

***Survey Commissioned***

***by***

***G. Williams***

***Surveyed***

***by***

***I.P. Brooks and I. Francis***

***Engineering Archaeological  
Services Ltd***

***Registered in England***

***Nº 2869678***

***Land at Cae Clyd, Manod, Blaenau  
Ffestiniog***

***Archaeological Recording and  
Desktop Study***

***February 2013***

***EAS Client Report 2013/03***

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## **Introduction**

### ***NGR***

**Centred on:** SH 7085 4431

### ***Location and Topography (Figure 1)***

The proposed development lies in Cae Clyd, Manod, opposite the row of cottages known as “Tai-isaf”. At the time of the survey the development area was a field in rough pasture. Although at about 235 m OD the majority of the field is rather wet with a partially blocked drain running approximately ESE – WNW through the middle of the field. It is likely that at least some of the water running through this field is from the well shown on the early Ordnance Survey maps to the north east of the development area. The southern side of the area is much higher than the majority of the field being up to 5 m higher than the central area. The northern side is also approximately 2 m above the low area, giving the development area the impression of a valley, although this pattern is not continued outside the field (Plate 1). Surrounded by dry stone walls on three sides, the eastern end of the field, however, has been disturbed by the dumping of slate waste to provide access to the new house which has already been built there.

### ***Archaeological Background***

It is intended to construct three houses in the southern half of the field with an access road in front. As part of the planning application (C12/1574/03/LL) the advice of the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service was sought. This resulted in the recommendation for archaeological conditions to be placed on the development.

The development falls within the Blaenau Ffestiniog Historic Landscape Characterisation Zone (<http://www.heneb.co.uk/ffestiniogcharacter/ffest.html>) and the Manod, Congl y Wall and Cae Clyd area of the Cadw Urban Characterisation for Blaenau Ffestiniog (Gwyn 2011). Gwyn in particular notes that “The immediate area surrounding the settlement retains its pre-industrial pattern of small fields, which is an important foil to the essentially linear character of the industrial settlement itself” (Gwyn 2011, 46)

The site also lies immediately to the north of the Bryn Glas multi-period settlement (Laws 2005)

## **SUMMARY**

A series of small structures and associated field boundaries have been recorded within the development area. These can be related to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century use of the area possibly as a piggery.

## **Methodology**

Prior to carrying out the fieldwork The Gwynedd Historic Environment Record, Meirionnydd Archives at Dolgellau, The National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth, and the Archives of the University of Bangor were consulted for relevant records together with an online search.

A topographic survey of the standing remains was made using a Leica TCR307 Total Station. The survey was processed using NRG for Windows 2011 before transferring the files to IMSIDesign TurboCad v19.2 to prepare the drawings.

Photographs were taken with a Nikon D80 digital SLR camera at a resolution of 10.2 MP to illustrate the condition and form of the features located.

## **Desktop Study**

### **Sources**

#### ***Maps***

Ordnance Survey Surveyors Drawing 305. Surveyed 1818, Drawn 1820 (National Library of Wales)

Ordnance Survey “Old Series” Map LIX 1841

1842 Tithe map of Festiniog, (National Library of Wales AC 687)

Plan of Bron-y-Manod (undated 19<sup>th</sup> century map) (National Library of Wales MAP 7400 134/1/33)

Ordnance Survey First Edition Map Merionethshire IV SW 1891

Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map, Merionethshire IV.14 1901

Ordnance Survey Map Merionethshire IV.14 1919

1920 Map 1: Sales Catalogue for Freehold Agricultural Properties in Blaenau Ffestiniog and Maentwrog. Frank Lloyd and Sons (National Library of Wales Sales Catalogue 102).

#### ***Published Documents***

Gwyn, D. 2011 *Blaenau Ffestiniog: Understanding Urban Character* CADW

Laws, K. 2005 Bryn Glas, Frondirion, Manod, multi-period settlement site. *Archaeology in Wales* 45, 106-108

Lyttelton Times Vol. XXIV, Issue 1448, 2 August 1865

### ***Unpublished Documents***

- 1652 Deed To Lead The Uses Of A Fine to be levied upon a message called Bron y Mannad and its appurtenant lands in the parish of Festiniogge, co. Merionith (National Library of Wales 851)
- 1653 Covenant to levy a fine of a m. and lands called Bron y Mannad in p. Festiniog, co. Mer (National Library of Wales 32)
- 1665 Grant for the life of the said Margaret of a m. and lands called Bronman(n)od in Festiniog, co. Mer. (National Library of Wales 34))
- 1684 Will (copy) of Hugh Lloyd of Dduallt, co. Mer., gent, 1684/5, Feb. 11 (National Library of Wales 19)
- 1685 Probate of Will of Hugh Lloyd of Dduallt, co. Mer., gent. (National Library of Wales (WIAbNL) 3650006)
- 1693 Articles Of Agreement before the marriage of the said Robert Lloyd and Anne Vaughan, daughter of 1, by which 2 covenant to convey to 1 the tmt's called Dduallt and Bron-y-mannod, p. Ffestiniog, co. Mer. (National Library of Wales 6)
- 1736 Will of Robert Lloyd of Dduallt, , co. Mer., gent. (National Library of Wales 12)
- 1852 Particulars of the Estate of Capt. Tottenham in Pas. Festiniog and Maentwrog (Meirionnydd Archives Z/DV/3/223)
- 1853 Particulars of Valuation of Capt. Tottenham's properties in Pas. Festiniog and Maentwrog (Meirionnydd Archives Z/DV/3/228)
- 1853 Copy letter of enquiry to J. Sharpe Esqu. As to Duallt etc.etc. in reply to his letter 11 Dec. (Meirionnydd Archives Z/DV/3/228)
- 1843 Schedule to the Tithe Map of Festiniog. (National Library of Wales AC 687)
- 1920 Sales Catalogue for Freehold Agricultural Properties in Blaenau Ffestiniog and Maentwrog. Frank Lloyd and Sons (National Library of Wales Sales Catalogue 102).

### ***Websites***

<http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/cgi-bin/paperspast?a=d&d=LT18650802.2.2.7>

[http://www.campbellscottage.co.uk/Lloyds\\_of\\_Dduallt.pdf](http://www.campbellscottage.co.uk/Lloyds_of_Dduallt.pdf)

<http://www.ebooksread.com/authors-eng/edward-walford/the-county-families-of-the-united-kingdom-or-royal-manual-of-the-titled-and-un-fla/page-357-the-county-families-of-the-united-kingdom-or-royal-manual-of-the-titled-and-un-fla.shtml>

<http://www.heneb.co.uk/ffestiniogcharacter/ffest.html>

<http://www.llangollenmuseum.org.uk/english/History/people.htm>

## Results

Contrary to the suggestion in Map 3 of the Cadw's urban characterisation of Blaenau Ffestiniog (Gwyn 2011, 60), that the whole of the Cae Clyd area was part of the Cae Du Estate, the development area lies within the fields once farmed as part of the farm of Bron-y-Manod, part of the estates owned in the nineteenth century by the Tottenham family. There is a curious linking of this farm to the estate of Dduallt, Maentwrog which can be traced as far back as 1652. There are a series of legal documents, ranging from 1652 to 1736, in the National Library of Wales which documents the control of Bron-y-Manod, and its link to the Dduallt estate, to the Lloyd family.

By 1842 the ownership of Dduallt and Bron y Manod were transferred to Rt Rev Lord Robert Ponsonby Tottenham, Bishop of Clogher. The Tottenham family derived their name from Tottenham Green, outside Dublin and although the family home was in County Wicklow they also had a home at Plas Berwyn in Denbighshire. ([http://www.campbellscottage.co.uk/Lloyds\\_of\\_Dduallt.pdf](http://www.campbellscottage.co.uk/Lloyds_of_Dduallt.pdf)). Whilst the Tottenham family were not major landowners, in the Ffestiniog area, both of the subsequent generations served as JPs and Deputy Lieutenant of Merionethshire.

