

# Ty'n Llan, Llandwrog, Gwynedd

Briff Gwyllo Archeolegol /  
Archaeological Watching Brief



Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

# Ty'n Llan, Llandwrog, Gwynedd

## Briff Gwylio Archeolegol / Archaeological Watching Brief

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## **CRYNHODEB ANHECHNEGOL**

*Comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd gan Fenter Ty'n Llan i wneud briff gwyllo archeolegol yn ystod gwaith ymchwilio tir yn Nhy'n Llan, Llandwrog, Gwynedd, cyn y gwaith datblygu. Roedd y briff gwyllo wedi'i leoli o fewn rhes o gyn-fochfilod yng nghefn yr eiddo ac yn monitro cloddio pum pwll prawf peirianeg strwythurol. Cloddiwyd y pyllau prawf drwy loriau coblyn a chofnodwyd cyfansoddiad y lloriau a'r haenau sylfaen. Ni nodwyd unrhyw weithgaredd archeolegol ychwanegol yn ystod y briff gwyllo.*

## **NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

*Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Menter Ty'n Llan to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground investigation works at Ty'n Llan, Llandwrog, Gwynedd, ahead of development works. The watching brief was located within a former pigsty at the rear of the property and monitored the excavation of five structural engineering trial pits. The trial pits were excavated through cobble flooring and the composition of the floors and foundation layers were recorded. No additional archaeological activity was identified during the course of the watching brief.*

# 1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Menter Ty'n Llan to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during investigation works at Ty'n Llan, Llandwrog, Gwynedd (NGR SH45095605; postcode: LL54 5SY; Figure 01). Ty'n Llan is a Grade II listed two storey hotel (Cadw ref.: 3685), built in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The investigation works comprised five trial pits located across three rooms within a former pigsty behind the hotel (trial pits 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8) (cf. Figure 03). The works were completed between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> July 2022.

The watching brief was monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and undertaken in accordance with an approved written scheme of investigation ([Appendix I](#)). In line with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising was formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018). The HER Event Primary Reference Number for this project was 46288. The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the following guidance:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 1.1 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018);
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015); and
- Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015).

*Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 (Cert. No. 74180/B/0001/UK/En) and is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).*

## 1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives were to:

- establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified and assess their implications for understanding the historical development of the building;
- to place the results in context (if applicable), with reference made to *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Version 03, Final Refresh Document* (March 2017);
- if no archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Llandwrog is an estate village established by the Wynn's of Glynllifon in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The design of the church and school, and possibly many of the houses also, was by the Diocesan Architect Henry Kennedy for Spencer Bulkeley Wynn, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Baron Newborough (d. 1888). At the heart of the village is the raised churchyard, with partly curving boundary wall. The houses are arranged around this and are dominated by the church with its tall steeple. A medieval church of nave and chancel with transepts and chapels either side the church was demolished in 1858, when the new church designed by Kennedy was built. The 1840 parish of Llandwrog tithe map depicts the village in its early years, and shows the terrace of Cae'r Llwyn, that of Tai'r Ysgol, two small buildings on the site of Ty'n Llan, and a further building to the west. The houses at Tai'r Eglwys and the row north of the church had yet to be built. The church depicted on the tithe map is the medieval one, and Ty'n Llan has yet to be built, but a building is shown adjacent to the road. The 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet XX,3 (1889, 1900 and 1918 respectively), show the estate village as planned, with Ty'n Llan as present, along with terraces to the north and west of the church (cf. Figure 02 for a reproduction of the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition).

Ty'n Llan is a Grade II listed building (ref.: 3685) and is listed in the regional Historic Environment Record under Primary Reference Number 12201. It was built as a hotel and is a two-storey building of roughly coursed stone rubble with large quoins, under a slate roof. It has a central three bay range with a central doorway, flanked by projecting hipped roof wings and fronted by an iron columned veranda. The wings both have polygonal ends in which the central openings are blind, that on the ground floor of the north-west wing housing a bilingual inscription, the remainder, as well as the centre upper opening in the central range, are painted dummies.

