

Results of Archaeological Works at Bodfasarn (South-Western Wing), Clynnog Fawr

NGR SH 41431 49620



Report Number CR97-2016



C.R Archaeology

Compiled by Catherine Rees & Matthew Jones
on Behalf of Mr David Crombie

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**Results of Archaeological Works at
Bodfasarn (South-Western Wing), Clynnog Fawr**

Planning Application Number: C09D/007/34/CR
National Grid Reference: SH 41431 49620
Client: Mr David Crombie

Report Author: Catherine Rees & Matthew Jones
Report Number: CR97-2016
Date: 15/02/2016

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1.0 Introduction

C.R Archaeology have been instructed by Mr David Crombie to conduct archaeological works at Bodfasarn (south-western wing), Clynnog Fawr in compliance with conditions placed on his planning application (Planning Application C09D/0007/34/CR).

The site at Bodfasarn (figure 1) comprises two Grade II Listed Buildings – Bodfasarn (ref 3762) and the adjoining Former SW Wing of Bodfasarn (ref 3763). The site is located within the historic core at the southern end of the village of Clynnog Fawr, and is positioned directly adjacent to St Beuno's Church. It is situated within a number of designated areas of importance, namely the Clynnog Fawr Conservation Area, an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and also the Heritage Coastline.

Bodfasarn house is listed “*as a good example of a substantial C17th village house, in close proximity to, and of group value with, the church and other monuments near the village centre*” (Cadw Listed Building Description 3762). The building attached to the SW gable end of Bodfasarn is listed as part of Bodfasarn and the listing reason is given as “*included as part of Bodfasarn, of group value with this house and other structures in the centre of Clynnog village*” (Cadw Listed Building Description 3763). The programme of archaeological work focuses primarily the SW wing of the structure.

A specification was written with reference to a “*Design Brief for Archaeological Building Record*” set by Ashley Batten of GAPS (Ref D1330 dated January 22nd 2015) as a methodology for a programme of works. This document is included as Appendix A. Archaeological works were the creation of a Level 3 Building Record of Bodfasarn, with the photographic record focusing on the SW block which is to be impacted upon by the planned works and a watching brief to be conducted on works to the aforementioned SW building.

Planning permission has been granted for a change of use to convert the SW building from a store to a sitting room with bedroom above, and to construct a kitchen extension to the rear which will act as a link between the store and the main house of Bodfasarn (see Appendix B for architects drawings of the proposed alterations to the buildings). The development will impact directly upon the exterior of both buildings but will only impact on the interior of the small SW block. Alterations to the interior of this structure will include the removal of floors to create a mezzanine level. There will also be an impact on the doorway at the interface between the 17th century building and the later extension block.

2.0 Project Aims & Objectives

The aim of this programme of works was to create a Level 3 Building Record of the SW building at Bodfasarn, Clynnog Fawr.

The programme of works also aimed to further enhance this record through the recording of any additional features/phasing evidence revealed through the stripping of interior render, the removal of floors and timber panelling and works to the rear doorway. When interior elements were removed the exposed areas were photographed with scales.

The objectives of the archaeological programme were; to provide an archive record of the building, to increase understanding of the site's history, development and significance, to ensure the recording of the building and to interpret any information revealed during the course of the works.

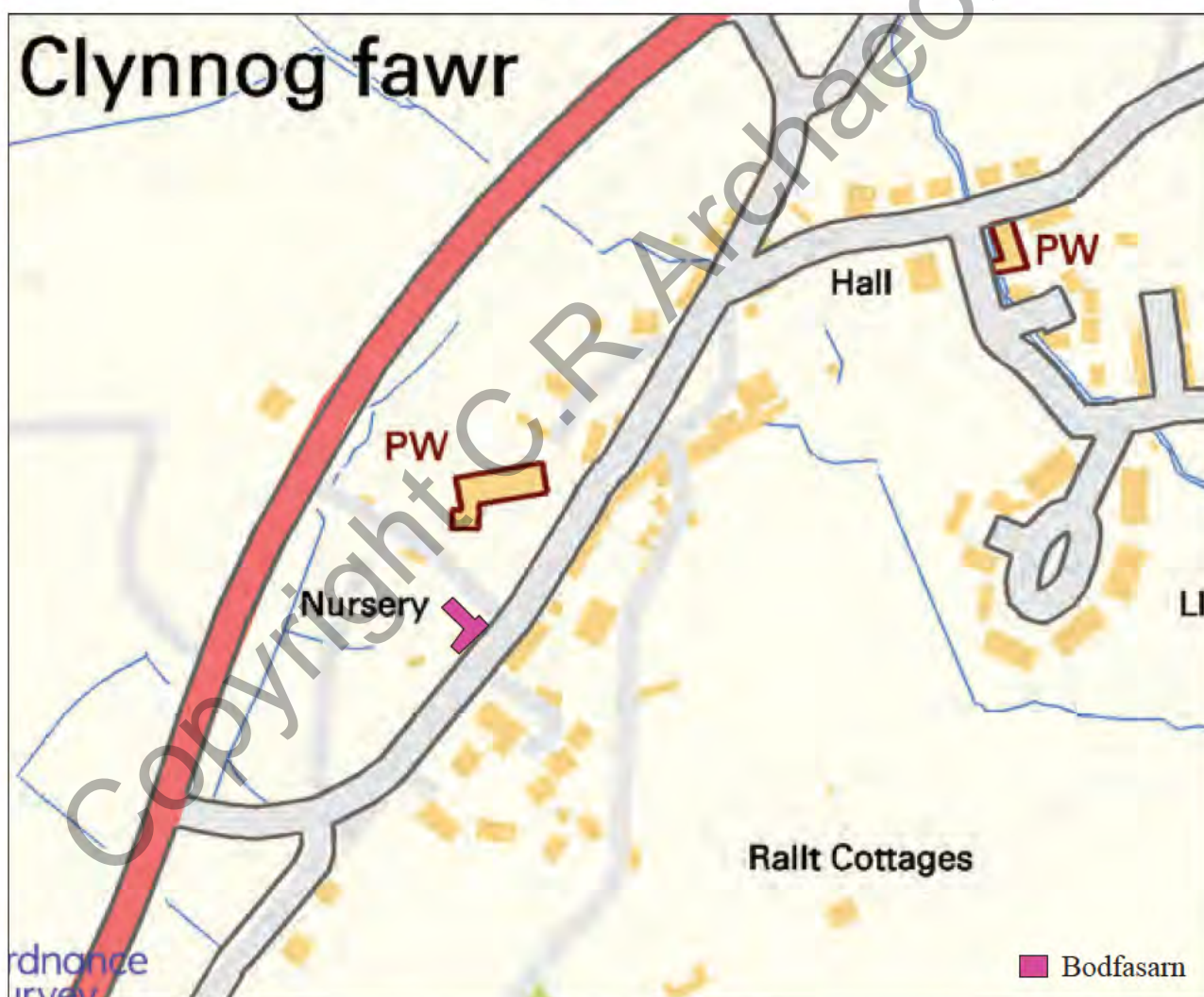
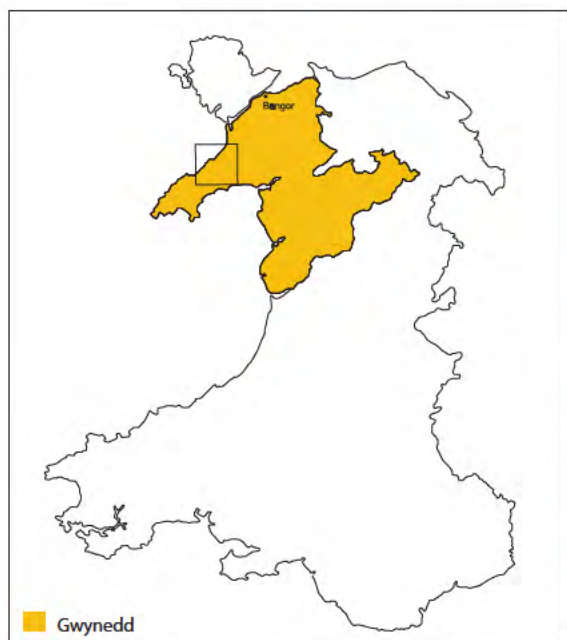


Figure 1. Bodfasarn Location Map
 (Source: OS Open Data Mapping Contains Ordnance Survey data
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3.0 Scheme of Works - Methodology

3.1 Scheme of Works – Methodology for Building Recording at Bodfasarn

The methodology employed conformed to the requirements of a Level 3 Building Record as specified in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage 2006) and The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (Revised 2014).

The following points are detailed in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage 2006).

The record created for the SW Wing of Bodfasarn consisted of:

Written Account	Points 1-3, 5-9, 11-12, 18 & 22
Drawings	Points 2, 5-9
Photography	Points 1-9

3.1.1 Desk Based Research

A complete and coherent history of the site was compiled utilising information sourced from Bangor University Archives, Gwynedd Archives and the RCAHMW. A full map progression was undertaken along with a search of estate records and general archival research. Web resources were also utilised.

These works were conducted in accordance with the CIfA Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA 2014) and include the information required to fulfil points 1-3, 5-9, 11-12, 18 & 22 as specified in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage 2006).

This material forms the historical background for the archaeological report. The report also includes the results of the photographic survey and an additional compact disc containing all site images in Tiff format.

3.1.2 Drawn Survey

Architects drawings of the elevations and plans have been produced for the property and it was not therefore felt necessary to replicate these existing works. Copies of these documents have been incorporated into the report.

These drawings fulfil point 2 as specified in “*Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*” (English Heritage 2006). Location plans and historical material have been produced/sourced by C.R Archaeology to fulfil criteria 5-9 in the aforementioned document.

3.1.3 Photographic Survey

A photographic survey of Bodfasarn was undertaken. This includes:

- 1) A detailed photographic survey of the exterior of the SW building at Bodfasarn
- 2) A general exterior survey showing the neighbouring buildings to provide context
- 3) A detailed photographic survey of the interior of the SW building at Bodfasarn
- 4) A return visit to photograph the building following the stripping out of the interior

The methodology employed conformed to the requirements of photographic recording to the equivalent of a Level 3 Survey, as specified in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage 2006) and will include works specified in points 1-9.

3.1.3.1 Equipment

A photographic survey of Bodfasarn was undertaken using a 14.2 mega-pixel Sony Alpha-350 digital camera with a variety of standard and other lenses using a tripod where necessary. Images were captured in RAW format for later processing into high resolution JPG and TIFF files.

Where possible all exterior and interior elevations of the building were photographed with scales from ground level. Additional photographs were taken detailing important architectural features.

3.2 Scheme of Works – Methodology for Intermittent Archaeological Watching Brief at Bodfasarn, Clynnog Fawr

Limited works which affected the historic interior of the building were undertaken. An intermittent watching brief was conducted at the site and a return visit was made to record all exposed surfaces/areas/elevations following the removal of internal floors and wall plaster/wooden wall panels. A photographic record was made and building materials noted.

The floor in the SW Bodfasarn building is a suspended structure and no below ground works were undertaken within the building. Archaeological works on the area below the floor were not therefore required.

3.2.1 Additional Mitigation/Contingency Measures

No additional mitigation or contingency measures were required.

3.3 Timetable for Proposed Works

The building recording element of the proposed works at Bodfasarn commenced on 15th April 2015. Initial site work was undertaken in one day with a further site visit made on the 19th October 2015 when the stripping out of the building had been completed. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services were informed of the exact site days to allow monitoring of works.

3.3.1 Staffing

The project was managed by Catherine Rees (MCIFA, BA, MA) and works were conducted by Catherine Rees and Matthew Jones (BA, MA). All staff will have a minimum skill set equivalent to the CIFA CAIFA level. C.Vs for all staff employed on the project can be provided on request.

All projects are carried out in accordance with CIFA *Standard and Guidance* documents.

3.3.2 Monitoring

The project was subject to monitoring by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services. The monitor was given prior notice of the commencement of the fieldwork.

3.3.3 Health and Safety

A risk assessment was conducted prior to the commencement of works and site staff were familiarised with its contents. A first aid kit was located in the site vehicle.

All staff were issued with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for the site work. This consisted of:

- Safety Helmets (EN397)
- Hi-visibility vests (EN471)
- Safety footwear – steel toecap and mid-sole boots and Wellingtons (EN345-47)

Any further PPE required was provided by C.R Archaeology. All staff will have passed a CITB health and safety test at operative level and carry a Construction Related Organisation (CRO) White Card for Archaeological Technician (Code 5363).

3.3.4 The Report

This report clearly and accurately incorporates information gained from the programme of archaeological works. It presents the documentary evidence gathered in such a way as to create a clear and coherent record. The report contains a site plan showing the locations of photographs taken.

This report includes:

- A copy of the design brief and agreed specification
- A location plan
- A descriptive and interpretive written account of the building, building history and building phases
- Architects and historical plans and elevations
- A plan illustrating the location and direction of any photographs or drawings
- Full dimensional and descriptive detail, a full bibliography of sources consulted
- An archive compact disc

This report details the results of the Level 3 Building recording at Bodfasarn and the additional results of the watching brief collected following the stripping out works.

Copies of the reports in Adobe PDF format will be sent to the appropriate monitoring archaeologist for approval before formal submission. A bound paper copy and PDF digital copy of the report will be submitted as part of the formal submission. A digital Adobe PDF version and a bound paper copy of the final report and will be lodged with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record within six months of completion of fieldwork.

An article detailing the results of the works will be published in the Archaeology in Wales Journal.

3.3.4.1 Copyright

C.R Archaeology and sub-contractors shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides a licence to the client and the local authority for the use of the report by the client and the local authority in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

4.0 Geographical and Geological Context

4.1 Topography

The site is located within the Parish of Clynnog on a fertile low-lying area on the north coast of the Llŷn peninsular. The house fronts, but is at a lower level than, what was previously the main Caernarfon to Pwllheli road, but the construction of a new bypass now directs traffic along a route nearer the coast. The house runs parallel to the highway and is accessed by a private drive directly off the road and a public footpath runs along the northern end of the house.