The earliest map located of the area is the drawing prepared by the Ordnance Survey between 1818 and 1820 (Figure 2). Drawn at a scale of 2 inches to the mile this map shows little detail of the development area. The farm of Bron-y-Manod is shown together with an enclosure around the farm. Similarly the 1841 "Old Series" Ordnance Survey map (Figure 3) also shows few details. The tithe map for Festiniog (sic) in 1842 (Figure 4) also shows no real detail. The extent of the land controlled by Bron-y-Manod is shown as Plot 59. The schedule

records that this plot was owned by Lord Tottenham and tenanted to William Williams at this time. No land use is documented as the Plot 59 represents the whole of the farm of Bron-y-Manod.

The first detailed map is a map of Bron-y-Manod (Figure 5) held by the National Library of Wales. Although undated it is clearly nineteenth century in date and based on documents held at the Meirionnydd Archives it is probable that this map may have been drawn prior to 1852. This map shows the proposed development area divided into a series of small fields with a single building along the northern boundary. It is unfortunate that the schedule which once accompanied this map has been lost and thus no field names or uses are recorded.

Between 1852 and 1853 an attempt was made by the Oakleys of Plas Tan y Blwch to buy both Bron-y-Manod and Dduallt. Their main interest was in Dduallt; however they investigated buying Bron-y-Manod with the idea of selling it on. At the time of the survey in 1852 Bron-y-Manod Farm covered some 164 acres and had access to further ffridd land. The estate also contained ten cottages, which were leased out. It is possible that these cottages could include the row of cottages known as Tai-isaf.

A message in the personal columns of the Lyttelton Times in 1865 suggests the tenant was John Manod Williams. This notice reads "If this should meet the eye of JOHN MANOD WILLIAMS of Bron-y-Manod, Ffestiniog, Merionethshire, North Wales – your brother Robert died 24<sup>th</sup> April 1865".

Detailed Ordnance Survey mapping starts with the First Edition large scale mapping of 1891. Only the Six inch mapping (Figure 6) was available in the archives consulted, however this shows a series of small enclosures with possible

associated structures within the development area. More detail is seen on the Second Edition 1:2500 map of 1901 (Figure 7). This shows the series of small fields and associated structures in more detail. There are a series of four roofed structure along the northern boundary, one of which has an associated pen. Initially they would appear to be possible outside toilets (Ty Bach) associated with Tai-isaf, however there are only three structure which could serve this function for the seven cottages. These structures are also located towards one end of the terrace. There are also a series of five roofed structures shown in the southern half of the plot. These all have associated open pens and are therefore likely to have been animal pens. It would seem likely that all of the structures shown within the development area are probably associated with the housing and control of animals.

The layout shown on the Second Edition mapping would appear to be relatively short lived. By 1919 and the subsequent mapping by the Ordnance Survey (Figure 8) the field system and its associated buildings are already going out of use. The small structures along the northern boundary are already missing and the structures in the southern half of the development area now appear to be roofless. Some of the field boundaries are also missing. The only building to retain its roof is the building associated with a small pen on the northern boundary.

One possible interpretation is that the structures shown on the Ordnance Survey mapping are a piggery. The sales catalogue for Bron-y-Manod in 1920 refers to the farm having two piggeries. It is also clear from the attached map (Figure 9) that the development plot forms part of the farm and is not associated with Tai-isaf.

## Survey

### Results

The topographic survey located and recorded a number of features within the proposed development area. Most of these are rather ruinous, rarely standing above a few courses of stonework. The features located broadly correspond with those shown on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1901 and 1919, however there are two feature that do not directly correspond to the mapped features. The results of the topographic are shown on Figure 10 with the background contours on Figure 11. The features have been grouped into four groups and for each of these groups a PRN number has been assigned (Figure 13).

In the north western corner of the development is the base of a rectangular building (Feature A, Figure 10, Plate 2). This consists of a single skin, brick, dwarf wall on concrete footings defining a building 3.1 x 2.33 m in size. Standing to a height of four courses, there are a series of metal pins in the top surface suggesting that there was a wooden superstructure resting on the walls. The form of this building is reminiscent of a green house, however no signs of broken glass was noted around this building. This feature is clearly later than the others on the site and has been given the PRN number 36503.

Little survives of the buildings shown along the northern boundary on the 1901 Ordnance Survey map with the exception of a single large stone (Feature B, Figure 10) which corresponds with the western building with an attached pen.

A small enclosure occupies the north western corner of the development area (Features C, and F, Figure 10) defining an area of 34.4 x 19.2 m. This has been assigned the PRN number 36502. The

walls defining this enclosure are of dry stonework and now stand to only a few courses (Plate 3) in some places. The enclosure crosses the silted ditch which drains the field to the west. The relationship between the ditch and the enclosure is uncertain, superficially it would appear that the southern end of the enclosure may be later than the ditch, however given the nature of the remains this is not certain. Whilst Wall C corresponds with a boundary shown on the Ordnance Survey maps, Wall F is on a different alignment suggesting a re-organisation of the complex after 1919. There are three spreads of stone attached to the walls of this enclosure. Feature D is a rectangular platform 1.4 x 2.6 m in size standing approximately 0.3 m above the background (Plate 4). No features on the Ordnance Survey maps could be related to this feature. The spread of stone to the north of the ditch (Feature E, Figure 10) (Plate 5) partly suggest that the northern side of the ditch may have been revetted, however there is also a feature on the 1919 Ordnance Survey map which may correlated with this feature. The wall of the southern end of the enclosure (Wall F) runs into the stone spread (Feature E), crossing the ditch as it does so.

Another platform (Feature G, Figure 10) (Plate 6), is a sub-rectangular platform approximately 4.8 m x 3.0 m in size. Now a tumble of stones, this feature appears to correspond with small building shown on the 1901 Ordnance Survey map and a small enclosure on the 1919 map.

A range of at least four small structures, linked by a revetting wall occupies a band across the development area (Plate 7). These have been grouped together as PRN 36501 as they are clearly part of a single phase of use. Feature H (Figure 10, Plate 8) was a small structure, probably a building, 3.0 x 3.2 m in size.

The remains of an “L” shaped wall defines one side of the structure, whilst an upright stone probably defined the position of the western side of the building. Between these features is a spread of stone rubble probably derived from the collapse of the structure.

Structure I, appear to have been a small roofed building 3.3 x 2.3 m in size, with an open pen to the west (Plate 9). This is linked to Structure J by a distinct scarp in the hillside which was probably originally revetted with a dry stone wall. Structure J is the best preserved of the remains in this group. There is a central rectangular feature which was probably a roofed building (Plate 10) 2.3 x 2.7 m in size. This had at least two open pens attached, one to the east 2.3 m square (Plate 11), and another to the north which is more difficult to determine, although the 1901 Ordnance Survey map suggest there may have been a complex of small enclosures attached to the north of the building. Both the probable building and the pen to the west are attached to a dry stone wall revetting the hill slope (Feature L, Figure 10). The walls are integrated with each other suggesting they are part of a single phase of construction.

The remains of an “L” shaped wall defined Structure M (Plate 12). This appears to be attached to the remains of a field boundary (Feature K) running in to the wet ground to the north where it is lost in vegetation.

All of the features associated with this group have been assigned the PRN Number 36501 (Figure 13) are shown on the 1901 Ordnance Survey mapping. They appear to represent a series of small roofed buildings with associated pens and field boundaries. The style of the building would suggest that they may have been for pigs, being too small for cattle and including small roofed

building unusual in the management of sheep. The revetting wall runs below the area of modern slate waste to the east which has been dumped to provide access to the new house.

