

FFERM COLEG GLYNLLIFON / GLYNLLIFON COLLEGE FARM

CWT COEDIEIR: COFNOD ADEILIAD LEFEL 2/3 /
PHEASANTRY: LEVEL 2/3 BUILDING RECORD



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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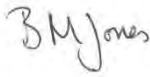


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CRYNHODEB ANHECHNEGOL

Comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd gan Grŵp Llandrillo Menai i ymgymryd â chofnod adeiladu Lefel 2/3 ar adeiledd ei chydhabod fel Cwt Coedieir o flaen gwaith dymchwel i Ganolfan a Fferm Defaid awgrymedig yn Fferm Coleg Glynllifon, Llandwrog. Mae'r dystiolaeth mapyddiaeth, yn gyfochr ag arsylwadau yn ystod cofnod adeilad yn dangos fod yr adeilad gwreiddiol yn dyddio i'r hanner olaf y 19eg ganrif, gyda newidiadau i'r adeilad yn gymerid man o'r ganol 20fed ganrif ac mewn defnydd fel adeiladau fferm.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Grŵp Llandrillo Menai to undertake Level 2/3 building recording for a structure known as the Pheasantry in advance of demolition works for the proposed Sheep Farm and Centre at Glynllifon College Farm, Llandwrog. Available cartographic evidence, alongside observations made during the building record shows that the original building dates from the latter half of the 19th century, with amendments to the building taking place from the mid-20th century and used as farm buildings.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by Grŵp Llandrillo Menai to undertake Level 2/3 building recording for a structure known as the Pheasantry (PRN 100,401) at Glynllifon College Farm, Ffordd Clynnog, Llandwrog, Gwynedd (SH46055501; post code LL54 5DU) in advanced of a proposed development of a Sheep Farm and Centre. The proposed development includes the demolition of existing lambing and sheep sheds, and erection of two livestock sheds together with associated facilities and milking parlour, creation of landscaping bund, together with associated works. During a walkover survey completed as part of an archaeological assessment of the proposals (report GAT_1656), one of the existing sheds was identified as a former pheasantry (GAT_1656: Asset 239), visible on nineteenth century historic mapping.

The archaeological evaluation comprised a building record equivalent to Level 2/3, as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England, 2016). A Level 2/3 record is classed as descriptive record and both the exterior and interior of the buildings will be inspected, described and photographed. The building record was conducted on 23th January 2023 by Project Archaeologist, Bethan Jones.

The archaeological evaluation was monitored by the Development Control Archaeologist, Tom Fields Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) and undertaken in accordance with an approved written scheme of investigation (Appendix I). In line with the GAT Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising was 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, 2022). The GAT HER Event Primary Reference Number for this project is 46524. 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 2 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022);
- 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 creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020); and
- Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England, 2016).

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).

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives were to:

- Complete a descriptive record of the farmhouse and associated outbuildings in their current state prior to the proposed development of the site and produce a suitable analysis of their development and use.

1.2 Acknowledgements

GAT would like to thank the following for their contribution and support:

- *Client:* Grŵp Llandrillo Menai;
- *GAT DCA* Tom Fildes; and
- *GAT Staff:* John Roberts, Bethan Jones

2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Glynllifon was the seat of one of the most important families in Caernarvonshire; the Glyns of Glynllifon, who, like many of the *uchelwyr* families, took their name from their seat (Parry 1977, 97). As *uchelwyr*, minor nobility and large landowners, the Glyns held important posts such as archdeacon of Bangor and Justice of the Peace (Parry 1977, 97; Williams-Jones 1977d, 101). The estate passed into the hands of the Wynn family of Bodfaen in about 1700 when Frances Glynne, the heiress of the estate married Thomas Wynn (RCAHMW 1960, 185). The Wynn family represented the Borough of Nefyn in parliament for much of the period between 1713 and 1790. In 1776 Sir Thomas Wynn was awarded a peerage and was made the first Lord Newborough. The peerage was granted in recognition of his military efforts including building Forts Belan and Williamsburg, the latter within Glynllifon Park.

Fort Williamsburg (PRN 954) was built within the park in about 1761. The fort is stone-built and is roughly rectangular with angle bastions. The stone-built fort lies in open parkland to the south-east of the house, about 500m away. It is square in plan with angle bastions, and in one of the corners there is a tower, painted white. It is defended by ditches on the outside, and there are gates on three sides, that on the north having an ornamental gatehouse, with a pebble floor laid in geometric patterns incorporating medallions with hearts and flowers. There is a bridge over the ditch at this gate, as also on the east. The south-east corner contains a square headquarters building and barracks, also known as the 'summer pavilion' (Cadw 1998, 209), and along the south side is a row of rather grand kennels.

The fort was armed and garrisoned and could have been defended if the need had ever arisen. However, the position was clearly chosen not for defence but because it has some of the best views in the park, to Yr Eifl one way and Snowdon the other. The whole enterprise was chiefly intended for the amusement of the 1st Lord Newborough, his family and guests, the fort providing a focus for recreation in the park (RCAHMW 1960, 187-188). There is a pheasantry built immediately to the south of the fort, although this is significantly later, but still 19th century in date. It is first shown on the 1st edition County Series 25-inch Ordnance Survey map of 1889, therefore the current building's origin is likely to date from this point onwards (Figures 03 - 05). Farm buildings have been sited very close on this side of the fort in the 20th century. Aerial photographs indicate that a good proportion of this took place between the 1960s and 1985 (Figure 06).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken as a Level 2/3 Record, as defined by *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England, 2016). A Level 2 record is characterised as a descriptive record (Historic England, 2016: 26), for which a photographic record, written record and drawn record was completed.

3.2 Photographic Record

The photographic record included *Understanding Historic Buildings* photographic elements 1, 2 and 4 (Historic England, 2016: 26), viz., general views of the schoolhouse and school building within the local landscape, along with exterior and interior elevations and a record of the overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas within the interior. A total of fifty-five photographic images were taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D3100); the camera was set to maximum resolution (4608 × 3072; 14.2 effective megapixels) in RAW format and archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop. The archive reference numbers for the images were G2743_01 to G2743_29 (cf. Appendix II for the photographic metadata); the location and orientation of all images were recorded on a base plan which was illustrated to scale on site during as part the building record by Bethan Jones.

3.3 Written Record

The written record was based on *Understanding Historic Buildings* report elements 1-3 and 6 (Historic England, 2016: 26) and included a record of the following:

- the precise location of the building (NGR format) and an address;
- a note of any statutory or non-statutory designations;
- the date of when the record was made as well as the name of the recorder and location of the project archive; and
- a description of the building's form, function, date and sequence of development. The names of architects, builder, patrons and owners should be included if known.

The written record was completed using a GAT building record pro-forma and a room record pro-forma. These forms were scanned and archived in accordance with the project data management plan and the information used to prepare the report.

3.4 Drawn Record

The drawn record was based on *Understanding Historic Buildings* drawing elements 1/2 and 3 to 7 (Historic England, 2016: 26) and included the following:

- a site plan relating the building to other structures within the local area;
- a plan was drawn on site of the pheasantry building, illustrated at a scale of 1:50m, (Figures 01 & 02), annotated to show the form and location of key structural features as well as the location and orientation of all photographic record images taken; and the building phasing.

3.5 Data Management Plan

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

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and scanned for digital archiving;
2. Photographic Metadata: cross-referenced with all pro-formas and completed in *Microsoft Excel*; and
3. Project register (*Microsoft Excel* format): cross-referenced with all pro-formas and completed in *Microsoft Excel*.

The data has been used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives and used to compile the project report. The physical archive has been stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset has been stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific hyperlink. There is no de-selected digital data. A digital report will be provided to the client and GAT.

External datasets for the GAT HER and RCAHMW are as defined in the dissemination strategy below;

- A digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record within six months of project completion, along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset will be submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 2); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset 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*. The dataset will be prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and includes:
 - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
 - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
 - Project Information form (Excel);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
 - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);

- File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
- File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

The Level 2/3 building recording of the pheasantry, located on the site of proposed Sheep Farm Centre at Glynllifon College Farm was undertaken on Monday 23rd January 2023. The building is located immediately south-west of Fort Williamsburg's (Grade II listed) outer-defensive walls.

