

**Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Written Scheme of Investigation,
November 2018**

BRYN LLAN, LLANRUG, GWYNEDD (G2585)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

Prepared for

Karen Williams

November 2018



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

BRYN LLAN, LLANRUG, GWYNEDD (G2585)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

Prepared for *Karen Williams*, November 2018

Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number 45367

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1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by Karen Williams to undertake archaeological mitigation in advance of building renovation works at Bryn Llan, Llanrug, Gwynedd (NGR SH52866323; Figure 01). The renovation works involve the conversion of a derelict outbuilding into a one-bedroom dwelling and will include the replacement of existing fittings, an extension of the roofline by 750mm and the insertion of new windows and rooflights, as indicated on Figure 02. The outbuilding measures 12.5m in length, 5.9m in width and 4.5m in height and is constructed from irregular sized and shaped stone, with a duo pitched slate roof. The outbuilding is rectangular in plan (Figure 03), orientated southwest to northeast, with the southwestern elevation attached to another building, leaving the remaining elevations visible. The outbuilding is sub-divided into two self-contained units (Figure 03) with separate access on the northwestern and southeastern elevations respectively; Unit 1 is two storeys (Figure 03 and 04), with a crog loft and Unit 2 is single storey. External stone stepped access to Unit 1 is built against the southeastern elevation (Figure 02). The roof is supported by timber rafters and purlins and the flooring is cobbled. The stonework is pointed with lime mortar, with the internal faces painted white. The structural appraisal report (Report Ref: 1819507/01, June 2018: 02) stated that the foundations were not inspected but were assumed to be at a relatively shallow depth.

Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) have requested a building record broadly equivalent to Level 2, as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England, 2016), as appropriate mitigation for the renovation works (correspondence ref.: 092Sje01/D3290). GAPS have highlighted that the form of the truss in Unit 1 as detailed in Photo 6 of the structural appraisal report (Report Ref: 1819507/01, June 2018: 13) suggests a possible sub-medieval date for construction and particular attention will be paid to this feature during recording. GAPS will maintain a monitoring role throughout the project.

All work will be planned, managed and undertaken by GAT in accordance with the following standards and guidance:

- *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* Version 1.1 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018);
- *Guidelines for digital archives* (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015).

- *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015);
- *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
- *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014); and
- *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Good to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England, 2016).

The Historic Environment Record enquiry reference number for this project is GATHER1027 and the Event Primary Reference Number for this project is 45367.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2008 and ISO 14001:2004 (Cert. No. 74180/A/0001/UK/En), a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), and a member of the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME).

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives are to:

- Complete a descriptive record of the outbuilding and produce a suitable analysis of its development and use.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

An examination of the 1848 Llanrug Parish Tithe Map shows the outbuilding as part of a long range within a farmstead called Bryn-y-Llan, which was occupied by a John Jones and owned by John Rowlands Esq. of the Plas Tirion Estate. By the time of the publication of the First Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet of the area (Sheet XVI.2; 1889; cf. Figure 05) the local area has been improved with field divisions and modifications and the improvement of the road connecting St. Michael's Church to Llanrug. The farmstead is now called Bryn-Llan and it is apparent that the long range, which includes the outbuilding, has been modified, with the southwestern end replaced with a larger square building and the remnant of the long range left as the current outbuilding. The subsequent Second and Third Edition Ordnance Survey maps (1900 and 1914 respectively), show no further alteration to the farmstead. The farmstead was subsequently modified in the twentieth century and now includes larger modern outbuildings and a horse training track. During this period the outbuilding continued in use as a store.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 Introduction

The archaeological mitigation will be undertaken as a Level 2 Record, as defined by *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Good to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England, 2016). The outbuilding is in a derelict state and the Level 2 record is limited to accessible areas and will be undertaken in accordance with a suitable risk assessment and health & safety parameters. A Level 2 record is characterised in *Understanding Historic Buildings* as a descriptive record (Historic England, 2016: 25), and will incorporate the building exterior and interior, for which a photographic record, written record and drawn record will be completed.

3.1.1 Photographic Record

The photographic record will include *Understanding Historic Buildings* photographic elements 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8 (Historic England, 2016: 19) and include general views of the outbuilding within the farmstead and local landscape, exterior and interior elevations - oblique and face-on (if practical), a record of the overall appearance of the rooms in Units 1 and 2, a record of any inscriptions, signage, makers' plates or graffiti, and a record of key structural detail, including the roof trusses. Suitable scales and artificial lighting will be used.

3.1.2 Written Record

The written record will include *Understanding Historic Buildings* report elements 1 to 3 and 5 to 8, 17/22 and 23 (Historic England, 2016: 22). This will include a description of the visible form, function, construction and phasing of the outbuilding and will discuss the architectural and historical context and significance of the building in terms of its location and historical associations. Consideration will be given to whether dendrochronological dating would be feasible and relevant.

3.1.3 Drawing Record

Measured drawings will be prepared in accordance with *Understanding Historic Buildings* drawing elements 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 (Historic England, 2016: 14). This will include a location plan, incorporating the location/orientation of photographs taken and an annotated measured plan for both floors that will include the form and location of key structural features and fixtures, with Figures 03 and 04 used as base plans. In addition, measured drawings will be produced for the truss in Unit 1, highlighted in Photo 6 of the structural appraisal report,

recording form and location, and measured drawings will also be prepared for any other timbers or structural features of note.