The other three sides of the development area are defined by dry stone walls. Those to the south and west (Walls N and O, Figure 10) (Plates 13 and 14) appear to be of a single build. They stand to a height of 1.7 m with pitch stone coping in places. Wall P (Plate 15) divides the plot from the road to the north. There is no sign of any opening in this wall except for the opening at the western end which would appear to be a secondary feature. This would suggest that there was no access to the small buildings shown on the 1901 Ordnance Survey map from the north and therefore it is less likely that these buildings were related to the houses of Tai-isaf. The boundary wall have been grouped under the PRN number 36504

## Conclusions

The remains recorded within the development area would appear to represent a relatively short lived use of the area for relatively intensive animal rearing. Constructed in the late nineteenth century the complex was already in decline by 1919. The best representation of the complex is that on the 1901 Ordnance Survey map which shows a series of small roofed structures, some with associated pens, on either side of a complex of small fields. The size and forms of the building would suggest that pigs were being kept and it is possible that this is an early attempt at a semi-intensive pig unit. It is noticeable that the sale catalogue from 1920 refers to two piggeries, rather than pig stys, suggesting the raising of pigs was still part of the farms economy at this time.

The boundary wall, to the south, west and north are part of the general field system of the area and are therefore probably eighteenth or nineteenth century in date. Their survival in such a good condition is at least part of their function as a boundary between different farms.

Whilst part of the surviving enclosure, in the north west corner of the development, related to the land divisions of the possible piggery, the southern end of this enclosure has been modified to a different alignment. It is possible that this area was divided from the rest of the field as part of a garden associated with one of the houses on the opposite side of the road to the north. The last phase of activity recognised before the current activity was the construction of the brick building base in the north western corner of the plot. This may have been a green house, however it may just have had a timber superstructure.

## Acknowledgements

This report was commissioned by Gerallt William. The project was monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services and information on other archaeological features within the area was provided by the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record, held by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. The new PRN numbers were also provided by the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record

## References

- Gwyn, D. 2011 *Blaenau Ffestiniog: Understanding Urban Character* CADW
- Laws, K. 2005 Bryn Glas, Frondirion, Manod, multi-period settlement site. *Archaeology in Wales* 45, 106-108

## Plates



Plate 1: General view of the development site, looking NW



Plate 2: Brick built building base (PRN 36503)



Plate 3: Wall C, looking SE



Plate 4: Platform D, looking SE



Plate 5: Stone spread E, looking north



Plate 6: Platform G, looking south



Plate 7: General view of the structures revetted into the hill slope, looking SW



Plate 8: Structure H, looking SE



Plate 9: Structure I looking ESE



Plate 10: The building within Structure J, looking south



Plate 11: The pen at the western end of Structure J



Plate 12: Feature M and Retting Wall L, looking WNW



Plate 13: Wall O looking west



Plate 14: Wall N looking SW



Plate 15: Wall P looking NW

### Appendix 1: Summary of the PRN Designations (Figure 13)

<b>PRN Number</b>	<b>Central Grid</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Feature on Figure 10</b>
36501	SH 70851 44298	19 <sup>th</sup> Century AD	A line of four small structure linked by a boundary. revetted into the north facing slope. Two of the structures would appear to have been small roofed buildings with attached pens similar to pig stys, whilst the other two are too degraded to determine their original form with certainty. There are also the remains of a dry stone wall running north from the complex. All of the structure relate to a series of buildings and associated pens and field boundaries shown on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1901.	B, H, I, J, K, L, M
36502	SH 70834 44326	20 <sup>th</sup> Century AD	A small enclosure defining an area of 34.4 x 19.2 m, highly tumbled stone walls standing only a few courses high in places. This enclosure post-dates the complex of small buildings and enclosures also in the field (PRN 36501). It also includes three spreads of stone defining possible platforms attached to the boundary wall	C, D, E, F, G
36503	SH 70826 44342	Modern (post Second World War)	The base of a rectangular building. This consists of a single skin, brick, dwarf wall on concrete footings defining a building 3.1 x 2.33 m in size. Standing to a height of four courses, there are a series of metal pins in the top surface suggesting that there was a wooden superstructure resting on the walls. The form of this building is reminiscent of a green house, however not signs of broken glass was noted around this building.	A
36504	SH 70843 44307	19 <sup>th</sup> Century AD	Boundary wall standing to a height of 1.7 m with pitched stone coping in places.	N, O, P

## **Appendix 2: Specification for the Archaeological Recording of Features Associated with the Development of Land at Cae Clyd, Manod.**

Planning application number C12/1574/03/LL

Specification written by I.P. Brooks 18/02/2013

### **1. Background**

- 1.1. It is intended to construct three new houses on land at Cae Clyd, Manod, Gwynedd
- 1.2. The application site is partly bounded by the *ffridd* wall, within the plot there are a number of features of probable post medieval date including a paddock, a possible track way and a series of small structures of uncertain origins.
- 1.3. This Specification is based on:
  - 1.3.1. An email from Gerallt Williams dated 15/2/13
  - 1.3.2. A letter dated 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2013 from Jenny Emmett, Development Control Archaeologist for the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service
  - 1.3.3. A brief site visit made on 15/2/13 by I.P. Brooks
  - 1.3.4. A telephone conversation with Jenny Emmett, Development Control Archaeologist for the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service 15/2/13.

### **2. Aims**

- 2.1. To record the structures within the development area prior to their destruction

### **3. Methodology**

- 3.1. The project shall include:
  - 3.1.1. The topographic survey and the recording of features within the development area
  - 3.1.2. A limited desktop study in order to place the structure within their historical context
  - 3.1.3. Analysis and Report Preparation

### **4. Recording of Archaeological Features**

- 4.1. The topographic surveys will be undertaken using a Geodolite 504 Total Station.
- 4.2. The data will be logged using an NRG Data Logging System v 2.59c and processed using NRG for Windows 2011 Engineering Surveying System.
- 4.3. Significant archaeological features will be located and their extent and form will be recorded.
- 4.4. Photographs will be taken with a Nikon D80 digital SLR camera with a resolution of 10.5 Mp. Where possible all photographs will include a suitable metric scale.
- 4.5. Written notes will be made on the form, extent, survival and threat to the features located.

### **5. Desktop study**

- 5.1. The following sources will be consulted for relevant records:

- 5.1.1. The National Library of Wales in Aberystwyth
- 5.1.2. The regional Historic Environment Record held by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust at Bangor
- 5.1.3. The County Record Office, Dolgellau
- 5.1.4. The Archive Library of the University of Wales at Bangor
- 5.1.5. Other works as necessary.
- 5.1.6. Copies of the plans and scanned copies of pictorial or photographic evidence will be included if the copyright holder agrees

5.2. All sources will be fully listed and shall include accession

## **6. Analysis and Report Preparation**

- 6.1. A summary report on the findings of the investigations will be prepared and completed within four weeks from completion of the project. This will summarise the results of the project including;
  - 6.1.1. A title page
  - 6.1.2. A non technical summary
  - 6.1.3. An introduction describing the background to the work.
  - 6.1.4. A site location plan
  - 6.1.5. An outline methodology
  - 6.1.6. The results of the desktop study
  - 6.1.7. The results of the fieldwork including A plan of the features, selected photographs to illustrate the plan and a description of the features located.
- 6.2. The Historic Environment Officer at The Gwynedd Archaeological Trust will be contacted for new PRN numbers for any features recorded.
- 6.3. Up to five bound copies of the report will be provided.
- 6.4. A digital copy of the report will also be provided

## **7. Liaison**

- 7.1. Measures will be adopted, as appropriate; to facilitate the monitoring of the project by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service

## **8. Staff**

- 8.1. The project will be directed by Dr Ian Brooks MIFA, FSA.