The building in question is predominantly a stone and brick-built structure originally dating to the late 19th century and previously identified as a pheasantry (Cadnant Planning, 2022. Heritage Impact Assessment 2019.076_05). A pheasantry would have been built as a facility for captive breeding and rearing pheasants and possibly other game birds. It is shown as a rectangular building, probably used as the hatchery, and also a square sub-divided enclosure which was probably used for rearing chicks, with the 'pheasantry' annotation, on the 2nd edition County Series 25-inch Ordnance Survey map of 1900. This enclosure is not shown on the 1st edition on of 1889, however the origin of the current building is likely to date from this point onwards (Figure 03 – 05). It is currently in use as part of the sheep sheds at Glynllifon College Farm (Figure 06).

For the purposes of the building record, individual rooms of the pheasantry a been given specific numbers. A plan of the building's footprint were drawn on site on a scale of 1:50m in order to create a record prior to the building's demolition. The location of the respective rooms, along with the building's phasing are detailed on Figures 01 and 02.

4.2 The Pheasantry

4.2.1 Exterior

Archive: G2743_01 – G2743_12

Plates: 01 - 12

The pheasantry is a linear stone and brick built single-storey building, with a shallow lean-to roof. It's orientated northwest by southeast, set within the current yard area of the sheep farm, running parallel to the north-eastern edges of Fort Williamsburg outer defensive walls, with the buildings rear backing into the southern pasture fields within Glynllifon Park.

The north-west gable end of the building is predominantly brick built with large cased opening with concrete lintel. On the western end, remnants of possibly re-used stone work flank the foundations of the brick work. The original 19th century stone construction is still intact at the northern edge. However, there is currently a visible fracture between the stone and brick work where the two building fabrics are separating.

Through out the north-east elevation, the 19th century stone construction is still intact with evidence of re-pointing along the exterior of Room 01, and two courses of stretcher brick-work along the brow of the stone work to support the corrugated roof. In the northern end of the elevation an original 19th century reinforced door is still intact, which is noted with an embellished iron handle and decorated with rivets bolted throughout the woodwork (Plate 18). At the southern eastern end of the elevation are Rooms 03 and 04, here the stone-work is in poorer state of preservation as these areas have not been in any recent use. It appears that Room 02 formerly had an external doorway, which has now been blocked up and adapted as a small clerestory window to match the other on it's left. Remnants of a wooden slatted frame, painted red, is still intact. This part of the building still retains a slate-slab roof, over-grown with a thick layer of turf and moss. Room 03 can be entered from this side of the elevation, but the slate-slabbed roof has mostly collapsed at this end of the pheasantry.

The single pitch construction at the southeast gable end of the building is notably lower than the north-west, with a maximum measurement of roughly 2 meters in height. All original stonework is intact, though the chimney has been re-built with red brick contemporary with the Northwest and south west elevations.

The majority of the south-west elevation has been renovated with mid-20th century red stretcher bond brick, which runs along the southwestern end of Room 01. The original 19th century is still intact at the southern end, with two small clerestory windows visible along the

length of Room 02. Four large single-pained steel casement windows with concrete lintels are placed within the brickwork of Room 01. It appears that the original stone of the 19th century pheasantry have been re-used in the construction of the foundations of the 20th century red brick renovations along the south-western elevation. A breeze-block wall has been built up against this part of the building at the western end.

4.2.2 Interior

4.2.2.1 Room 01 – Ground Floor

Dimensions: 12.7m long x 3.4m wide x 2.7m – 3.4m high

Archive: G2743_13 – G2743_21

Plates: 13 - 21

Description: Room 01 is accessed in the northwest via the large cased open entrance, measuring 2m high and 1.8m wide, leading to a partially tiled floor laid with rough quarry stones. Raw earthen floor consisting of trampled topsoil covers roughly two thirds of Room 01 surface, with a glazed brick drain running along the edge of the southwestern end of the room. This style of brick drain is a discontinued fabrication made in Chester, *pers comm*. Along the length of south-western, red brick-built (with traces of white paint), edge of the room are four large steel casement windows with concrete lintels measuring 1.2m high and 1.5m wide. The north-eastern length of the Room 01 is stone built with white-washed walls with a 19th century wooden door, reinforced with an iron sheet panel in the northern guardant, measuring 1.9m high and 0.96m wide. Within the confines of the southern corner of room 01 is a brick built former sink, with narrow concave concrete lined basin where the brick drainage system appears to come forth. The brick sink measures 0.88m high, 1.1m wide and 0.48m in breadth. Three painted white roof beams are placed along the width of Room 01, supporting asbestos corrugated roof sheets.

4.2.2.2 Room 02 – Ground Floor

Dimensions: 3.5m long x 3m wide x 2.1m – 2.6m high

Archive: G2743_22 – G2743_25

Plates: 22 - 25

Description: Room 02 is part of the original 19th century pheasantry and accessible by a doorway connecting from Room 01, measuring 1.7m high and 0.8m high. The door is no longer intact but iron tee hinges are still attached to the wooden door frame. The original stone tile flooring is intact throughout this room. Placed at ceiling height, are four small clerestory windows with slate window sills, two still have wooden slat shutters intact. These windows measure up to 0.5m in height with a width of 0.6m, and are positioned on the northeast and southwest lengths of the room. Just below one of the windows, in the southern corner there is evidence of a blocked-up inglenook shelf with a wooden lintel (Plate 23). Along a central 'corridor' are remnants of late 20th century parallel brickwork, with 4 brick pillars; two on each side of the room, likely constructing a former pen. The slate tiled roof is still intact and supported by original roof beams, though are in a poor state of preservation. Painted white lime plastering is still intact on most of the walls, revealing an assortment of brick and rubble stone construction within the rooms partition.

4.2.2.3 Room 03 – Ground Floor

Dimensions: 3m long x 2.3m wide x 2.1m – 2.5m high

Archive: G2743_26 – G2743_29

Plates: 26 - 29

Description: Room 03 is accessible via central doorway at the northwest end, connecting to Room 02, measuring 1.5m high and 0.8m wide (door no longer intact). This Room was also accessible externally on the north-eastern side via a doorway measuring 1.7m high and 0.8m wide. This is the smallest room within the building, with original lime plaster facing intact brandishing traces of white paint. The slate tiled roofing has collapsed in this part of the building and was unable to identify the flooring, but it is likely to be a similar stone tiled floor as encountered in Room 01 and 02. At the south-eastern end of the room is a large voussoir red-brick inglenook fireplace, measuring 1.4m high, 1.3m wide with a depth of 0.76m. Given the fireplace dimensions, it's probable it would have had a range fitted. Located within the southwest end former fireplace is a slate shelved inglenook; measuring 0.85m high, 0.46m wide and 0.33m deep, which may have been a former log stall (Plate 29). This room may have been some form of accommodation for the pheasantry.

5 CONCLUSIONS

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by Grŵp Llandrillo Menai to undertake Level 2/3 building recording for a structure known as the Pheasantry (PRN 100,401) in advance of demolition works for a proposed Sheep Farm and Centre at Glynllifon College Farm, Llandwrog. Available cartographic evidence, alongside observations made during the building record shows that the original building dates from the latter half of the 19th century, with aerial photographs showing amendments to the building took place from the mid-20th century.

The first appearance of the building is visible in 1st edition Caernarvonshire OS Map, dated from 1889 (Figure 03). However, it isn't until the publication of the 2nd edition Caernarvonshire OS Map of 1900 do we see a square enclosure just to the east with the noted annotation '*Pheasantry*' and attached to the west and south of the building is the first appearance of a rectangular sub-divided pen (Figure 04 and 05). It is likely that the recorded building formed the hatchery, where a range of birds might have been used to sit on the eggs, and the sub-divided enclosure being for the rearing of hatched chicks, perhaps at two different stages of their development. The building annotated on these maps is highly likely to belong to Rooms 02 and 03, with Room 01 later adapted from the rectangular pen attached to the west (Figure 06).

From observations made during the building recording, it was evident that the original 19th stone century construction was intact along the north eastern elevation, with mid-20th century brick-built amendments along the southwest and northwest elevations (Figure 02). When looking at the cartographic evidence, the aerial photographs (Figure 06), it is highly probable that Room 01 construction is an amalgamation of the former pen's walls and the re-use of its stonework for the room's foundations.