The building is situated adjacent to St Beuno's Church and forms part of the historic core of Clynnog village.

4.2 Geology

The bedrock at the site is recorded as “*Llanvirn Rocks (undifferentiated) - Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 464 to 467 million years ago in the Ordovician Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow seas. These rocks were formed in shallow seas with mainly siliciclastic sediments (comprising of fragments or clasts of silicate minerals) deposited as mud, silt, sand and gravel*”. The superficial geology of the site is

described as “*Till - Diamicton. Superficial Deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. These rocks were formed in cold periods with Ice Age glaciers scouring the landscape and depositing moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post glacial meltwaters*” (www.bgs.ac.uk).

5.0 Historical Background

The village of Clynnog Fawr within which Bodfasarn is situated is dominated the church of St Beuno. The church is believed to have been founded as a monastic settlement in AD 616 and the church has undergone various expansions and renovations over the centuries. The RCAHMW records that the eastern crossing of St Beuno's Church, Clynnog Fawr was erected in c.1480-1486, with the nave extended to the west some 20 years later. The west tower and a 2-storey vestry were added in the early 16th century. The church was restored at various times, including: 1848-56, 1913, 1924, 1926-8 and 1940. It is described as having a spacious interior with whitewashed walls. Fittings listed include a rood screen dated 1531, a panelled octagonal pulpit of c.1700, and fine choir stalls to the chancel c.1500 (RCAHMW 1960: 36-41).

The RCAHMW (1960: 43 – 44, figure 2) dates the foundation of Bodfasarn to the 17th century and states that the eastern wing was built in that century, with the back western wing added later in that century with subsequent later editions in the 18th Century. The monument inspector discusses the use of the building as an inn for travellers and pilgrims visiting the church and the surrounding area.

Unfortunately earlier travellers Leland and Pennant both focus on the church and the nearby Neolithic tomb at Bachwen when visiting the area, and both make little reference to the village itself. There is therefore very little descriptive evidence of the village or more specifically Bodfasarn. The earliest description sourced was dated 1721 and in his writings Browne Willis describes Clynnog Fawr as a Hamlet of nine houses and two inns (Browne Willis 1721: 299-305).

The earliest reference which specifically mentioned the New Inn was a title document of Sir Richard Bulkeley in which Williams Bulkeley Bart discusses properties including Bachwen farm and New Inn or Ty cerrig, in Clynnog. It is dated 1748 and was sourced from Caernarfon Archives (XD2/6329). A slightly later document held in Caernarfon Archives dated 1769 contains a draft assignment of mortgages on lands in Caernarvon and Anglesey and lists the 'New Inn alias Ty Carrig in the parish of Clynnog' as one of these properties (X/POOLE/3510).

The next reference sourced which related to the New Inn was found in the letters of a Miss Hutton in which she records her tour of Wales in 1800 (published 1819). In her entry for September 12th she writes “*We dined at the New Inn, which is the older of the two at Clynnog. Its mistress, the widow of a former curate of the parish, we found a very intelligent woman; and her moderate charge and honest kindness proclaimed her truly Welsh*” (Hutton 1819: 306).

Edmund Hyde Hall (writing 1809-1811) describes his visit to Clynnog although it is noted that a number of pages have been lost, including much of the detailed description of the village. What remains states “*The village of Clynnog is situated among some trees in a somewhat more extended space than the generality of the low ground already described. The houses are not numerous, but there are two inns, both of which are sufficiently commodious*” (Hyde Hall 1952: 214).

An ale licence (XQA/L/1/848) dated 1824 awards a victual licence to Margaret Thomas of the New Inn in the parish of Clynnog although it is unclear as to whether this is the same individual as described above.

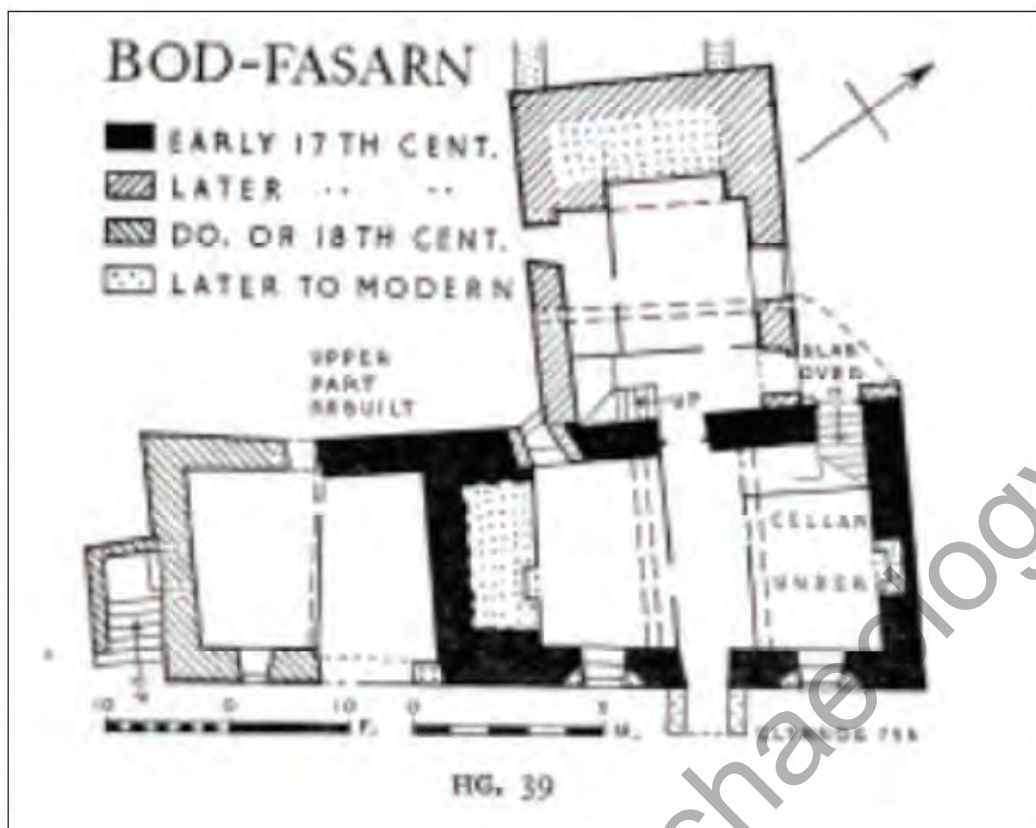


Figure 2. RCAHMW Plan of Bodfasarn
 (RCAHMW. 1960. An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Caernarfonshire:
 II Central: The Cantref of Arfon and the Commote of Eifionydd)



Figure 3. 1845 Tithe Map Extract Showing Bodfasarn (New Inn)

A sale catalogue (X/POOLE/4182) lists the New Inn in Clynnog as one of the Freehold Estates for sale in 1831 but no description was given of the building and it is unclear who purchased the property. It is sold as part of the same lot as the neighbouring farmstead as Bachwen and there is a total of just over 88 acres associated with the two properties. Later records list 24 acres in association with the New Inn so it is thought to have been split back into separate entities by the purchaser, either for resale or rental. The lots were being sold through Thomas Williams a solicitor from Beaumaris.

The National Census provides an important source of information as to the occupants and proprietors for Bodfasarn (New Inn) from 1841 until 1868 when it appears in the Slater's Trade Directory. In 1841 the New Inn is run by Robert (aged 35) and Elizabeth (aged 30) Thomas who reside in the property with their 10 month old daughter Jane and a Mary Davies (aged 15) who is presumably a maid. The occupation of Robert Thomas is listed as Publican.

The 1845 Tithe for Clynnog (figure 3) provides additional information and the landowner in this document is listed as Griffiths Jones Esquire. The New Inn plot is recorded as house, offices, gardens etc and is let with four neighbouring fields which are a mixture of pasture, meadow and arable land. The occupant is given as Robert John Thomas. The accompanying map, although schematic and with the rear wing not quite in the correct position, shows the house as it is seen today.

By the time of the 1851 census the Inn has changed hands and it is now run by John Evans, a 53 years old widower and his 27 year old daughter Catherine. Evans is listed as a victualler and farmer of 24 acres employing one agricultural labourer. This labourer is also resident at the New Inn and is listed as Ellis David aged 66. Also living at the property is a house servant, Mary Jones (aged 34), and Evan Jones the 5 year old grandson of John Evans. There is a visitor listed at the property – a miller named William Williams who is presumably a customer of the inn.

John and Catherine Evans remains at the New Inn and appear in the 1861 Census although it appears that the business may be somewhat less prosperous than it had been a decade earlier. John now records his occupation as labourer and victualler and there are no longer any servants or visitors recorded at the property. Catherine remains unmarried and there are now two grandsons of Evan in residence – John Evans (aged 8) and Llewelyn Williams (aged 1). Slater's Trade Directory of 1868 lists the New Inn in Clynnog as being run by a John Evans as does Worall's Trade Directory of 1871.

A description of Clynnog printed in the Worrall's Postal Directory of 1871 makes an interesting point which directly relates to the perceived decline in the fortunes of the New Inn. It states *“previous to the opening of the line of railway from Caernarfon to Pwllheli, coaches passed through the village daily. Now, however, there is nothing calling for any special notice”*. The importance of the postal route to the survival of Clynnog should not be underestimated and in an earlier edition of the Cambrian Mirror it states *“this beautiful little village lies about midway between the towns of Pwllheli and Caernarvon. The mail passes to and fro daily, and changes horses at the Newborough Arms, which for comfort and accommodation is much superior to the generality of inns in small country villages”*.

The final document in which John Evans is listed as the occupant of the New Inn is the 1871 Census in which he is resident at the property along with a servant Ann Morris (aged 40). He is no longer listed as a victualler but as a farmer of 5 acres. It would seem likely that John Evans died around this time as a mortgage was raised on the the New Inn in 1871 by Eleanor Ellis, widow of Richard Ellis to raise £600 plus interest (XD2/6326).

The 1881 Census lists Evan Evans (aged 34), who is believed to be the grandson of John Evans, as taking over the license of the New Inn so it would seem that either the family were able to buy back the property from Ellis or it was rented rather than owned and the family have inherited the tenancy. He is resident at the property with his wife Jane (aged 35) and 9 year old daughter Catherine. The Slater's Trade Directories from 1883 - 86 all list the New Inn in Clynnog being run by a Evan Evans.

The property ceases to function as an inn/public house shortly after this time and the 1891 Census is the first document which records the property name as Bodfasarn (although in the census it is written as Bodyfasarn). It is occupied by coachman John Thomas (aged 35), his wife Jane (aged 34) and their four children aged between 2 and 7.

It has changed hands again by the time of the 1901 Census where the property has been recorded under the current spelling of Bodfasarn and is occupied by 69 year old retired shop keeper and widow, Mary Hughes. She retains the property until the final available census dated 1911 although at this time it appears that Bodfasarn has been divided into three smaller units. Hughes, now aged 79, retains one section and is recorded as living on private means which is presumably the income from the rental of the remainder of the building. The second portion of the building is occupied by a newly married couple Robert (aged 32) and Mary (Hughes). Robert's occupation is listed as labourer in granite quarry and it is unclear as to whether the couple are related to Mary Hughes. The final portion of the building is occupied by Henry Thomas (aged 25), his wife Dora (aged 25) and their 3 year old son Thomas. Henry is an agricultural labourer.

Research into the more recent history of Bodfasarn has uncovered an entry in Bennet's Business Directory of 1936 which lists R. Jones, a butcher, as working from Bodfasen in Clynnog Fawr who is "*noted for quality*". It is thought to be the remains of Jones' shop which were recorded during the site visit.

As an aside Bodfasarn has been associated with the name Court or Cwrt (RCAHMW 1960: 43) but it is thought that this could be the result of confusion caused by an article in Archaeologia Cambrensis (dated 1877) which describes a building to the south of the church yard which is recorded as "now called the New Inn" which was "traditionally known as the Abbots Court" (1877: 333). An earlier Archaeologia Cambrensis edition states that Court (Cwrt) was "an old Mansion standing close to the church yard - to the north of chancel" (Thomas 1849: 124). It would therefore seem most likely that the name is most likely to belong to NPRN 26383, a seventeenth-century vernacular house to the north of the church which has been suggested as the original vicarage to the village church (RCAHMW 1960: 44). This is supported by various census entries from the nineteenth century which list houses named "court" or "cwrt" nearby but always in relation to other properties. There does however remain the strong possibility that Bodfasarn was used as lodgings for pilgrims as the proximity to the church would place it in an ideal location for this function.

Changes to Bodfasarn Shown on the Ordnance Survey Documents

The available Ordnance Survey data for Bodfasarn shows an additional building element which is no longer evident. The 1888 First Edition (figure 4) shows a small outbuilding opposite the south-western wing, against the boundary wall. By the 1901 edition (figure 5) this has been amalgamated into the building range and it continues to be shown as such in the 1920 and 1953 editions (figure 6 & 7). This building has since been removed and there was no evidence of it surviving on the remaining structure. It would therefore seem most likely that this was a temporary wooden or corrugated iron construction. A photograph taken of the building in the 1950's does not show the wing clearly as there is a car parked directly in front of it obscuring all but the roof.



Figure 4. First Edition Ordnance Survey Map.
Surveyed and Published 1888



Figure 5. Ordnance Survey Map.
Revised 1899, Published 1901



Figure 6. Ordnance Survey Map.
Revised 1914, Published 1920



Figure 7. Ordnance Survey Map.
Revised 1948, Published 1953

Later History of Bodfasarn

Documents held by the current owner of the property have provided information about the later history of Bodfasarn and the following time-line has been pieced together from deeds.

