

Clwt Gwlyb, Newborough, Ynys Môn

Level 2 Building Record and Watching Brief



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Clwt Gwlyb, Newborough, Ynys Môn

Level 2 Building Record and Watching Brief

Prosiect Rhif / Project No. G2606

Adroddiad Rhif / Report No.1492

Gwynedd HER Event PRN 45401

Prepared for: Natural Resources Wales

May 2019

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Front cover image: Oblique shot of NW wall of main cottage and SW elevations, viewed from the WSW, scale = 2x1m
(photo archive reference G2606_023).

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Published by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
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Mae Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd yn Gwmni Cyfyngedig (Ref Cof. 1180515) ac yn Elusen (Rhif Cof. 508849)
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Revision History			
Rev No.	Summary of Changes	Ref Section	Purpose of Issue

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CRYNODEB ANHECHNEGOL

Comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd gan Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru i ymgymryd â chofnod adeiladu Lefel 2 a briff gwylio archeolegol yn ystod gwaith clirio a sefydlogi mewn bwthyn adfeiliedig Clwt Gwlyb, Niwbwrch, Ynys Môn. Ymddengys mai'r adeilad yn Clwt Gwylb yw olion bwthyn tyddynwyr cerrig a adeiladwyd yn yr arddull frodorol. Mae dyddiad y gwaith adeiladu yn aneglur, ond mae tystiolaeth map yn awgrymu iddo gael ei adeiladu yn gynnar yn y 19eg ganrif ac mae ffotograffau o'r awyr yn awgrymu iddo gael ei adael erbyn canol yr 20fed ganrif. Mae ffurflenni'r Cyfrifiad yn dangos ei fod wedi cael ei feddiannu'n achlysurol yn ystod y 19eg ganrif, yn 1881 gan forwr a'i deulu, yr oedd un ohonynt yn wneuthurwr matiau, yn grefftau lleol pwysig. Ni ddatgelodd gwaith cloddio ar raddfa fach unrhyw dystiolaeth ar gyfer y dyddiad adeiladu, defnyddio neu diweddau'r bwthyn ond nododd fod presenoldeb iard balmant i'r de-ddwyrain. Mae'r gwaith clirio a sefydlogi wedi llwyddo i sefydlogi a diffinio gweddillion y bwthyn sy'n cadw potensial sylweddol ar gyfer gwaith archeolegol pellach.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Natural Resources Wales to undertake a Level 2 building record and an archaeological watching brief during clearance and stabilisation works at a dilapidated cottage Clwt Gwlyb, Newborough, Anglesey. The building at Clwt Gwylb appears to be the remains of a stone built smallholders cottage built in the vernacular style. It's date of construction is unclear, however map evidence suggests it was built in the early to middle 19th century and aerial photographs suggest it was abandoned by the middle of the 20th century. Census returns indicate it was sporadically occupied during the 19th century, in 1881 by a sailor and his family, one of whom was a mat maker, both important local trades in the area. Small scale excavation conducted during the watching brief did not reveal any evidence for the date of construction, use or abandonment of the cottage but did identify the presence of a paved yard to its southeast. The clearance and stabilisation work building have successfully stabilised and defined the remains of the cottage which retains significant potential for further archaeological work.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust had been commissioned by Natural Resources Wales to complete a report for archaeological mitigation during stabilisation works for a dilapidated cottage known as Clwt Gwlyb, located in Newborough, Ynys Môn (NGR SH41876438; postcode: LL61 6SG; Gwynedd HER PRN 74713; Figure 01). The cottage is situated on Newborough Warren and lies alongside a track which also forms the border between cultivated land to the north and the open warren to the south. The stabilisation works were undertaken by Kehoe Countryside for Natural Resources Wales and included clearing vegetation within close proximity to the cottage, and stabilising the cottage walls, which allowed the site to be better appreciated and interpreted. The archaeological mitigation comprises a building record (Historic England Level 2) and a watching brief during the works. The project started on site on the 20th February and was completed on the 16th April 2019, GAT was on site for a total of seven working days during this period including part days.

The vegetation was cleared from the main cottage and adjoining outhouses to the northeast, but the extent of stabilisation work was restricted to the main cottage.

All work was 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 Archaeological Watching Brief* (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).

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 (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 were to:

- Complete a descriptive and photographic record (Historic England Level 2) of the cottage and produce a suitable analysis of its development and use.
- Complete a photographic record of the cottage after the stabilisation works had been completed.
- Complete a visual inspection of the cottage to try and assess the locations of windows, doors, walls and fireplaces etc. also to try and inspect a section of the floor.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The brief prepared by Andrew Davidson for this scheme identifies the cottage as stone-built and aligned northeast-southwest, with the main front facing southeast (Davidson 2019; see Appendix I). Two out-houses are attached in-line to the north-east gable and the remains of a small enclosure that encircled the south-west and south-east sides are just visible as low banks. The main part of the cottage measures 8m x 5m externally, with stone walls 0.6m thick. The walls are mortared with a pebbly lime mortar, and stand at their highest on the west side just over 2m high. The south front, which contained a central door flanked by a window on either side, and is largely collapsed. A single small window may be visible at the west end of the north (rear) wall. The fireplace was at the south-west end, but this has largely collapsed. There are no remains of the roof surviving, apart from a large amount of roofing slate within the demolition material. The two extensions attached to the north-east gable are approximately 2m wide and 1.5m wide (Davidson 2019, 3).

The cottage is not depicted on the tithe map of 1846 though the 1" Ordnance Survey map of c. 1840 does show a building there which is called Pen Clwt Gwlyb (Davidson 2019, 2; Figure 02). The cottage, labelled as Clwt Gwlyb, is represented on the Ordnance Survey 25 inch First Edition Map 1889 (Figure 03) Second Edition 1900 (Figure 04) and Third Edition 1920 (Figure 05). As has been stated in the brief, the evidence suggests that the cottage was built in the mid-19th century and probably occupied into the first half of the 20th century, though it may have been derelict by 1945. An aerial photograph of 1945 appears to show the building with no roof (Davidson 2019, 6), suggesting it was abandoned prior to this date.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

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), supplemented by a watching brief during the clearance/stabilisation works. The mitigation was completed as a staged process, as defined in the brief prepared by Andrew Davidson (see Appendix I):

- an initial Level 2 record of the cottage prior to the start of clearance/stabilisation works. This included the two out-houses attached to the north-east gable and the remains of the small enclosure;
- a watching brief during the clearance/stabilisation works that included a record of structural activity previously obscured by overgrowth and dilapidation, with any additional information added to the Level 2 record.
- a further photographic record following completion of the stabilisation works.

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, and 4 (Historic England 2016, 14) and included general views of the cottage in the local landscape, exterior and interior elevations - oblique and face-on. Suitable scales were used.

3.1.2 *Written Record*

The written record included *Understanding Historic Buildings* report elements 1 to 3 and 6 (Historic England 2016, 22). This included the following:

- a precise location of the building in the form of a National Grid Reference;
- a note on any statutory/non-statutory designations for the building;
- the date when the record was made, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and the location of the completed site archive;
- a description of the visible form, function, construction and phasing of the building. This included further research using census returns, enclosure award and Land Tax returns in order to obtain the full history of the cottage.

3.1.3 *Drawn Record*

Measured drawings were prepared in accordance with *Understanding Historic Buildings* drawing elements 2, 3 to 7 (Historic England, 2016: 14). These included a location plan, incorporating the location/orientation of photographs taken and an annotated measured plan that included the form and location of key structural features and fixtures; no base plans were available in advance.

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology (Level 2 Record and Watching Brief)

Photographic images for both the Level 2 Record and the Watching Brief were taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D5100) camera set to maximum resolution (4928 × 3264; 16.2 effective megapixels) in RAW format. Camera tripods were used for the elevations where practical. A 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 designated archive numbering system was used, starting from G2606_001 (Appendix II). The location and orientation of photographs taken were recorded on a scaled plan and digitised for the final report (Figure 06; Figure 07; Figure 08). The photographic images were then converted to TIFF for final archiving using Adobe Photoshop.

The Level 2 written record was completed on site 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. The building record pro-forma was used to record individual rooms. Key dimensions were completed using a *Leica DISTO* laser measurer and detailed measurements using appropriate hand tapes. The watching brief record was completed on site using a watching brief pro-forma.

Scaled sketch drawings of the cottage and outbuildings were completed on GAT pro-forma permatrace, on areas that could not be suitably recorded or visualised through photography. The drawings were then digitally processed and presented using *Adobe Illustrator*.

4 RESULTS

Building Name: Clwt Gwlyb

Location: Newborough, Ynys Môn (NGR SH41876438; postcode: LL61 6SG; Figure 01)

Statutory / non-statutory designations: None

Site Archive Location: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor, Gwynedd / NMR, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion

Date of Record: June 2019

4.1 Cartographic Evidence

The date of the construction of the cottage at Clwt Gwlyb is not known, but cartographic evidence suggests that it had been built by the mid-19th century. A building is shown on the 1 inch Ordnance Survey map of the area dating to about 1840, labelled as 'Pen Clwt Gwlyb' (Figure 02). The building is shown as a generic small black rectangle without any detail. The 'Pen' part of the name is not found at any later date. It is possible that the 'pen' part of name refers only to the area as at the head, hence the 'pen', at the terminus of the lane. The name 'Clwt' refers to a piece of land and 'gwlyb' means wet, so it can be suggested that the cottage is situated at the head of an area of wet land.

The cottage does not appear on the 1845 Tithe Map, but it is represented on the Ordnance Survey 25 inch First Edition Map 1889 labelled as Clwt Gwlyb is (Figure 03). The main part of the cottage to the southwest measures approximately 7.3 x 6.6m whilst two smaller rectangular outbuildings are attached to the northeast, the most north-easterly of which appears to be subdivided into two compartments. Rectangular enclosures or yards are attached to the south and east of the building. It is depicted in a similar fashion on the Ordnance Survey 25 inch Second Edition Map 1900 (Figure 04) though the larger enclosure has been enlarged slightly on its northeast side. the Ordnance Survey 25 inch Third Edition Map 1920 (Figure 05) shows the cottage as a two room structure, perhaps indicating that the smallest and most north-easterly outbuilding had already been demolished or collapsed at this point and its north-eastern wall utilised as part of the single enclosure that now surrounds the cottage to its immediate northeast, southwest and southeast.

The building is still shown as roofed on the 1950s six inch Ordnance Survey maps, but it can be suggested that it had become at least partially derelict by that time, as shown on an RAF aerial photograph taken on 13th August 1945 (RAF 106G/UK655/3083).

4.2 Archival research

(Contributed by Robert Evans)

As was mentioned above, the cottage is not shown the tithe map of 1845, but its current location lies at the north west of plot of land 148 which is named on the apportionment as *Maes y ceirchdir*. The plot covers an area of 561 acres 1 rood and 2 perches in statute measure, being a large area of Newborough Warren (National Archives). *Maes y ceirchdir* can be translated as 'grain growing land', and was the property of Lord Newborough, and occupied by David Roberts.

Clwt Gwlyb is not recorded by name on the estate documents of Lord Newborough in the 19th century. In about 1890 the Glynllifon estate farms in Newborough include *Maesycrydir* (sic) and *Warren* which also is described as covering an area of 561 acres 1 rood and 2 perches. This was valued at an annual rental of £50 per annum (Gwynedd Archives, XD2/8395). *Clwt Gwlyb* is not mentioned by name but, given that *Maesgeirchdir* covered the same land area as that on the tithe map, it must be included in this area, suggesting that the cottage is treated as a component of a larger entity rather than as a holding by itself. The Land Tax documents are similar, with *Clwt Gwlyb* never being mentioned but included in the larger area of *Maesgeirchdir*. *Maesgeirchdir* is listed in 1806 as being owned by Lord Newborough and occupied by Robert Jones paying 3s 9d in tax, which is probably before *Clwt Gwlyb* was built (Anglesey Archives, WQT/67/20). In 1868, by which time *Clwt Gwlyb* is known to have been built, *Maes y Cerchdir* is listed as being occupied by Griffith Jones and paying 7s 6d in Land Tax, but *Clwt Gwlyb* is not mentioned (Anglesey Archives, WQT/67/71).

The census returns, available for the area from 1841 to 1911, first record the property of *Clwt Gwlyb* in 1861, but the property is listed as unoccupied in 1861, 1871, 1891 and 1901 (National Archives). The entry for 1881 is the only time within this range that it is shown occupied (National Archives, RG11/5571). The details of the assessment are shown in Table 1 overleaf.