The north-western wing projects further and, unlike the remainder of the building, shows no brick dressings; it is possible that this wing represents an earlier building. There is a small service court on the northwest, with a low stable building fronting onto the road. At the rear is a range of alternating small yards and two outbuildings, a former stable and pigsty, which lie to the west and south of the hotel.

The stable lies north-west of the hotel and is separated from it by a narrow passageway. with one side facing the road. The building, with pitched slate roof, is orientated north-west to south-east with an additional central gable facing the road. In the apex of the gable is an oriel window with brick surround. The masonry is randomly built quarried stone, very roughly coursed, and of a similar variety of light and dark stones to the front of the hotel. The north-west side has an extension to the south-west which is an integral part of the building. The door is central within

the length of the combined gable and extension, with a window either side. An oriel window is in the apex of the gable. All openings are lined with bricks, the windows and door with slate lintels and sills. There are no windows in the gable of the extension, and none in the south-east side facing the hotel. The interior is divided by partitioning off the extension. The main part has the remains of stalls, with a manger along the north-east side. The floor is cobbled. The roof is supported on collar-beam trusses, and the walls are plastered. New brickwork suggests a rearrangement took place internally, replacing an earlier division which creates a passageway on the opposite side to the manger. A wooden rail with pegs would have been used for hanging horse trappings. A small fireplace lies in the south-east gable. The internal division is of slate slabs approximately 1m high, with boards above.

A pigsty lies behind the hotel, opposite the south-west side, and separated from the hotel by a cobbled passageway to the south-west, and a larger yard to the south-east. They would have been for pigs to be fattened on the waste-food and slops from the hotel. They consist of an open yard with access to internal sties. The yard contained along its front wall a gate, and a long slate trough, carefully designed with sloping rear slate slab to direct the food into the trough. Although only partially remaining, as some of the slabs have been removed, these were well-designed and interesting features. The pigsty lay alongside the open yards, and was divided into two, with access from the yards directed into one half of the pigsty. Although there were changes over the years, there were four yards served by the pigsty, and an additional building at the south-east end. This building had a yard added on to it and was later again converted into a temporary lavatory for humans.

## **3 METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Introduction**

An archaeological watching brief is defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (CIfA, 2020).

The watching brief was conducted during structural engineering investigation works and monitored the excavation of 5 No trial pits located across two rooms within a former pigsty located behind the hotel (Trial Pits 03, 04, 05, 06 and 08; cf. Figure 03), with works completed between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> July 2022. The trial pits measured 900mm x 500mm x 600mm (l x w x d) and were hand dug. The pits were excavated through a cobbled surface and the cobbles were stored on one side during removal, ready for reuse. A pre-start photographic and written record of the walls/material impacted by the works (cobbled floors, associated walls, etc) was completed by the GAT archaeologist. The watching brief monitored for any evidence of earlier structural activity or phasing.

### **3.2 Fieldwork Methodology**

All attendances and photographs were recorded using GAT pro-formas and included stratigraphic composition and depth. All archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered were manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity. The following excavation strategy was applied: 50% sample of each sub-circular feature, 25% sample of each linear feature (terminal ends and intersection points with other features were prioritised); discrete features were 100% excavated. Any features that comprised a spread of material rather than a cut feature were completed in quadrants (if fully extant) or 100% excavated if present as a discrete spread. Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D3100) camera set to maximum resolution (4,608 x 3,072) in RAW format and archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop. A total of fifty-eight photographic images were taken (archive reference numbers G2737\_001 to G2737\_058; cf. [Appendix II](#) for the photographic metadata).



### 3.3 Data Management Plan

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

External datasets for the regional HER and RCAHMW are as follows:

- HER: digital report (PDF format) and Event PRN summary (Microsoft Excel format); the report and dataset have been prepared in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- RCAHMW: a digital report (PDF format) and digital archive dataset have been prepared in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*.