In 1973 a strip of land belonging to Bodfasarn was purchased by Peter Geoghegan Smith. It was sold by Hugh Benjamin Hodgson, Audrey Kathleen Hodgson (his wife) and Doris Louise Brangham. This deed document includes a list of previous owners. They are as follows:

26th February 1955. Assent. John Gwilym Jones and Evan Eirwyn Robyns – Owen Robert Jones

12th December 1963. Vesting Agreement. Jane Maria Jones and Elen Wynn Jones

6th March 1968. Assent. Elen Wyn Jones

19th June 1970. Conveyance. Elen Wyn Jones the Vendors and William Mansell Brangham

4th February 1973. Assent. Michael Ellis Mansell Brangham, Doris Louise Brangham

The property was sold in January 1987 to Eileen Winifred Ellingham who in turn sold the property to the current owners in June of 1998.

6.0 Results of Archaeological Works – Historic Building Recording

The proposed works at Bodfasarn will affect the south-western wing of the current building. Bodfasarn is a multi-period structure and recording work was carried out by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales in preparation for their 1960 inventory (Caernarvonshire Volume II: Central). This work produced a floor plan of the entire building range (included as figure 2) and an interpretation of the phasing of the building. This is included in full below:

“Formerly New Inn, a two-storeyed house probably of the 17th century. The main wing at the E. was built early in that century with stabling and hay loft in the same range, and the back wing at the W. added later. The walls of both wings contain very large rubble at their base; a cellar under the N. end of the E. wing is roofed with very large slabs. The roofs of the present house in both wings are modern, but the stable retains the old slates.

The N. part of the E. wing, facing the road, is pebble dashed, with a modern porch and windows. The chimney stacks at each end have original moulded caps. The interior has been modernised, but the stop-chamfered beams are still exposed, and it is likely that the massive S. wall still contains its large fireplace and perhaps a stone stair also. The doorway between the two wings has a square-headed opening containing a wooden frame with a cambered and chamfered head, probably of ca. 1600. The cellar is now approached by an external doorway only, but contains internal steps descending from a blocked entrance at the W. end of the passage; the present doorway is probably secondary.

The W. wing has small dormer windows on the N. which may be original. All openings have projecting rough stone lintels. At the angle containing the N. entrance a large over hanging slab shelters both this and the adjacent cellar doorway.

The chimney stack is capped like the others, but slab-faced. The fireplace, now blocked, has a large segmental stone arch. The central floor beam is chamfered and is carried on the full thickness of both walls, its end being visible from the outside. In neither wing are the roof trusses visible. The front of the stabling at the S. end of the E. wing has been converted to a shop-front, and a rear window enlarged to make a doorway. External steps lead to the loft which retains a pegged collar-beam truss of rough timber”.

The two following passages are the Cadw listed building descriptions for Bodfasarn and the SW gable building at Bodfasarn.

Bodfasarn House (ref 3762)

“The house lies alongside the main road, immediately SW of the church in the centre of the village.

Built in the early C17th as an inn, the New Inn, serving travellers on the main road, the rear wing added in the late C17th. It was also known as Cwrt, but this name is properly applied to the house on the other side of the churchyard. Modern alterations.

Interior not seen at time of inspection. Plan in RCAHMW shows a cross passage to the rear door of c.1600, with a cambered and chamfered head, and at the narrower SW end a large blocked fireplace. It also has stopped chamfered ceiling beams.

Exterior built of rubble, with slate roofs between coped gables and kneelers, and gable stacks. The house is of “L”-shaped plan, the main 3-bay front range has a cellar at the NE end and is extended to the SW by a lower building, now a service end. Central part-glazed door, with opening with large granite quoins, and windows each side with projecting slab lintels, and 3 raised dormers with shallow pitched roofs. All the windows are C20th sash emulations in uPVC. The later rear wing is of 1 storey and attic, whitewashed, with a 16-pane window on the ground floor and 2 narrow gabled dormers set closely together above. The ground floor window also has a projecting slate slab head. A boarded door in the angle with the rear of the front range has a large slate slab, also forming a porch to the rear door to the cellar in the main range. Gable stack with weather courses. The rear range is extended by a further building, now a separate cottage, Ty'r Celyn, converted from earlier stables. Central door and a window each side”.

Former SW Wing of Bodfasarn, Clynnog (ref 3763)

“The building is attached to the SW gable end of Bodfasarn, facing the main road.

The structure, which is probably of the C18th, was formerly the stables attached to the SW gable end of Bodfasarn, and was converted to a butcher's shop of Hugh Jones. It is now a service adjunct to the main house.

Said by the RCAHMW to have a pegged collar beam truss.

Exterior built of large rubble stone independently of the house to which it is attached, with an old small slate roof. One storey and attic, 2 bays. Modern paned window and boarded door to the former shopfront, with vertical boarding above. Small 4-paned window to the ground floor, with a cambered stone arch, and a deeply set small 4-pane window directly under the eaves lighting the attic. External stone steps to the gable end rise by 7 steps to an external porch with a projecting slab canopy”.

The current works did not set out to record the entire range in detail and the photographic record compiled concentrated primarily on the south-western wing although there are exterior photographs of the other building elements included on the accompanying compact disc.

The south-western building range and phasing will be discussed followed by a detailed description arranged by elevation. This will begin with the front elevation, followed by the gable end and then the rear elevation. The interior will then be discussed by floor, beginning with the first floor and followed by the ground floor.

Bodfasarn South-Western Building Element Description and Phasing

Plans and elevations of the south-western range have been provided by the property owner. These are included as figures 8-12. The locations and directions of the photographic plates are included as Appendix C.

As is the case in the other wings at Bodfasarn, the south-western range is a two bay stable constructed using rubble derived from large un-shaped boulders. The stone sizes utilised are graded with much larger stones utilised at the base of the structure and smaller stone nearest the roofline.

The rear wall of this building element was interpreted by the RCAHMW as belonging to the earliest phase at Bodfasarn but on examination it is the interpretation of this report author that the lower stone courses of the gable and front elevation also belong to this earliest phase, with a clear rebuild of the front elevation wall element between the main building and the stable doorway.

Two distinct phases are evident on examination of the building, with the ground floor contemporary with the earliest phase of the main house and dated to the early 17th century. The dating of the addition of a first floor level is uncertain but stylistically it is in-keeping with the later 17th or 18th century date ascribed by the RCAHMW. The steps were added as part of this secondary phase of works. There are later modification to the door and window openings and these are discussed by elevation below.

The south-western building wing is attached to the main house at its north-eastern end and the south-western gable is flanked by an enclosed stone porch housing a flight of stone steps which lead to the first floor level.

It is noted in the RCAHMW description of the building that the stable retained the old roof slates but this has since been replaced following a severe storm within the last ten years.

Front (South-East Facing) Elevation (Plates 1 - 11).

The front (south-east facing) elevation contains three main openings – two windows, one at first floor level and one at ground floor level, and a larger opening which is believed to have been the original doorway into the stable. This was modified during the earlier twentieth century (between 1911 and the early 1930's) to serve as a shop frontage for a butcher's shop.

As detailed above two distinct building phases are evident, with the lower wall courses being contemporary with the erection of the house and the upper level added in the later 17th or 18th century.

The ground floor window is believed to be in its original position although the brick window header is a later modification, presumably of contemporary to the addition of the upper floor. The higher stone cambered arch is visible from inside the building. The window itself is a fixed 4 pane design with the panes arranged 2 over 2. It is of late nineteenth or early twentieth century date but was likely added when the stables was converted for use as a butchers shop sometime between 1911 and 1930.

The first floor window is located just beneath the roof eaves and the window opening is part of the secondary modification to this wing, and was added when the first floor was added. The window is a fixed, 2 over 2, 4 pane design with narrow wooden glazing bars. The larger size of the glass panes and glazing bar thickness this window would indicate a late nineteenth or early 20th century date to the window itself although it may have been taken from elsewhere and the insertion here may be slightly later. This window may even have originally been part of a larger sash window which has been cut down and laid on its side. This interpretation is supported by the obvious reuse of salvaged

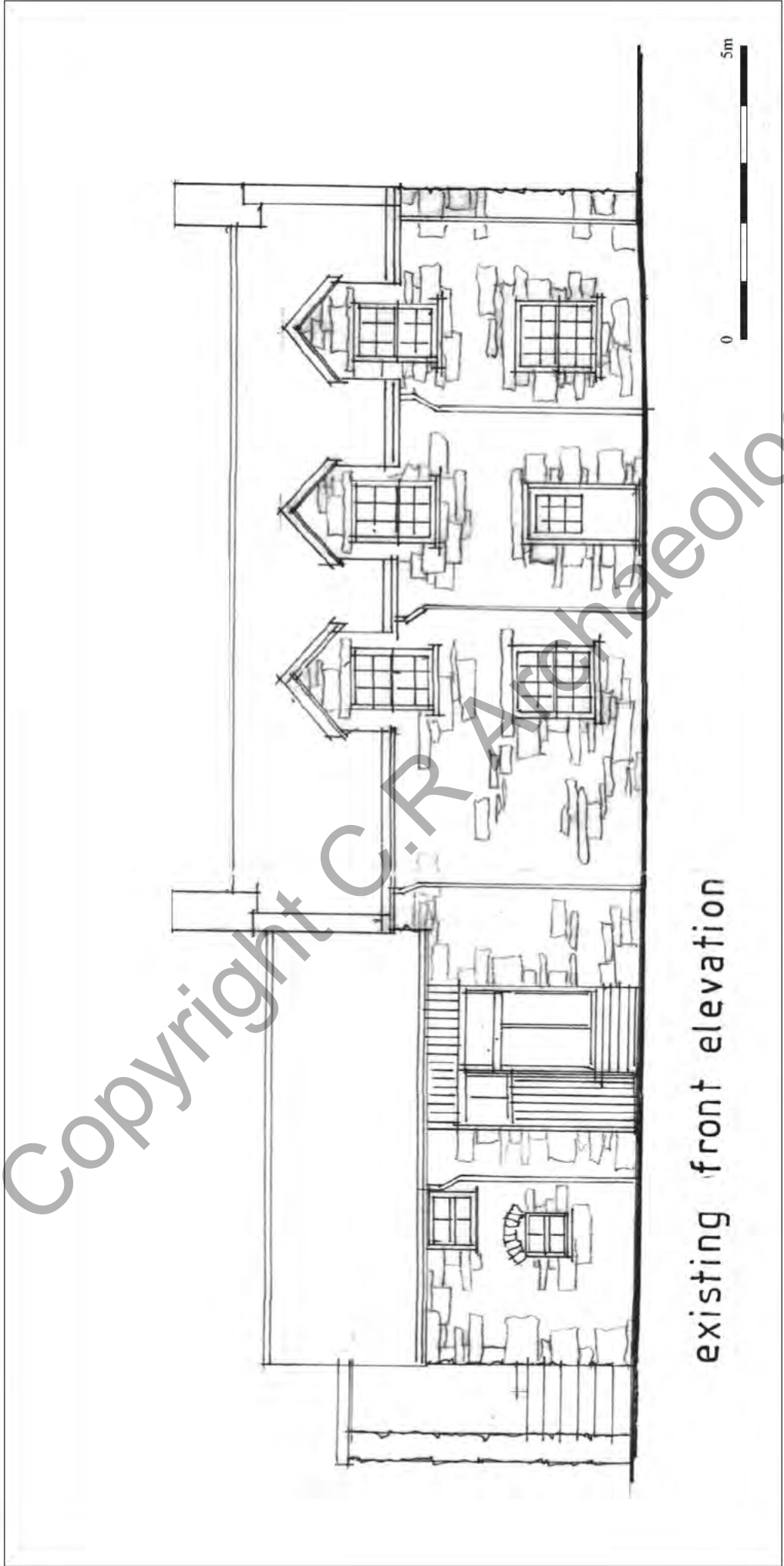


Figure 8. Existing Front Elevation (Provided by Property Owner)