Name of House	Name and Surname of each Person	Relation to Head of Family	Condition as to Marriage	Age at Last Birthday	Rank, Profession or Occupation	Where Born
Clwt Gwlyb	John Evans	Head	Married	50	Sailor	Newborough
	Jane Evans	Wife	Married	50	Sailor's Wife	Amlwch
	Margred A Evans	Daughter	Unmarried	16	Mat Maker	Newborough
	John Evans	Son	Unmarried	14	General Labourer	Newborough
	Mary Evans	Daughter	Unmarried	12	Scholar	Newborough
	Hugh Evans	Son	Unmarried	6	Scholar	Newborough

Table 1: 1881 Census return for Clwt Gwlyb

The fact that the property is occupied by a sailor and his family in 1881 is interesting, as it makes the evidence that the house was unoccupied for long periods of time less of a surprise, since sailors, and often their families, could be away from home for long periods. The fact that Margred Evans, the eldest daughter present in the house, is a mat maker is also of local interest. These mats used the local marram grass which was harvested locally on the Warren and was an industry particular to the Newborough area (Kenny 2018, 22-23). There is also a possible connection with mat making in the Amlwch area, as another inhabitant of Newborough recorded in the same census, like Magred's mother Jane, was born in Amlwch and also a mat maker.

4.3 Pre-commencement Level 2 Building Record

The remains of the cottage at Clwt Gwlyb have been recorded with a descriptive and photographic record both prior to, and after, the clearance and renovation works. The Pre-commencement Level 2 building recording was carried out by Ken Owen of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust between 20th- 21st February 2019. A total of 30 photographs (archive reference G2606_001 - G2606_030; Figure 07) were taken and a measured plan drawing was also produced (Figure 06). This was added to as the renovation and clearance progressed to show all of the significant elements of the building identified during the works.

The building, aligned northeast-southwest, consists of a roofless single story linear arrangement of three rectangular rooms, the largest of which is located at the southwest end

of the structure. It is rectangular in shape, aligned southwest-northeast, and its walls are constructed of blocks and boulders of roughly hewn blue schist bonded with a pebbly lime mortar, much of which has been washed out. The entire building is 13.60m long and 5.64m wide externally, and survives to a maximum height of 2.15m at the southwest gable end of the cottage's main room, Room 1. Quantities of loose tumbled stone surround the remains of the structure, and the interior is filled with tumbled masonry and heavily overgrown (Plate 01; Plate 02; Plate 03; Plate 04). The description of the individual building elements is given below.

4.3.1 Level 2 Building Record description of Room 1 prior to clearance and renovation works

Length: 6.60m (internal)

Width: 4.39m (internal)

Height: 2.15m (max)

The main room of the cottage lies at its southwest end (Plate 05, Plate 06; Plate 07; Plate 08; Plate 10). It is rectangular in shape, aligned southwest-northeast, and its walls are constructed of blocks of roughly hewn blue schist bonded with a pebbly lime mortar. The walls are heavily collapsed and fallen stone from them fills the room's interior. The best preserved parts of the walls are at the southwest gable end of the room where they survive to a height of 2.15m (Plate 05; Plate 06). The surviving portions of the southwest gable end and southeast side wall are approximately 0.65m thick. The northwest side wall is 0.57m thick and the northeast end wall is 0.75m thick. A 0.98m wide doorway is located centrally in the southeast side wall (Plate 09). There are no signs of limewash, plaster or render on any of the internal or external walls.

Though thick vegetation has grown over the demolition deposits in the interior of the room, it is possible to make out the remains of an internal structure built into the southwest gable end wall. It consists of a length of wall set perpendicular to the external wall, 1.25m long, 0.75m high and 0.60m thick (Plate 11). It is possibly the remains of an internal partition wall, perhaps separating the location of an open hearth from another activity area such as a dairy, or indeed part of a fireplace (see Willian 2010, Figure 53).

4.3.2 Level 2 Building Record description of Room 2 prior to clearance and renovation works

Length: 3.30m (internal)

Width: 2.86m (internal)

Height: 0.70m (max)

Room 2 lies on the northeast side of Room 1 (Plate 12; Plate 13; Plate 14). It is rectangular in shape and the walls, again constructed from roughly hewn blue schist blocks bonded with a pebbly lime mortar, survive to a height of 0.70m. A 0.90m wide gap in the southeast side wall most likely represents an entrance (Plate 12). Again, the interior is covered in demolition rubble and heavily overgrown. There may be the remains of a small fireplace built into the western end of the northeast wall of the room adjacent to Room 3 (Plate 15). Room 2 seems to represent the remains of a small dilapidated outhouse to the northeast of Room 1. If the internal structure is not a fireplace, then it is possible that this room is a cow house attached to the main building, a common arrangement in small cottages of this period.

4.3.3 Level 2 Building Record description of Room 3 prior to clearance and renovation works

Length: 2.86m (internal)

Width: 1.70m (internal)

Height: 0.70m (max)

Room 3 lies on the northeast side of Room 2 (Plate 16; plate 17; Plate 18). It is rectangular in shape and the walls, similar in construction to the rest of the structure, survive to a height of 0.7m. Again, the interior is covered in demolition rubble and heavily overgrown. It is possible that Room 3 is a slightly later addition to the structure as the walls do not seem to tie in to the Room 2 walls and are also slightly narrower than those in Rooms 1 and 2.

A 0.70m wide gap in the southeast side wall of Room 3 most likely represents an entrance (Plate 16). There may also be another 0.70m wide entrance in the western end of the northeast wall (Plate 18). There may also be the remains of a possible dividing wall 1.5m to the east of the northwest wall (Plate 19), an arrangement consistent with the depiction of the outbuilding on the 1889 and 1900 Ordnance Survey 25 inch maps (Figure 03; Figure 04). If it the remains of a partition wall, it may explain why the room appears to have two entrances.

Room 3 appears to be a small dilapidated outhouse like Room 2, and it is possible that the smaller partitioned space in the northwest of Room 3 may be the remains of a privy with its own entrance in the northeast end wall of the building.

4.4 Archaeological watching brief during clearance and renovation works

The watching brief phase of the project took place between 6th and 15th March 2019 (Plate 20; Plate 21; Plate 22; Plate 23; Plate 24). A total of 39 photographs were taken as the clearance and renovation work progressed (archive reference G2606_031 - G2606_069; Figure 08).

4.4.1 Excavation trench in the entrance to Room 1

The brief for the clearance works specified the removal of vegetation but did not include any provision for the removal of stones and rubble from the interior of the building. In order to establish the depth of the demolition deposits, identify the floor level and assess the potential for survival of floor and occupation deposits, a small 1.30x1.00m trench was excavated in the doorway at the centre of the SE side wall of Room 1 (Plate 25; Plate 26). The trench was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.40m revealing a layer of compacted sand below the building stone and slate roofing tile demolition rubble in the interior of Room 1.

A deeper 0.25m wide sondage was dug along the northern edge of the trench to establish the depth of the compacted sand and whether any floor level survived underneath it. This sondage showed that the compacted sand deposit was 0.06m deep and underlain by a deposit of clean natural sand which was exposed to a depth of 0.18m (Plate 27). No evidence for flooring material or a floor level was identified below the compacted sand layer and it seems likely that this represents either the surviving remains of the floor itself or a bedding layer for a deliberately removed floor surface.

A stone surface was however revealed within the part of the trench that lay exterior to the building. A number of flat angular schist slabs up to 0.50m long, 0.30m wide and 0.03m thick had been laid in the entrance at the same level as the wall foundations to form a paved surface (Plate 28). The surface extended beyond the confines of the trench and may represent part of a pathway or a paved yard on the SE side of the cottage. The trench was

extended in length and showed that this surface continued for a distance of at least 2.58m to the SE.

4.4.2 Windows in Room 1

The locations of three possible windows were revealed as a result of the clearance works in Room1.

The first was located in the NW wall approximately 1.95m from the SW end of the building. Some tumbled stone was removed from the opening to reveal a possible window approximately 0.60m wide (Plate 29). A 1.15m long flattish schist block, possibly the lintel from the window, was identified nearby in the rubble that filled the western corner of Room 1 (Plate 30).

Two more possible window locations were identified in the SE wall of Room 1. They were both approximately 0.60m wide and set broadly symmetrically either side of the entrance, one 1.12 m to the SW, the other 1.29m to the NE (Plate 31). A stone lintel, 1.10m long was identified in the rubble close to the possible window to the SW of the entrance.

4.4.3 Enclosure wall to the SW of Room 1

Vegetation clearance revealed a grassed over low stone bank that runs NE-SW from the W corner of the SW gable end wall, continuing the line of the NW side wall towards a modern fence (Plate 32). The bank has an opening around halfway along its length. It appears to be the remains of part of the enclosures associated with the cottage and represented on historic mapping.

4.5 Post-completion Level 2 Building Recording

A site visit was made by Ken Owen of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust on Tuesday 16th April 2019 to carry out the post-completion Level 2 building recording. A total of 21 photographs were taken as part of the photographic record of this phase (archive reference G2606_070 - G2606_090; Figure 09).

Following the clearance works and the removal of vegetation from the walls and interior, the remains of the cottage are much better defined. The wall remains in Room 1 have also been stabilised and repointed with lime mortar (Plate 33; Plate 34; Plate 35; Plate 36; Plate 37; Plate 38; Plate 39; Plate 40). There is still however a large amount of demolition material within the walls and loose stone to the exterior and the cottage's internal structures could not be clarified or further interpreted with confidence.

5 DISCUSSION

The structure at Clwt Gwlyb represents the remains of a small post-medieval smallholder's cottage built in the vernacular style. It was constructed on the north-west margins of the unenclosed Newborough Warren, and though its date of construction is unclear, map evidence suggests it was built before 1840.

The building had a small associated yard and paddock with it, but was not enclosed within any field system of its own. It is not generally referred to as a separate entity itself within the 19th century administrative and estate documents, but rather related to the larger land holding of Maesgeirchdir which was the property of Lord Newborough and was mainly warren and sand dunes.

Census returns suggest that the building may have been sporadically occupied through the 19th century. The 1881 census shows that it was inhabited by a sailor and his family, with one of the daughters working as a mat maker, linking the property to two significant trades carried out in the Newborough area. Whilst marginal geographically, the cottage at this time in its history was socially and economically integrated.

The date of the final abandonment of the cottage is unclear, but aerial photographic evidence suggests appears to have permanently gone out of use by the middle years of the twentieth century.

The limited excavation undertaken by GAT did not reveal any information that may shed light on the date of construction, span of occupation or time of abandonment of the cottage. The excavated area within the cottage was however very small (c. 1x1m), and the excavation did demonstrate that the floor in the entrance to Room 1 was either made of compacted sand or that flooring materials levels such as paving or tiles have been deliberately removed. The amount of undisturbed demolition deposits remaining in the interior of the cottage that seal any potential or former floor level means that the site retains significant archaeological potential.

The exterior of the main entrance of Room 1 contained flat stone slabs which indicates a paved yard or courtyard adjacent to this area of the cottage, and though no other areas were excavated during the current phase of work, it is likely the paved area continued towards the outhouses.

Due to the large amount of demolition material remaining within the structure, the only features that were positively identified were the remains of the external walls, the entrances

to the cottage and outbuildings, and the windows to the main cottage, Room 1. The restoration and clearance works have stabilised the main part of the cottage and clarified its surviving external walls. It is however still difficult to give a confident interpretation of the rooms' internal structures and arrangements. Similarly, it is difficult to identify any successive phases of development of the building, though there is a possibility that the outer outhouse (Room 3) was a slightly later addition to the structure. Cartographic evidence also suggests that this was the first part of the cottage to be demolished.