## **9. General**

- 9.1. IFA Code of Conduct
  - 9.1.1. All staff will abide by, and all procedures be carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct

9.1.2.EAS Ltd. will abide by the Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology

## 9.2. Health and Safety

9.2.1.EAS Ltd adopt and adhere to safe working practices at all times. A copy of the company's general statement of policy is available on request

## 9.3. Insurance

9.3.1.EAS Ltd carries all necessary Public and Employee Liability Insurances (limit of indemnity £5,000,000).

9.3.2.EAS Ltd carries Professional Indemnity Insurance. (Limit of indemnity £10,000,000)

## 9.4. Copyright

9.4.1.EAS Ltd shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documentation, under the Copyrights, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved: excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification

9.4.2.EAS Ltd is prepared to assign copyright at the request of the client

## 10. Timetable

### 10.1. Desk Top Study

10.1.1. Consult the records of National Library of Wales: 1 man day

10.1.2. Consult records of Gwynedd HER: ½ man days

10.1.3. Consult records of Archive Library of the University of Wales: ½ man days

10.1.4. Consult records of County Record Office: 1 man day

### 10.2. Fieldwork

10.2.1. Topographic Survey of the development area : 2 man days

### 10.3. Analysis and report: 2 man days.

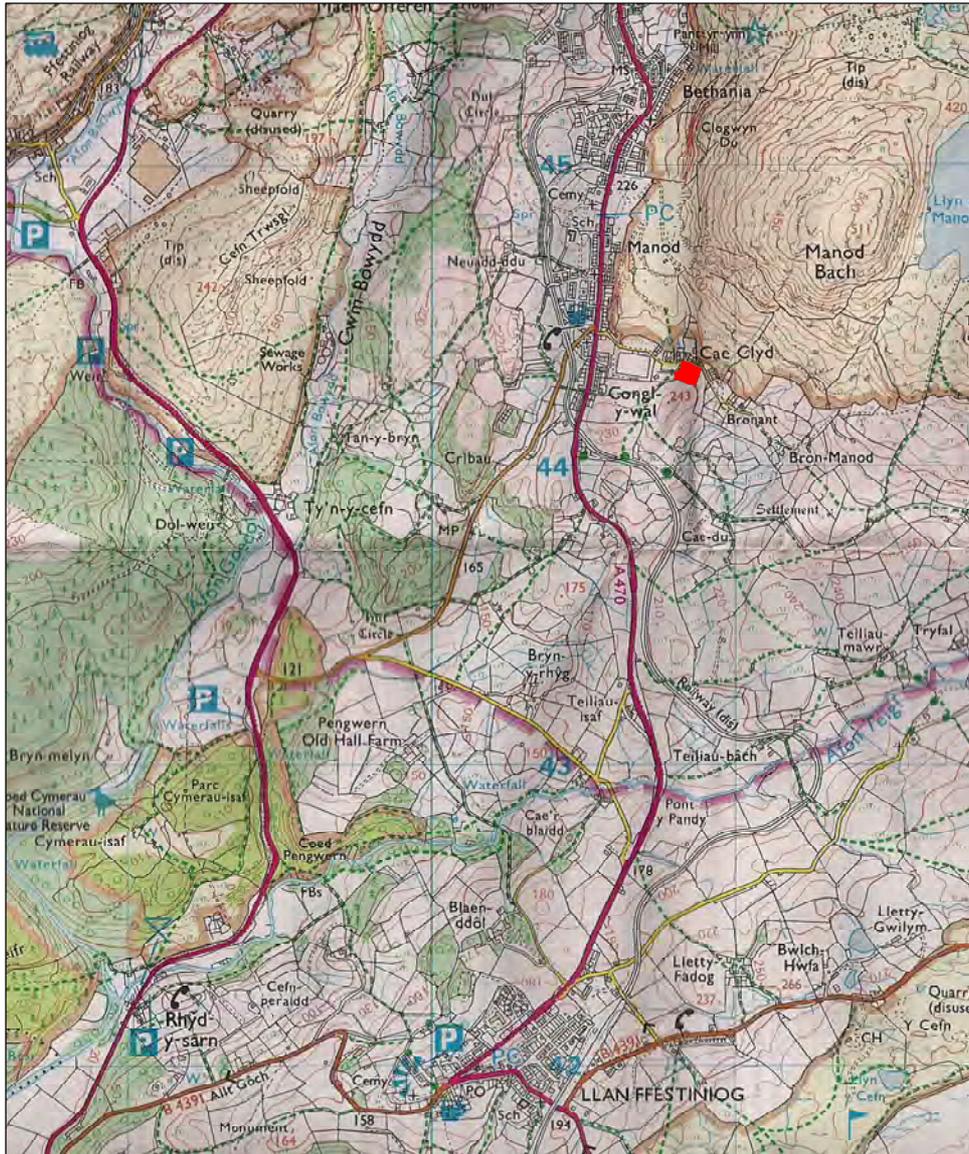


Figure 1: Location  
Scale 1:25,000

Reproduced from the Explorer™ OL18, 1:25,000 scale  
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Figure 2: Extract from the Ordnance Survey  
Surveyors Drawing 305, Surveyed 1818, Drawn 1820  
Not to Scale



Figure 3: Extract from the Old Series  
Ordnance Survey Map LXXV 1841 Map  
Not to Scale