Due to deterioration, and later use of room's 02 and 03 into farm buildings, it was difficult to identify any motifs that would indicate the buildings use as part of the pheasantry. Given the height and size of the wooden slatted windows, it is possible that Room 02 may have been used to house and breed pheasant chicks. This would explain the connecting doorway with Room 01, offering an exit for the birds to the Room 01's former use as outdoor run/pen. It also clarifies the uncharacteristically tall north-eastern stone wall and the outdoor pen/run having high elevations to deter predators and preventing the birds from taking flight. Given the fire inglenook in Room 03, it is quite probable that this area would have been used by the game keepers as a small retiring room of sorts.

An interesting feature of note was the 19th century reinforced door decorated with riveted bolts, it's very much in keeping with Fort Williamsburg design therefore suggesting the pheasantry was a later addition to this part of Glynllifon estate.

6 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 Guide 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 2.
8. Jones, B., Evans, R., Roberts, J., McGuinness, N., 2022, *Fferm Coleg Glynllifon/Glynllifon College Farm: Asesiad Archaeolegol/Archaeological Assessment*. GAT Report 1656

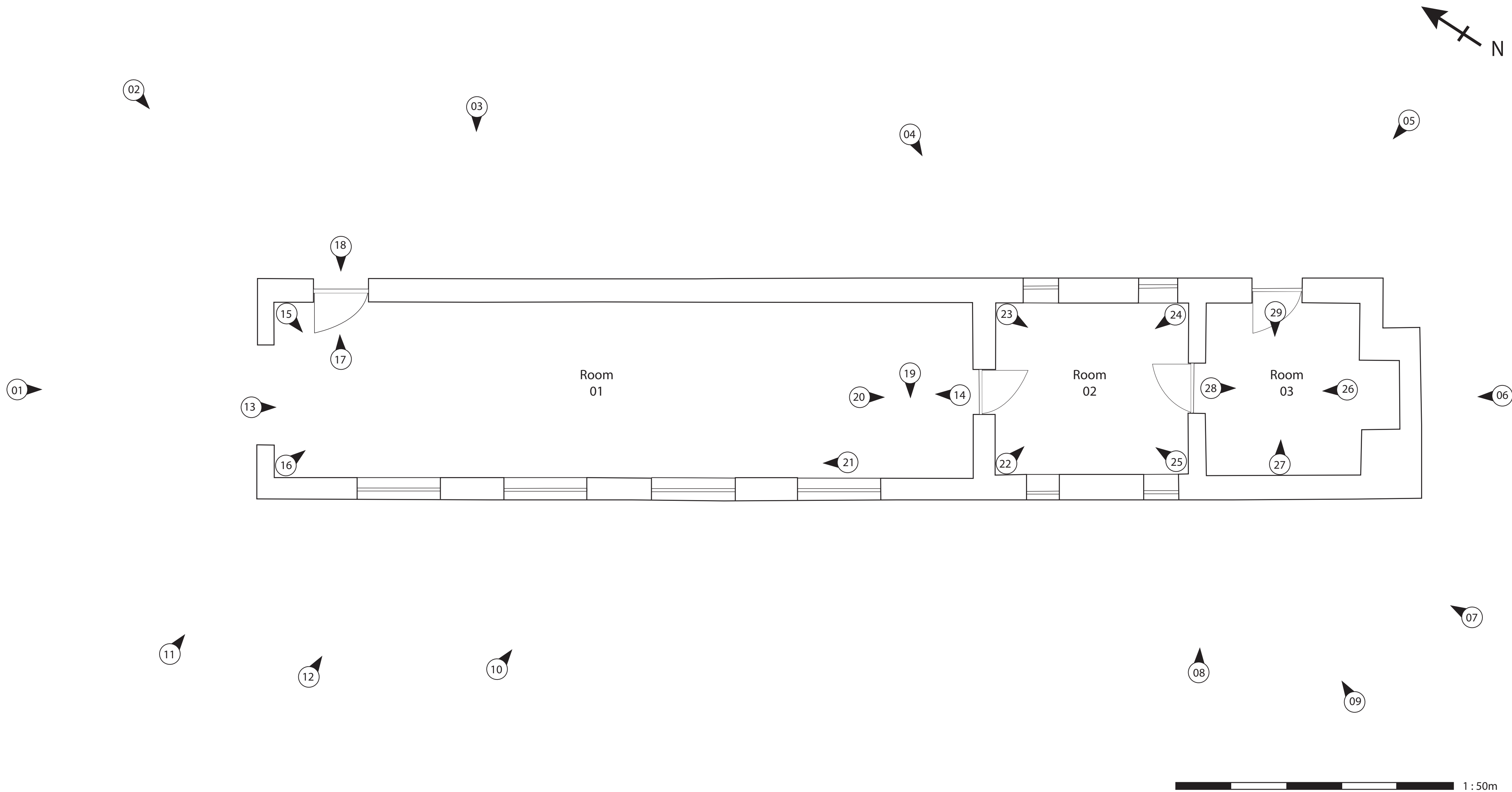


Figure 01:

Plan of photographic locations of Pheantry building (PRN 100,401)



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Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

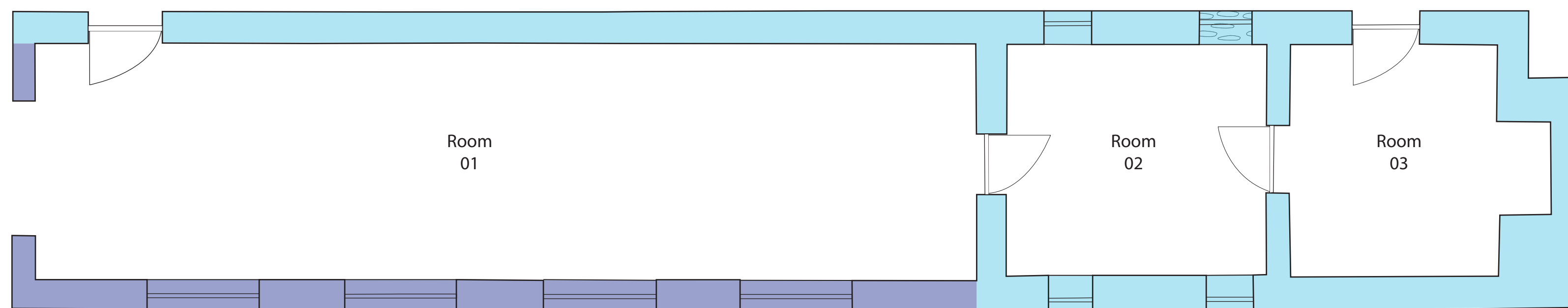
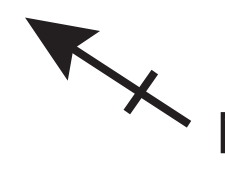




Figure 02:

Plan of building phases of the Pheantry (PRN 100,401)

KEY

-  19th Century
-  20th Century



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Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