6 SOURCES CONSULTED

Primary Sources

Anglesey Archives WQT/67/1-17 *Land tax for the Parish of Newborough, Anglesey 1745-1868* (with gaps)

Gwynedd Archives XD2/8395 *Valuation of Farms in Newborough c. 1890* (Glynllifon Estate papers)

National Archives *Census Returns for the Parish of Newborough, Anglesey*

1861 RG9/4345

1871 RG10/5723

1881 RG11/5571

1891 RG12/4662

1910 RG13/5275

Ordnance Survey First Series 1 inch Map c.1840 sheet 78SW, Bangor

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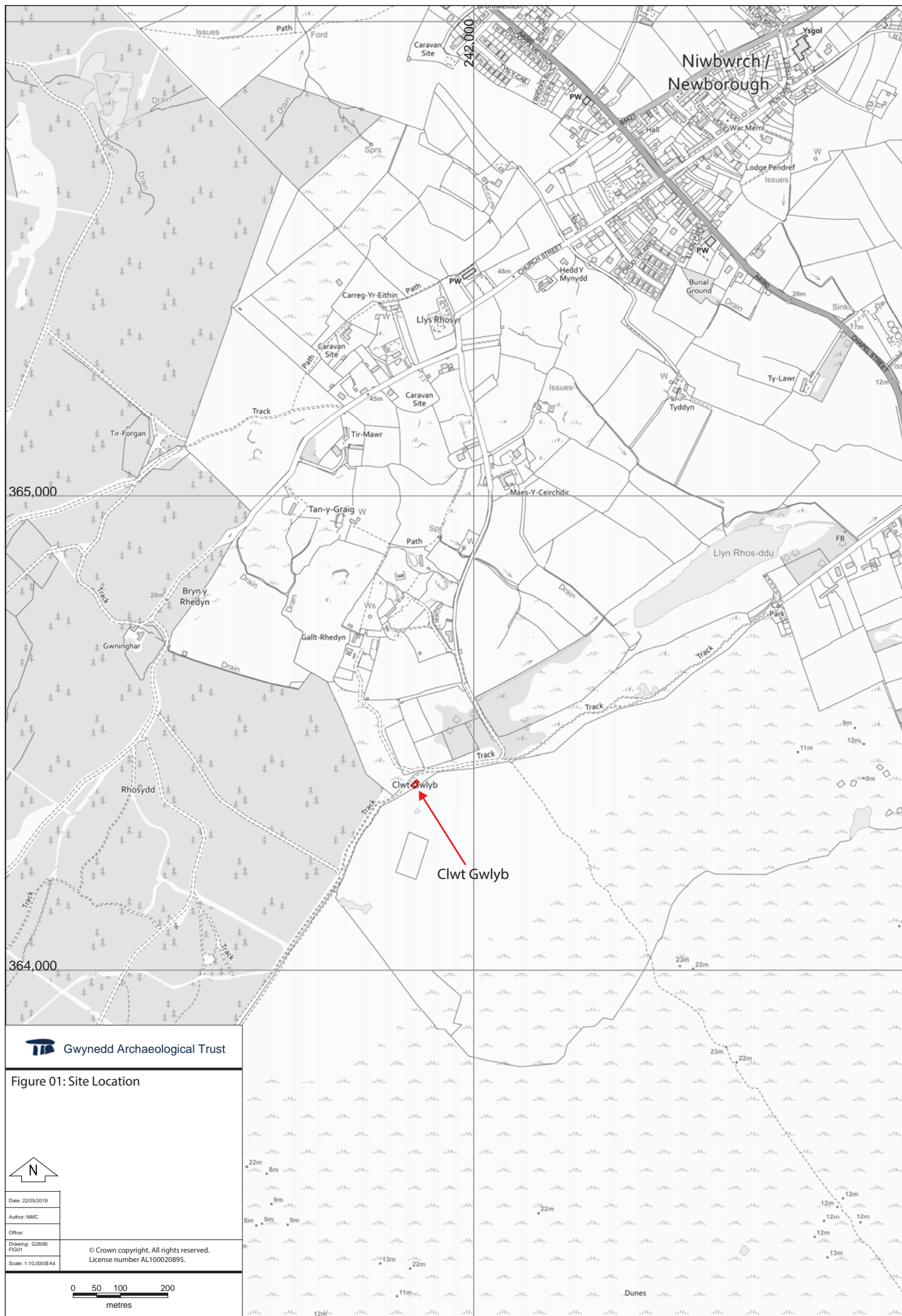
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The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* Version 1.1.

Wiliam, E. 2010, *The Welsh Cottage: Building Traditions of the Rural Poor, 1750 - 1900*

FIGURES



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

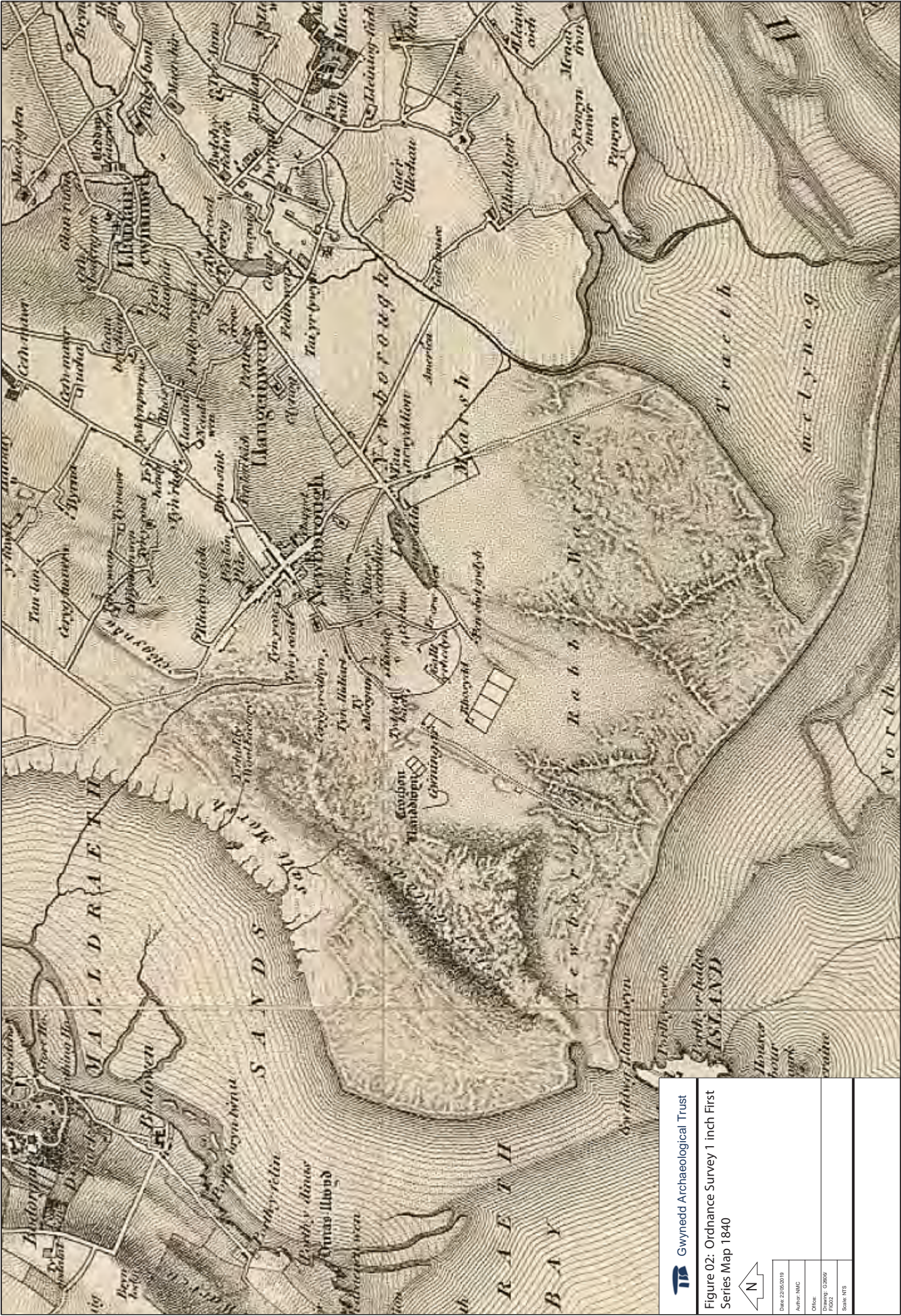
Figure 01: Site Location



Date: 22/05/2019
 Author: NMC
 Office:
 Drawing: G2606/
 FIG01
 Scale: 1:10,000 (A4)

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0 50 100 200
 metres

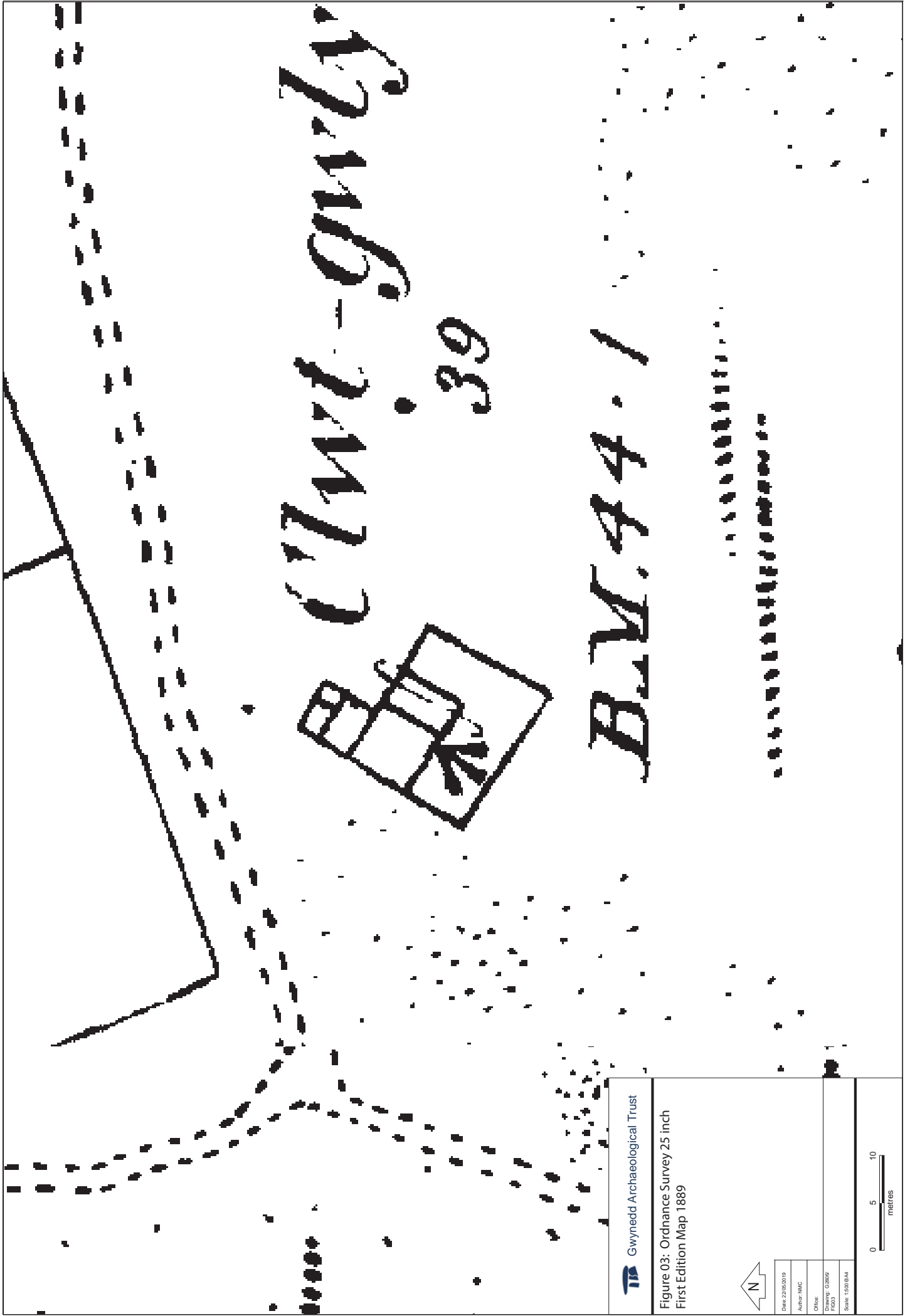


Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Figure 02: Ordnance Survey 1 inch First Series Map 1840



Date: 22/05/19
Author: IMC
Office:
Drawing: G2000
Page:
Scale: NTS



 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Figure 03: Ordnance Survey 25 inch
First Edition Map 1889