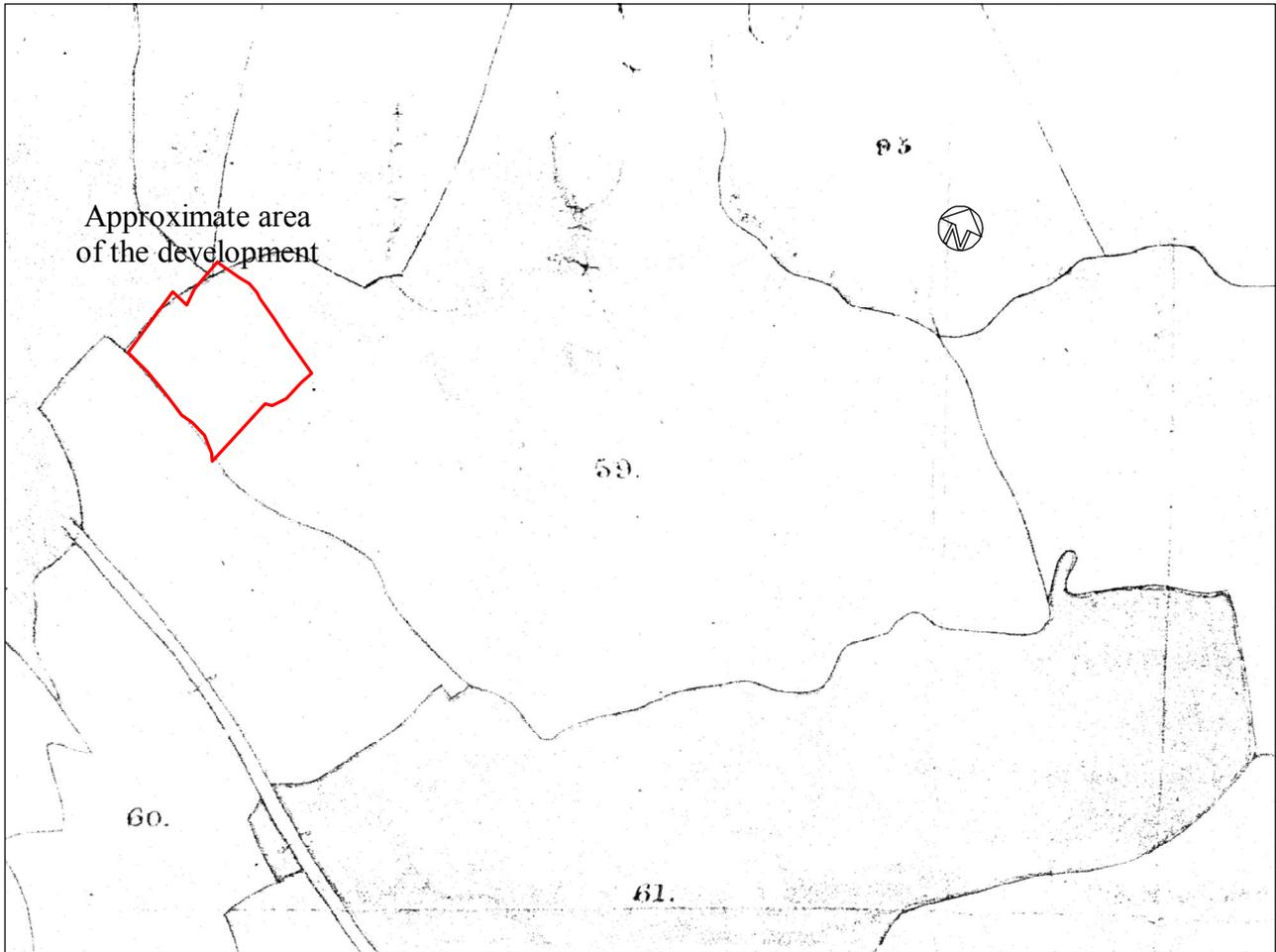


Figure 4: Extract from the Festiniog Tithe Map 1842  
Not to Scale

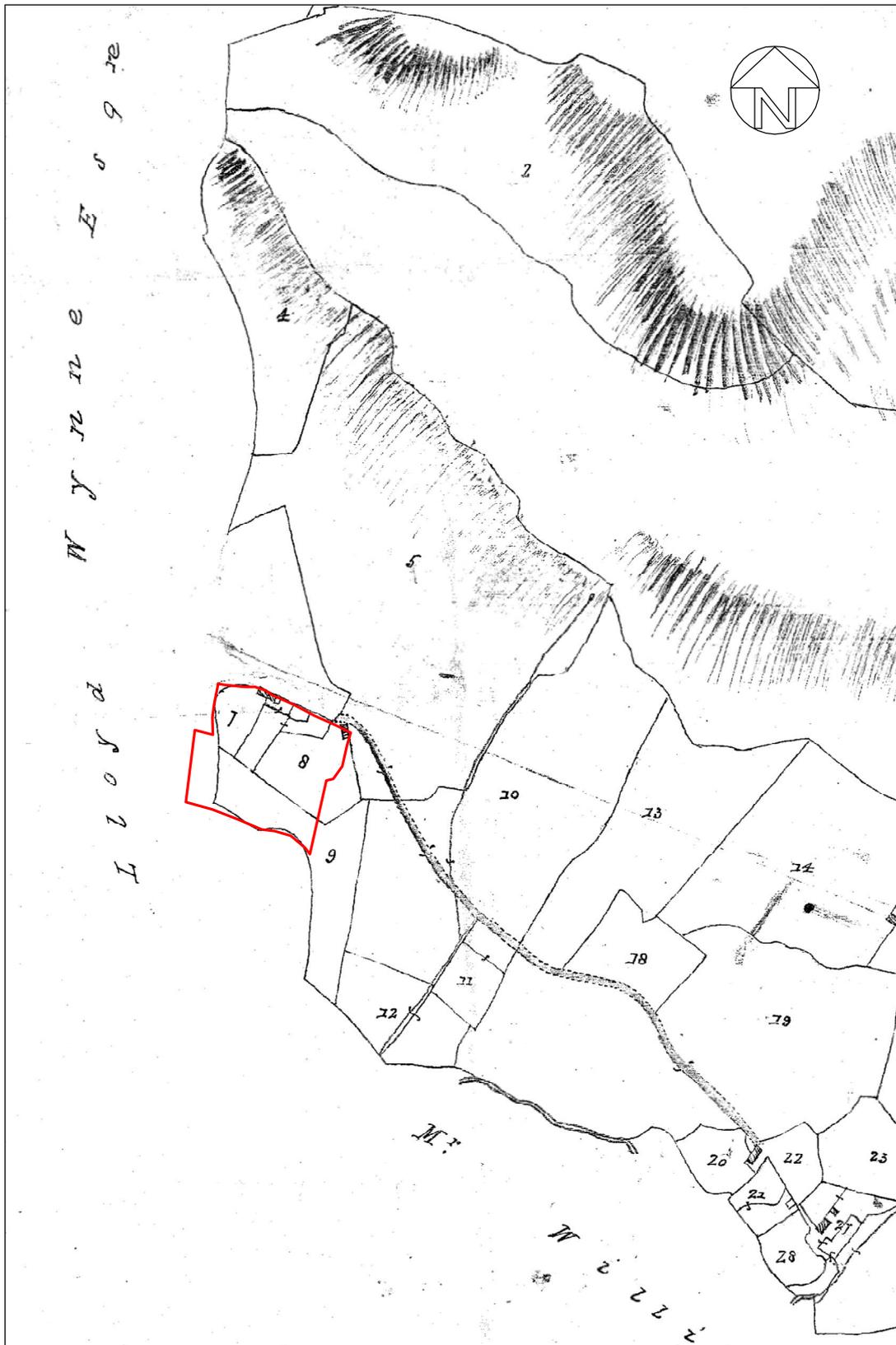


Figure 5: Extract from the Bro-y-Manod Estate Map  
Nineteenth Century Date  
Not to Scale