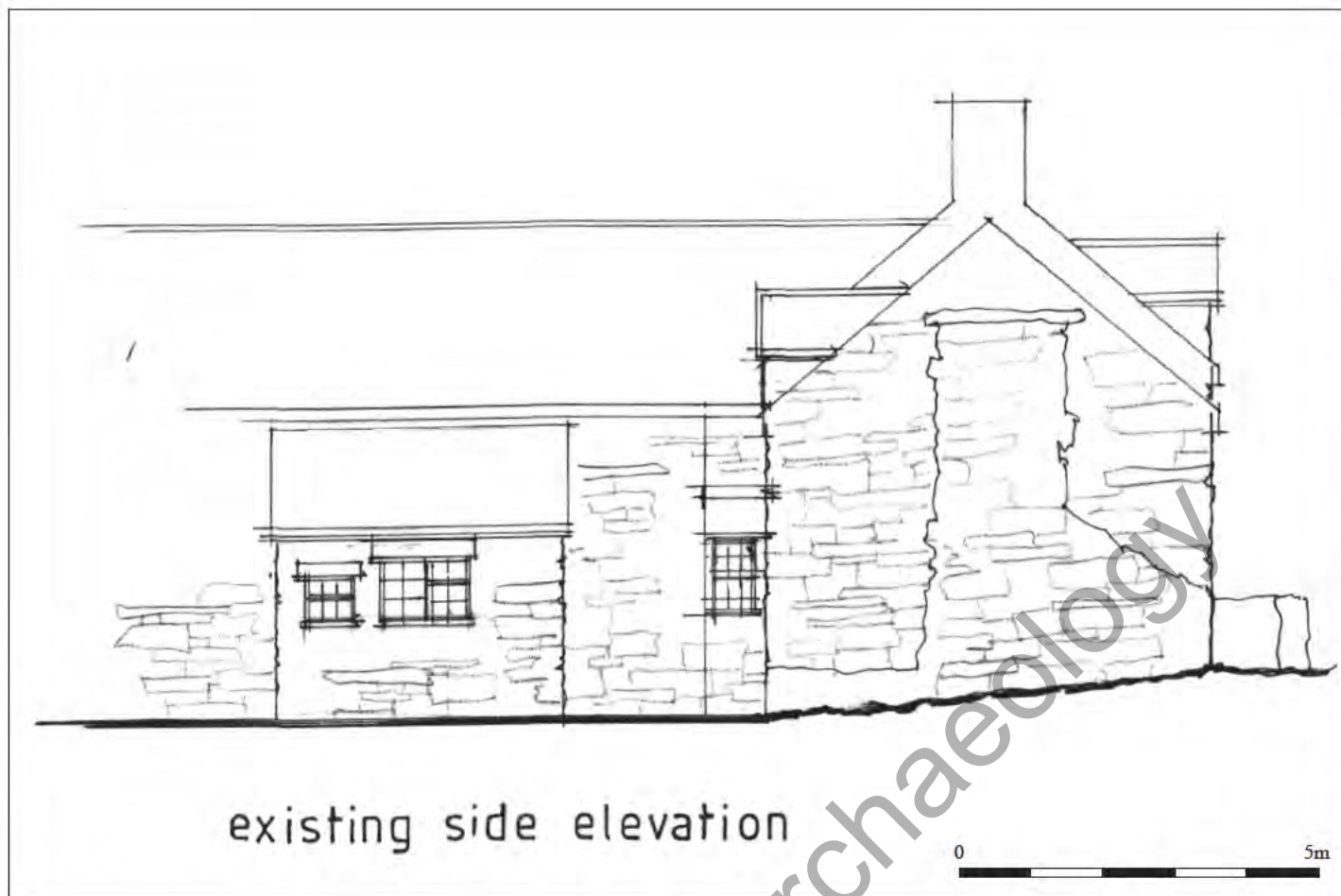


Figure 9. Existing Side Elevation (Provided by Property Owner)

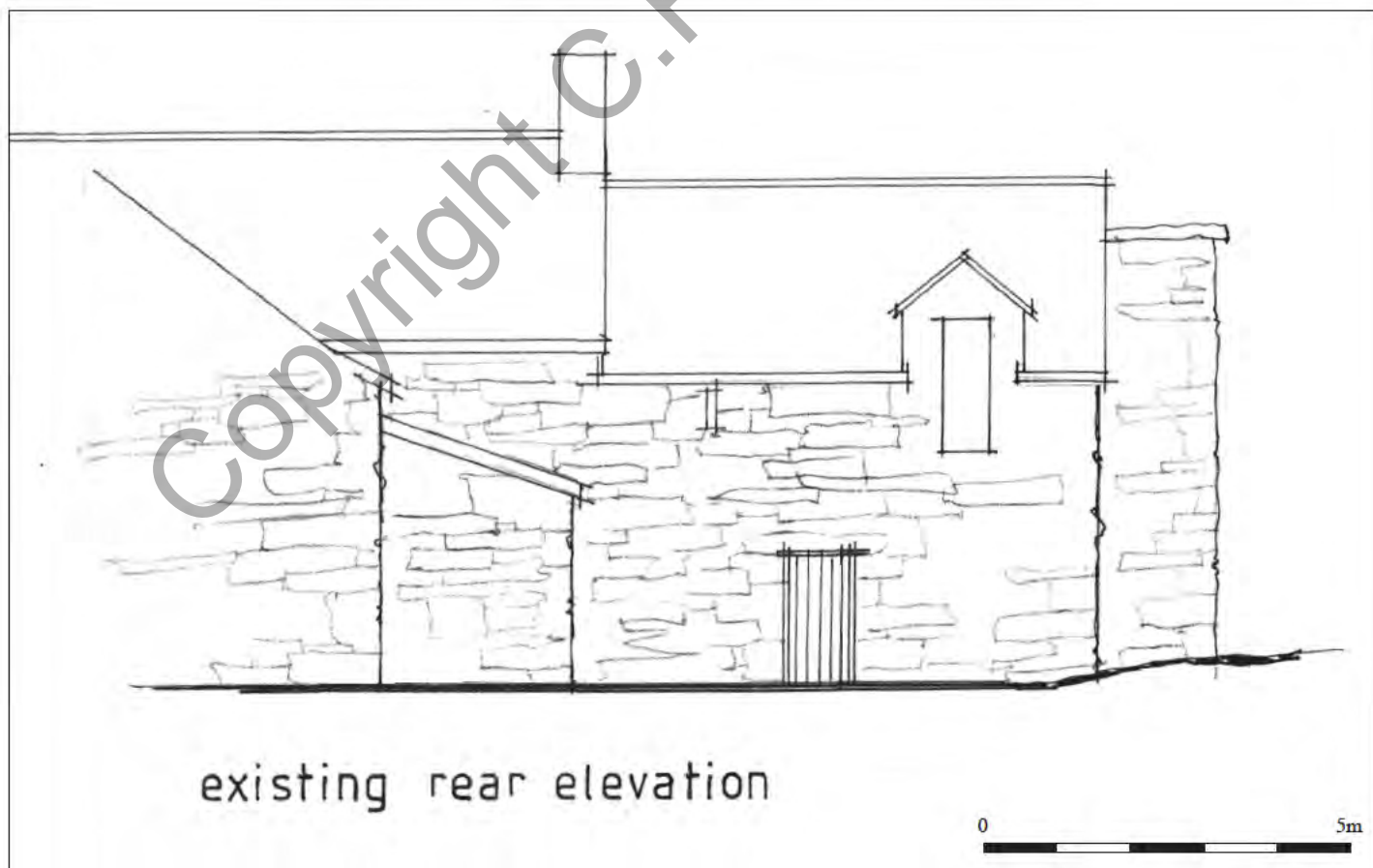


Figure 10. Existing Rear Elevation (Provided by Property Owner)

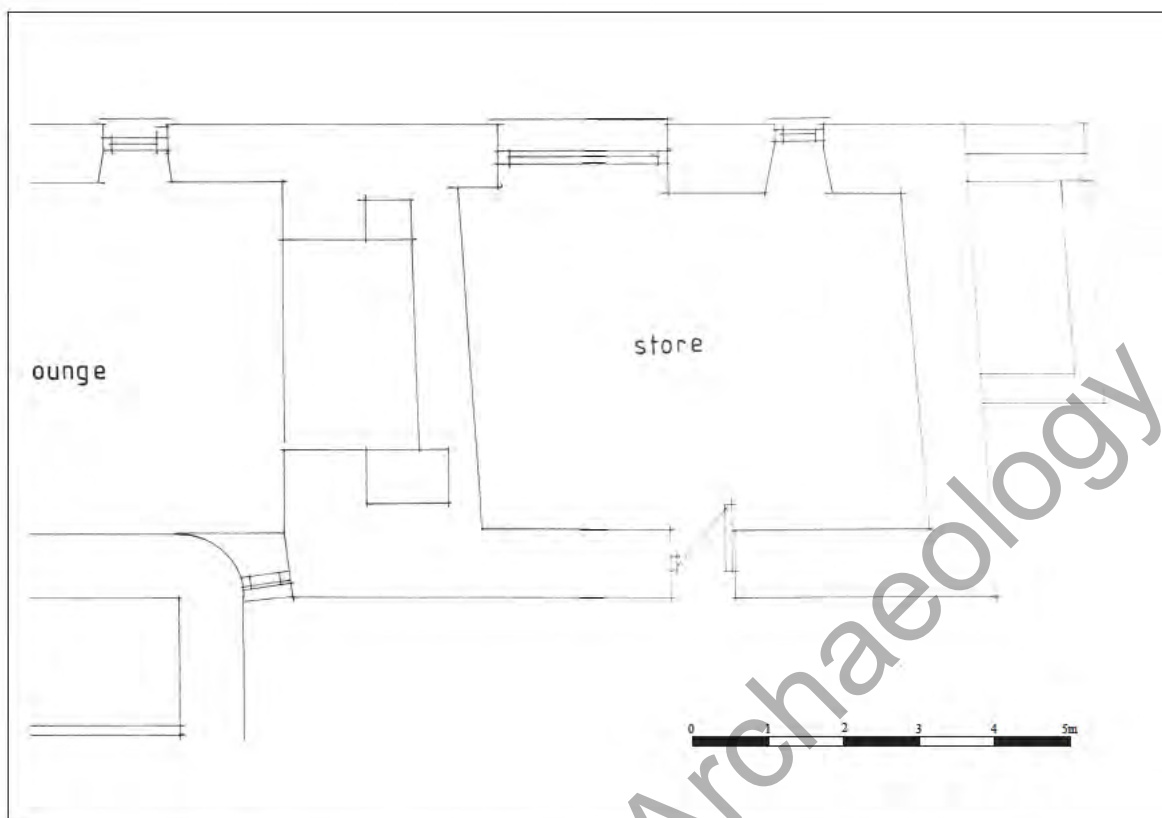


Figure 11. Existing Ground Floor Plan (Provided by Property Owner)

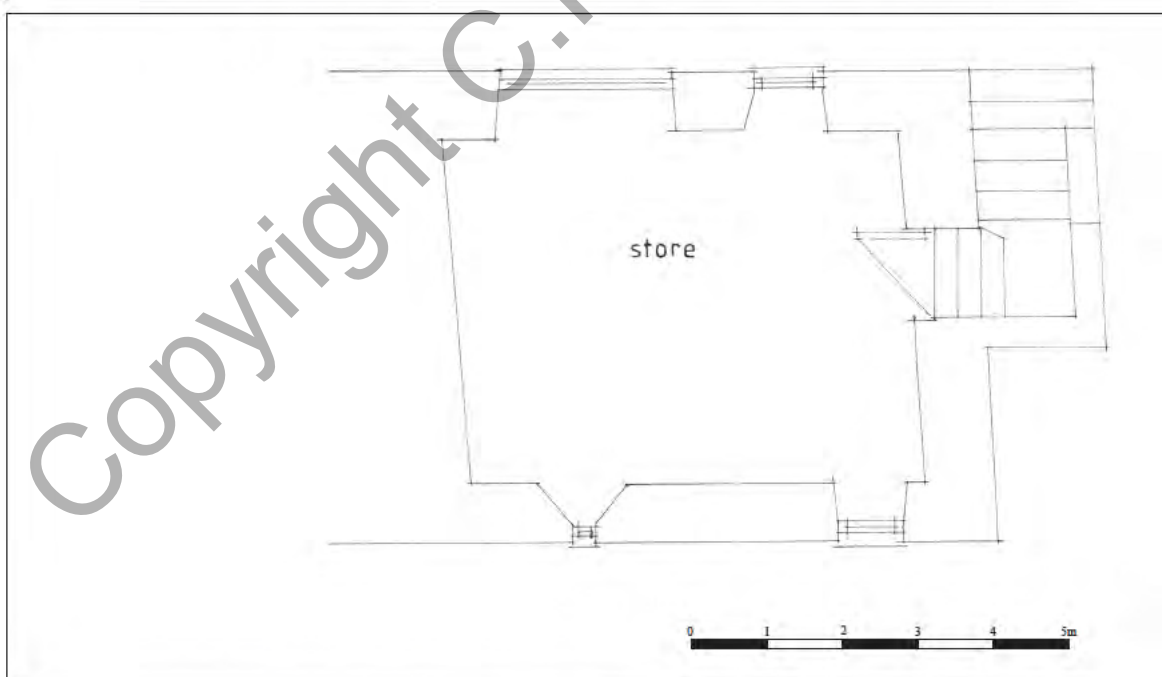


Figure 12. Existing First Floor Plan (Provided by Property Owner)



Plate 1. Roadside Range of Bodfasarn House



Plate 2. Roadside Range of Bodfasarn House



Plate 3. South-West Wing of Bodfasarn House



Plate 4. South-West Wing of Bodfasarn House



Plate 5. South-West Wing of Bodfasarn House



Plate 6. South-West Wing of Bodfasarn House - Front Elevation



Plate 7. Phasing Change Evident Against Main House Range



Plate 8. Front Elevation Showing External Steps to First Floor



Plate 9. Detail Around Front Entrance to South-West Wing



Plate 10. Detail Around Windows in South-West Wing Front Elevation



Plate 11. Front Elevation Showing External Steps to First Floor



Plate 12. Front & Gable Elevations Showing External Steps to First Floor

windows and doors in the building doorway and the windows in this elevation may therefore all have been replaced in the 1911-1930 butcher's shop phase of building usage.

As mentioned above, the front entrance to the building is a modification made when the building was converted for use as a butcher's shop. The large floor to roof opening which had been created to allow carts and coaches into the stable had been filled with a wooden frame which house a large mid nineteenth century sash window and a ledged and braced plank built door. Above the door was a transom window and above this vertical boarding had been used to fill the area between the top of the window and the roof. The material used was salvaged and pre-dated the work itself.

The opening itself is contemporary with the first building phase although as can be seen from the north-eastern side of the door it has been modified and was presumably enlarged, either when the upper floor itself was added or possibly when the north-eastern portion floor level of the first floor was raised. Before the shop frontage was added this opening would have housed a set of double wagon doors.

There is an enclosed external stone porch at the south-western end of the building. It encloses a flight of dog-leg steps which lead to a small stone landing before turning 90 degrees into the building allowing access to the first floor level. The porch has a projecting slab canopy and belongs to the secondary building phase when the first floor is added.

Gable (South-West Facing) Elevation (Plates 12 – 16)

The south-western gable end of the building is largely obscured by the stone porch/steps and a large plastic tank. The lower stone courses of this gable end are constructed of very large stones which continue around from the front and rear elevations and therefore these courses belong to the earliest building phase. This would indicate that the original floor plan for Bodfasarn was rectangular. The dividing wall between the main house and the stable shows no evidence of blocked entrances and therefore we must assume that there always existed a separation between the north-eastern living space and the south-western end which was presumably used to house animals.