Date: 22/05/2018

Author: IMC

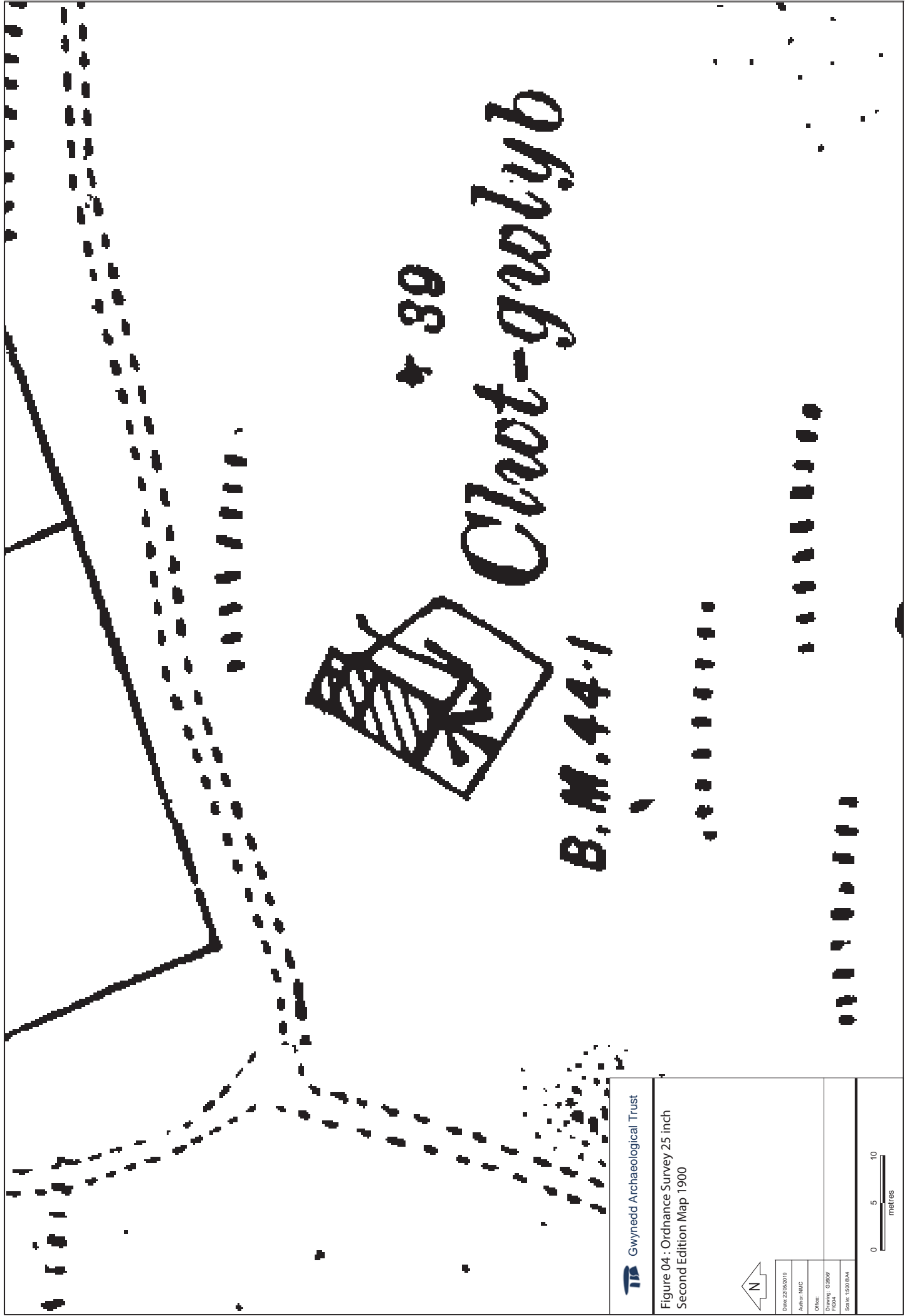
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Drawing: G.2005/

FIG03

Scale: 1:500 @ A4

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metres



 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Figure 04 : Ordnance Survey 25 inch
Second Edition Map 1900



Date: 22/05/2018

Author: IMC

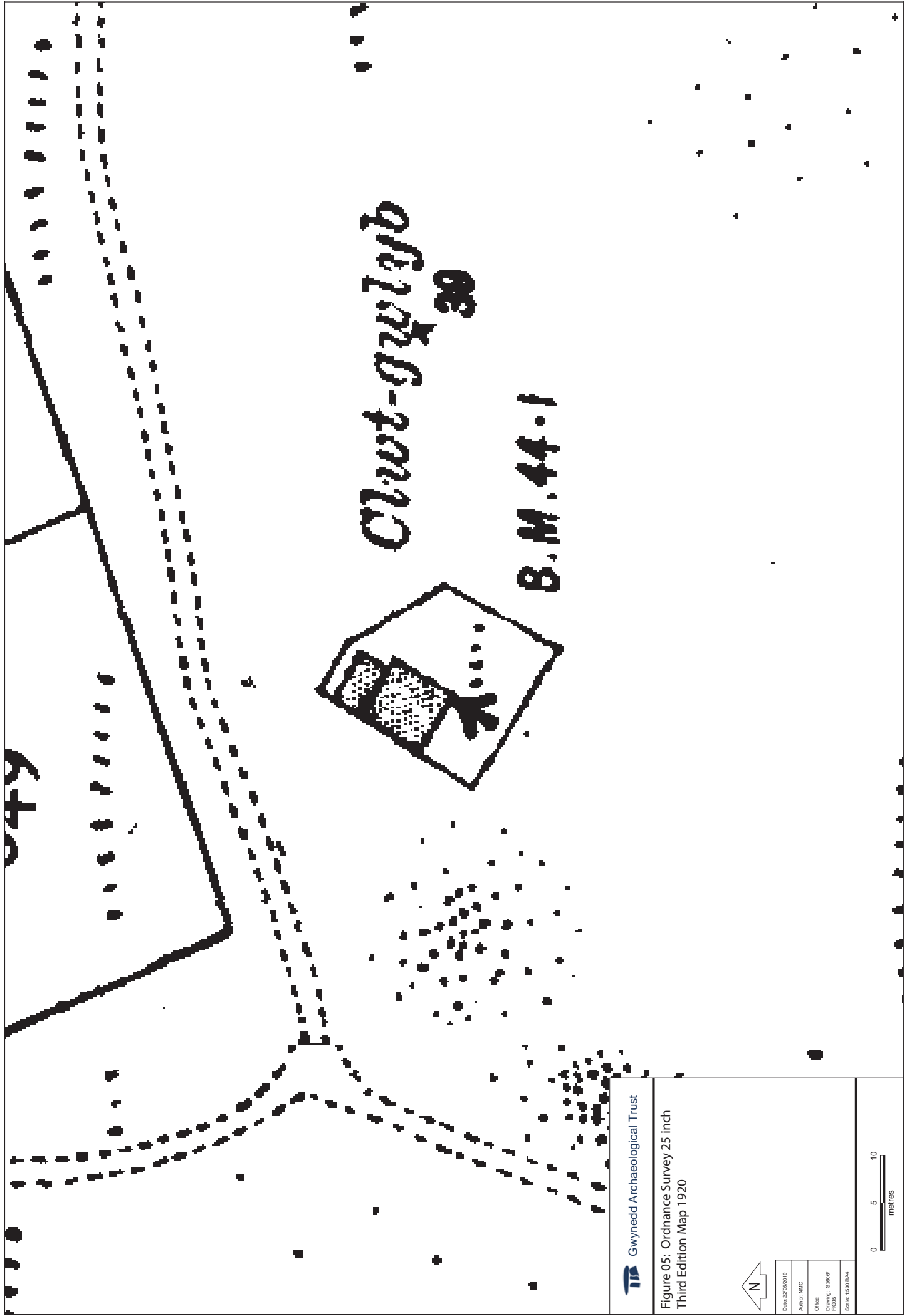
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Drawing: G.2005/

Fig04

Scale: 1:500 @ A4

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metres



 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Figure 05: Ordnance Survey 25 inch
Third Edition Map 1920



Date: 22/05/2018
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FIG05
Scale: 1:500 @ A4

0 5 10
metres

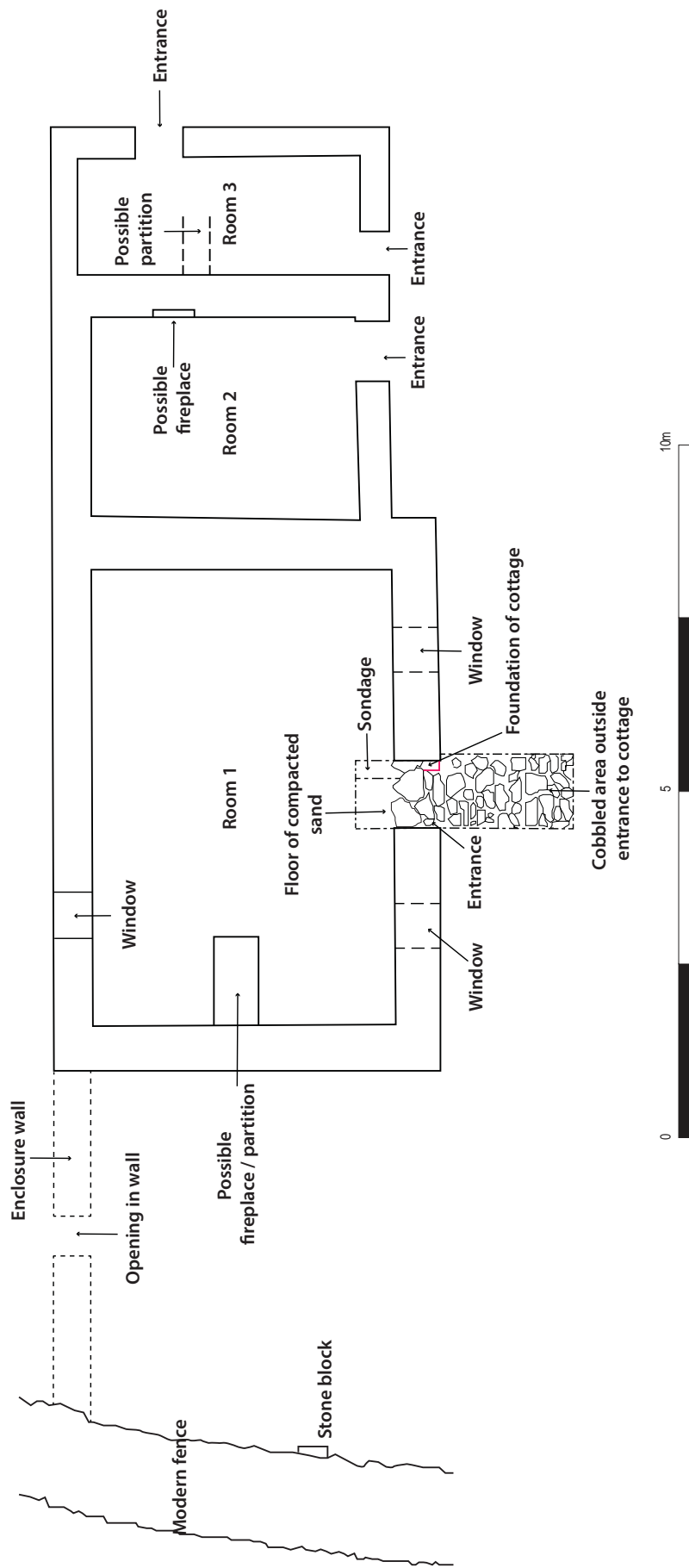
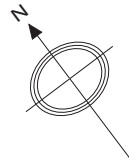


Figure 06: Layout of cottage at Clwt Gwlyb, Newborough; NTS;
(Archive reference: SHT01DRG01); Drawn by Ken Owen, 20/02/2019