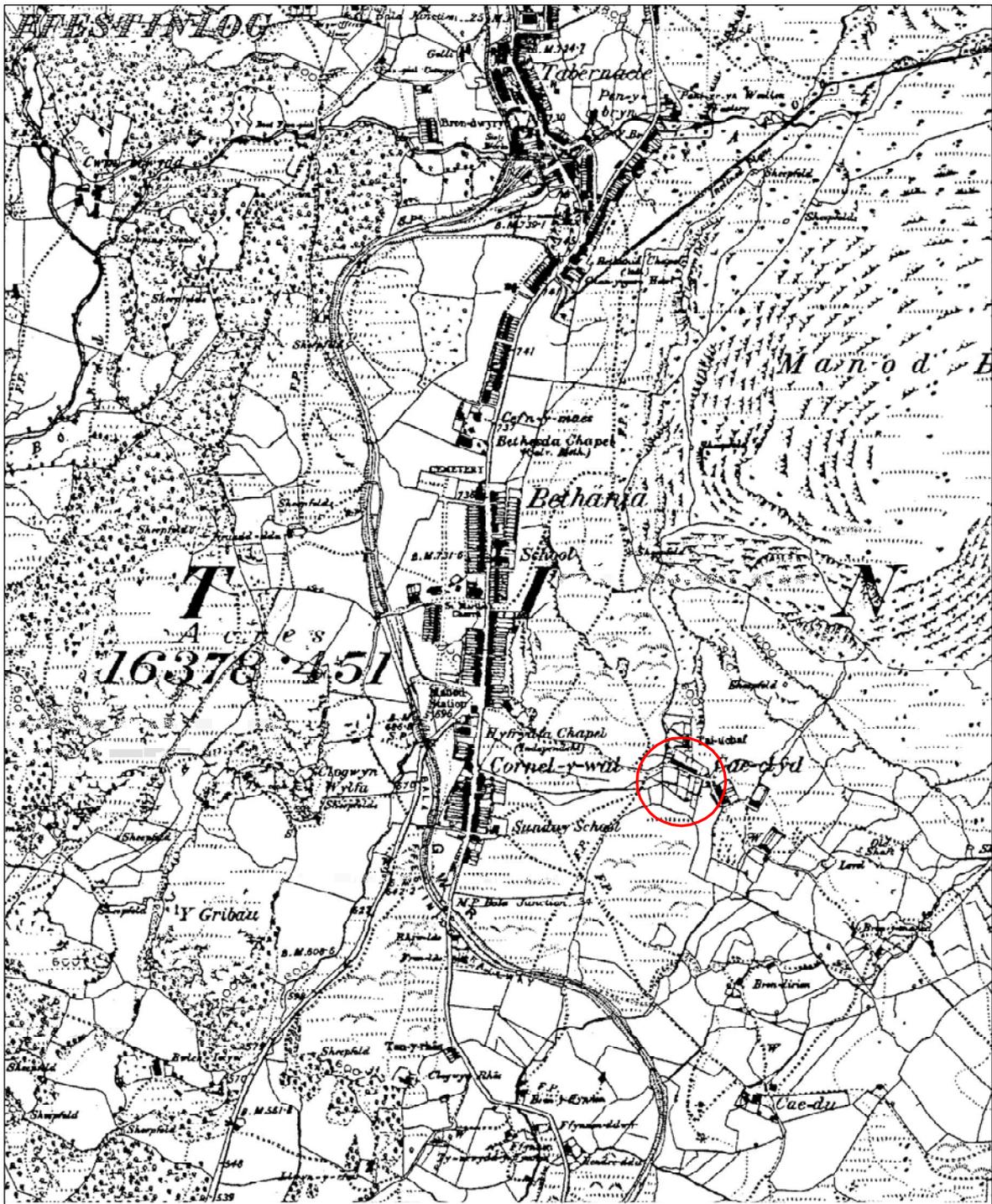


Figure 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey  
 First Edition Merionethshire IV SW 1891  
 Not to Scale

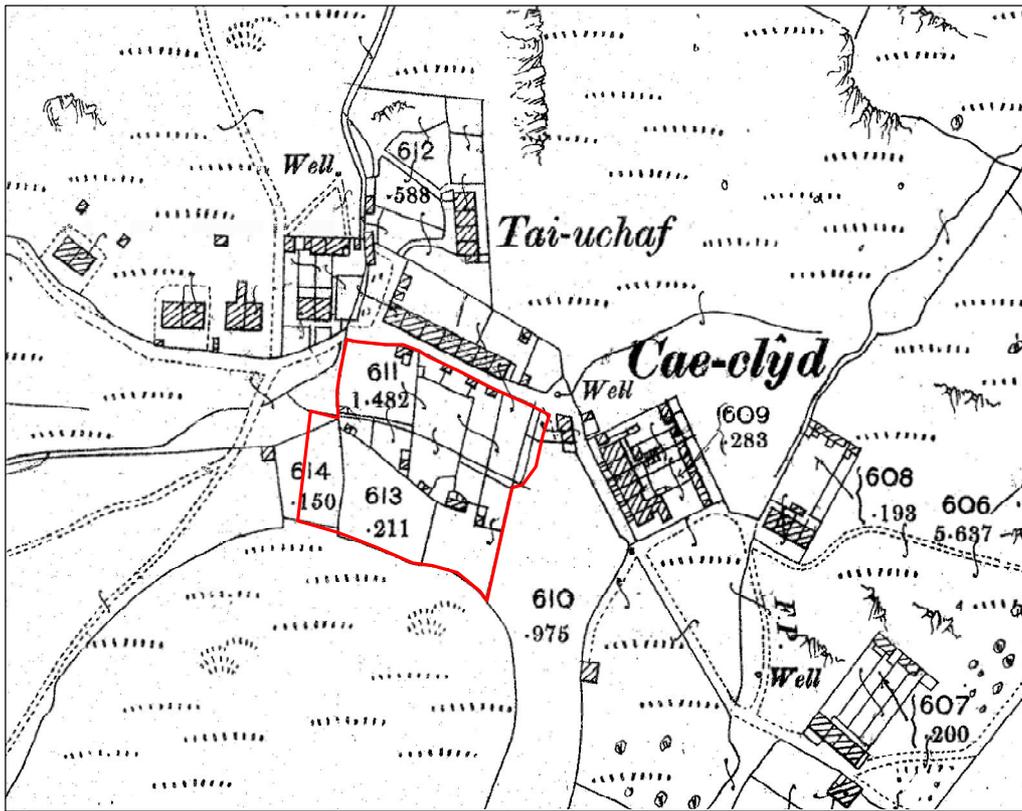


Figure 7: Extract from the Ordnance Survey  
Second Edition Merionethshire IV.14 Map 1901  
Scale 1:2500

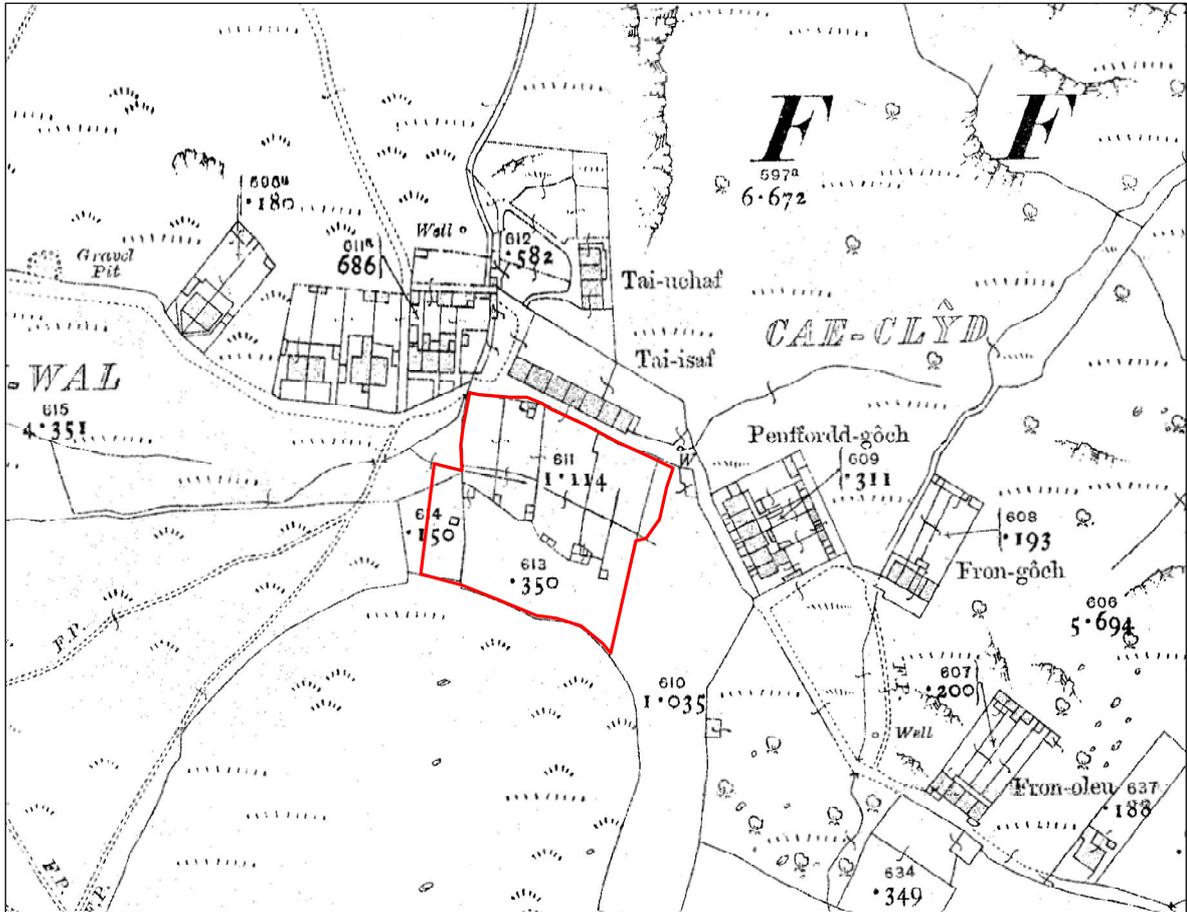


Figure 8: Extract from the Ordnance Survey  
Merionethshire IV.14 Map 1919  
Scale 1:2500