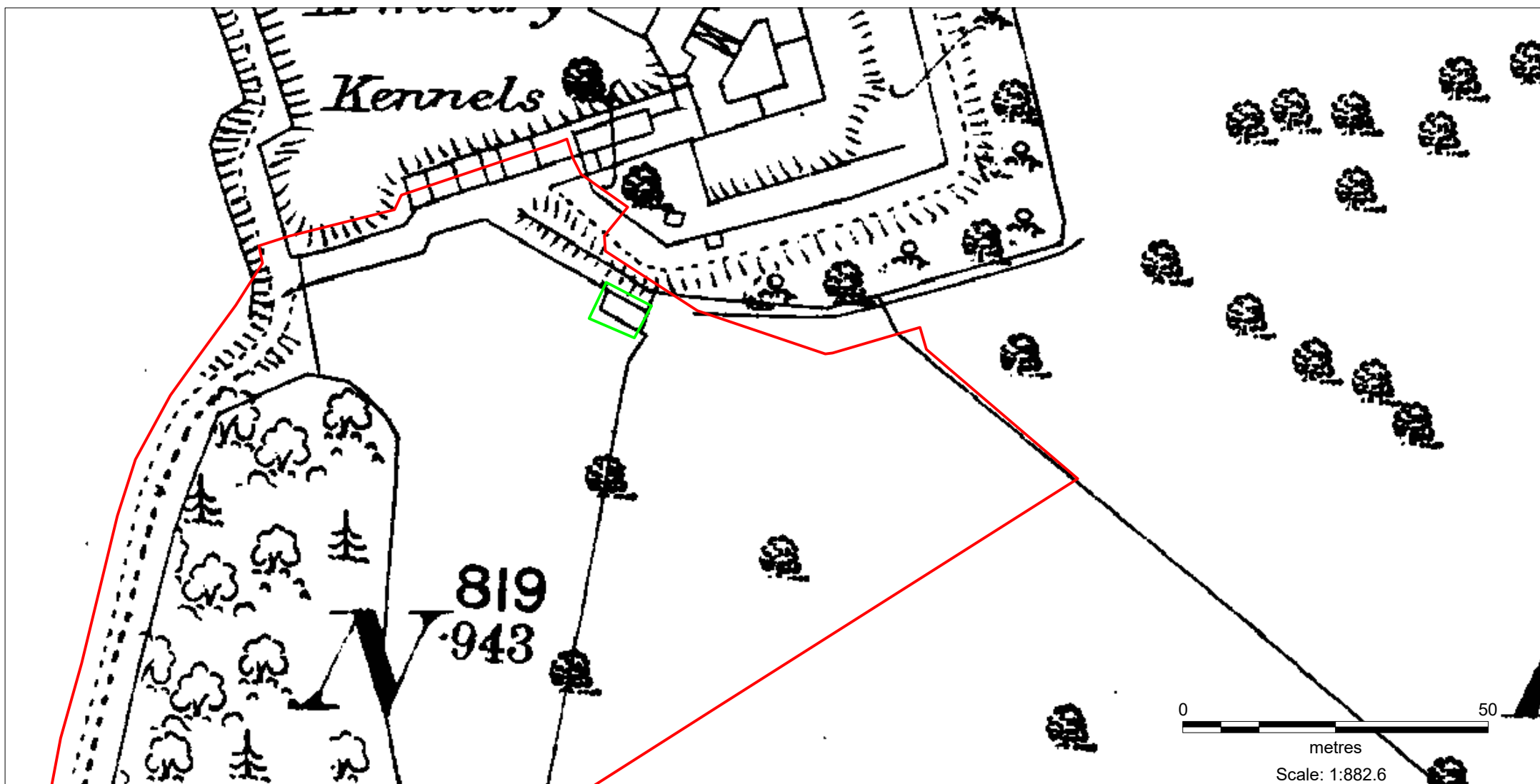


Figure 03:

1st edition Caernarvonshire Country Series Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, sheet XX.07 showing Pheasantry building outlined in green, with the Sheep Centre development outlined area in red.



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Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

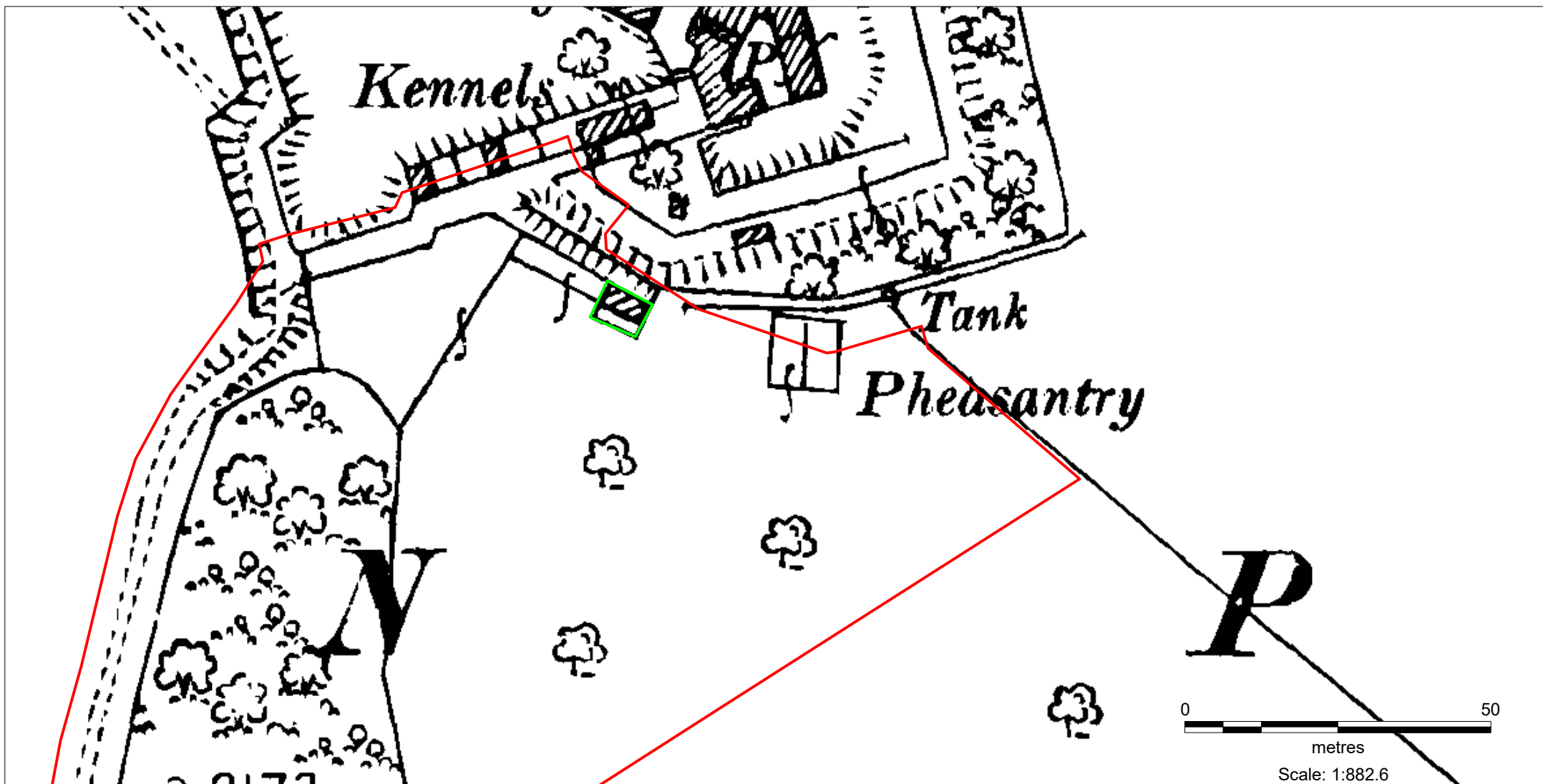


Figure 04:
2nd edition Caernarvonshire Country Series Ordnance Survey Map of 1990, sheet XX.07 showing Pheasantry building outlined in green, with the Sheep Centre development outlined area in red.



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Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