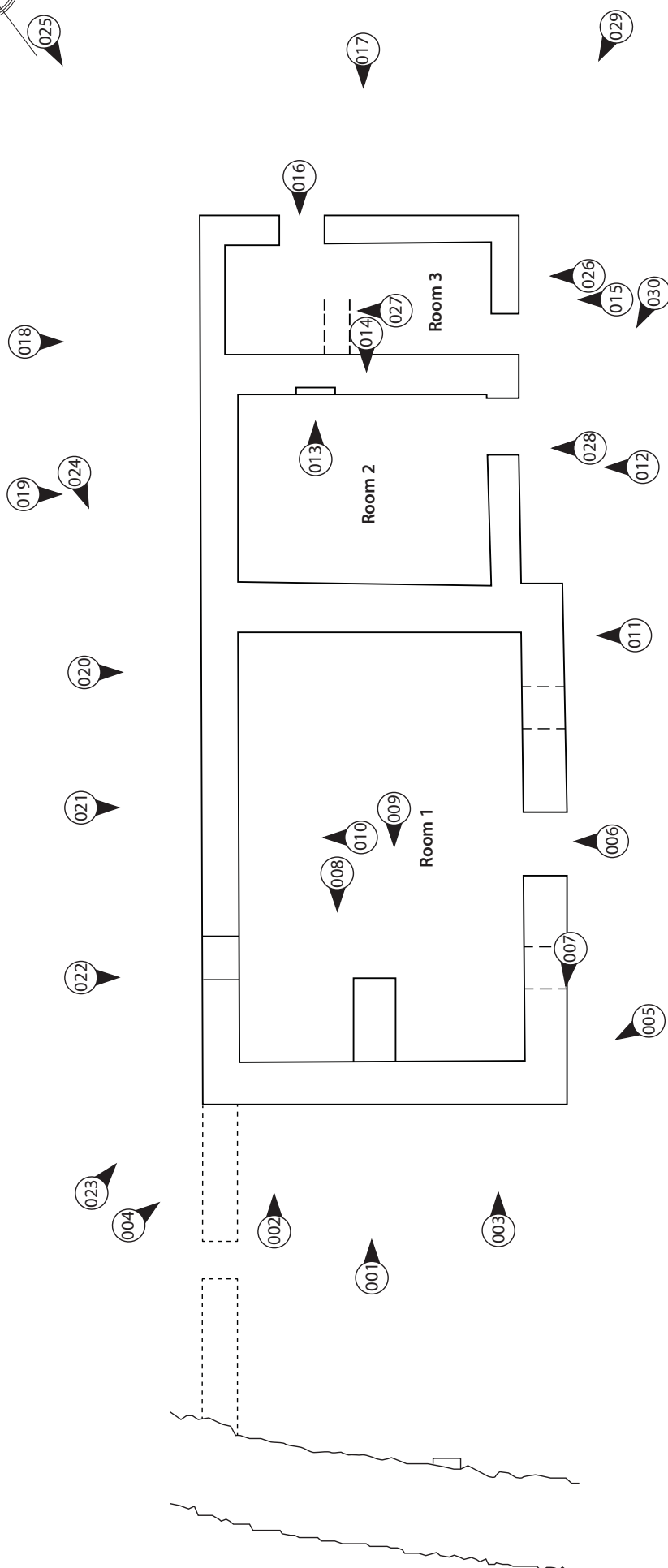
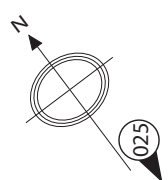


Figure 07: Pre-commencement building recording photo plan (NTS)

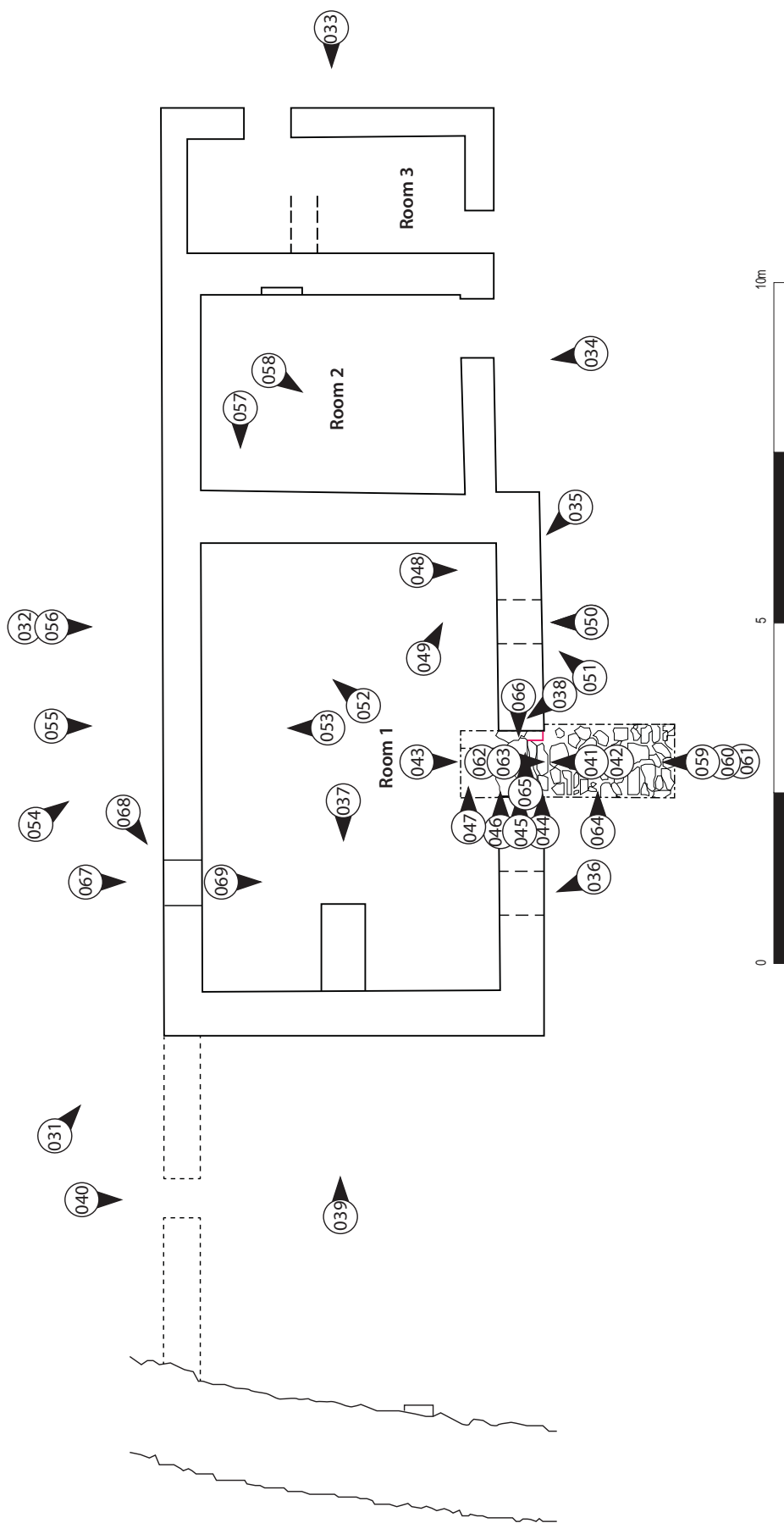
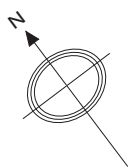


Figure 08: Watching brief photo plan (NTS)

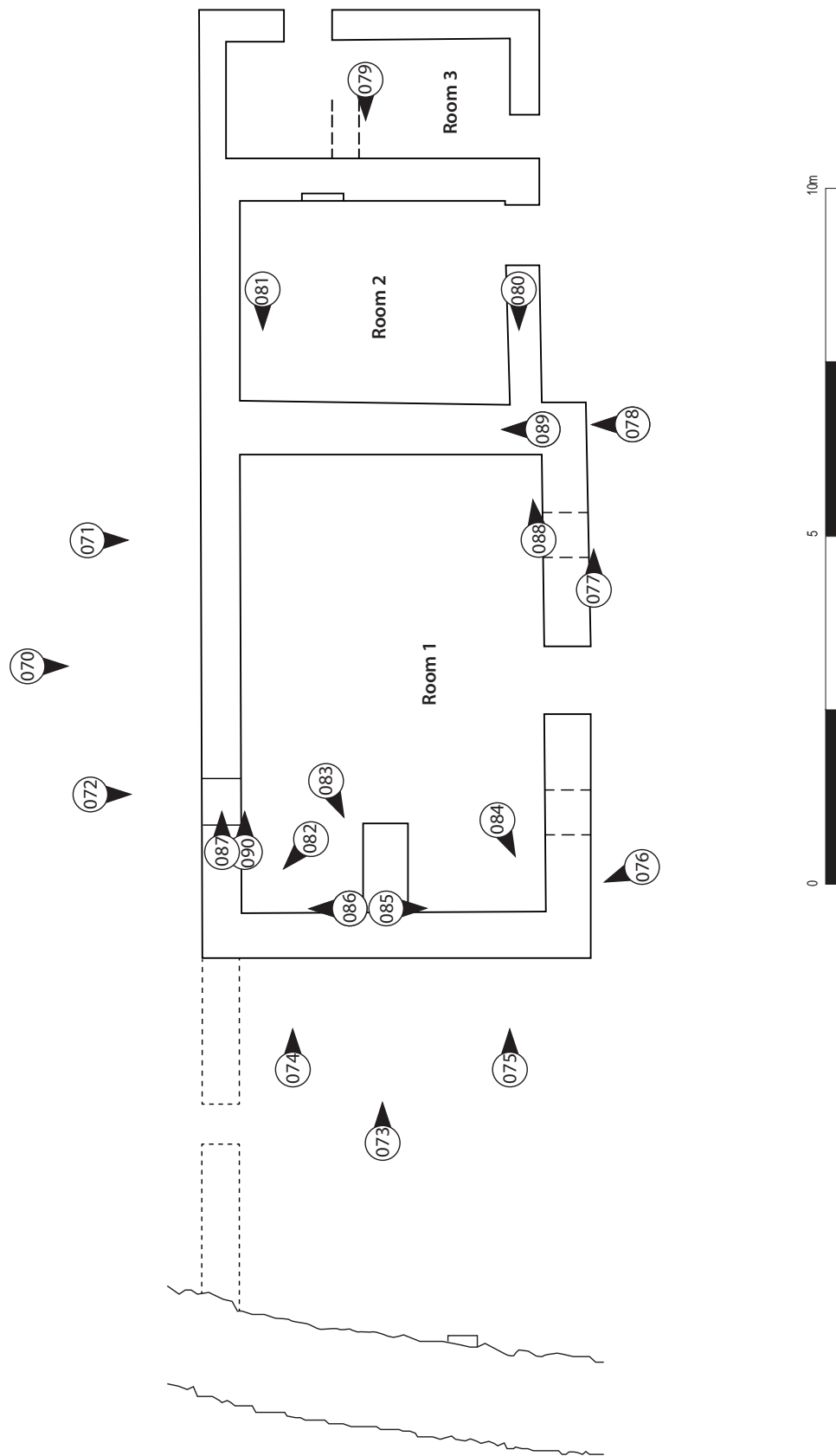
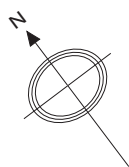


Figure 09: Post-completion building recording photo plan (NTS)

PLATES



Plate 01: Oblique shot of NW wall of main cottage and SW elevations, viewed from the WSW, scale = 2x1m (photo archive reference G2606_023).



Plate 02: General shot of cottage and outhouses, viewed from the N, scale = 2x1m (photo archive reference G2606_025).



Plate 03: General shot of cottage, viewed from the NE, scale = 2x1m
(photo archive reference G2606_017).



Plate 04: General shot of exterior, viewed from the NE, scale = 1x1m
(photo archive reference G2606_029).



Plate 05: SW elevation of Room 1, viewed from the SW, scale = 2x1m
(photo archive reference G2606_001).



Plate 06: SE corner of Room 1, viewed from the ENE, scale = 1x1m
(photo archive reference G2606_005).



Plate 07: Oblique shot of exterior walls of Room 1, viewed from the N, scale = 2x1 m (photo archive reference G2606_024).



Plate 08: Northern corner of SE wall of Room 1, viewed from the SSE, scale = 1x1 m (photo archive reference G2606_011).



Plate 09: Entrance to Room 1, viewed from the SE, scale = 1x1m
(photo archive reference G2606_006).



Plate 10: General shot of the interior of Room 1, viewed from the SE, scale = 1x1m
(photo archive reference G2606_010).



Plate 11: General shot of the interior of Room 1 showing possible fireplace, viewed from the NE, scale = 1x1m (photo archive reference G2606_009).



Plate 12: Room 2 with the entrance on right of shot, viewed from the SE, scale = 2x1m (photo archive reference G2606_012).



Plate 13: Exterior NE wall of Room 2, viewed from the NE, scale = 2x1m (photo archive reference G2606_019).



Plate 14: Interior of NE facing wall of Room 2, Room 1 beyond, viewed from the NE, scale = 1x1m (photo archive reference G2606_014).



Plate 15: Possible fireplace Room 2, viewed from the SW, scale = 1x1m
(photo archive reference G2606_013).



Plate 16: SE entrance to the Room 3, viewed from the SE, scale = 1x1m
(photo archive reference G2606_015).



Plate 17: NW facing wall of exterior of Room 3, viewed from the NE, scale = 2x1m (photo archive reference G2606_018).



Plate 18: Possible entrance to the Room 3 on its NE wall, viewed from the NE, scale = 1x1m (photo archive reference G2606_016).



Plate 19: Possible partition wall in Room 3, viewed from the SE, scale = 1x1m
(photo archive reference G2606_027).



Plate 20: Interior of Room 1 following vegetation removal, viewed from the NE, scale = 1x1m
(photo archive reference G2606_038).