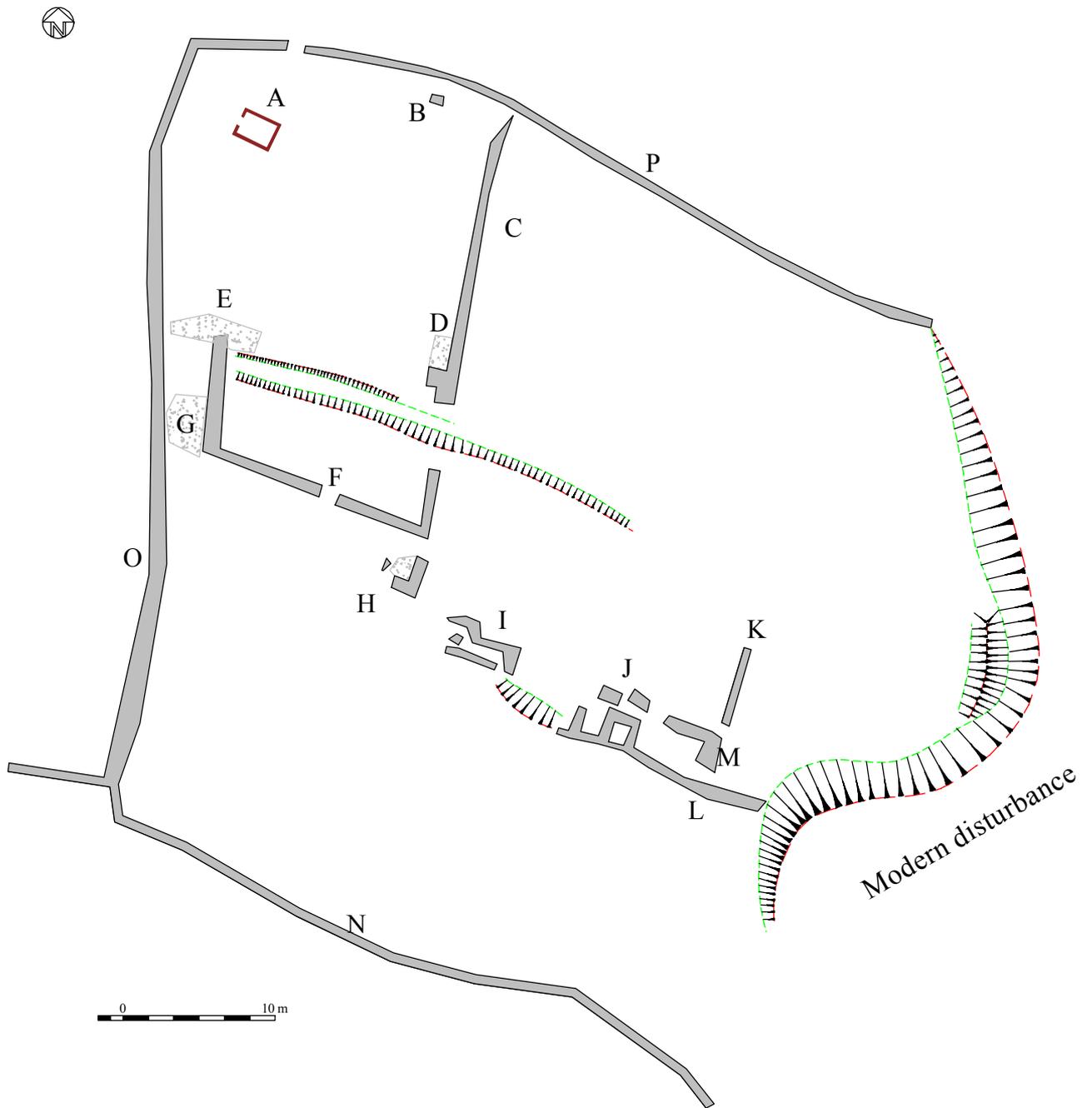


Figure 10: Plan of the Site  
Scale 1:500

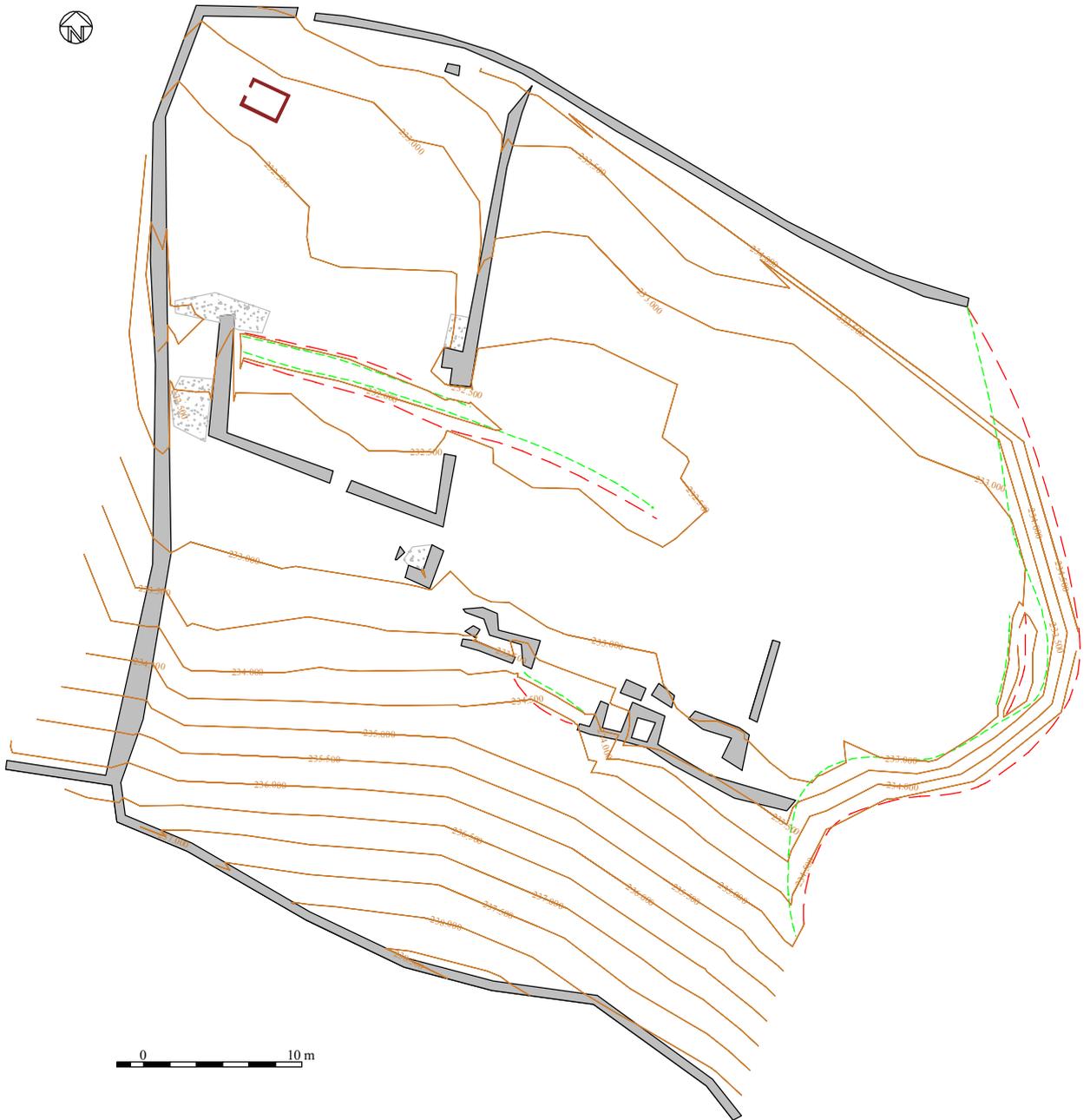


Figure 11: Contour Survey  
Scale 1:500