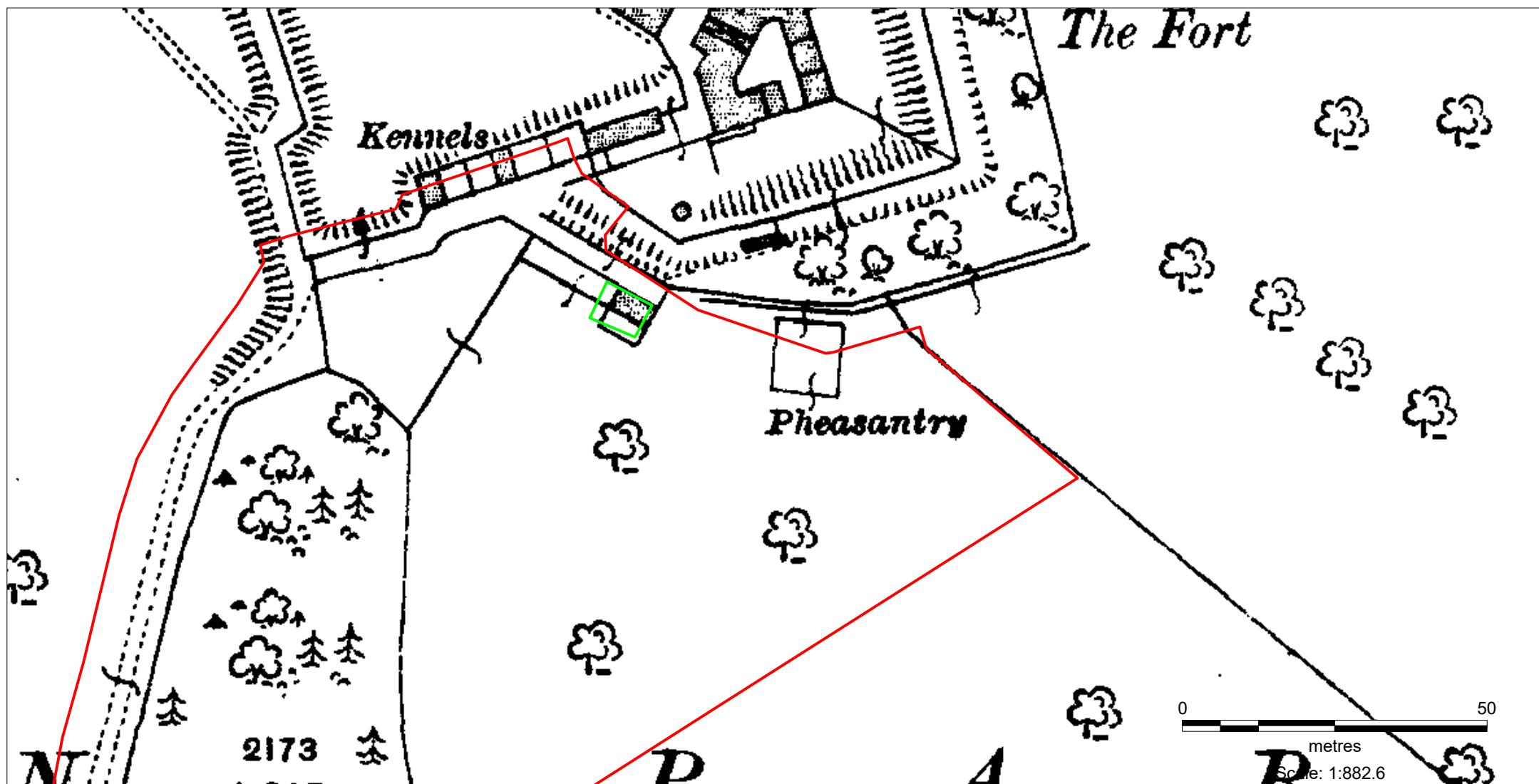


Figure 05:
3rd edition Caernarvonshire Country Series Ordnance Survey Map of 1918, sheet XX.07 showing Pheasantry building outlined in green, with the Sheep Centre development outlined area in red.



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust



Figure 06:
Recent aerial photograph of the current Pheasantry building with original 19th century construction (Rooms 02 and 03) outlined in green, present day building outlined in pink, with the Sheep Centre development outlined area in red.



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Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

PLATES



Plate 1: Exterior - View of NW gable and access into pheasant shed; scale 1m; view from NW (archive reference: G2743_01).



Plate 2: Exterior - Oblique view of NE elevation; scale 1m; view from N (archive reference: G2743_02).



Plate 5: Exterior - View of room 2 & 3 at SE end of pheasantry in NE elevation; scale 1m; view from E (archive reference: G2743_05).



Plate 6: Exterior - SE gable end of pheasantry showing brick chimney; scale 1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2743_06)..



Plate 3: Exterior - 19th century reinforced door at northern quadrant of pheasantry; scale 1m; view from NE (archive reference: G2743_03).



Plate 4: Exterior - View of room 2 & 3 at SE end of pheasantry in NE elevation; scale 1m; view from N (archive reference: G2743_04).



Plate 9: Exterior - Oblique view of SW elevation; scale 1 m; view from SW (archive reference: G2743_09).



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Plate 19: Room 1 - View of former brickwork farm basin; scale 1m; view from NE (archive reference: G2743_19).



Plate 20: Room 1 - View of entrance into Room 2; scale 1m; view from NW (archive reference: G2743_20).



Plate 21: Room 1 - View of drainage bricks along SW edge of Room 1; scale 1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2743_21).



Plate 22: Room 2 - View of SE end of Room 2 showing windows and access into Room 3; scale 1m; view from W (archive reference: G2743_22).



Plate 23: Room 2 - View of SE end of Room 2 showing windows and access into Room 3; scale 1m; view from N (archive reference: G2743_23).



Plate 24: Room 2 - View of NW end of Room 2 with brick dividers and stone tiled floor; scale 1m; view from E (archive reference: G2743_24).



Plate 25: Room 2 - View of NW end of Room 2 with brick dividers and stone tiled floor; scale 1m; view from S (archive reference: G2743_25).



Plate 26: Room 3 - Entrance into Room 3 from Room 2 with lime plaster facing; scale 1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2743_26).



Plate 27: Room 3 - View of external entrance into Room 3 with collapsed slate roof tiles; scale 1m; view from SW (archive reference: G2743_27).



Plate 28: Room 3 - View of voussoir brick inglenook fireplace SE end of Room 3; scale 1m; view from NW (archive reference: G2743_28).



Plate 29: Room 3 - View of Room 3 showing collapsed slate tile roof and slate shelf within inglenook fireplace; scale 1m; view from NE (archive reference: G2743_29).

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Written Scheme of Investigation

GLYNLLIFON COLLEGE FARM –
SHEEP FARM AND CENTRE (G2743)
PLANNING APPLICATION C22/0952/17/LL

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A
LEVEL 2/3 BUILDING RECORD
(ASSET 239 – PHEASANTRY)

Prepared for

GRŴP LLANDRILLO MENAI

December 2022



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

| Approvals Table | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| | Role | Printed Name | Signature | Date |
| Originated by | Document Author | Bethan Jones | | 22/12/2022 |
| Reviewed by | Document Reviewer | John Roberts | | 17/01/2023 |
| Approved by | Principal Archaeologist | John Roberts | | 17/01/2023 |

| Revision History | | | |
|------------------|--|-------------|------------------|
| Rev No. | Summary of Changes | Ref Section | Purpose of Issue |
| 1 | Inclusion of planning reference and start date | 1 | GAPS Approval |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

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

GLYNLLIFON COLLEGE FARM – SHEEP FARM AND CENTRE (G2743)

PLANNING APPLICATION C22/0952/17/LL

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A LEVEL 2/3 BUILDING RECORD

(ASSET 239 – PHEASANTRY)

Prepared for *Grŵp Llandrillo Menai*, December 2022

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1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by Grŵp Llandrillo Menai to undertake Level 2/3 building recording for a structure known as the Pheasantry (PRN 100,401) at Glynllifon College Farm, Ffordd Clynnog, Llandwrog, Gwynedd (SH46055501; post code LL54 5DU) in advanced of a proposed development of a Sheep Farm and Centre. The proposed development includes the demolition of existing lambing and sheep sheds, and erection of two livestock sheds together with associated facilities and milking parlour, creation of landscaping bund, together with associated works (Figure 01). During a walkover survey completed as part of an archaeological assessment of the proposals (report GAT_1656), one of the existing sheds was identified as a former pheasantry (GAT_1656: Asset 239), visible on nineteenth century historic mapping. The report recommended a suitable record was made of the pheasantry prior to demolition works.

The building record will be undertaken in January 2023 in support of planning application C22/0952/17/LL and in accordance with the following standards and guidance:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2020);
- 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, 2020);
- Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Standard and guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020); and
- Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England, 2016).

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

1.1 Monitoring Arrangements

The building record will be monitored by the Gwynedd archaeological Planning Service (GAPS). GAPS have requested that the building record is undertaken in accordance with Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England, 2016) Levels 2/3.

The content of this WSI and all subsequent reporting by GAT must be approved by GAPS prior to final issue. GAPS contact details for this project are:

- Tom Fildes | tom.fildes@heneb.co.uk | 07920264232.

1.2 Historic Environment Record

In line with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER will be contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2020). The HER will be informed of the project start date, location including grid reference, estimated timescale for the work, and further relevant information associated with the project.

The GAT HER Enquiry Number for this project is **GATHER1708** and the Event PRN is **46524**.

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 2).

2 METHOD STATEMENT

2.1 Introduction

A Level 2/3 Record, as defined by *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*, is required for the Pheasantry as detailed in *Capita Architecture Drawing No. WSC-CAP-00_ZZ-DR-A-050002_rev P02* (Figure 02) prior to proposed development works. A Level 3 record is characterised in *Understanding Historic Buildings* (Historic England, 2016) as an analytical record and comprises an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the designated structures' origins, development, and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the structures' appearance and to support an historical analysis. (Historic England, 2016: 26); information from report GAT_1656 will be used to support this.

The Level 2/3 Record will be completed during January 2023.

NB. The Level 2/3 record will be limited to accessible areas and in accordance with a suitable risk assessment and health & safety parameters. The client will be responsible for access arrangements.