The dataset includes:

- Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
- Photographic archive (TIFF format);
- Project Information form (Microsoft Excel);
- File Information form (Microsoft Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
- File Information form (Microsoft Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
- File Information form (Microsoft Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
- File Information form (Microsoft Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

### 3.4 Selection Strategy

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

The selection strategy takes into account:

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

The project specific selection strategy is reproduced as [Appendix III](#).

## **4 RESULTS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

The five trial pits were located in a rectangular shaped building located at the rear of the hotel (Plates 1 to 4) and were positioned to provide information to a structural engineer. The building was in a dilapidated state, overgrown in parts and with no roof (Plate 5). The building was subdivided internally into four main rooms (Rooms 1 to 04; cf. Figure 02), with pig troughs still visible in Rooms 2 and 4 (cf. Plates 7 and 8). A doorway with stone slab lintel was located between Rooms 2 and 3 (Plates 10 and 11), whilst a window was present at the northern corner of Room 4 (Plates 19 and 20); further doorways were positioned across the pigsty (cf. Figure 03). The trial pits were located in Rooms 1, 3 and 4 and were excavated through existing cobbled flooring (cf. Plate 6, 9 and 18). Concrete flooring and quarry tiled flooring was present in Room 3 (Plates 11 to 15).

## **4.2 Trial Pit 3**

Trial Pit 3 was positioned against a wall at the southwest corner of Room 4 and measured 900mm x 800mm x 600mm (l x w x d). The floor surface comprised well sorted oval flat cobblestones measuring between 50mm and 150mm in size that were set into a 140mm thick fine gravel mixed with compact dark clay (Plate 21). Beneath this was a 60mm thick loose brown sand-silt with a moderate amount of small angular and sub-angular stone (Plate 22). Beneath this and to the limit of excavation was a mid-brown sandy gravel mixed with some lime mortar inclusions and angular stones (<180mm in size); fragments of slate and red brick were identified, along with root action.

The trial pit contained foundation layers for the cobblestone sitting atop made ground; no archaeological activity or phasing was identified within the confines of the trial pit.

Photographic archive images: G2737\_051, G2737\_052, G2737\_057 and G2737\_058.

### **4.3 Trial Pit 4**

Trial Pit 4 was positioned against a partition wall at the northeast corner of Room 4 and measured 800mm x 900mm x 900mm (l x w x d). The floor surface comprised large round beach cobblestones that were set into a 130mm thick fine dark brown silt-sand gravel (Plate 23). Beneath this was a 240mm thick compact dark-brown sand-gravel mixed with fragments of slate (frequent) and red brick (occasional), which sealed a mid-brown sand-gravel mixed with frequent small to medium sized angular stone (Plate 24).

The trial pit contained foundation layers for the cobblestone sitting atop made ground; no archaeological activity or phasing was identified within the confines of the trial pit. The base of the partition wall separating Room 3 and Room 4 was visible within the trial pit, reaching 800mm below ground level.

Photographic archive images: G2737\_034 and G2737\_038 to G2737\_040.

#### **4.4 Trial Pit 5**

Trial Pit 5 was positioned against a wall at the southwest corner of Room 1 and measured 900mm x 900mm x 600mm (l x w x d). The floor surface comprised poorly sorted beach cobblestones measuring between 100mm and 150mm in size that were set into a 250mm thick fine dark brown silt-sand gravel (Plate 25). Beneath this was a 350mm thick mid-brown sand-silt with gravel inclusions, which sealed the glacial horizon at the limit of excavation (600mm below ground level) (Plate 26). The glacial horizon comprised a mid-orange/yellow sand/gravel-rich compact clay.

During the initial clean of the trial pit location, it was noted that the cobblestones were not uniformly laid and were more of a scatter; part of the flooring in the room was modern concrete, which abutted the cobbles. Present within the cobble surface and associated bedding layer was modern plastic, glass and ceramics, demonstrating more recent disturbance. Further disturbance was evidenced by a mature tree that had grown within the room after the roof had disappeared.