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D5100) camera set to maximum resolution (4928 × 3264; 16.2 effective megapixels) in RAW format and a GoPro Hero 5 camera set to a maximum resolution of 4,000 × 3,000 (12 effective megapixels) in JPEG format. Camera tripods and poles will be used for the elevations and where practical elsewhere, e.g., roof trusses. A photographic record will be maintained on site using GAT pro-formas ([Appendix III](#)) and digitised in Microsoft Excel and Access as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process; the archive numbering system will start from G2586_001. The location and orientation of photographs taken will be recorded on a scaled plan and digitised for final reporting. The photographic images will then be converted to TIFF for final archiving using Adobe Photoshop.

The Level 2 written record will be completed using a basic record pro-forma and a building record pro-forma ([Appendix IV](#)). The basic record pro-forma will be used to record the exterior and interior elevations, as well as key structural details, including the trusses. The building record pro-forma will be used to record individual rooms. Key dimensions will be completed using a *Leica DISTO* laser measurer and detailed measurements using appropriate hand tapes.

The measured drawing of the truss located in Unit 1 will be completed using a combination of on-site recording including photography and GAT pro-forma permatrace and off-site digitisation using *Adobe Illustrator*.

3.3 Fieldwork Archiving

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

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;
2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Excel* and *Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;
3. Measured drawings (permatrace): all cross referenced and complete;
4. Project register (*Microsoft Excel* format): drawing reference data to be quantified and completed;

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

3.4 Monitoring Arrangements

The GAPS Archaeologist will be informed of the project timetable and of the subsequent progress and findings. The curator contact details are:

- Jenny Emmett jenny.emmett@heneb.co.uk | 01248 370926; and
- Ashley Batten ashley.batten@heneb.co.uk | 01248 370926

The GAPS Archaeologist will be responsible for approving the mitigation report prior to final issue.

3.5 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 (Welsh and English)
2. Introduction
3. Background
4. Methodology
5. Results
6. Conclusion
7. List of sources consulted.
8. Appendix I – approved GAT project specification
9. Appendix II – photographic metadata
10. Appendix III – drawing register

4 DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. The mitigation will commence in November 2018. A draft report (or interim report) will be submitted within one month of fieldwork completion (December 2018/January 2019); a final report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record within six months of project completion (June 2019).

The following dissemination will apply:

- A digital report(s) will be provided to the client/consultant and 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 project completion (final report only), along with any relevant, digital information such as the project database and photographs. All digital datasets submitted will conform to the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- 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), in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. Digital information will include the photographic archive and associated metadata.

5 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

In line with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements defined in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1), the HER has been contacted at the onset and a HER Enquiry Form has been completed and submitted. The Historic Environment Record enquiry reference number for this project is GATHER1027 and the Event Primary Reference Number for this project is 45367.

Prior to submission of data to the HER on completion of the project, a bilingual event summary document will be prepared in *Microsoft Word* based on the format defined in section 4.2 of *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1).

6 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section with attendances on-site undertaken by a team of GAT Project Archaeologists. The lead Project Archaeologist will be responsible for all field management duties, e.g., GAPS liaison, client liaison, coordination and delegation of tasks. The lead Project Archaeologist will be responsible for supervising the completion of all on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive itemised in para. 4.7., as well as for submitting a draft final report (or interim report) for project manager review and approval. The report will then be submitted as per the arrangements defined in para. 5.

7 HEALTH AND SAFETY

The GAT Project Archaeologists on site will be CSCS and *Working at Height* certified. A site specific risk assessment will be prepared and will be reviewed by the GAT Project Archaeologists in advance of works, with any additional risks identified on site highlighted in the dynamic risks section and appropriate mitigation undertaken. All GAT staff will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and safety helmet. All site work will be managed and undertaken in accordance with the GAT Health & Safety Policy, Manual and Handbook.

8 SOCIAL MEDIA

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

9 INSURANCE

9.1 Public/Products Liability

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

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Public Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2019

9.2 Employers Liability

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

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

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101 CHC / UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2019

9.3 Professional Indemnity

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

INSURER Hiscox Insurance Company Limited

POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity

POLICY NUMBER 9446015

EXPIRY DATE 22/07/2019

10 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials
3. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)
4. Historic England, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
5. Historic England, 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Good to Good Recording Practice*
6. Ordnance Survey First Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet XVI.2; published in 1889.
7. Ordnance Survey First Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet XVI.2; published in 1900.
8. Ordnance Survey First Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet XVI.2; published in 1914.
9. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives
10. Sam P Jones Cyf. Structural Appraisal Report: Outbuilding at Bryn Llan, Llanrug Report Ref: 1819507/01, June 2018
11. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* Version 1.1.