2.2 Photographic Record

The photographic record will include *Understanding Historic Buildings* photographic elements 1 to 9 (Historic England, 2016: 26) and include:

- a general view or views of the Pheasantry in it's wider setting or landscape;
- their external appearance; typically a series of oblique views that show all external elevations, and give an overall impression of their size and shape. If relevant during recording, where individual elevations include complex historical information it may also be appropriate to take views at right-angles to the plane of the elevation;
- further views (if relevant during the recording visit) to reflect the original design intentions, where these are known from documentary sources or can be inferred from the building or its setting;
- the overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas;
- any external or internal detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the structures' design, development and use, with scale where appropriate;
- any machinery or other plant, or evidence for its former existence;
- any dates or other inscriptions; any signage, makers' plates or graffiti which contribute to an understanding of the structures. A transcription should be made wherever characters are difficult to interpret; and
- any building contents which have a significant bearing on the structures' history.
- Copies of maps, drawings, views and photographs, present in the buildings and illustrating development or that of its site.
- The use of suitable scales along with artificial lighting where necessary.

2.3 Written Record

The written record will include *Understanding Historic Buildings* report elements 1-3, 6-9, 11-13, 23 (Historic England, 2016: 26). This will include:

- The precise location of the structures (NGR format) and an address;
- A note of any statutory or non-statutory designations (in this instance, Primary Reference Numbers);
- The date of when the record was made as well as the name of the recorder and location of the project archive;
- A description of the structures' form, function, date and sequence of development. The names of architects, builder, patrons and owners should be included if known;
- An introduction briefly setting out the circumstances in which the record was made, its objectives, methods, scope and limitations, and any constraints. Where appropriate the brief for the work or the project design should be stated or appended;
- Acknowledgements to all those who have made a significant contribution to the making of the record, or who have given permission for copyright items to be reproduced;
- A discussion of the published sources relating to the structures' location and setting, an account of their history as given in published sources, an analysis of historic map evidence (map regression) and a critical evaluation of previous records of the structures.;
- An account of the structures' overall form (structure, materials, layout) and of successive phases of development, together with the evidence supporting this analysis (if applicable);
- An account of the structures' past and present use. An account of any fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery present, and their purpose; and
- Full bibliographic and other references, or a list of the sources consulted.

2.4 Drawn Record

Measured drawings will be prepared in accordance with *Understanding Historic Buildings* drawing elements 2 and sometimes one or more of items 3 to 12 (Historic England, 2016: 26).

This will include:

- Measured plans (to scale or fully dimensioned) as existing.
- Measured drawings recording the form or location of other significant structural detail.
- Measured cross-sections or long-sections to illustrate the vertical relationships.
- Measured drawings to show the form of any architectural decoration (for example the moulding profiles of door surrounds, beams, mullions and cornices) or small-scale functional detail not easily captured by photography. A measured detail drawing is particularly valuable when the feature in question is an aid to dating.
- Measured elevations, where these are necessary to an understanding of the structures' design, development or function.
- A site plan relating the structures and to any related topographical and landscape features.
- A plan or plans identifying the location and direction of accompanying photographs.
- Copies of earlier drawings (if applicable) throwing light on the structures' history.

2.5 Fieldwork Methodology

The Level 3 written record will be completed using a building record pro-forma ([Appendix I](#)) and room record pro-forma ([Appendix II](#)), which will be used to record key structural details and phasing. Key dimensions and detailed measurements will be completed using hand tapes. Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D3100) camera set to maximum resolution (4,608 × 3,072; 14.2 effective megapixels) in RAW 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 III](#)) and digitised in Microsoft Excel and Access as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process; archive numbering will start from G2743_55. The location and orientation of photographs taken will be recorded on scaled plans for final reporting. The photographic images will then be converted to TIFF for final archiving using Adobe Photoshop.

2.6 Working Project Archive & Data Management Plan

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 Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;

This data will then be used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives. Information from these will be used to compile the project report. The physical archive will be stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset will be stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific hyperlink. External datasets for the HER and RCAHMW are as defined in the dissemination strategy below. De-selected digital data will be confirmed in an updated digital management plan appended to the final report.

A draft report will be submitted within one month of fieldwork completion and a final report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record within six months of project completion. The report will include 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 – GAT photographic metadata
10. Appendix III – GAT selection strategy

On final approval, the following dissemination and archiving of the report and digital dataset will apply:

- A digital report(s) will be provided to the client and GAPS (draft report then final report);

- A digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record using the Historic Environment Record Data Deposit Online System (<https://GAT.org.uk/heddos.html>); this will be submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset will be submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 2); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset 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*. The dataset will be prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and will include:
 - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
 - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
 - Project Information form (Excel);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
 - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
 - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

2.7 Selection Strategy

As defined in *Standard and Guidance for The Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020) section 3.3.1, a project specific selection strategy and data management plan should be prepared. In support of this, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA), have stated that it is “widely accepted that not all the records and materials collected or created during the course of an Archaeological Project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials constitute the Working Project Archive which will be subject to Selection, in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation”. The aim of selection is to ensure that all the elements retained from the Working Project Archive for inclusion in the Archaeological Archive are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support “future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities”. Selection should be “focused on selecting what is to be retained to support these future needs, rather than deciding what can be dispersed” and can be qualified by a selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, agreed by all parties (including GAT, client and/or landowner), which will be applied to a Working Project Archive prior to its transfer into curatorial care as the Archaeological Archive.

The selection strategy is summarised in [Appendix IV](#) will be confirmed in the mitigation report and will take into account:

- The aims and objectives of the project.
- The brief and/or Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)).
- The Collecting Institution’s collection policy and/or deposition guidelines.
- Local and regional research frameworks.
- Relevant thematic or period specific research frameworks.
- The project’s Data Management Plan (DMP).
- Internal recording and reporting policies.
- Material-specific guidance documents.

3 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section and undertaken by a Project Archaeologist. The Project Archaeologist will be responsible for all field management duties, including GAT liaison, client liaison, coordination and delegation of tasks. The Project Archaeologist will also be responsible for the completion of all on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive 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 above.

4 HEALTH AND SAFETY

A site specific risk assessment will be prepared by the GAT Project Archaeologist in advance of works, with any additional risks identified on site highlighted in the dynamic risks section and appropriate mitigation undertaken. The GAT Project Archaeologist 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 and Covid-19 guidelines.

5 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.

6 INSURANCE

6.1 Public/Products Liability

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

INSURER Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

POLICY TYPE Public Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2023

6.2 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 Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101 CHC / UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2023