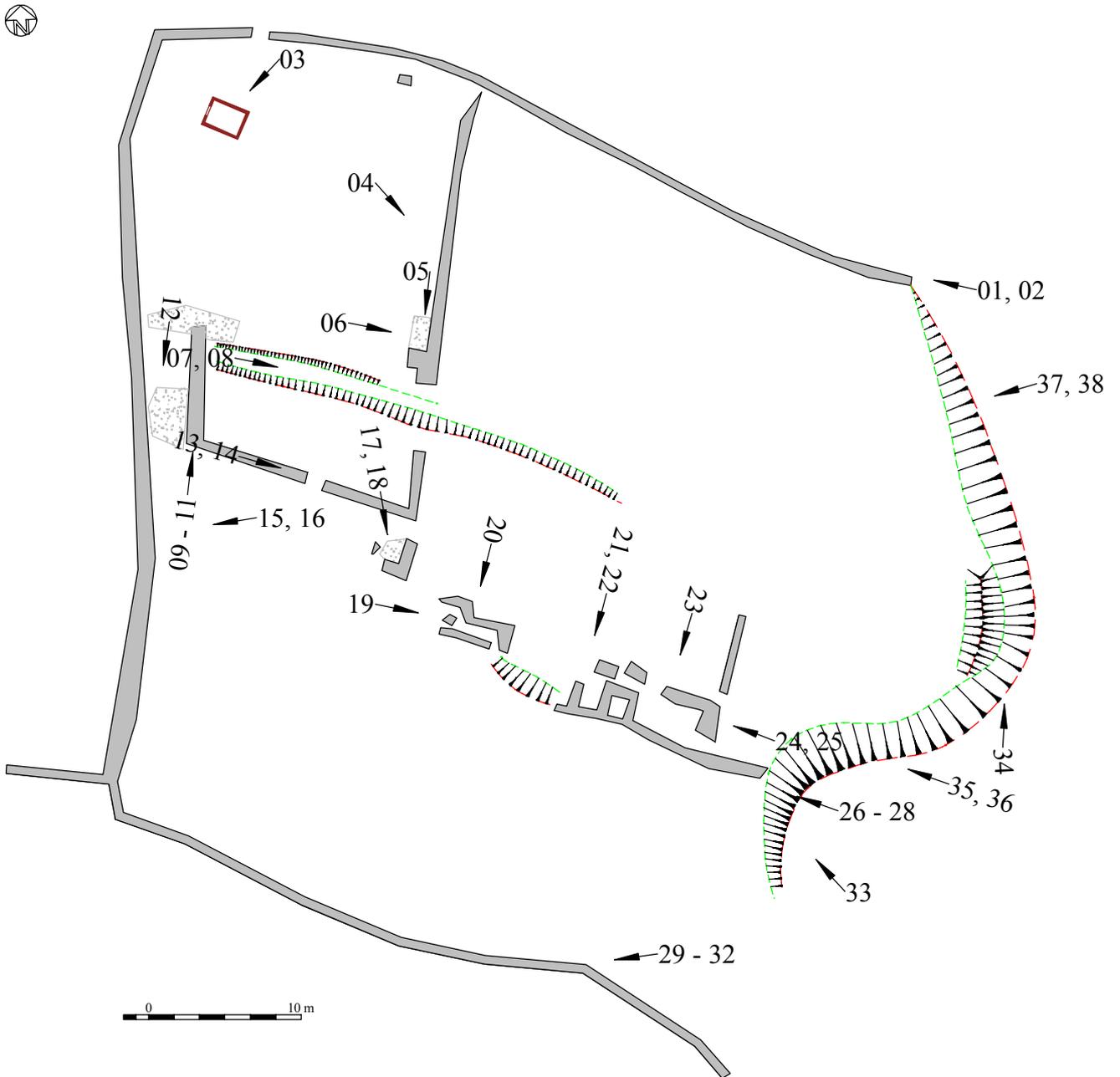


Figure 12: Location of the Photographs in the archive  
Scale 1:500

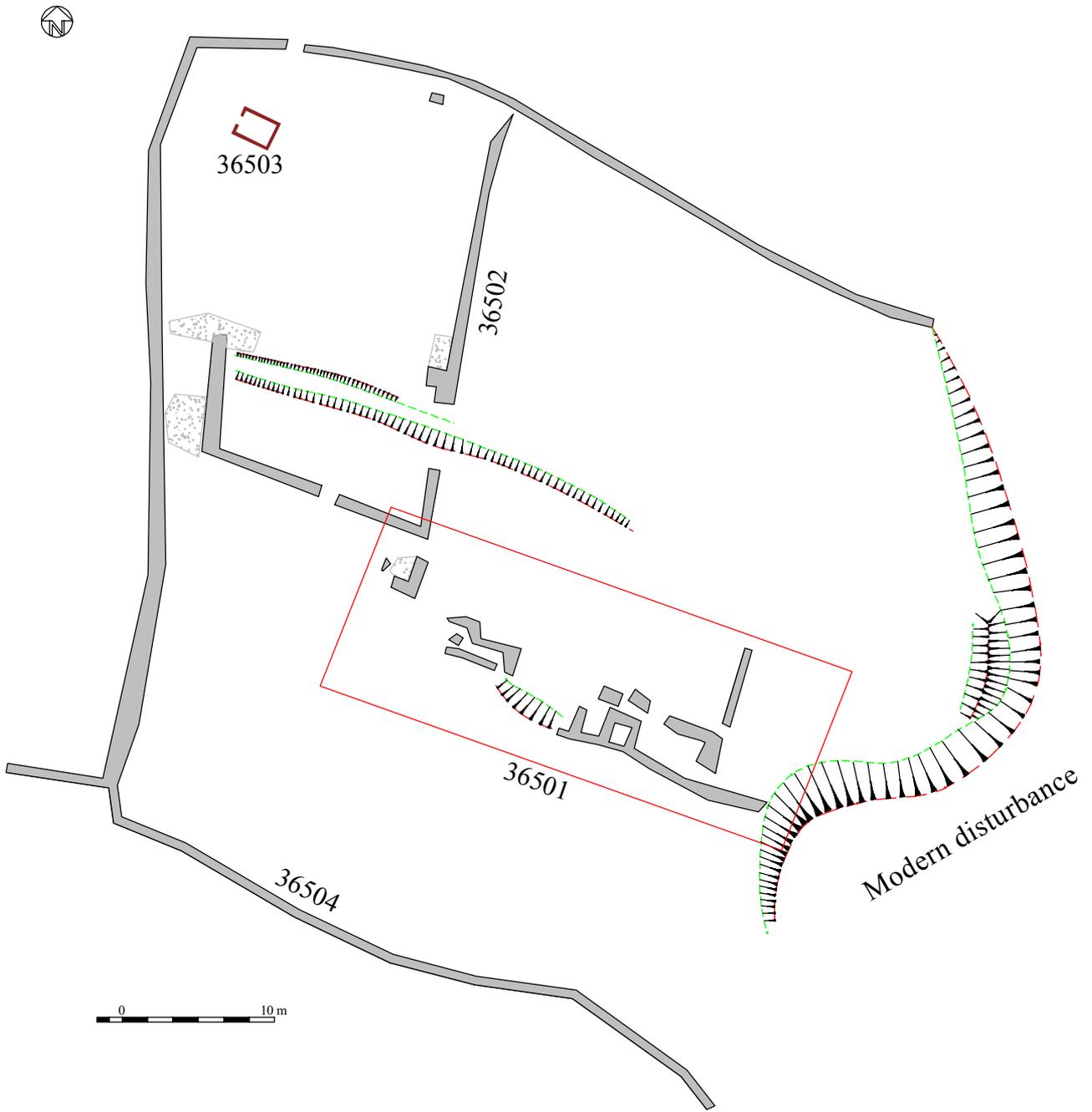


Figure 13: PRN Numbers  
Scale 1:500