FIGURE 01

**Location Map with the outbuilding highlighted red. Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map Sheets SH56SW. Scale 1:2500@ A4.
© Crown Copyright. All Right Reserved; licence number AI100020895.**

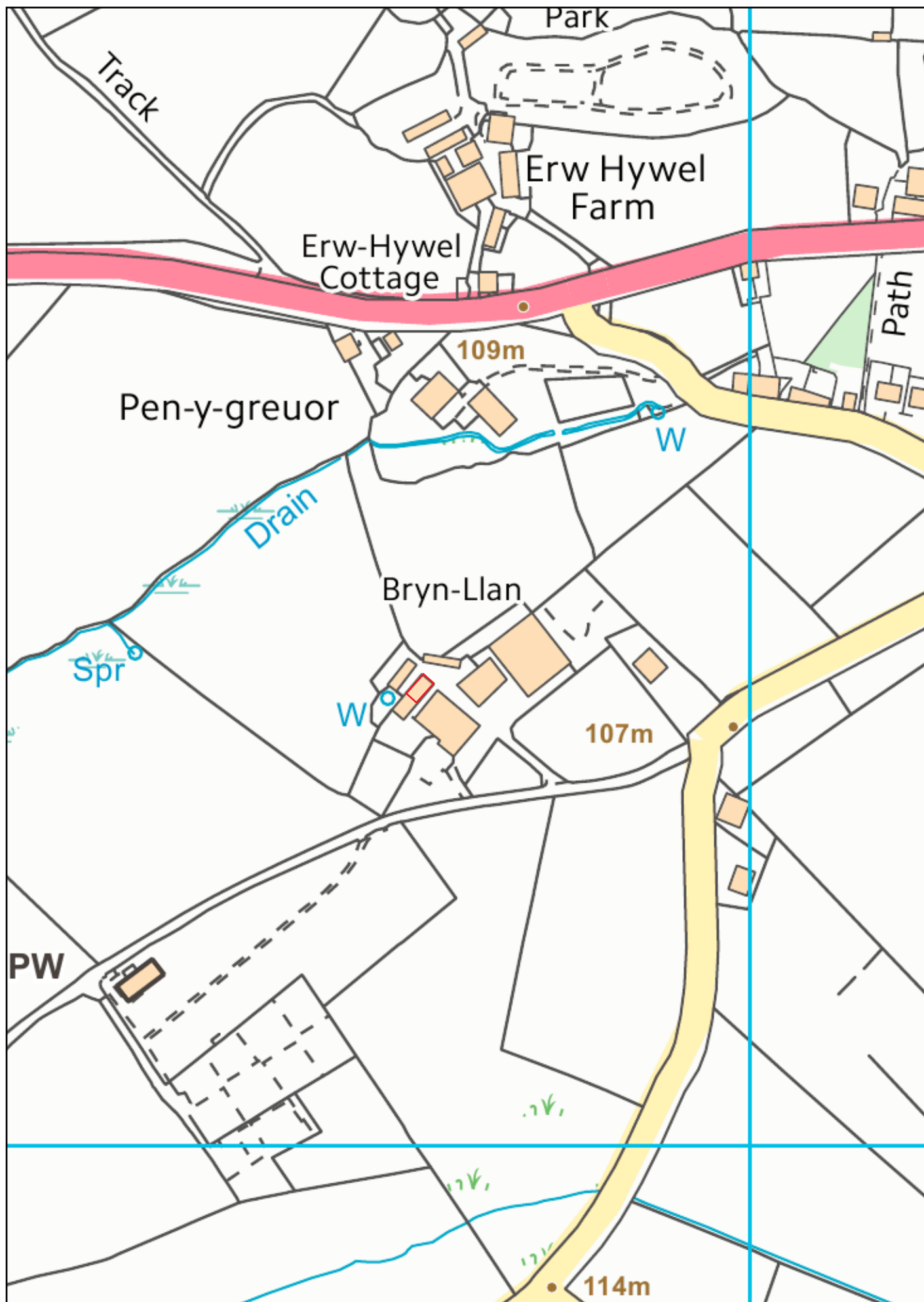
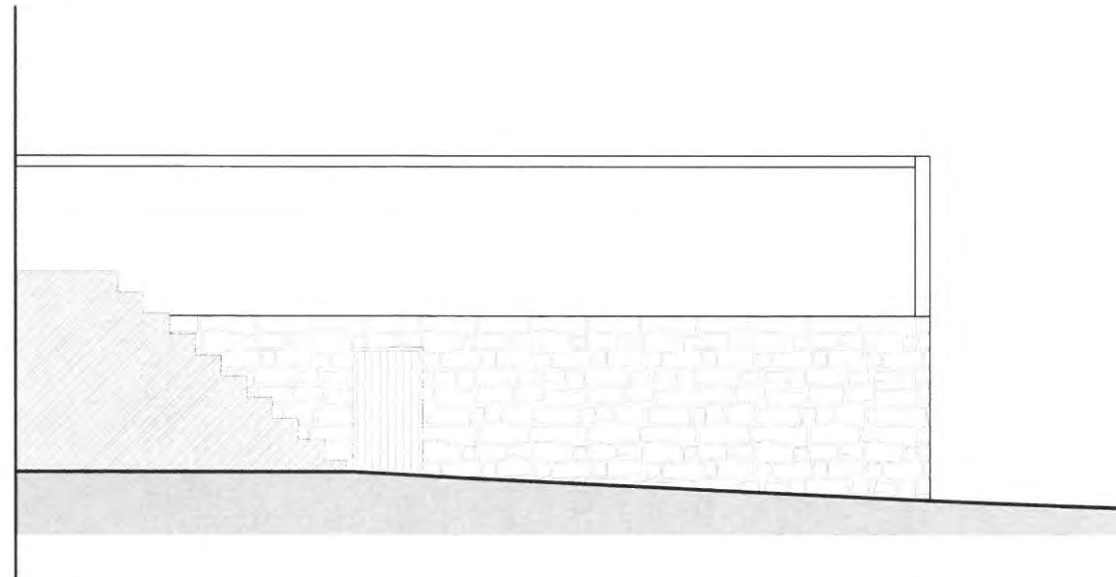