6.3 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 PL-PSC10002389775/00

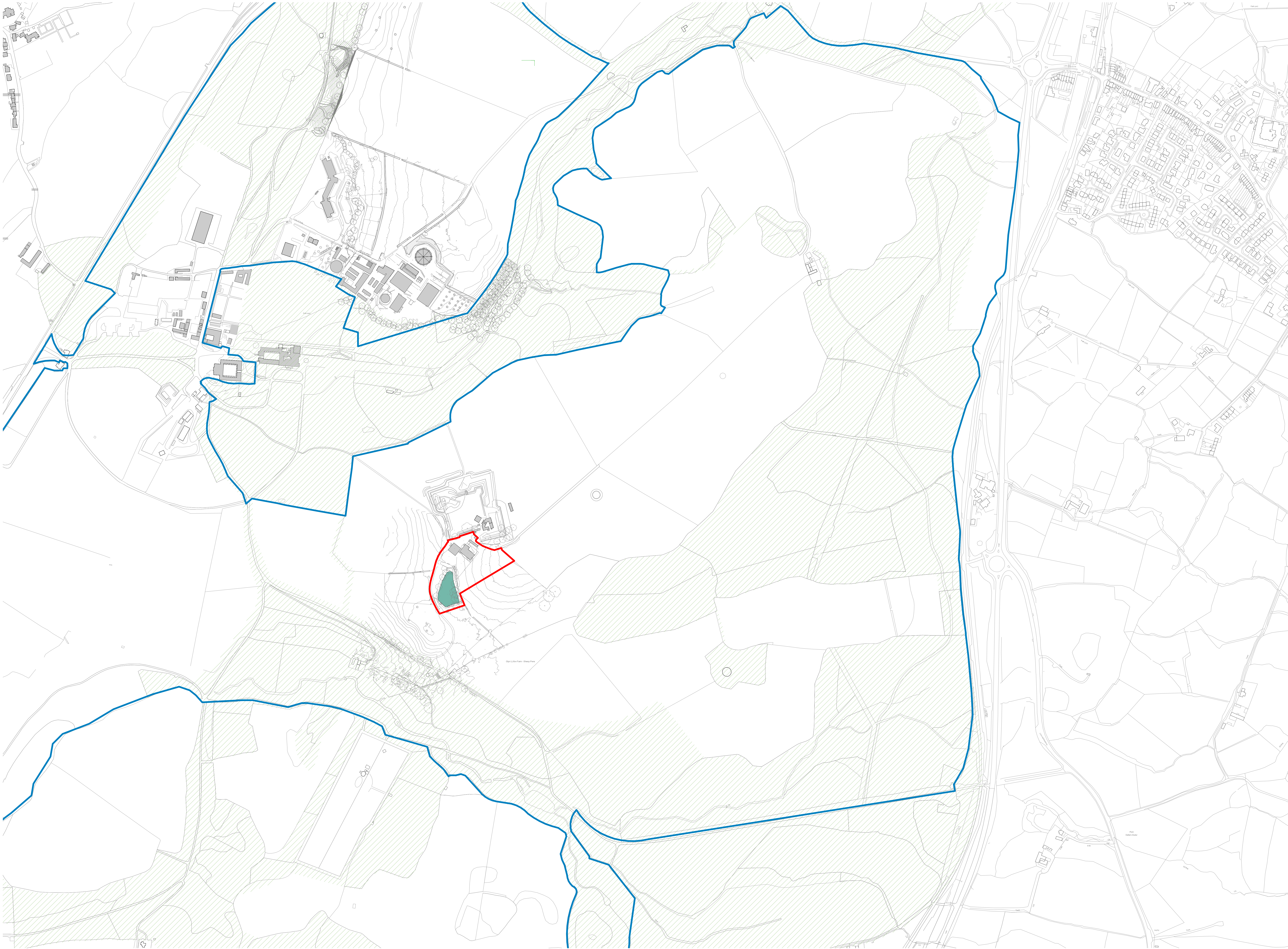
EXPIRY DATE 22/07/2023

7 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief
5. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)
6. Historic England, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
7. Historic England, 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*
8. Jones, Bethan, 2022. Fferm Coleg Glynllifon/Glynllifon College Farm: Asesiad Archeolegol/Archaeological Assessment (GAT report GAT_1656)
9. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives
10. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2020. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2.*

FIGURE 01

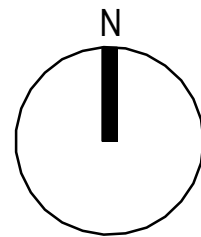
Reproduction of Capita Architecture Drawing No. WSC-CAP-00_ZZ-DR-A-050002_rev P02 with location of proposed Sheep Farm development area highlighted in red.



1 Site Location Plan
1 : 2500

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DO NOT SCALE the drawing (printed or electronic version). Contractors must check all dimensions from site. This drawing has been printed to the correct scale if the following accounts with real measurements:
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1:2500
1:2500
All other design team elements, where indicated, have been reported from the consultant's drawings and reference should be made to the individual consultant's drawings for exact settings out, size and type of component.
Information and/or analysis within this drawing, between each information given elsewhere, must be approved immediately to the architect for publication before proceeding.
All works shall be carried out in accordance with the latest British Standards and Codes of Practice unless specifically directed otherwise in the specification.
Responsibility for the representation of this drawing in paper form, or if issued in electronic format, lies with the recipient to check that all information has been replicated in full and is correct when compared to the original paper or electronic image. Careful consideration of equipment used in this drawing has been considered, but are approximations only. Please refer to the Specifications and/or Details for actual sizes and/or specific construction considerations.
This drawing document is issued for the purpose of illustration and contains information of confidential nature. Further copies and circulation will be strictly in accordance with the confidentiality agreement under the contract. This original must be destroyed or returned to the contractor.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION
Refer to the relevant Construction (Design and Management) documentation where applicable.
It is assumed that all works on this drawing will be carried out by a competent contractor, working where appropriate to an approved method statement.



- Key**
- Ownership Boundary
 - Application Boundary
 - Special Area of Conservation & SSSI

| | | |
|-----|---|---------------------------|
| P02 | Planning PreApplication Issue | 04.07.2022 |
| P01 | Draft issue for pre planning consultation | 27.05.22 |
| Rev | Description | (Checked / Approved) Date |

Status
D5 - Planning Approval
Classification
Confidential
Client
Grwp Llandrillo-Menai

Project
Welsh Sheep Centre - Campws Glynllifon

Drawing
Site Location Plan

| | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|---------|----------|
| Scale @ A0 | Drawn | Checked | Approved |
| As indicated | EC | MB | EC |
| Project No | Date | | |
| CS/098555-39 | 23.03.2022 | | |
| Drawing Identifier | Issue | Rev | Date |
| WSC-CAP-00-ZZ-DR-A-050002 | _rev | P02 | |

CAPITA
Architecture
www.capitaproperty.co.uk
Capita Property and Infrastructure Ltd.



FIGURE 02

Dairy Farm and Shed: Existing and proposed overall site plan (Source: Cadnant Planning Heritage Impact Assessment document 2019.076_05)

Existing



Proposed



FIGURE 03

2nd edition Caernarvonshire County Series Ordnance Survey Map of 1900, sheets XX.03 and 07, showing Parc Glynllifon. The pheasantry (Asset 239) is shown adjacent to Fort Williamsburg. Scale 1:7500@A4.



Figure XX: 2nd edition Caernarvonshire County Series Ordnance Survey Map of 1900, sheets XX.03 and 07, showing Parc Glynllifon. The pheasantry is shown adjacent to Fort Williamsburg. Scale 1:7500@A4. Approximate study areas shown in red.

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Building Record pro-forma

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

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust room recording pro-forma

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

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata pro-forma



Digital Photographic Record

Include main context numbers for each shot, drawing numbers for sections and any other relevant numbers for cross referencing.

Delete any unwanted photos **immediately** from the camera.

Regularly upload photographs to computer.

[illegible]

APPENDIX IV

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust selection strategy

G2743_Glynllifon

04/01/2023 v2.0

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Project Manager | John Roberts john.roberts @heneb.co.uk |
| Archaeological Archive Manager | John Roberts john.roberts @heneb.co.uk |
| Organisation | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust |

| Stakeholders | | Date Contacted |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Collecting Institution(s) | GAT Historic Environment Record | 22/12/2022 |
| | RCAHMW | On completion of Project Archive |
| Project Assurance | Tom Fildes, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service | n/a |
| Landowner / Developer | Glynllifon College Farm | n/a |

Resources

| | |
|--|--|
| Resources required Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required. | No unusual resources required outside of GAT normal operating equipment and personnel. |
|--|--|

Context

The full aims and objectives of this project are detailed in the project specific WSI.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by Grŵp Llandrillo Menai to undertake Level 2/3 building recording for a structure known as the Pheasentry (PRN 100,401) at Glynllifon College Farm, Ffordd Clynnog, Llandwrog, Gwynedd (SH46055501; post code LL54 5DU) in advanced of a proposed development of a Sheep Farm and Centre. The works to include: demolition of existing lambing and sheep sheds and erection of two livestock sheds together with associated facilities and milking parlour, creation of landscaping bund, together with associated works. During a walk over assessment conducted by GAT in September 2022, a 19th century building identified as a Pheasentry (Asset 239),

visible on the Welsh Tithe Maps dated from 1832 and onwards was identified (GAT report GAT_1656). It is intended to be demolished for the development for the proposed Sheep Farm. Following the Archaeological Assessment report GAT_1656, it has been recommended the building known as the Pheasentry to have a building recording prior to demolition works.

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

John Roberts (GAT Principal Archaeologist)

Selection

All digital data has been collected, stored and selected in lines with the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) Data Management Plan located on GAT's servers (available on request).

Following the completion of the fieldwork, a working project archive has been created based on following task list;

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;
2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;

All relevant site archive data has been added to a digital project register specific to this project, which has been prepared in *Microsoft Excel*.

This data has been used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives. Information from these has been used to compile the project report. The physical archive has been stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset has been stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific hyperlink. External datasets for the HER and RCAHMW are as defined in the dissemination strategy below. De-selected digital data has been confirmed in an updated digital management plan appended to the final report

De-Selected Digital Data

It is envisaged that the de-selected material will be retained on the GAT servers for 2 years following the completion of the project at which point they has been reviewed and deleted as necessary in line with the GAT DMP.