As previously stated the upper level and steps belong to the secondary building phase at Bodfasarn, as does the first floor doorway in this elevation.

Rear (North-West Facing) Elevation (Plates 17 – 24)

The rear building elevation best preserves the agricultural origins of this building wing. The distinctions between the building phases is also most evident on this elevation.

There are four openings to the rear of the building – doorways at first and ground floor level and a ventilation slot and possible owl hole at first floor level. The first floor doorway/pitching hole has no timber framing, nor is there any evidence that any was ever in use. The opening would have allowed crops, presumably hay and straw but also possibly grain to be loaded directly up to the first floor level from the back of a cart or wagon without having to be carried up the narrow stone steps at the front of the building. The first floor level would have functioned as a storage area for crops harvested from the lands associated with Bodfasarn and we know from historic records that it was originally a farm and continued to function in this role throughout its time as an inn.

The ventilation slot is also related to the buildings agricultural function and would have helped to allow the circulation of air within the space to prevent the rotting of crops. This slot has been partially blocked by the raising of a portion of the floor level within the stable which was presumably done to allow carriages access when Bodfasarn was in use as an inn.



Plate 13. Gable Elevation Showing
External Steps to First Floor



Plate 14. South-West Wing
Gable Elevation



Plate 15. South-West Wing
Gable Elevation



Plate 16. Gable Elevations
Showing External Steps to First Floor



Plate 17. South-West Wing of Bodfasarn House Rear Elevation



Plate 18. Rear Elevation Showing Later Addition of First Floor



Plate 19. Continuation of Wall of Main House Range



Plate 20. Continuation of Wall of Main House Range



Plate 21. Rear Elevation
First Floor Opening



Plate 22. Rear Elevation
Corner Detailing



Plate 23. Rear Elevation
Ground Floor Doorway



Plate 24. Rear Elevation Detailing Large
Boulders Projecting at Ground Floor Level

Between the ventilation slot and the first floor doorway is a small opening which has been blocked in the inside of the building. It has slates set above and below the hole and does not appear to have housed any timber for a hoist or similar, although this cannot be entirely discounted as there is projecting stone below (although this stone is not aligned with the hole itself). This may possibly have been an owl hole.

There is a centrally placed doorway at ground floor level. This lower portion of this opening is clearly relatively modern and this doorway was presumably a window opening which was later enlarged. As was observed at the front of the building the door and frame were likely not new when incorporated into the building but were salvaged from elsewhere.

Interior – First Floor (Plates 26 – 36)

At first floor level there is a single open room which is stepped up at the north-eastern end. It was previously in use as a storage loft above the stable. It possibly served as accommodation for seasonal agricultural labourers but there was no record of this.

The step to the north-eastern end of the room is not contemporary with the addition of the first floor level as the raising of this area of the floor can be seen to partially obscure the ventilation slot.

Of particular interest within this room is the roof structure which is a pegged collar beam truss. This type of roof structure is fairly common in this region and nearby house Pant Glas Ucaf which has a date of 1562 is noted as having an open roof structure carried on a single collar beam truss (RCAHMW 1960: 43). There is however a slightly curious element to this roof structure and that is the use of a curved pair of timbers for the frame. These timbers are likely to have been reused material and it is a strong possibility that they have come from an earlier cruck building in the local area. It may be a possibility that they are reused ships timbers although this interpretation has become increasingly challenged by historic building specialists. The former hypothesis would be supported by the proximity of the house to the sea (c. 550m) and the second by the pegged door frame through which entry to this space is gained which may well have come from the same source as the roof.

Interior – Ground Floor (Plates 37 – 52)

The interior space at ground floor level is also currently a large open area although this not the original layout. The area would have been subdivided into stalls for the animals and an area for the tack and carts/carriages. The horses may not have continued to have been stabled here when it was in use for carriages as there would have been little room to pass the vehicle to get out of the building. The floor would have been cobbled and the remnants of this cobbling can be seen in plate 51. There seems to have been a rise in the floor level at the front of the building as it would seem unlikely that animals and vehicles would have been led down a slope in order to enter.

The large window opening in the front elevation, which has been reduced in height, and the window to the rear are both indicative of the use of this building as a stable as the horse was generally afforded much taller, more spacious and better lit accommodation than cattle or ox (Brunskill 2000: 164).

There were a number of surviving features from the era of the butchers shop including wooden wall panelling, a tiled table under the window and hooks/racks on the walls. The current floor is presumably also of this phase. These features were removed during the current works and a site visit was made. Nothing new was revealed on the uncovered wall elevations, and a few patches of cobbles were noted below the wooden floor.



Plate 25. Large Slabs Roofing External Stairway



Plate 26. First Floor Doorway With Interesting Door Frame



Plate 27. First Floor Doorway Detailed Photograph



Plate 28. Window at First Floor Level in Front Elevation



Plate 29. Opening to Rear of Building at First Floor Level



Plate 30. Roof Detail Showing Original Wooden Frame and Modern Replacement Roof and Rafters



Plate 31. First Floor Elevation Opposite Entrance from Stairway



Plate 32. Window at First Floor Level in Rear Elevation



Plates 33 - 36. Pegged Collar Beam Truss Showing Curvature of
Paired Principle Rafters



Plate 37. Elevation Against Main Building at First Floor Level



Plate 38. Shop Frontage/Entrance in Front Elevation at Ground Floor Level



Plate 39. Tiled Work Surface Used When Building Was in use as a Butcher's Shop



Plate 40. Tiled Surface Detailed Shot



Plate 41. Ground Floor Room Facing the External Gable Wall



Plate 42. Ground Floor Room - Internal Wall of Rear Elevation



Plate 43. Steps Leading to Outside at the Rear of the Building



Plate 44. Wooden Panelling Against Rear Wall of Ground Floor Room



Plate 45. Ground Floor Window in Front Elevation. Later Blocking Evident



Plate 46. Ground Floor Doorway in Rear Elevation. Steps Lead from Raised Floor



Plate 47. Ground Floor Doorway in Rear Elevation. Note Wall Thickness



Plate 48. Doorway in Rear Elevation View into Building. Note Steps



Plate 49. Ground Floor Rear Wall Following Removal of Wooden Panelling

Plate 50. Ground Floor Front Wall Following Removal of Butcher's Shop Fittings

Plate 51. Ground Floor Following Removal of Floor

Plate 52. Ground Floor Following Removal of Floor (Taken from First Floor Level)



7.0 Conclusion

The site at Bodfasarn comprises two Grade II Listed Buildings – Bodfasarn (ref 3762) and the adjoining Former SW Wing of Bodfasarn (ref 3763). The site is located within the historic core at the southern end of the village of Clynnog Fawr, and is positioned directly adjacent to St Beuno's Church. It is situated within a number of designated areas of importance, namely the Clynnog Fawr Conservation Area, an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and also the Heritage Coastline. This programme of archaeological work focused primarily the SW wing of the structure.

The south-western wing at Bodfasarn belongs at least in part to the earliest phase of the house and is of early 17th century date. This area of the building range would have functioned as an area for animals and crop storage since its erection. There are two main building phases – the first dated c. 1600 when the ground floor was built, and the second of the late 17th – early 18th century when the roof level was raised and a first floor storage level added with associated stone steps and porch.

Of particular note within the south-western wing is the roof truss. Although the roof covering is modern the surviving timber frame is considered to possibly be of great antiquity and may have been reused from an earlier cruck house. The timbers may therefore be of Medieval date although this remains unproven in the absence of dendrochronological dating.

Bodfasarn – previously known as the New Inn was built as a farm house with associated outbuildings and, as the name would suggest, later also functioned as an inn. It continued in this dual role until the arrival of the railway in the late 1860's when the town lost prominence and trade as coaches no longer made daily stops en-route to the Pwllheli and Porthmadog.

It later became a private house with the different elements rented out to different tenants. Sometime between 1911 and 1930 the south-western wing was used as a butchers shop although this has ceased trading by the 1950's when a RCAHMS visit was made. Following this it has been in use as storage by the owners of Bodfasarn house.

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Trade Directories

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Caernarfon Archives

Cambrian Mirror

XQA/L/1/848 Margaret Thomas of the New Inn, pa. Clynnog

X/POOLE/4182 SALE PARTICULARS of freehold estates comprising Bachwen and New Inn, Coch y Big, Felin y Maesog, Hen Bont, Graianog, Bryn y gro, Felin Bryn y Gro in the parish of Clynnog, Tyddyn Hen and Tyddyn Berth in the parish of Llanllyfni

X/POOLE/3510 1) Robert Wynne of Plas Newydd, co. Denbigh, Esq. 2) Hugh Griffith of Brynodol, co. Caernarfon, Esq. 3) Sir Hugh Williams of Baron hill, co. Anglesey, Bart., and Emma, Viscountess Bulkeley, his wife, late widow of James, Lord Bulkeley of Ireland, deceased, and daughter and heiress of Thos. Rowlands of Cayrey, co. Anglesey, deceased. 4) John Lewis of Llanfihingel, co. Anglesey, Esq. DRAFT ASSIGNMENT of mortgage of lands called Grayanog, Brynygro, Melin Brynygro, Bachwen, Coch y Big, Melin Maesog, Henbont and New Inn alias Ty Cerrig in the parish of Clynnog, co. Caernarfon

XD2/6326 1. Llewelyn Price Picton Jones of Brynllaeth, pa.[rish] Abererch, gent. 2. Eleanor Ellis of the Lodge, Pwllheli, widow, executrix of and residuary legatee named in will of Richard Ellis, Esq., decd. MORTGAGE of messuages or tenements and lands called Bachwen and New Inn, pa.[rish] Clynnog, to secure the sum of £600 with interest. Endorsed: REDEMPTION OF MORTGAGE (19 Dec. 1871) being reconveyance of above premises by Benjamin Thomas Ellis of Rhyllech Esq

XD2/6329 ABSTRACT OF TITLE of Sir Richard Bulkeley Williams Bulkeley Bart., to messuages, mills etc., called Bachwen and New Inn or Ty cerrig, pa.[rish] Clynnog, 1748-1823

Websites – all sites were visited 14/04/2015

www.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

www.cadw.wales.gov.uk/

www.coflein.gov.uk

www.data.gov.uk/data/map-preview

www.gwynedd.gov.uk

www.historicwales.gov.uk/

Appendix A.

Specification for Archaeological Works

Copyright C.R Archaeology

Specification for Archaeological Works at

Bodfasarn, Clynnog Fawr

NGR SH 41431 49620

Report Number CR96-2015



C.R Archaeology

Compiled by Catherine Rees
on Behalf of Mr David Crombie

Copyright C.R Archaeology

Specification for Archaeological Works at Bodfasarn, Clynnog Fawr

Planning Application Number:	C09D/007/34/CR
National Grid Reference:	SH 41431 49620
Client:	Mr David Crombie
Report Author:	Catherine Rees
Report Number:	CR96-2015
Date:	15/04/2015

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Illustrations

Figure 1. Site Location Map

Appendices

Appendix A. Proposed Development Plans

1.0 Introduction

C.R Archaeology have been instructed by Mr David Crombie to conduct archaeological works at Bodfasarn, Clynnog Fawr in compliance with conditions placed on his planning application (Planning Application C09D/0007/34/CR).

The site at Bodfasarn (figure 1) comprises two Grade II Listed Buildings – Bodfasarn (ref 3762) and the adjoining Former SW Wing of Bodfasarn (ref 3763). The site is located within the historic core at the southern end of the village of Clynnog Fawr, and is positioned directly adjacent to St Beuno's Church. It is situated within a number of designated areas of importance, namely the Clynnog Fawr Conservation Area, an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and also the Heritage Coastline (figure 2).

Bodfasarn house is listed “as a good example of a substantial C17th village house, in close proximity to, and of group value with, the church and other monuments near the village centre” (Cadw Listed Building Description 3762). The building attached to the SW gable end of Bodfasarn is listed as part of Bodfasarn and the listing reason is given as “included as part of Bodfasarn, of group value with this house and other structures in the centre of Clynnog village” (Cadw Listed Building Description 3763). The programme of archaeological work focuses primarily the SW wing of the structure.

Planning permission has been granted for a change of use to convert the SW building from a store to a sitting room with bedroom above, and to construct a kitchen extension to the rear which will act as a link between the store and the main house of Bodfasarn (see appendix A for architects drawings of the proposed alterations to the buildings). The development will impact directly upon the exterior of both buildings but will only impact on the interior of the small SW block. Alterations to the interior of this structure will include the removal of floors to create a mezzanine level. There will also be an impact on the doorway at the interface between the 17th century building and the later extension block.

This specification has been written with reference to a Design Brief for Archaeological Building Record” set by Ashley Batten of GAPS (Ref D1330 dated January 22nd 2015) as a methodology for a programme of works. Archaeological works detailed are the creation of a Level 3 Building Record of Bodfasarn, with the photographic record focusing primarily on the SW block which is to be impacted upon by the planned works and a watching brief to be conducted on works to the aforementioned SW building. This includes the removal of any material from the rear elevation, the removal of any internal timber work (floors) and wall plaster, together with works to the rear doorway.

2.0 Project Aims & Objectives

The aim of this programme of works are to create a Level 3 Building Record of the SW building at Bodfasarn, Clynnog Fawr.

Subsequent archaeological works will aim to further enhance this record through the recording of any additional features/phasing evidence revealed through the stripping of interior render, the removal of floors and timber panelling and any works to the rear doorway. When interior elements have been removed the exposed areas will be photographed with scales and any blocked architectural features/ building joints/ alterations or changes in fabric will be recorded.