Plate 21: Room 2 strimmed, viewed from the SE, scale = 1x1m (photo archive reference G2606_034).



Plate 22: Room 3 strimmed, viewed from the NE, scale = 1x1m (photo archive reference G2606_033).



Plate 23: General shots of wall preservation work in Room 1, viewed from the S (photo archive reference G2606_052).



Plate 24: General shots of wall preservation work in Room 2, viewed from the N (photo archive reference G2606_058).



Plate 25: Entrance to Room 1 - section, viewed from the SW, scale = 1x1m, 1x0.5m (photo archive reference G2606_044).



Plate 26: Wall at entrance to the main cottage - Room 1, viewed from the NE, scale = 1x0.5m (photo archive reference G2606_066).



Plate 27: Small sondage into sand to check for buried floor - none seen, viewed from the SW, scale = 1x1m (photo archive reference G2606_046).



Plate 28: Cobbled area to the outside of the entrance to the main cottage - Room 1, viewed from the SW, scale = 1x1m (photo archive reference G2606_064).



Plate 29: Possible window to the rear of Room 1, viewed from the NW, scale = 1x1m, 1x0.5m (photo archive reference G2606_067).



Plate 30: Lintel for the above window, scale = 1x1m (photo archive reference G2606_069).



Plate 31: Window to NE of entrance to Room 1, viewed from the E, scale = 1x1m (photo archive reference G2606_050).



Plate 32: Shot of enclosure wall, the 1m scale is placed at the opening, viewed from the NW, scale = 1x1m (photo archive reference G2606_040).



Plate 33: General shots of Room 1 after repointing by Kehoe, viewed from the SW (photo archive reference G2606_073).



Plate 34: General shots of Room 1 after repointing by Kehoe, viewed from the NW (photo archive reference G2606_070).



Plate 35: General shots of Room 1 after repointing by Kehoe, viewed from the E (photo archive reference G2606_076).



Plate 36: General shots of Room 1 after repointing by Kehoe, viewed from the SE (photo archive reference G2606_078).



Plate 37: General shots of Room 1 after repointing by Kehoe, viewed from the NE
(photo archive reference G2606_079).



Plate 38: Room 1 SW gable end wall after repointing by Kehoe, viewed from the SW
(photo archive reference G2606_085).



Plate 39: Room 1 NW wall after repointing by Kehoe, viewed from the SW (photo archive reference G2606_090).



Plate 40: Room 1 E corner after repointing by Kehoe, viewed from the SW (photo archive reference G2606_088).

APPENDIX I

**Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Written Scheme of Investigation,
February 2019**

CLWT GWLYB, NEWBOROUGH, YNYS MÔN

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION


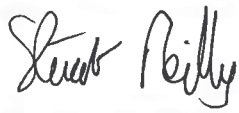

Prepared for

Natural Resources Wales

January 2019



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	JOHN ROBERTS		25/01/19
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	Stuart Reilly		25/01/19
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	JOHN ROBERTS		25/01/19

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

CLWT GWLYB, NEWBOROUGH, YNYS MÔN

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

Prepared for *Natural Resources Wales*, January 2019

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1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has been commissioned by Natural Resources Wales to prepare a specification for archaeological mitigation in advance of and during stabilisation works for a dilapidated cottage known as Clwt Gwlyb, located in Newborough, Ynys Môn (NGR SH41876438; postcode: LL61 6SG; Figure 01). The cottage is situated on Newborough Warren and lies alongside a track which also forms the border between cultivated land to the north and the open warren to the south. The stabilisation works will be undertaken by Kehoe Countryside for Natural Resources Wales and will include clearing vegetation and stabilising the cottage walls, to allow the site to be better appreciated and interpreted. The archaeological mitigation will comprise a building record (Historic England Level 2) and watching brief during the works. The project timetable is not confirmed, but it is expected that the clearance/stabilisation works will last 2 weeks.

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 Archaeological Watching Brief* (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).

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 (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 (Historic England Level 2) of the cottage and produce a suitable analysis of its development and use.

1.2 Monitoring Arrangements

The archaeological mitigation will be monitored by Andrew Davidson, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust and also the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS). A brief has been prepared by Andrew Davidson for this scheme that summarises the project, historical background, objectives and archaeological requirements (cf. [Appendix I](#)).

The content of this scope and all subsequent reporting by GAT must be approved by Andrew Davidson/GAPS prior to final issue and all parties must be kept informed of the project timetable and of the subsequent progress and findings. The contact details are:

- Andrew Davidson (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust): andrew.davidson@heneb.co.uk | 01248366962
- Jenny Emmett (Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services): jenny.emmett@heneb.co.uk | 01248 370926; and
- Ashley Batten (Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services): ashley.batten@heneb.co.uk | 01248 370926

1.3 Historic Environment Record

In line with the GAT Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER will be contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018). In line with this guidance, all submitted reporting will need to include the equivalent of a non-technical summary in Welsh and English at the front of the report combined with short bilingual summaries of the principal Historic Assets recorded during the event. These requirements are mandatory.

The HER Enquiry Number for this project is GATHER1072 and the Event Primary Reference Number (PRN) is 45401

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

As stated in the brief prepared by Andrew Davidson for this scheme (cf. [Appendix I](#)), the cottage is stone-built and aligned northeast-southwest, with the main front facing southeast. Two out-houses are attached in-line to the north-east gable and the remains of a small enclosure that encircled the south-west and south-east sides are just visible as low banks. The cottage measures 8m x 5m externally, with stone walls 0.6m thick. The walls are mortared with a pebbly lime mortar, and stand at their highest on the west side just over 2m high. The south front, which presumably contained a central door flanked by a window on either side, is largely collapsed. A single small window may be visible at the west end of the north (rear) wall. The fireplace was at the south-west end, but this has largely collapsed. There are no remains of the roof surviving. The two extensions attached to the north-east gable are approximately 2m wide and 1.5m wide (Davidson, A. 2019: 3). The brief suggests the cottage was built in the mid-19th century and probably occupied into the first half of the 20th century, though it may have been derelict by 1945. Whilst the cottage is not visible on the tithe map of 1846, the 1" OS map of c. 1840 does show a building there which is called Pen Clwt Gwlyb (ibid.: 2); an aerial photograph of 1945 appears to show the building with no roof (ibid.: 6), suggesting it was abandoned prior to this image.

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), supplemented by a watching brief during clearance/stabilisation works. The mitigation will be completed as a staged process, as defined in the brief prepared by Andrew Davidson (cf. [Appendix I](#)):

- an initial Level 2 record of the cottage prior to the start of clearance/stabilisation works. This will include the two out-houses attached to the north-east gable and the remains of the small enclosure;
- a watching brief during the clearance/stabilisation works that will include a record of any structural activity previously obscured by overgrowth and dilapidation, with any additional information added to the Level 2 record. The watching brief may include cleaning the floor interior to record any floor surfaces (if present); this would be done in accordance with the site contractor's health and safety protocols.
- a further photographic record following completion of the stabilisation works.

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, and 4 (Historic England, 2016: 14) and include general views of the cottage in the local landscape, exterior and interior elevations - oblique and face-on (if practical). Suitable scales will be used; artificial lighting may also be required and will be used as deemed necessary.

3.1.2 Written Record

The written record will include *Understanding Historic Buildings* report elements 1 to 3 and 6 (Historic England, 2016: 22). This will include the following:

- a precise location of the building in the form of a National Grid Reference;
- a note on any statutory/non-statutory designations for the building;

- the date when the record was made, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and the location of the completed site archive;
- a description of the visible form, function, construction and phasing of the building. This will include further research using census returns, enclosure award and Land Tax returns in order to obtain the full history of the cottage.

3.1.3 Drawing Record

Measured drawings will be prepared in accordance with *Understanding Historic Buildings* drawing elements 2, 3 to 7 (Historic England, 2016: 14). This will include a location plan, incorporating the location/orientation of photographs taken and an annotated measured plan that will include the form and location of key structural features and fixtures; no base plans are available in advance.

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology (Level 2 Record and Watching Brief)

Photographic images for both the Level 2 Record and the Watching Brief 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. A photographic record will be maintained on site using GAT pro-formas ([Appendix V](#)) and digitised in Microsoft Excel and Access as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process; a designated archive numbering system will be used, starting from G2606_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 on site using a basic record pro-forma ([Appendix II](#)) and a building record pro-forma ([Appendix III](#)). The basic record pro-forma will be used to record the exterior and interior elevations, as well as key structural details. 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 watching brief record will be completed on site using a watching brief pro-forma ([Appendix IV](#)).

If deemed necessary on site, scaled drawings of structural elements will be completed on GAT pro-forma permatrace if they cannot be suitably recorded or visualised through photography. The drawings will then be digitally processed and presented 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 cross-referenced with all pro-formas;
3. Sections and Plans (permatrace): all cross referenced and complete;
4. Survey data: downloaded using a Computer Aided Design package;
5. 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 that will detail and synthesise the results.

3.4 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 (Welsh and English)
2. Introduction
3. Background
4. Methodology
5. Results
6. Conclusions and further recommendations
7. List of sources consulted.
8. Appendix I – approved GAT project specification
9. Appendix II – photographic metadata

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.

4 DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. The project timetable is not confirmed but a draft report will be submitted within one month of completion of the stabilisation works; a final report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record within six months of project completion.

The following dissemination will apply:

- A digital report(s) will be provided to the client/ and Andrew Davidson/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, GIS table(s) 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.

Dependent on the results, 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. The client and GAPS' involvement in the project will be acknowledged therein.

5 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section with attendances on-site undertaken by a GAT Project Archaeologist. The Project Archaeologist will be responsible for all field management duties, e.g., Andrew Davidson/GAPS liaison, main contractor liaison, client liaison. The Project Archaeologist will be responsible for completing 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.

6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

The GAT Project Archaeologist(s) will be CSCS certified. Copies of the site specific risk assessment will be supplied to the client and sub-contractor prior to the start of fieldwork. Any risks and hazards will be indicated prior to the start of work via a submitted risk assessment. All GAT staff attending will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and hard hat. All archaeological mitigation undertaken during the clearance/stabilisation works will be undertaken in accordance with the health and safety requirements of the main contractor (Kehoe Countryside).

7 SOCIAL MEDIA

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

8 INSURANCE

8.1 Public/Products Liability

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

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Public Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2019

8.2 Employers Liability

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

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

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101 CHC / UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2019

8.3 Professional Indemnity

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

INSURER Hiscox Insurance Company Limited

POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity

POLICY NUMBER 9446015

EXPIRY DATE 22/07/2019

9 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Davidson, A. 2019. Brief for Archaeological Works Prepared for Natural Resources Wales
2. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)
3. English Heritage, 2011, Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation
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. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives
7. 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. Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map Sheets SH46SW. Scale 1:10000 @ A4. © Crown Copyright. All Right Reserved; licence number AI100020895.