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Sean Derby – Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Gareth Edwards, *Head of Knowledge and Understanding, RCAHMW*

Selection

- A digital report has been provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this has been submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset has been submitted in accordance with 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 digital archive dataset has been provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset has been prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and will include:
 - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
 - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
 - Project Information form (Excel);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
 - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
 - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

De-Selected Documents

It is envisaged that the material de-selected from inclusion in the preserved archive has been duplicates or reproductions created during the analysis phase of the project. De-selected material will therefore either be retained to supplement GAT's research files or recycled.

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata

| PHOTO RECORD NUMBER | PROJECT PHASE | SITE NAME | SITE SUB- DIVISION | DESCRIPTION | VIEW FROM | SCALE | CREATOR | DATE | ORIGINATING ORGANISATION | PLATE |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------|-------|-----------------|----------|------------------------------------|-------|
| G2743_01 | Building Record | Glynllifon College Farm | Exterior | View of NW gable and access into pheasantry shed | NW | 1m | Bethan Jones | 23/01/23 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | 1 |
| G2743_02 | Building Record | Glynllifon College Farm | Exterior | Oblique view of NE elevation | N | 1m | Bethan Jones | 23/01/23 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | 2 |
| G2743_03 | Building Record | Glynllifon College Farm | Exterior | 19th century reinforced door at northern quadrant of pheasantry | NE | 1m | Bethan Jones | 23/01/23 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | 3 |
| G2743_04 | Building Record | Glynllifon College Farm | Exterior | View of room 2 & 3 at SE end of pheasantry in NE elevation | N | 1m | Bethan Jones | 23/01/23 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | 4 |
| G2743_05 | Building Record | Glynllifon College Farm | Exterior | View of room 2 & 3 at SE end of pheasantry in NE elevation | E | 1m | Bethan Jones | 23/01/23 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | 5 |
| G2743_06 | Building Record | Glynllifon College Farm | Exterior | SE gable end of pheasantry showing brick chimney | SE | 1m | Bethan Jones | 23/01/23 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | 6 |
| G2743_07 | Building Record | Glynllifon College Farm | Exterior | Oblique view showing SW elevation | S | 1m | Bethan Jones | 23/01/23 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | 7 |
| G2743_08 | Building Record | Glynllifon College Farm | Exterior | SW elevation showing distinct phasing between 19th & 20th century brickwork | SW | 1m | Bethan Jones | 23/01/23 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | 8 |
| G2743_09 | Building Record | Glynllifon College Farm | Exterior | Oblique view of SW elevation | SW | 1m | Bethan Jones | 23/01/23 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | 9 |

| PHOTO RECORD NUMBER | PROJECT PHASE | SITE NAME | SITE SUB- DIVISION | DESCRIPTION | VIEW FROM | SCALE | CREATOR | DATE | ORIGINATING ORGANISATION | PLATE |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------|-------|-----------------|----------|------------------------------------|-------|
| G2743_10 | Building Record | Glynllifon College Farm | Exterior | View of mid 20th century brickwork and steel casement windows | W | 1m | Bethan Jones | 23/01/23 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | 10 |
| G2743_11 | Building Record | Glynllifon College Farm | Exterior | View of western quadrant of pheasantry, with pen. | W | 1m | Bethan Jones | 23/01/23 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | 11 |
| G2743_12 | Building Record | Glynllifon College Farm | Exterior | View of western quadrant of pheasantry, with pen. | SW | 1m | Bethan Jones | 23/01/23 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | 12 |
| G2743_13 | Building Record | Glynllifon College Farm | Room 1 | Longitudinal view of Room 1 | NW | 1m | Bethan Jones | 23/01/23 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | 13 |
| G2743_14 | Building Record | Glynllifon College Farm | Room 1 | Longitudinal view of Room 1 | SE | 1m | Bethan Jones | 23/01/23 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | 14 |
| G2743_15 | Building Record | Glynllifon College Farm | Room 1 | View of steel casement windows within brickwork at SW edge of Room 1 | N | 1m | Bethan Jones | 23/01/23 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | 15 |
| G2743_16 | Building Record | Glynllifon College Farm | Room 1 | View of reinforced 19th century door and partial stone tile floor | W | 1m | Bethan Jones | 23/01/23 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | 16 |
| G2743_17 | Building Record | Glynllifon College Farm | Room 1 | View of reinforced 19th century door - Interior | SW | 1m | Bethan Jones | 23/01/23 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | 17 |
| G2743_18 | Building Record | Glynllifon College Farm | Room 1 | View of reinforced 19th century door - Exterior | NE | 1m | Bethan Jones | 23/01/23 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | 18 |
| G2743_19 | Building Record | Glynllifon College Farm | Room 1 | View of former brickwork farm basin | NE | 1m | Bethan Jones | 23/01/23 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | 19 |

| PHOTO RECORD NUMBER | PROJECT PHASE | SITE NAME | SITE SUB- DIVISION | DESCRIPTION | VIEW FROM | SCALE | CREATOR | DATE | ORIGINATING ORGANISATION | PLATE |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------|-------|-----------------|----------|------------------------------------|-------|
| G2743_20 | Building Record | Glynllifon College Farm | Room 1 | View of entrance into Room 2 | NW | 1m | Bethan Jones | 23/01/23 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | 20 |
| G2743_21 | Building Record | Glynllifon College Farm | Room 1 | View of drainage bricks along SW edge of Room 1 | SE | 1m | Bethan Jones | 23/01/23 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | 21 |
| G2743_22 | Building Record | Glynllifon College Farm | Room 2 | View of SE end of Room 2 showing windows and access into Room 3 | W | 1m | Bethan Jones | 23/01/23 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | 22 |
| G2743_23 | Building Record | Glynllifon College Farm | Room 2 | View of SE end of Room 2 showing windows and access into Room 3 | N | 1m | Bethan Jones | 23/01/23 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | 23 |
| G2743_24 | Building Record | Glynllifon College Farm | Room 2 | View of NW end of Room 2 with brick dividers and stone tiled floor | E | 1m | Bethan Jones | 23/01/23 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | 24 |
| G2743_25 | Building Record | Glynllifon College Farm | Room 2 | View of NW end of Room 2 with brick dividers and stone tiled floor | S | 1m | Bethan Jones | 23/01/23 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | 25 |
| G2743_26 | Building Record | Glynllifon College Farm | Room 3 | Entrance into Room 3 from Room 2 with lime plaster facing | SE | 1m | Bethan Jones | 23/01/23 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | 26 |
| G2743_27 | Building Record | Glynllifon College Farm | Room 3 | View of external entrance into Room 3 with collapsed slate roof tiles | SW | 1m | Bethan Jones | 23/01/23 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | 27 |
| G2743_28 | Building Record | Glynllifon College Farm | Room 3 | View of voussoir brick inglenook fireplace SE end of Room 3 | NW | 1m | Bethan Jones | 23/01/23 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | 28 |

| PHOTO RECORD NUMBER | PROJECT PHASE | SITE NAME | SITE SUB- DIVISION | DESCRIPTION | VIEW FROM | SCALE | CREATOR | DATE | ORIGINATING ORGANISATION | PLATE |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------|-------|-----------------|----------|------------------------------------|-------|
| G2743_29 | Building Record | Glynllifon College Farm | Room 3 | View of Room 3 showing collapsed slate tile roof and slate shelf within inglenook fireplace | NE | 1m | Bethan Jones | 23/01/23 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | 29 |

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy Document

G2743_Glynllifon_BR

08/02/2023 v2.0

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Project Manager | John Roberts john.roberts@heneb.co.uk |
| Archaeological Archive Manager | John Roberts john.roberts@heneb.co.uk |
| Organisation | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust |

| Stakeholders | | Date Contacted |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Collecting Institution(s) | GAT Historic Environment Record | 22/12/2022 |
| | RCAHMW | On completion of Project Archive |
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Tithe Maps dated from 1832 and onwards was identified (GAT report GAT_1656). It is intended to be demolished for the development for the proposed Sheep Farm. Following the Archaeological Assessment report GAT_1656, it has been recommended the building known as the Pheasantry to have a building recording prior to demolition works. The Building Recording for the pheasantry was conducted on 23rd January 2023.

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

John Roberts (GAT Principal Archaeologist)

Selection

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Stakeholders

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Sean Derby – Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Gareth Edwards, *Head of Knowledge and Understanding, RCAHMW*

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 - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
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 - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
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Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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