FIGURE 01: Location Map with the outbuilding highlighted red. Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map Sheets SH56SW. Scale 1:2500@ A4.
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FIGURE 02

Reproduction of Bryn Llan Barn Conversion Existing and Proposed Elevations and Section. Scale 1:100@A3 (Source: Karen Williams)

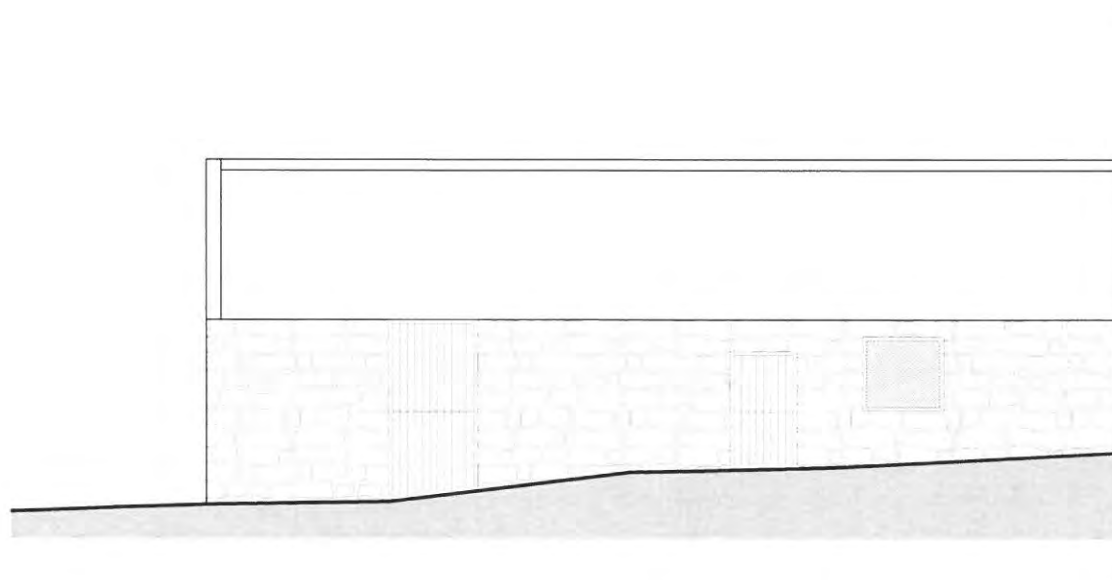
CYNGOR GWYNEDD
ADRWR ANGYLCHEDD
17 AUG 2018
GWASANAETH CYNLLUNIO
AC ANGYLCHEDD



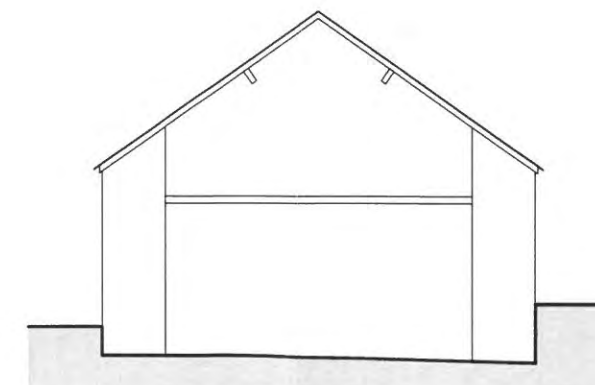
SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION

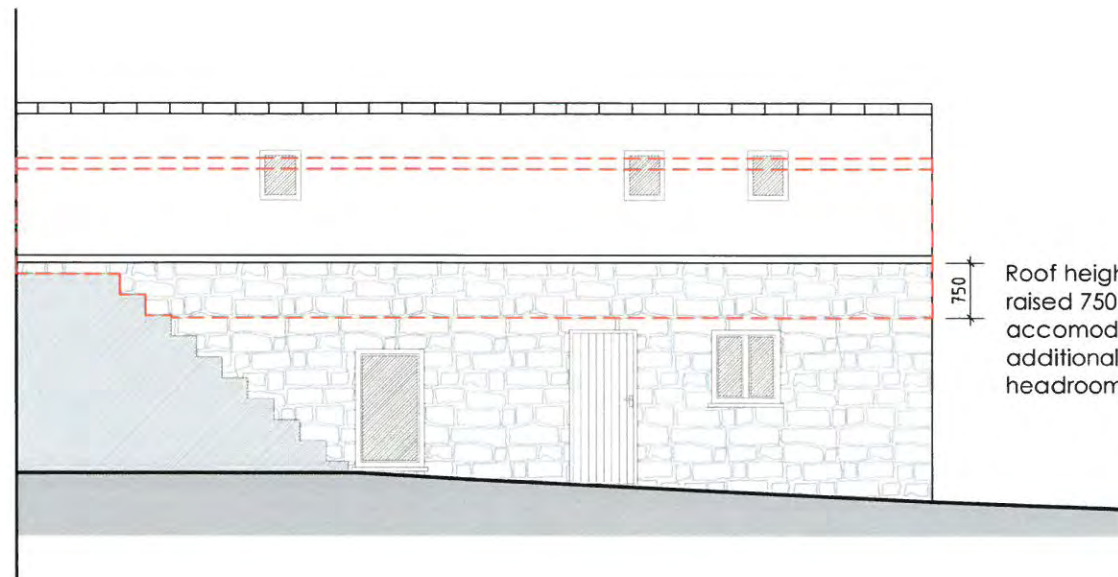


SIDE ELEVATION



EXISTING SECTION

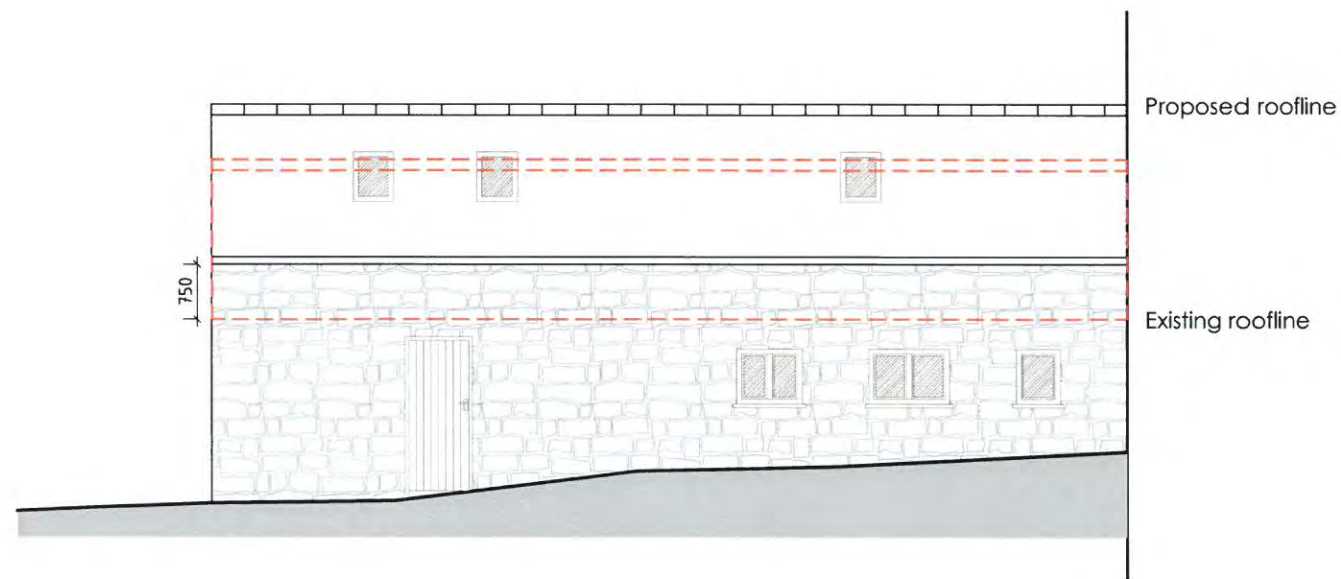
Bryn Llan
Barn Conversion
Existing Elevations and section
Scale 1: 100 @ A3



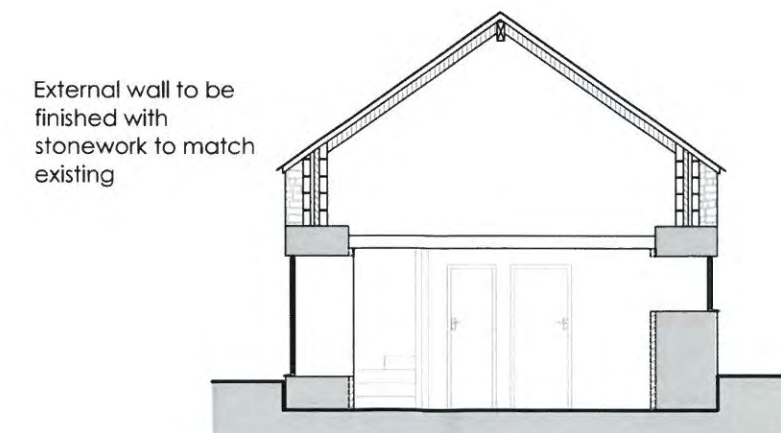
SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION



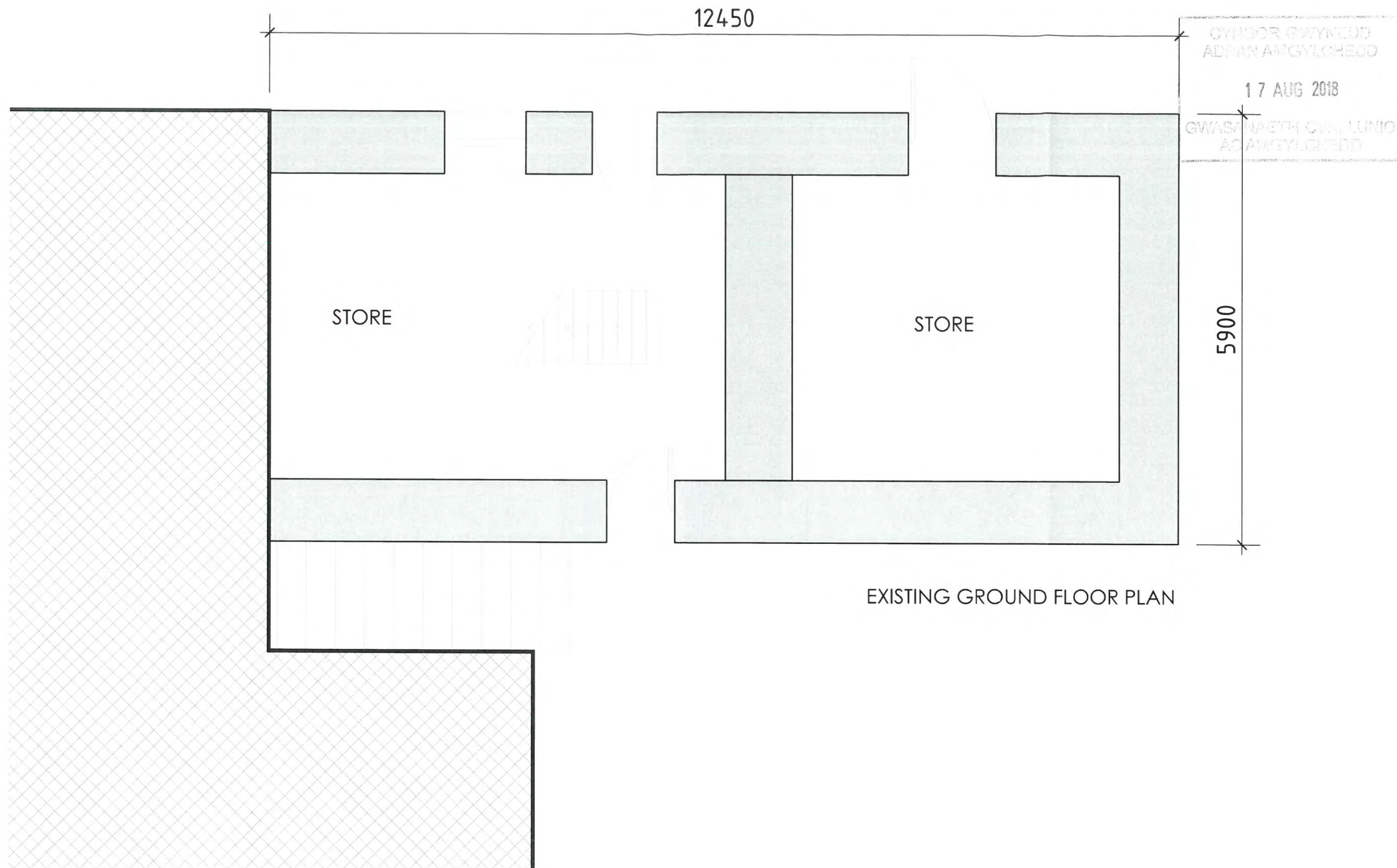
PROPOSED SECTION A - A

Bryn Llan
Barn Conversion
Proposed Elevations and section
Scale 1: 100 @ A3

FIGURE 03

Reproduction of Bryn Llan Barn Conversion Existing Ground Floor Plan.

Scale 1:100@A3 (Source: Karen Williams)



Bryn Llan
Barn Conversion
Existing ground floor plan
Scale 1: 50 @ A3

FIGURE 04

Reproduction of Bryn Llan Barn Conversion Existing First Floor Plan.

Scale 1:100@A3 (Source: Karen Williams)



Bryn Llan
Barn Conversion
Existing first floor plan
Scale 1: 50 @ A3

FIGURE 05

Reproduction of Ordnance Survey First Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet XVI.2; published in 1889. Scale 1:2500 @ A4.