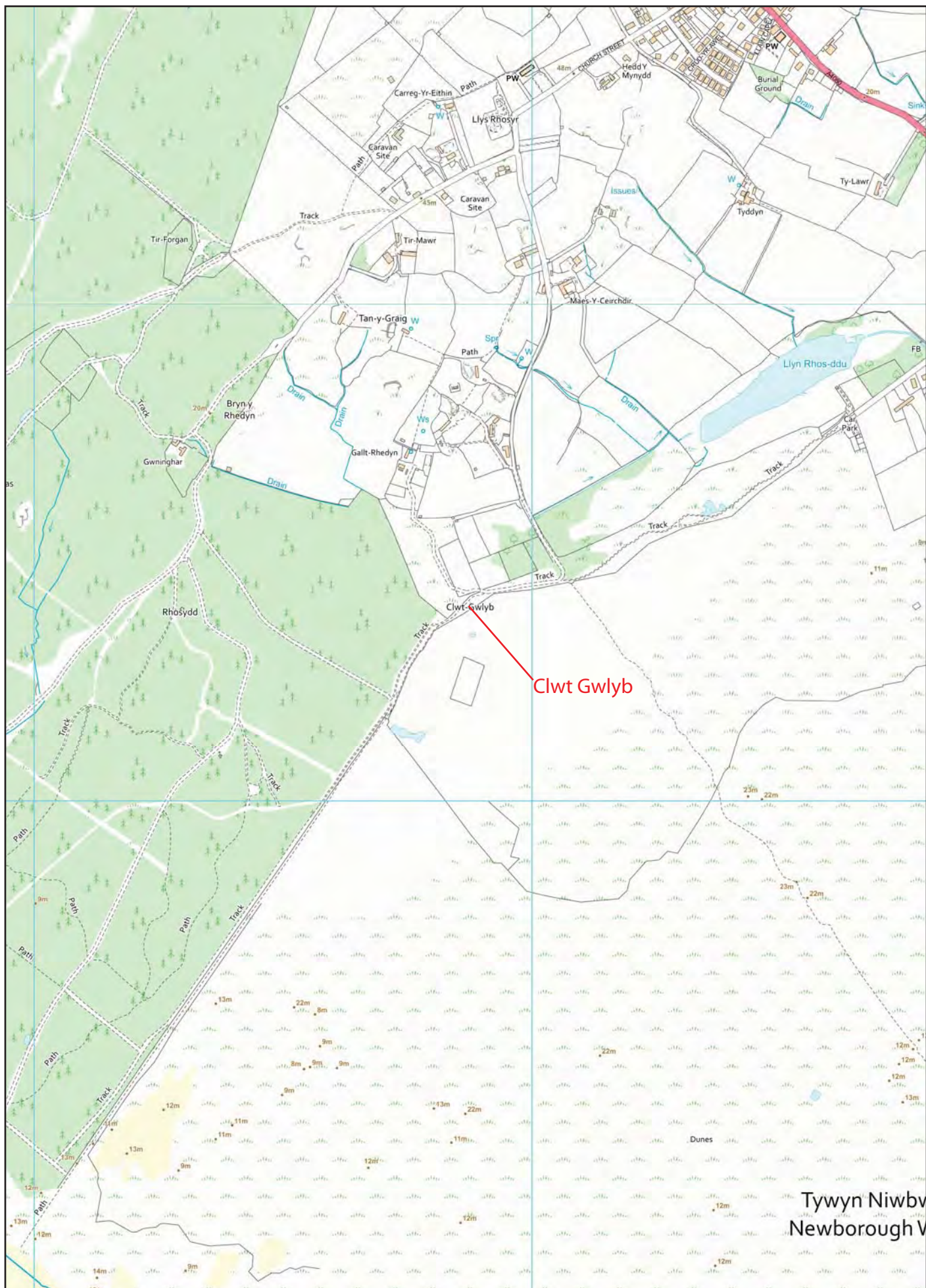


FIGURE 01: Location Map. Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map Sheets SH46SW. Scale 1:10000 @ A4. © Crown Copyright. All Right Reserved; licence number AI100020895.

APPENDIX I

**Reproduction of Brief for Archaeological Works prepared for Natural
Resources Wales by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust**

Clwt Gwlyb, Newborough



Brief for Archaeological Works Prepared for Natural Resources Wales



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

1. Clwt Gwlyb

- 1.1 Clwt Gwlyb is the name given to the remains of a small cottage situated on Newborough Warren in the parish of Newborough at NGR SH4187 6438. It lies alongside a track which also forms the border between cultivated land to the north and the open warren to the south. The site lies on the north edge of the National Nature Reserve of Newborough Warren. The dune area to the north was planted for forestry between 1947 and 1965.
- 1.2 Natural Resources Wales are proposing to stabilise the walls of the former cottage, and to clear the ruins of vegetation which will allow the site to be better appreciated and interpreted.

2 Historical Background

- 2.1 Newborough Warren is a large extent of sand dunes occupying the south-west corner of Anglesey. The date of the creation of the dunes is usually ascribed to storms which occurred in the early 14th century, with a particularly fierce storm in 1330 when 183 acres of land were lost. However, evidence from elsewhere would suggest that earlier incursions of sand, particularly in the Bronze Age, established a pattern of sand inundation which continued intermittently to the present.
- 2.2 Prior to the conquest of Wales in 1283 the commotal court of Rhosyr and the neighbouring church of St Peter, accompanied by the lands around it which formed part of the demesne of the Welsh Princes, created a dominant focal point in the landscape until it was largely superseded by the creation of the borough of Newborough in 1303 by Edward I. The court buildings lay just under 1Km to the north, and are now separated from Clwt Gwlyb by a series of smallholdings and irregular small fields. Remnants of strip fields shown on the tithe map of 1846 would suggest the area has been partially cultivated from at least medieval times, though rock outcrops would inhibit cultivation in certain areas.
- 2.3 The cottage is not marked on the tithe map, and it shows that part of the warren now occupied by the cottage divided into a series of large plots, however the OS map of 1889 does not show these divisions. One explanation for this is that these were intended at the time of the Enclosure Award in 1815, but never fully completed. It has not proved possible to identify the owner of Clwt Gwlyb in 1846, however Lord Boston owned a number of the plots in the close vicinity, and he may have been the landowner at the time.
- 2.4 However, the tithe map may not be a fully accurate representation of the position on the ground, as the 1st OS map of c. 1840 does show a building there which is called Pen Clwt Gwlyb. It would seem that the 'Pen' element of the name was later dropped. Clwt refers to a piece of land, and gwlyb is 'wet', so this would appear to refer to a cottage situated at the head of a piece of wet land. As there is a long wet plot to the north, between Clwt Gwlyb and Gallt Rhedyn, it might refer to that, or it could refer to the long east-west area of wet land of which Llyn Rhos-ddu forms a part.
- 2.5 An aerial photograph of 1945 appears to show the building with no roof, and if this interpretation is correct, it must have gone out of use in the first half of the 20th century.
- 2.6 Further research using census returns and Land Tax returns needs to be undertaken in order to obtain the full history of the cottage, however current evidence suggests it was built in the mid-19th century, and probably occupied into the first half of the 20th century, though it may have been derelict by 1945.

3 Archaeological background

3.1 The current remains consist of a stone-built cottage aligned NE-SW, with the main front facing SE. There are two out-houses attached in-line to the north-east gable. Remains of a small enclosure which encircled the south-west and south-east sides are just visible as low banks. The cottage measures 8m x 5m externally, with stone walls 0.6m thick. The walls are mortared with a pebbly lime mortar, and stand at their highest on the west side just over 2m high. The south front, which presumably contained a central door flanked by a window on either side, is largely collapsed. A single small window may be visible at the west end of the north (rear) wall. The fireplace was at the south-west end, but this has largely collapsed. There are no remains of the roof surviving. The two extensions attached to the north-east gable are approximately 2m wide and 1.5m wide.

4 Condition of site

4.1 The upper courses of the walls are unstable, and mortar has been washed out of the outer face of the south-west gable wall by the prevailing wind and rain. The interior and immediate exterior contains considerable fallen stone. There are no lintels remaining. The nature of the floor cannot be established with any certainty. The site has been overgrown with bramble and blackthorn, though it has been strimmed in recent months and the waste materials gathered up to the south-west.

5 Objectives

5.1 The cottage remains are to be cleared of excess vegetation and stone, stabilised, and interpreted. A separate brief has been prepared for the clearance and stabilisation works. This brief describes the archaeological supervision and recording which will accompany the clearance and stabilisation works.

6 Archaeological requirements

6.1 This is a brief for a staged programme of archaeological works to mitigate the impact of the proposed works. The archaeological programme will comprise: building record, archaeological watching brief, supporting desk-based research and post-excavation work.

6.2 An initial record is to be undertaken prior to the start of works. This will equate to a Level 2 Record, and its main purpose is to provide a record of the building as visible and interpreted prior to any clearance work.

6.3 Supervision of clearance works and watching brief. This will be undertaken with the contractors responsible for clearance. Decisions as to the level of clearance works, in particular the removal of stones, will be made with the NRW Officer and the contractor. All new information will be recorded by photograph, and where significant by drawn record. Care will be taken of any exposed floor levels, and these will be protected during works if required. Excavation of floor levels may be undertaken at this stage, depending on their condition.

6.4 Following clearance a full Level 2 record is to be undertaken. Decisions regarding any replacement of fallen stone will be made, and stabilisation of the masonry will be undertaken by the appointed building contractor. A further photographic record will be made following completion of the works.

4.1 On completion of the works the archaeological contractors are expected to submit the results to their client, and the archaeological curator and the Historic Environment Record in the form of a written and illustrated report. The contents of this report will form the basis of any revised interpretation requested by the clients. The final report should include the following:

- a) a **bilingual** non-technical summary of the work undertaken and principal results
- b) a copy of the design brief and agreed specification

- c) a location plan based on current OS mapping at an appropriate scale
- d) the nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological features, structures or deposits within the site
- e) the significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally
- f) if applicable, assessment of the environmental potential of the archaeological deposits
- g) if applicable, assessment of the faunal potential of the archaeological deposits
- h) if applicable, assessment of the artefactual potential of the archaeological deposits
- i) sufficient historical and archaeological detail to allow interpretation of the results and to support assessment of significance
- j) all identified features and significant finds plotted on appropriately scaled site plan(s)
- k) full dimensional and descriptive detail of all identified features and significant finds **including grid reference and where possible, period**
- l) a full bibliography of sources consulted
- m) an archive compact disc

7 General Requirements

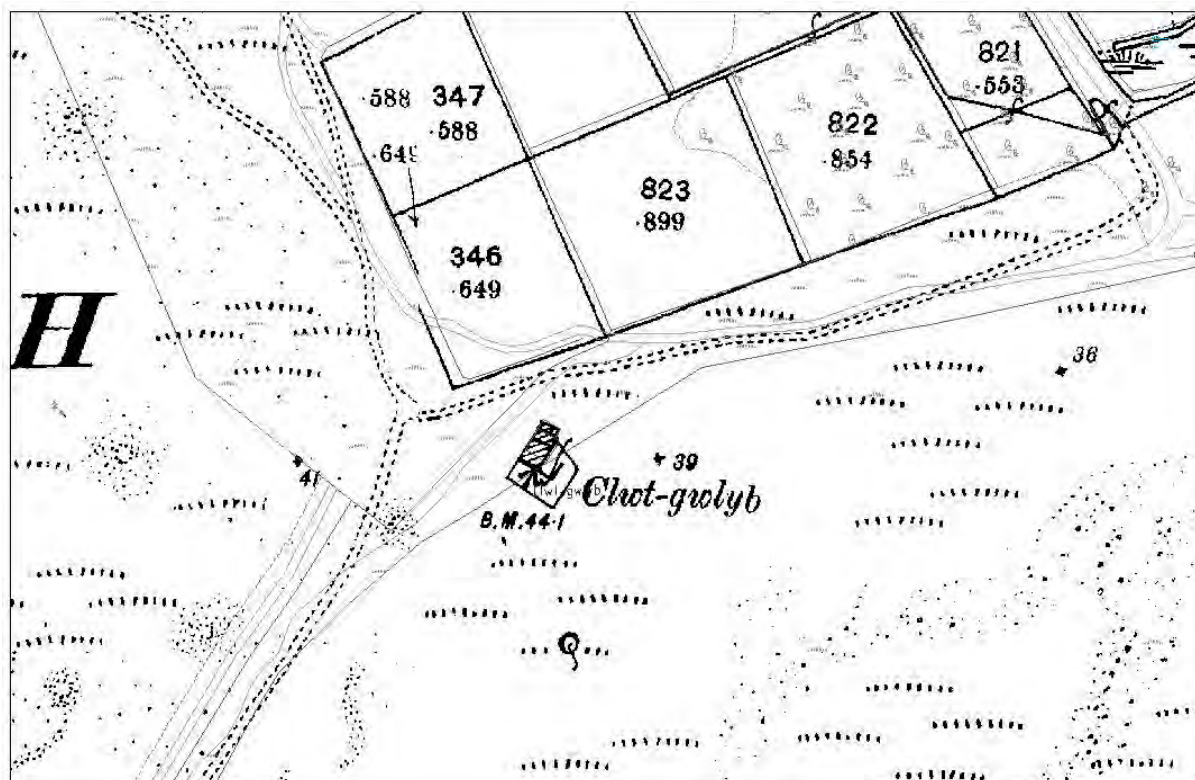
- 7.1 The archaeological programme must be undertaken by an appropriately qualified individual or organisation, fully experienced in work of this character.
- 7.2 Details, including the name, qualifications and experience of the project director and all other key project personnel (including specialist staff) should be communicated to the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and all written work attributed to an author(s).
- 7.3 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)*
 - 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 Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*
 - The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, January 2017. *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*
 - The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*
 - 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*

- 7.4 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.
- 7.5 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.
- 7.6 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.
- 7.7 Care must be taken in dealing with human remains and the appropriate legislation and environmental health regulations followed. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and the local Coroner must be informed immediately if human remains are discovered.
- 7.8 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.
- 7.9 The involvement of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.
- 7.10 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.
- 7.11 Two copies of the bound report or pdf 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.