The objectives of the archaeological programme are to provide an archive record of the building; to increase understanding of the site's history, development and significance; to ensure the recording and interpretation of any information revealed during the course of the works.

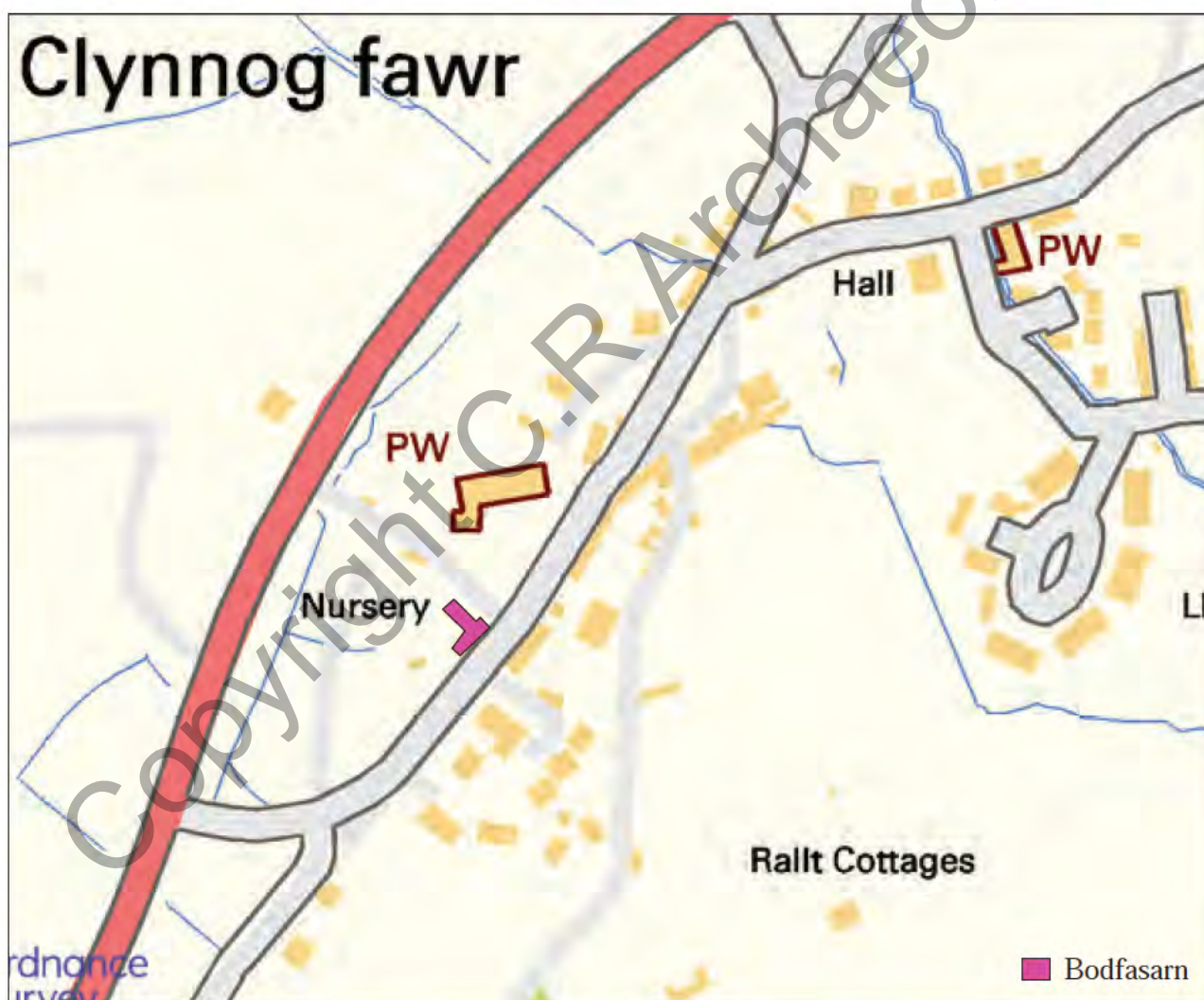
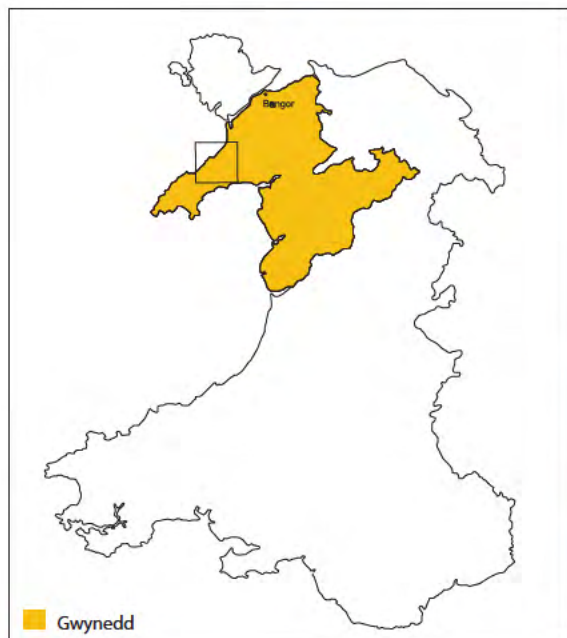


Figure 1. Bodfasarn Location Map
 (Source: OS Open Data Mapping Contains Ordnance Survey data
 © Crown copyright and database right 2015)



Figure 2. Designated Areas of Importance Around the Development Area (Sources: www.data.gov.uk And OS Open Data Mapping Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2015)

3.0 Historical Background

This section is through necessity brief and is intended merely to provide a basic outline of the building's history. The compilation of a more detailed history will form an integral part of the final report.

The two following passages are the Cadw listed building descriptions for Bodfasarn and the SW gable building at Bodfasarn.

Bodfasarn House (ref 3762)

"The house lies alongside the main road, immediately SW of the church in the centre of the village.

Built in the early C17th as an inn, the New Inn, serving travellers on the main road, the rear wing added in the late C17th. It was also known as Cwrt, but this name is properly applied to the house on the other side of the churchyard. Modern alterations.

Interior not seen at time of inspection. Plan in RCAHMW shows a cross passage to the rear door of c.1600, with a cambered and chamfered head, and at the narrower SW end a large blocked fireplace. It also has stopped chamfered ceiling beams.

Exterior built of rubble, with slate roofs between coped gables and kneelers, and gable stacks. The house is of "L"-shaped plan, the main 3-bay front range has a cellar at the NE end and is extended to the SW by a lower building, now a service end. Central part-glazed door, with opening with large granite quoins, and windows each side with projecting slab lintels, and 3 raised dormers with shallow pitched roofs. All the windows are C20th sash emulations in uPVC. The later rear wing is of 1 storey and attic, whitewashed, with a 16-pane window on the ground floor and 2 narrow gabled dormers set closely together above. The ground floor window also has a projecting slate slab head. A boarded door in the angle with the rear of the front range has a large slate slab, also forming a porch to the rear door to the cellar in the main range. Gable stack with weather courses. The rear range is extended by a further building, now a separate cottage, Ty'r Celyn, converted from earlier stables. Central door and a window each side".

Former SW Wing of Bodfasarn, Clynnog (ref 3763)

"The building is attached to the SW gable end of Bodfasarn, facing the main road.

The structure, which is probably of the C18th, was formerly the stables attached to the SW gable end of Bodfasarn, and was converted to a butcher's shop of Hugh Jones. It is now a service adjunct to the main house.

Said by the RCAHMW to have a pegged collar beam truss.

Exterior built of large rubble stone independently of the house to which it is attached, with an old small slate roof. One storey and attic, 2 bays. Modern paned window and boarded door to the former shopfront, with vertical boarding above. Small 4-paned window to the ground floor, with a cambered stone arch, and a deeply set small 4-pane window directly under the eaves lighting the attic. External stone steps to the gable end rise by 7 steps to an external porch with a projecting slab canopy".

4.0 Geographical and Geological Context

4.1 Topography

The site is located within the Parish of Clynnog on a fertile low-lying area on the north coast of the Llŷn peninsular. The house fronts, but is at a lower level than, what was previously the main Caernarfon to Pwllheli road, but the construction of a new bypass now directs traffic along a route nearer the coast. The house runs parallel to the highway and is accessed by a private drive directly off the road and a public footpath runs along the northern end of the house.

The building is situated adjacent to St Beuno's Church and forms part of the historic core of Clynnog village.

4.2 Geology

The bedrock at the site is recorded as “*Llanvirn Rocks (undifferentiated) - Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 464 to 467 million years ago in the Ordovician Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow seas. These rocks were formed in shallow seas with mainly siliciclastic sediments (comprising of fragments or clasts of silicate minerals) deposited as mud, silt, sand and gravel*”. The superficial geology of the site is described as “*Till - Diamicton. Superficial Deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. These rocks were formed in cold periods with Ice Age glaciers scouring the landscape and depositing moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post glacial meltwaters*” (www.bgs.ac.uk).

5.0 Scheme of Works - Methodology

5.1 Scheme of Works – Methodology for Building Recording at Bodfasarn

The methodology employed will conform to the requirements of a Level 3 Building Record as specified in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage 2006) and The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (Revised 2014).

The following points are detailed in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage 2006).

The record created for the SW Wing of Bodfasarn will consist of:

Written Account	Points 1-3, 5-9, 11-12, 18 & 22
Drawings	Points 2, 5-9
Photography	Points 1-9

5.1.1 Desk Based Research

A complete and coherent history of the site will be compiled utilising information sourced from Bangor University Archives & Gwynedd Archives. A full map progression will be undertaken along with a search of estate records and general archival research. Web resources will also be utilised.

The works will be conducted in accordance with the CIfA Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA 2014) and will include the information required to fulfil points 1-3, 5-9, 11-12, 18 & 22 as specified in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage 2006).

This material will form the historical background for the archaeological report. The report will also include the results of the photographic survey and an additional compact disc containing all site images in Tiff format.

5.1.2 Drawn Survey

Architects drawings of the elevations and plans have been produced for the property and it was not therefore felt necessary to replicate these existing works. Copies of these documents will be incorporated into and discussed in the text. These drawings will however be annotated and certain elements amended to correct certain inaccuracies of relevance to the historic building and to aid interpretation of building phasing.

These drawings will fulfil point 2 as specified in “*Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*” (English Heritage 2006). Location plans and historical material will be produced/sourced by C.R Archaeology to fulfil criteria 5-9 in the aforementioned document.

5.1.3 Photographic Survey

A photographic survey of Bodfasarn will be undertaken. This will include:

- 1) A detailed photographic survey of the exterior of the SW building at Bodfasarn
- 2) A general exterior survey of the neighbouring buildings to provide context
- 3) A detailed photographic survey of the interior of the Old Police Station

The methodology employed will conform to the requirements of photographic recording to the equivalent of a Level 3 Survey, as specified in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage 2006) and will include works specified in points 1-9.

5.1.3.1 Equipment

A photographic survey of Bodfasarn will be undertaken using a 14.2 mega-pixel Sony Alpha-350 digital camera with a variety of standard and other lenses using a tripod where necessary. Images will be captured in RAW format for later processing into high resolution JPG and TIFF files.

Where possible all exterior and interior elevations of the building will be photographed with scales from ground level. Additional photographs will be taken detailing important architectural features.

5.2 Scheme of Works – Methodology for Intermittent Archaeological Watching Brief at Bodfasarn, Clynnog Fawr

Limited works which will affect the historic interior of the building are planned. An intermittent watching brief will be conducted at the site and a return visit/return visits will be made when of all exposed surfaces/areas/elevations following the removal of internal floors and wall plaster/wooden wall panels. A photographic record will be made and building materials noted. If required measured drawings and a detailed written account will also be produced.

The floor in the SW Bodfasarn building is a suspended structure and it is therefore very unlikely that any below ground works will be taking place within the building, and it is proposed that the timber floor will be removed and the ground will be made up to level. However given the sensitivity of the site should works be found to be necessary intrusive groundworks at the site are to be monitored by an archaeologist from C.R Archaeology. GAPS will immediately be informed of the works. Given the confined space it is almost certain that any excavation will have to be carried out by hand.

Any archaeological features, structures or remains identified in the course of the excavation will be trowel cleaned by hand. Investigation of such features, structures or deposits will be sufficient to determine their character, date, significance and quality. If features yield suitable material for dating/environmental processing then samples will be taken for processing off site. The size of these samples will depend on the size of the feature but for smaller features a sample of up to 95% will be taken. For larger features a sample of up to 40 litres will be taken. GAPS will be informed of the

discovery and a mitigation strategy agreed before works will progress.

Fieldwork is to be conducted by Matthew Jones or Catherine Rees of C.R Archaeology. Both staff members are qualified, experienced archaeologists and cv's can be provided on request.

5.2.1 Recording

The record forms at C.R Archaeology are based on the English Heritage system and full written, graphic and photographic records will be made in accordance with the English Heritage *Field Recording Manual*. Sample forms can be provided on request. The written record shall comprise completed *pro-forma* record sheets.

A high-resolution 14.2mp Sony Alpha digital camera will be used to create a photographic record of the site. This will be comprised of photographs of archaeological features and appropriate groups of features and structures. Included in each photograph will be an appropriate scale and north arrow. All photographic records will be indexed and cross-referenced to written site records. Details concerning subject and direction of view will be maintained in a photographic register, indexed by frame number. Images from photography will be stored in a loss-less digital format in this case '*.TIF'.

A 'harris matrix' diagram will be constructed for the excavated area.

5.2.2 Additional Mitigation/Contingency Measures

In the unlikely event of a significant archaeological discovery being made during the excavation C.R Archaeology will immediately inform both the client and the development control archaeologist. Consultation will take place between C.R Archaeology, GAPS and the client with regards to the most suitable course of action.