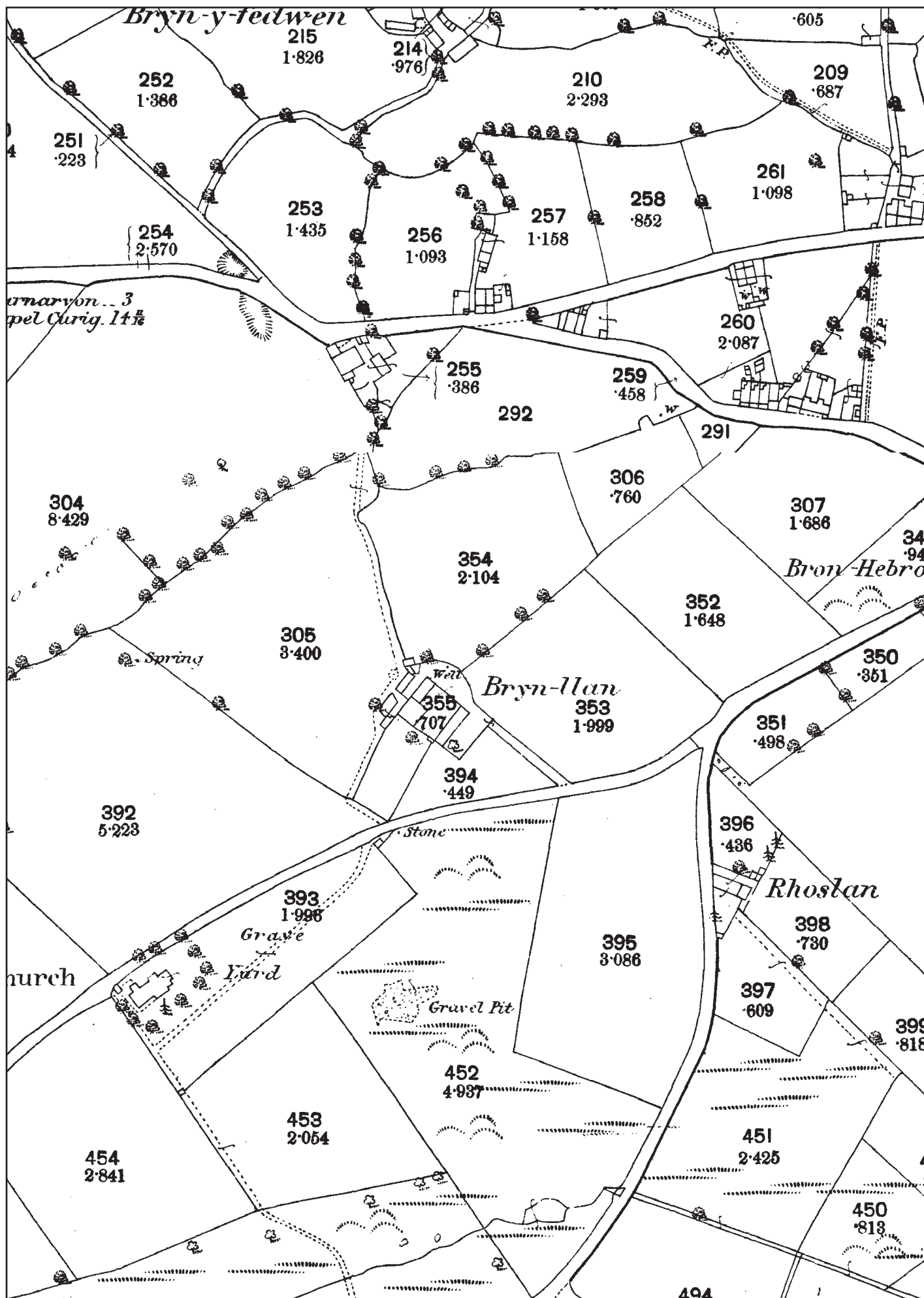


FIGURE 05: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey First Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet XVI.2; published in 1889. Scale 1:2500 @ A4.

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Basic Recording pro-forma

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST		
BASIC RECORDING FORM	Project name	Project number
Feature name		Feature Number
NGR		
Description		
Recommendations for further assessment		
Photographic record numbers		
Digital		
	Visit date	Visit by

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Building Record pro-forma

NOTE: Sketch entire floor level with measurements (overleaf)

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

	<i>Visit date</i>	<i>Visit by</i>

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 II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	SITE SUB- DIVISION	NGR*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
G2586_001	Southeast facing elevation	SH52866323	Southeast facing elevation	SE	1x2m	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	3
G2586_002	Southeast facing elevation	SH52866323	Southeast facing elevation	SE	not used	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2586_003	Northeast facing elevation	SH52866323	Northeast facing elevation (gable end)	NE	1x2m	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2586_004	Northeast facing elevation	SH52866323	Northeast facing elevation (gable end)	NE	not used	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	4
G2586_005	Southwest facing elevation	SH52866323	Southwest facing elevation (oblique view)	NE	1x2m	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	5
G2586_006	Southwest facing elevation	SH52866323	Southwest facing elevation (oblique view)	NE	not used	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2586_007	Southwest facing elevation	SH52866323	Southwest facing elevation (oblique view)	W	1x2m	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	6
G2586_008	Southwest facing elevation	SH52866323	Southwest facing elevation (oblique view)	W	not used	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2586_009	Southwest facing elevation	SH52866323	Southwest facing elevation: modern window and blocked up window at rear of building	NW	1x1m	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	7