Aerial photograph dated 13 August 1945 (106G/UK655/3083, copyright Welsh Government)



Ordnance Survey map of 1900 overlying modern OS data



Looking west from east corner of cottage. Fireplace visible on west gable wall.



Looking south-west showing main cottage at far end, and 2 out-houses at near end



Looking north-east showing exterior of south-west gable



Looking south-east showing exterior of north-west wall



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd



Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT
Ffôn: 01248 352535. Ffacs: 01248 370925. email: gat@heneb.co.uk

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Basic Recording pro-forma

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

APPENDIX III

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 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 V

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata pro-forma

Delete any unwanted photos **immediately** from the camera. Regularly upload photographs to computer.

[illegible]

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR	DATE OF CREATION	REPORT PLATE NUMBER
G2606_001	G2606	SW elevation of main cottage	SW	2x1m	Ken Owen	21.02.2019	05
G2606_002	G2606	SW elevation of main cottage - western end	SW	1x1m	Ken Owen	21.02.2019	-
G2606_003	G2606	SW elevation of main cottage - eastern end	SW	1x1m	Ken Owen	21.02.2019	-
G2606_004	G2606	Oblique shot of SW elevation	W	2x1m	Ken Owen	21.02.2019	-
G2606_005	G2606	SE corner of cottage	ENE	1x1m	Ken Owen	21.02.2019	06
G2606_006	G2606	Entrance to main cottage area	SE	1x1m	Ken Owen	21.02.2019	09
G2606_007	G2606	Southern end of SE wall of main cottage area	NNE	1x1m	Ken Owen	21.02.2019	-
G2606_008	G2606	Internal structure butting almost central to the SW wall of main cottage area	NE	1x1m	Ken Owen	21.02.2019	-
G2606_009	G2606	General shot of the interior of main cottage area	NE	1x1m	Ken Owen	21.02.2019	11
G2606_010	G2606	General shot of the interior of main cottage area	SE	1x1m	Ken Owen	21.02.2019	10
G2606_011	G2606	Northern corner of SE wall of main cottage	SSE	1x1m	Ken Owen	21.02.2019	08
G2606_012	G2606	Northern corner of SE wall of main cottage and outhouse entrance	SE	2x1m	Ken Owen	21.02.2019	12
G2606_013	G2606	Possible fireplace? Within outhouse interior	SW	1x1m	Ken Owen	21.02.2019	15
G2606_014	G2606	Interior of NE facing wall of outhouse, main cottage beyond	NE	1x1m	Ken Owen	21.02.2019	14
G2606_015	G2606	SE entrance to the outer outhouse	SE	1x1m	Ken Owen	21.02.2019	16

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR	DATE OF CREATION	REPORT PLATE NUMBER
G2606_016	G2606	Possible entrance to the outer outhouse on the NE wall	NE	1x1m	Ken Owen	21.02.2019	18
G2606_017	G2606	General shot of cottage	NE	2x1m	Ken Owen	21.02.2019	03
G2606_018	G2606	NW facing wall of exterior of outer outhouse and part of inner outhouse	NE	2x1m	Ken Owen	21.02.2019	17
G2606_019	G2606	Exterior NE wall of inner outhouse	NE	2x1m	Ken Owen	21.02.2019	13
G2606_020	G2606	NW corner of main cottage butting against inner outhouse - northern area	NE	1x1m	Ken Owen	21.02.2019	-
G2606_021	G2606	Exterior NW wall of main cottage - central area	NW	1x1m	Ken Owen	21.02.2019	-
G2606_022	G2606	Exterior NW wall of main cottage - southern area	NW	1x1m	Ken Owen	21.02.2019	-
G2606_023	G2606	Oblique shot of NW wall of main cottage and SW elevations	WSW	2x1m	Ken Owen	21.02.2019	01
G2606_024	G2606	Oblique shot of exterior walls of main cottage and inner outhouse	N	2x1m	Ken Owen	21.02.2019	07
G2606_025	G2606	General shot of cottage and outhouses	N	2x1m	Ken Owen	21.02.2019	02
G2606_026	G2606	Interior shot of outer outhouse	SE	1x1m	Ken Owen	21.02.2019	-
G2606_027	G2606	Possible partition wall in outer outhouse	SE	1x1m	Ken Owen	21.02.2019	19
G2606_028	G2606	Interior shot of inner outhouse	SE	2x1m	Ken Owen	21.02.2019	-
G2606_029	G2606	General shot of exterior	NE	1x1m	Ken Owen	21.02.2019	04
G2606_030	G2606	General shot of exterior	NE	1x1m	Ken Owen	21.02.2019	-

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR	DATE OF CREATION	REPORT PLATE NUMBER
G2606_031	G2606	Oblique shot of NW walls after strimming	WSW	1x1m	Ken Owen	06.03.2019	-
G2606_032	G2606	Close up shot of NW wall after strimming	NW	1x1m	Ken Owen	06.03.2019	-
G2606_033	G2606	Room 3 strimmed	NE	1x1m	Ken Owen	06.03.2019	22
G2606_034	G2606	Room 2 strimmed	SE	1x1m	Ken Owen	06.03.2019	21
G2606_035	G2606	Working shot of Room 1	ENE	n/a	Ken Owen	06.03.2019	-
G2606_036	G2606	Interior of main cottage - Room 1	NE	1x1m	Ken Owen	06.03.2019	-
G2606_037	G2606	Interior of main cottage - Room 1	NNE	1x1m	Ken Owen	06.03.2019	-
G2606_038	G2606	Interior of main cottage - Room 1	NE	1x1m	Ken Owen	06.03.2019	20
G2606_039	G2606	Gable end of cottage - SW facing wall	SW	1x1m	Ken Owen	06.03.2019	-
G2606_040	G2606	Shot of enclosure wall, the 1m scale is placed at the opening	NW	1x1m	Ken Owen	06.03.2019	32
G2606_041	G2606	Entrance to Room 1	SE	1x1m, 1x0.5m	Ken Owen	11.03.2019	-
G2606_042	G2606	Entrance to Room 1 - close up	SE	1x1m, 1x0.5m	Ken Owen	11.03.2019	-
G2606_043	G2606	Entrance to Room 1	NW	1x1m, 1x0.5m	Ken Owen	11.03.2019	-

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR	DATE OF CREATION	REPORT PLATE NUMBER
G2606_044	G2606	Entrance to Room 1 - section	SW	1x1m, 1x0.5m	Ken Owen	11.03.2019	25
G2606_045	G2606	Entrance to Room 1	SW	1x1m, 1x0.5m	Ken Owen	11.03.2019	-
G2606_046	G2606	Small sondage into sand to check for buried floor - none seen	SW	1x1m	Ken Owen	11.03.2019	27
G2606_047	G2606	Small sondage into sand to check for buried floor - none seen	SW	1x1m	Ken Owen	11.03.2019	-
G2606_048	G2606	NE corner of main cottage - interior	SSW	1x1m	Ken Owen	11.03.2019	-
G2606_049	G2606	NE corner of main cottage - interior	WNW	1x1m	Ken Owen	11.03.2019	-
G2606_050	G2606	Window to north of entrance to main cottage	E	1x1m	Ken Owen	11.03.2019	31
G2606_051	G2606	Window to north of entrance to main cottage	S	1x1m	Ken Owen	11.03.2019	-
G2606_052	G2606	General shots of wall preservation work	S	n/a	Ken Owen	11.03.2019	23
G2606_053	G2606	General shots of wall preservation work	SE	n/a	Ken Owen	11.03.2019	-
G2606_054	G2606	General shots of wall preservation work	W	n/a	Ken Owen	11.03.2019	-
G2606_055	G2606	General shots of wall preservation work	NW	n/a	Ken Owen	11.03.2019	-
G2606_056	G2606	General shots of wall preservation work	NW	n/a	Ken Owen	11.03.2019	-
G2606_057	G2606	General shots of wall preservation work	NE	n/a	Ken Owen	11.03.2019	-

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR	DATE OF CREATION	REPORT PLATE NUMBER
G2606_058	G2606	General shots of wall preservation work	N	n/a	Ken Owen	11.03.2019	24
G2606_059	G2606	Shot of entrance to Room 1 showing paving	SE	1x1m	Mike Lynes	13.03.2019	-
G2606_060	G2606	Cobbled area outside the entrance to Room 1	SE	1x1m	Ken Owen	14.03.2019	-
G2606_061	G2606	Cobbled area to the outside of the entrance to the main cottage - Room 1	SE	1x1m	Ken Owen	14.03.2019	-
G2606_062	G2606	Cobbled area to the outside of the entrance to the main cottage - Room 1	NW	1x1m	Ken Owen	14.03.2019	-
G2606_063	G2606	Cobbled area to the outside of the entrance to the main cottage - Room 1	NW	1x1m	Ken Owen	14.03.2019	-
G2606_064	G2606	Cobbled area to the outside of the entrance to the main cottage - Room 1	SW	1x1m	Ken Owen	14.03.2019	28
G2606_065	G2606	Wall at entrance to the main cottage - Room 1	SW	1x0.5m	Ken Owen	14.03.2019	
G2606_066	G2606	Wall at entrance to the main cottage - Room 1	NE	1x0.5m	Ken Owen	14.03.2019	26
G2606_067	G2606	Possible window to the rear of Room 1	NW	1x1m, 1x0.5m	Ken Owen	15.03.2019	29
G2606_068	G2606	Possible window to the rear of Room 1	NE	1x1m, 1x0.5m	Ken Owen	15.03.2019	-
G2606_069	G2606	Lintel for the above window	n/a	1x1m	Ken Owen	15.03.2019	30
G2606_070	G2606	General shots of Room 1 after re-mortaring by Kehoe	NW	n/a	Ken Owen	16.04.2019	34
G2606_071	G2606	General shots of Room 1 after re-mortaring by Kehoe	NW	n/a	Ken Owen	16.04.2019	-

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR	DATE OF CREATION	REPORT PLATE NUMBER
G2606_072	G2606	General shots of Room 1 after re-mortaring by Kehoe	NW	n/a	Ken Owen	16.04.2019	-
G2606_073	G2606	General shots of Room 1 after re-mortaring by Kehoe	SW	n/a	Ken Owen	16.04.2019	33
G2606_074	G2606	General shots of Room 1 after re-mortaring by Kehoe	SW	n/a	Ken Owen	16.04.2019	-
G2606_075	G2606	General shots of Room 1 after re-mortaring by Kehoe	SW	n/a	Ken Owen	16.04.2019	-
G2606_076	G2606	General shots of Room 1 after re-mortaring by Kehoe	E	n/a	Ken Owen	16.04.2019	35
G2606_077	G2606	General shots of Room 1 after re-mortaring by Kehoe	SSW	n/a	Ken Owen	16.04.2019	-
G2606_078	G2606	General shots of Room 1 after re-mortaring by Kehoe	SE	n/a	Ken Owen	16.04.2019	36
G2606_079	G2606	General shots of Room 1 after re-mortaring by Kehoe	NE	n/a	Ken Owen	16.04.2019	37
G2606_080	G2606	General shots of Room 1 after re-mortaring by Kehoe	NE	n/a	Ken Owen	16.04.2019	-
G2606_081	G2606	General shots of Room 1 after re-mortaring by Kehoe	NE	n/a	Ken Owen	16.04.2019	-
G2606_082	G2606	General shots of Room 1 after re-mortaring by Kehoe	ENE	n/a	Ken Owen	16.04.2019	-
G2606_083	G2606	General shots of Room 1 after re-mortaring by Kehoe	N	n/a	Ken Owen	16.04.2019	-
G2606_084	G2606	General shots of Room 1 after re-mortaring by Kehoe	N	n/a	Ken Owen	16.04.2019	-
G2606_085	G2606	General shots of Room 1 after re-mortaring by Kehoe	SW	n/a	Ken Owen	16.04.2019	38
G2606_086	G2606	General shots of Room 1 after re-mortaring by Kehoe	NE	n/a	Ken Owen	16.04.2019	-

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR	DATE OF CREATION	REPORT PLATE NUMBER
G2606_087	G2606	General shots of Room 1 after re-mortaring by Kehoe	SSW	n/a	Ken Owen	16.04.2019	-
G2606_088	G2606	General shots of Room 1 after re-mortaring by Kehoe	SW	n/a	Ken Owen	16.04.2019	40
G2606_089	G2606	General shots of Room 1 after re-mortaring by Kehoe	SE	n/a	Ken Owen	16.04.2019	-
G2606_090	G2606	General shots of Room 1 after re-mortaring by Kehoe	SSW	n/a	Ken Owen	16.04.2019	39



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
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