In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered site work will cease with immediate effect. The coroner, client and monitoring body will be informed immediately. The company will abide by the requirements of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. Any arrangements regarding the discovery of human remains will be at the discretion of HM Coroner whose instruction/permission will be sought. All human remains are to be preserved *in situ*, covered and protected. They will only be removed in exceptional circumstances and with the appropriate Ministry of Justice licence, environmental health regulations, Coroner's permission and, if appropriate, in compliance with the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981 or other local Act, with adequate security provided in such cases.

Any artefacts recovered that fall within the scope of the Treasure Act 1996 will be reported to the landowner, GAPS and to HM Coroner.

5.2.3 Recovery, Processing and Curation of Artefactual Material

All recovered artefactual material will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored according to *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA 2014)* and *First Aid for Finds (Watkinson & Neal 2001)*. The aim will be to create a stable, ordered, well-documented, accessible material archive forming a resource for current and future research (CIfA 2014).

All artefactual material will be bagged and labelled with the site code and context number prior to their removal from site. The archive reference number will be clearly marked on all finds.

Each assemblage will be examined according to typological or chronological criteria and conservation needs identified. An assessment report of all post-medieval material will be produced by Matthew Jones and further specialists will be appointed as required. A list of specialists will be prepared prior to the post-excavation phase of works.

Specialist conservation will be undertaken by an approved conservator on advice provided by a suitable specialist. This will be conducted in accordance with guidelines issued by the Institute for Conservation.

Following analysis and the agreement of the property owner archaeological material recovered will be deposited in Bangor Museum. Processed assemblages will be boxed according to issued guidelines and a register of contents compiled prior to deposition.

The works will be carried out in accordance with The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Revised 2014).

5.2.4 Archive Compilation

All records created during the fieldwork will be checked for consistency and accuracy and will form part of the *Primary Site Archive (P1)* (EH 2006). The archive will contain all data collected, including records and other specialist materials. It will be ordered, indexed, adequately documented, internally consistent, secure, quantified, conforming to standards required by the archive repository and signposted appropriately to ensure future use in research, as detailed in the English Heritage *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) methodology.

The archive will be assembled in accordance with the guidelines published in, *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums & Galleries Commission 1994), *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990) and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF 2007).

All materials contained within the *Primary Site Archive (P1)* that are subsequently identified by the *Assessment Report (P2)* as appropriate for analysis will be processed by suitable specialists and the resultant *Research Archive (P3)* will be checked and ordered according to MoRPHE criteria.

Bangor Museum will be notified in advance of the proposed work and the deposition of any archive created by this archaeological project and archive material will be deposited in accordance with the museum's terms and conditions for archive deposition.

5.3.0 Timetable for Proposed Works

It is envisaged that the building recording element of the proposed works at Bodfasarn will commence as soon as possible. Initial site work is to take place over one day with further site visits when stripping out or groundworks are undertaken. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services will be informed of the exact site days to allow monitoring of works.

5.3.1 Staffing

The project will be managed by Catherine Rees (BA, MA). All staff will have a minimum skill set equivalent to the IfA AIfA level. C.Vs for all staff employed on the project can be provided on request.

All projects are carried out in accordance with CIfA *Standard and Guidance* documents.

5.3.2 Monitoring

The project will be subject to monitoring by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services. The monitor will be given prior notice of the commencement of the fieldwork. A projected time-scale and copy of the risk assessment can be provided on request to the monitoring body prior to the commencement of works. GAPS will be notified in writing of the commencement dates for archaeological site work.

5.3.3 Health and Safety

A risk assessment will be conducted prior to the commencement of works and site staff will be familiarised with its contents. A first aid kit will be located in the site vehicle.

All staff will be issued with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for the site work. Initially this is anticipated to consist of:

- Safety Helmets (EN397)
- Hi-visibility vests (EN471)
- Safety footwear – steel toecap and mid-sole boots and Wellingtons (EN345-47)

Any further PPE required will be provided by C.R Archaeology

All staff will have passed at least a CITB health and safety test at least operative level and will carry a Construction Related Organisation (CRO) White Card for Archaeological Technician (Code 5363) or a Site Visitor card.

C.R Archaeology staff will also comply with any Health and Safety Policy or specific on-site instructions provided by the client or their appointed Principal contractor or H&S coordinator.

5.3.4 The Report

The report will clearly and accurately incorporate information gained from the programme of archaeological works. They will present the documentary evidence gathered in such a way as to create a clear and coherent record. The reports will contain a site plan showing the locations of photographs taken.

The report will include:

- A copy of the design brief and agreed specification
- A location plan
- A descriptive and interpretive written account of the building, building history and building phases
- Architects and historical plans and elevations
- A plan illustrating the location and direction of any photographs or drawings
- Full dimensional and descriptive detail, a full bibliography of sources consulted
- An archive compact disc

The report will detail the results of the Level 3 Building recording at Bodfasarn and the additional results of the watching brief collected following the stripping out works.

Copies of the reports in Adobe PDF format will be sent to the appropriate monitoring archaeologist for approval before formal submission. A bound paper copy and PDF digital copy of the report will be submitted as part of the formal submission. A digital Adobe PDF version and a bound paper copy of the final report and will be lodged with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record within six months of completion of fieldwork.

An article detailing the results of the works will be published in the Archaeology in Wales Journal.

5.3.4.1 Copyright

C.R Archaeology and sub-contractors shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides a licence to the client and the local authority for the use of the report by the client and the local authority in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

6.0 Bibliography

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Watkinson, D. & Neal, V. 2001. *First Aid for Finds*. London. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works

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www.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

www.cadw.wales.gov.uk/

www.coflein.gov.uk

www.data.gov.uk/data/map-preview

www.gwynedd.gov.uk

www.historicwales.gov.uk/

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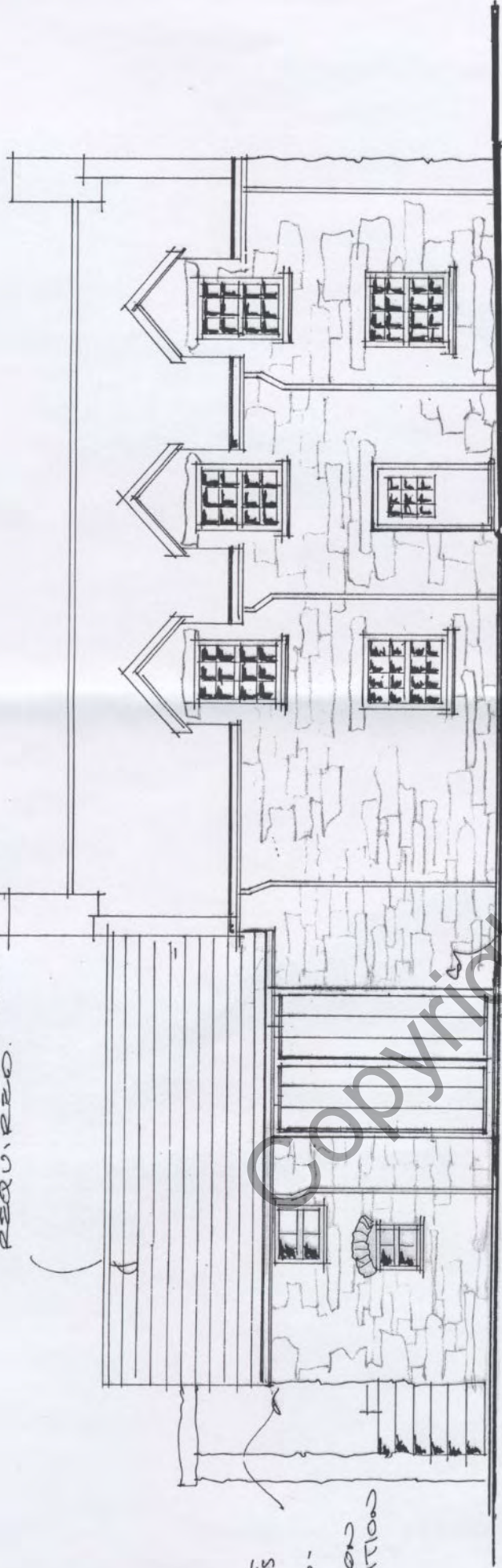
Appendix B.

Proposed Development Plans

Copyright C.R Archaeology

EXISTING SLATES + RIDGE TILES REMOVED AND SET ASIDE FOR REUSE. TIMBER MEMBERS CHECKED AND REPLACED WHERE REQUIRED.

TIMBER FASCIAE + WEATHER BOARDS TO SUIT EXISTING PAINT FINISH. ALUMINUM CAST IRON TYPE FIXED IN POSITION TO SUIT EXISTING.

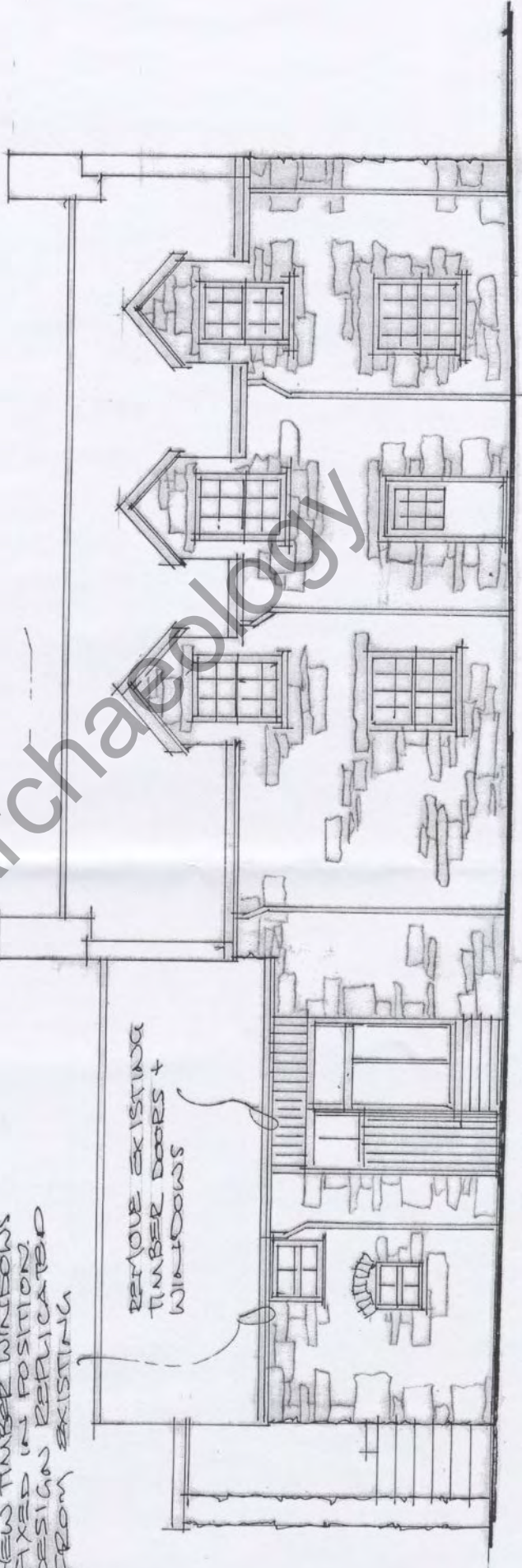


NEW TIMBER DOUBLE HUNG - OPENABLE WINDOWS FIXED IN POSITION TO SUIT WIDTH OF EXISTING OPENING.