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	SITE SUB- DIVISION	NGR*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
G2586_010	Southwest facing elevation	SH52866323	Southwest facing elevation: modern window and doorway with large stone lintel at rear of building	NW	1x1m	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	8
G2586_011	Southwest facing elevation	SH52866323	Southwest facing elevation: large block construction wall with two doorways at rear of building	NW	1x1m	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	9
G2586_012	Southwest facing elevation	SH52866323	Southwest facing elevation: shot of doorway to stable at northern end of building rear	NW	1x1m	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2586_013	Southeast facing elevation	SH52866323	Southeast facing elevation: shot of blocked up window at front of building	SE	1x1m	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	11
G2586_014	Southeast facing elevation	SH52866323	Southeast facing elevation: portrait shot of doorway and stone lintel at front of building	SE	1x1m	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2586_015	Southeast facing elevation	SH52866323	Southeast facing elevation: oblique shot of front door with steps	ENE	1x1m	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	12
G2586_016	Southeast facing elevation	SH52866323	Southeast facing elevation: general shot of front of building and gable end	ENE	not used	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	1
G2586_017	Southeast facing elevation	SH52866323	Southeast facing elevation: general shot of front of building and gable end	NE	not used	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	SITE SUB- DIVISION	NGR*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
G2586_018	Southwest facing elevation	SH52866323	Southwest facing elevation: general shot of rear of building and gable end	N	not used	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	2
G2586_019	Southwest facing elevation	SH52866323	Southwest facing elevation: general shot of rear of building and gable end	N	1x1m	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	13
G2586_020	Southwest facing elevation	SH52866323	Southwest facing elevation: general shot of rear of building and gable end	N	1x1m	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2586_021	Store Room 1	SH52866323	Store Room 1: northern corner detailing exterior door and blocked up doorway	S	1x1m	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2586_022	Store Room 1	SH52866323	Store Room 1: northern corner detailing exterior door and blocked up doorway	S	1x1m	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	14
G2586_023	Store Room 1	SH52866323	Store Room 1: eastern corner detailing front door	W	1x1m	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2586_024	Store Room 1	SH52866323	Store Room 1: eastern corner detailing front door	W	1x1m	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	15
G2586_025	Store Room 1	SH52866323	Store Room 1: northwest wall showing modern window and doorway to back of building	SE	1x1m	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	16

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	SITE SUB- DIVISION	NGR*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
G2586_026	Store Room 1	SH52866323	Store Room 1: northwest wall showing modern window and doorway to back of building	SE	1x1m	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2586_027	Store Room 1	SH52866323	Store Room 1: northeasst wall and stairs to first floor	SW	1x1m	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	17
G2586_028	Store Room 1	SH52866323	Store Room 1: detail of blacksmith nails within beam	NE	1x0.3m	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	18
G2586_029	Store Room 1	SH52866323	Store Room 1: general view of room from eastern corner	E	not used	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	19
G2586_030	Stable 2	SH52866323	Stable 2: detail of western corner showing blocked doorway	E	1x1m	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	20
G2586_031	Stable 2	SH52866323	Stable 2: detail of southern corner and blocked window	NE	1x1m	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2586_032	Stable 2	SH52866323	Stable 2: detail of southeast wall from doorway along with blocked window and manger	N	1x1m	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	21
G2586_033	Stable 2	SH52866323	Stable 2: detail of southwest wall and blocked doorway	NW	1x1m	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	22
G2586_034	Stable 2	SH52866323	Stable 2: detail of eastern corner	E	1x1m	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	23

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	SITE SUB- DIVISION	NGR*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
G2586_035	Stable 2	SH52866323	Stable 2: detail of northeast wall	SW	1x1m	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	24
G2586_036	Stable 2	SH52866323	Stable 2: detail of northwest wall and exterior door	SE	1x1m	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	25
G2586_037	Stable 2	SH52866323	Stable 2: detail of A-Frame Truss from southwest wall	SW	not used	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	26
G2586_038	Stable 2	SH52866323	Stable 2: detail of A-Frame Truss from southwest wall	SW	not used	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	27
G2586_039	Stable 2	SH52866323	Stable 2: detail of A-Frame Truss from southwest wall	SW	not used	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	28
G2586_040	Stable 2	SH52866323	Stable 2: detail of A-Frame Truss from northeast wall	NE	not used	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	29
G2586_041	Stable 2	SH52866323	Stable 2: detail of A-Frame Truss from northeast wall	NE	not used	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2586_042	Stable 2	SH52866323	Stable 2: detail of A-Frame Truss from northeast wall	NE	not used	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	30
G2586_043	Store Room 3	SH52866323	Store Room 3: detail of A-Frame Truss (a)	SW	1x1m	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	31

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	SITE SUB- DIVISION	NGR*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
G2586_044	Store Room 3	SH52866323	Store Room 3: detail of A- Frame Truss (a)	NE	1x1m	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2586_045	Store Room 3	SH52866323	Store Room 3: detail of A- Frame Truss (b)	SW	1x1m	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	32
G2586_046	Store Room 3	SH52866323	Store Room 3: detail of pegged attachment on A- Frame Truss (b)	W	1x0.3m	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	33
G2586_047	Store Room 3	SH52866323	Store Room 3: detail of pegged apex on A-Frame Truss (b)	SW	not used	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	34
G2586_048	Store Room 3	SH52866323	Store Room 3: detail of rotted end on A-Frame Truss (b)	S	not used	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	36
G2586_049	Store Room 3	SH52866323	Store Room 3: detail of pegged apex on A-Frame Truss (a)	NE	not used	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	35
G2586_050	Store Room 3	SH52866323	Store Room 3: detail of pegging apex on A-Frame Truss (b)	N	not used	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	37
G2586_051	Store Room 3	SH52866323	Store Room 3: detail of pegging apex on A-Frame Truss (b)	E	not used	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	38
G2586_052	Store Room 3	SH52866323	Store Room 3: detail of upper portion of A-Frame Truss (a)	SW	not used	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	39

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	SITE SUB- DIVISION	NGR*	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
G2586_053	Store Room 3	SH52866323	Store Room 3: detail of pegged tie-beam on A-Frame Truss (a)	W	not used	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2586_054	Store Room 3	SH52866323	Store Room 3: detail of rot on A-Frame Truss (a)	S	not used	Michael Lynes	28/11/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	40



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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