proposed front elevation

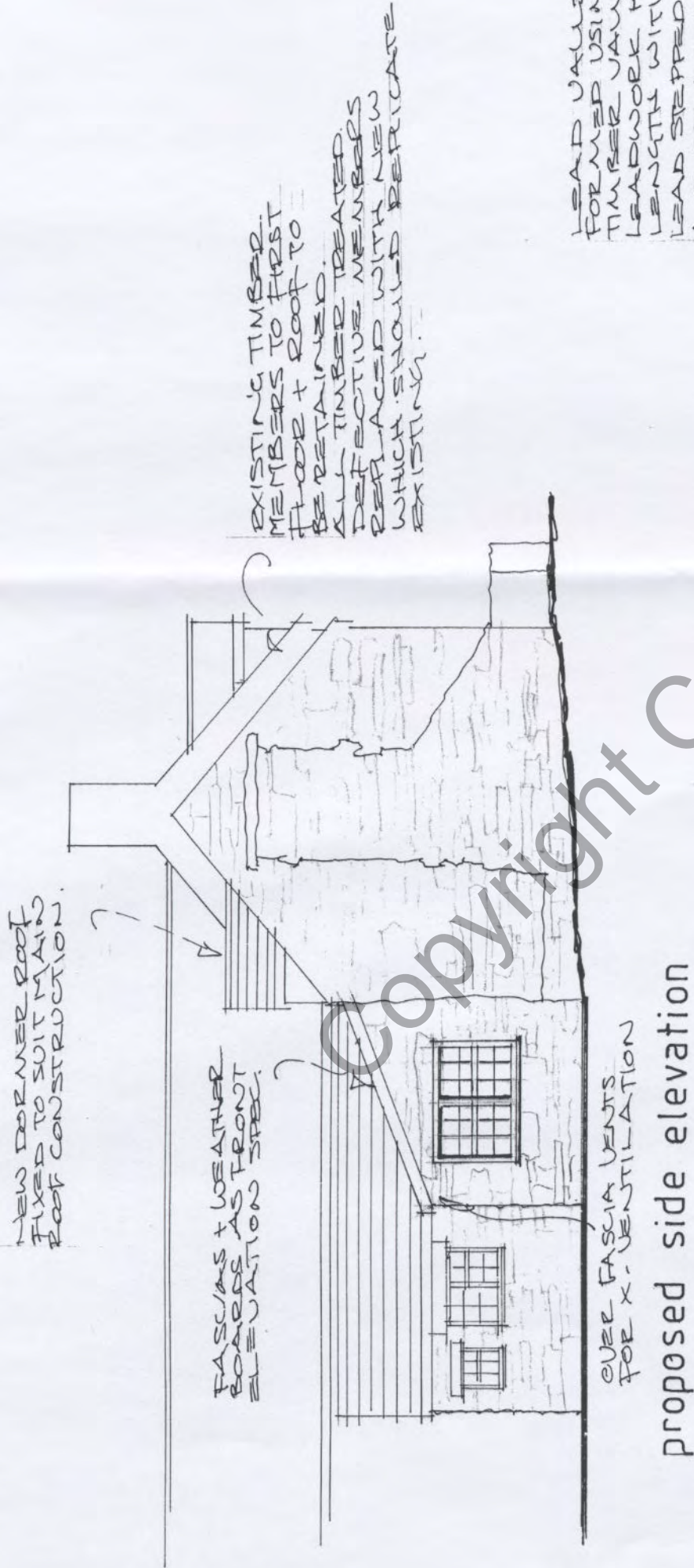
NEW TIMBER WINDOWS FIXED IN POSITION DESIGN REPLICATED FROM EXISTING

REMOVE EXISTING TIMBER DOORS + WINDOWS



existing front elevation

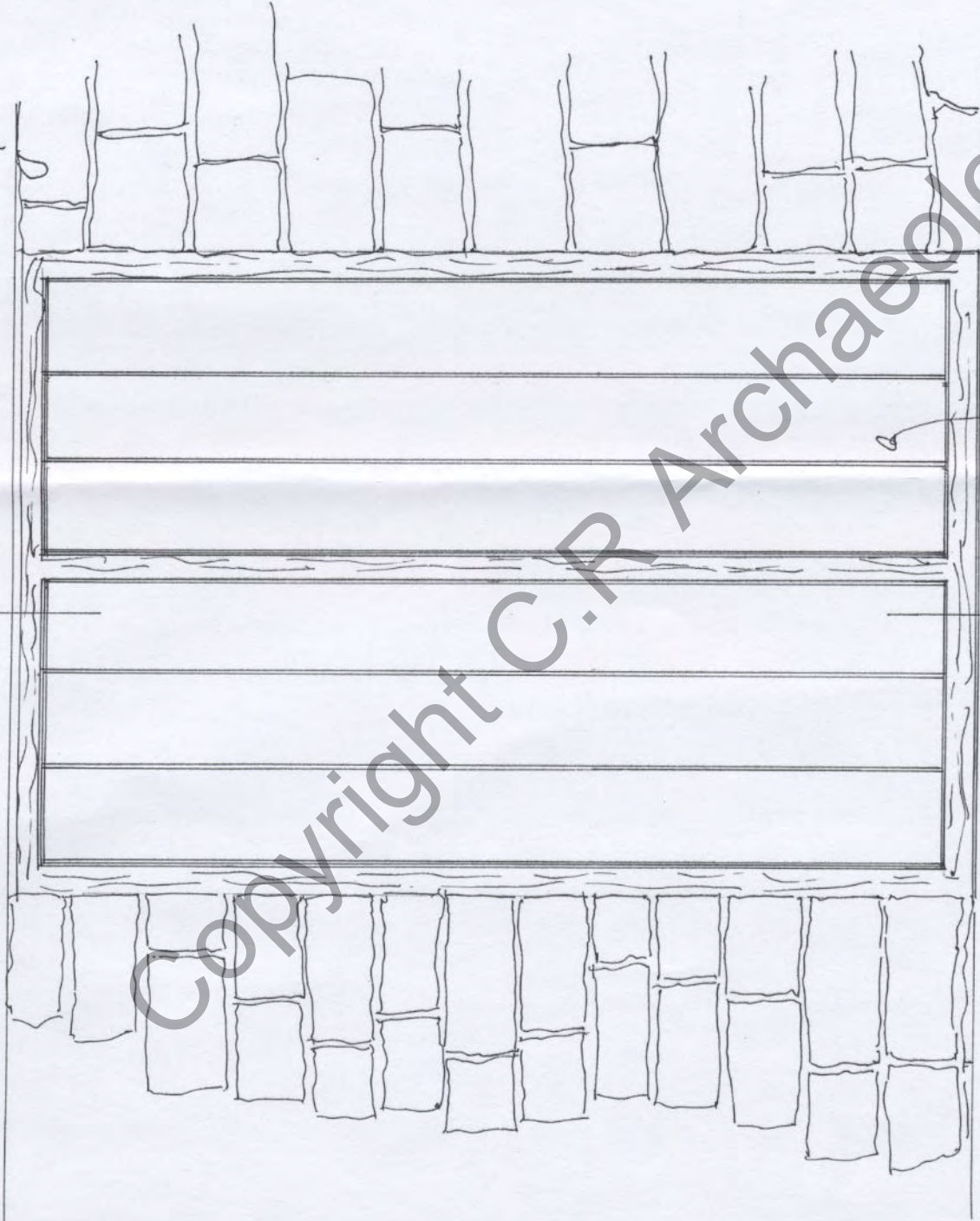
scale 1:100



proposed rear elevation

REPORT WALLS
 HYDRAULIC LINE
 MORTAR

TIMBER FASCIA
 TO SUIT EXISTING A



PROPOSED FRONT ELEVATION
 WINDOW. SCALE 1:25 A

NARROW VERTICAL
 BARS TO DOORS
 100mm WIDE OAK
 FRAMEWORK

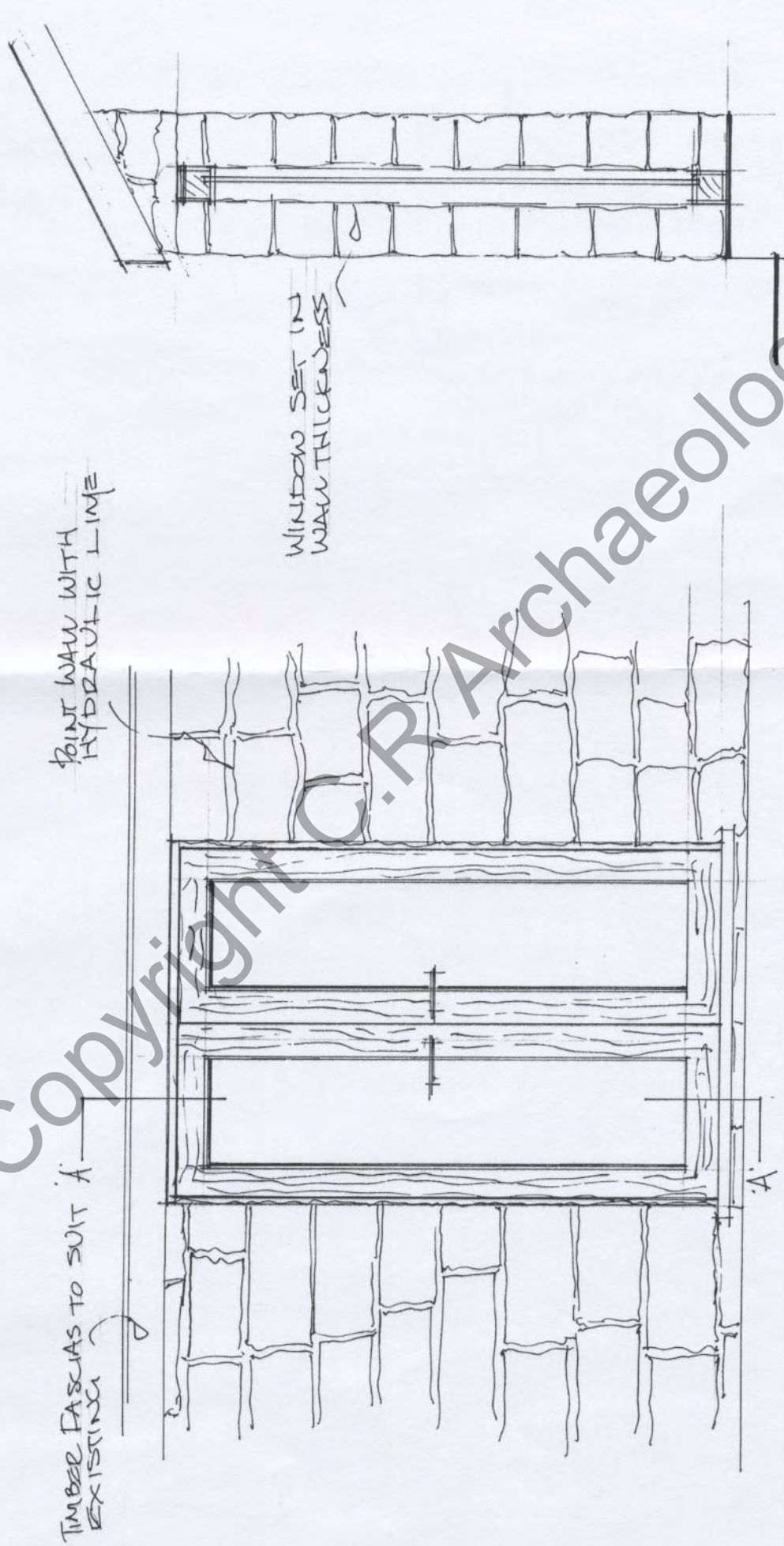
WINDOW SET
 INTO WALL
 THICKNESS

SECTION A-A
 SCALE 1:25

Copyright C.P. Archaeology

CYNGOR GWYNEDD COUNCIL
ADRAN CYNILLUNIO A DATBLYGU ECONOMAIDD
CYNLLUN DIWYSGIEDIG
REVISED PLAN
DERBYN/RECEIVED 20-10-10

CYNGOR GWYNEDD
CYFADRAN YR AMGYLCHEDD
20 HYD 2010
GWASANAETH CYNILLUNIO A
THRAFNIDIAETH
D rhif tracio



PROPOSED REAR ELEVATION DOOR

SCALE 1:25

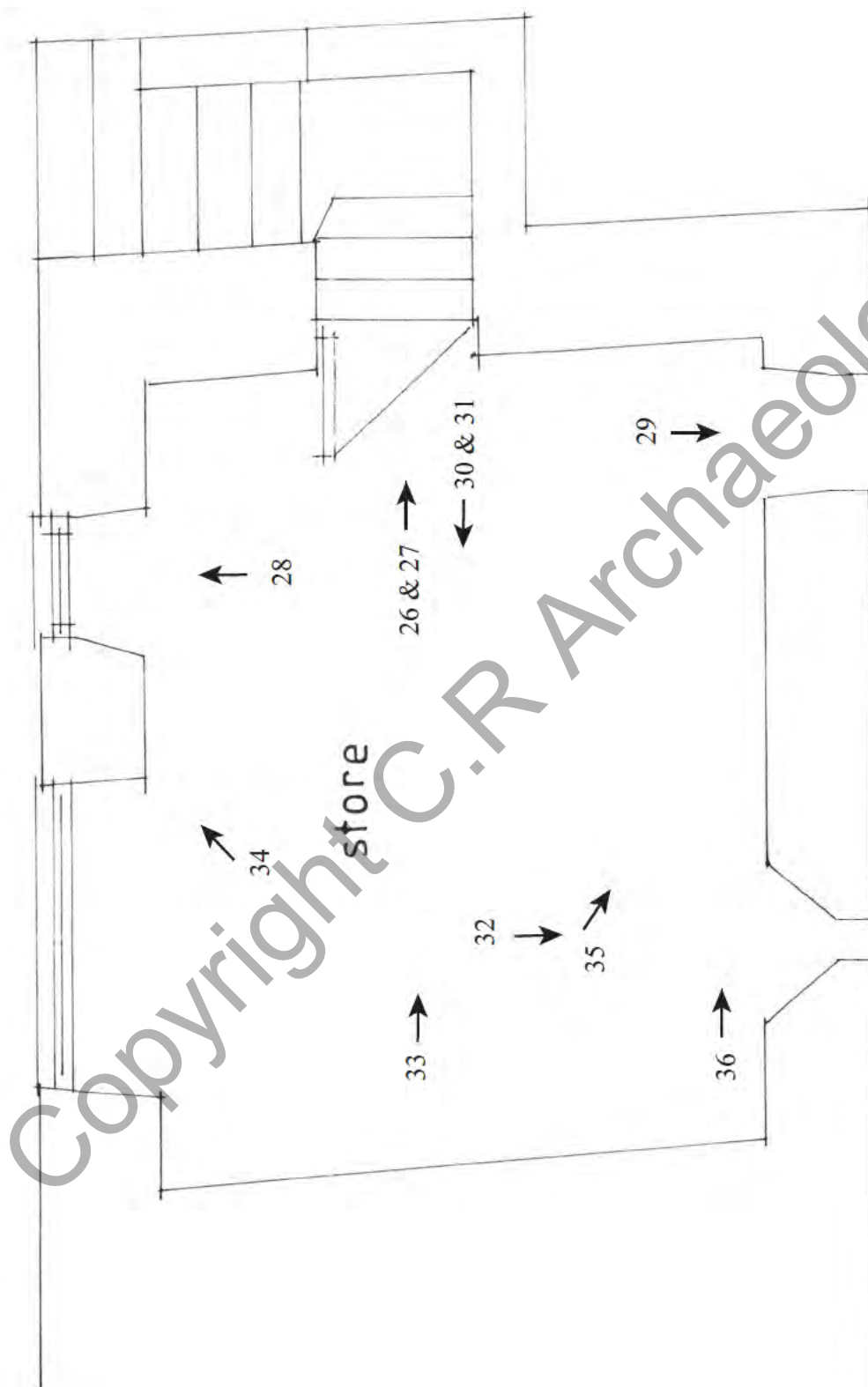
SECTION A-A

SCALE 1:25

Appendix C.

Location and Direction of Photographic Plates

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First Floor Plan (Provided by Property Owner)