The trial pit contained foundation layers for the cobblestone sitting atop the glacial horizon; no archaeological activity or phasing, beyond modern disturbance, was identified within the confines of the trial pit.

Photographic archive images: G2737\_043 to G2737\_047.

## **4.5 Trial Pit 6**

Trial Pit 6 was positioned against a wall at the northeast corner of Room 1 and measured 1200mm x 1100mm x 600mm (l x w x d). The floor surface comprised well sorted flat cobblestones measuring between 100mm and 158mm in size that were set vertically into a 200mm thick dark brown fine silt- gravel (Plate 27). Beneath this was a 400mm thick mid-brown sand-silt with gravel inclusions, which sealed the glacial horizon at the limit of excavation (600mm below ground level). The glacial horizon comprised a mid-orange/yellow sand/gravel-rich compact clay (Plate 28).

During the initial clean of the trial pit location, it was noted that the cobblestones were uniformly laid in marked contrast to Trial Pit 5 located in the same room, suggesting this area had seen much less modern disturbance.

The trial pit contained foundation layers for the cobblestone sitting atop the glacial horizon; no archaeological activity or phasing was identified within the confines of the trial pit.

Photographic archive images: G2737\_041, G2737\_042, G2737\_045 and G2737\_048 to G2737\_050.

## **4.6 Trial Pit 8**

Trial Pit 8 was located Room 2 in the centre of the building, and measured 1100mm x 900mm x 600mm (l x w x d) in size. The floor surface comprised large round beach cobblestones that were set into a 150mm thick fine dark brown silt-sand gravel (Plate 29). Beneath this was a 220mm thick compact dark-brown sand-gravel mixed with fragments of slate (frequent), mortar and red brick (occasional), which sealed a 400mm thick mid-brown pebble-gravel mixed with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stone (Plate 30).

The trial pit contained foundation layers for the cobblestone sitting atop made ground; no archaeological activity or phasing was identified within the confines of the trial pit. The appearance of the cobblestones in this room was similar to those in Trial Pit 4 in Room 4 to the northwest.

Photographic archive images: G2737\_035 to G2737\_037.



## **5 CONCLUSION**

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Menter Ty'n Llan to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of structural engineering trial pits. The trial pits were located within a former pigsty at the rear of Ty'n Llan. The pigsty was in a dilapidated state, with no roof, although structural features, internal subdivisions and flooring were present. The pigsty comprised four rooms of differing size, with troughs still present in two rooms. The flooring surfaces were mostly cobblestones and the differing styles of construction and appearance were noted during the watching brief. Concrete and tiled flooring were present in one of the rooms instead of cobblestones, but this room didn't include a trial pit and it couldn't be determined if these floor surfaces sealed or replaced an earlier surface. The trial pits were all located within rooms with cobbled flooring and the watching brief confirmed that the cobblestones were set into a bedding layer atop a thicker foundation layer. At the western end of the site, the foundation layer sealed made ground that had been used to create a level surface; the road outside the pigsty was at a lower level, giving some indication as to the change in levels and the depth of the made ground. At the eastern end, the foundation layer was atop the glacial horizon, suggesting the original ground level here was higher, possibly sloping up from west to east; an internal wall was found to be cut into the glacial horizon. The differing styles of construction and appearance of the cobblestones may suggest phasing, but this could not be determined further from the contexts present. No earlier structural activity or phasing was visible within the confines of the trial pits.

## 6 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, Current Research Framework Documents 2017 (<https://archaeoleg.org.uk/documents2017.html>)
2. Brunning, R and Watson, J 2010, Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood (3rd edition)
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4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives
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6. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects
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8. English Heritage, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
9. Historic England, 2012, Waterlogged Organic Artefacts Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation
10. Historic England, 2018, The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project
11. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives
12. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018, Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 1.1
13. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, First aid for finds (3rd edition)



FIGURE 01: Location Map detailing hotel location. Scale: 1 to 5000@A4.

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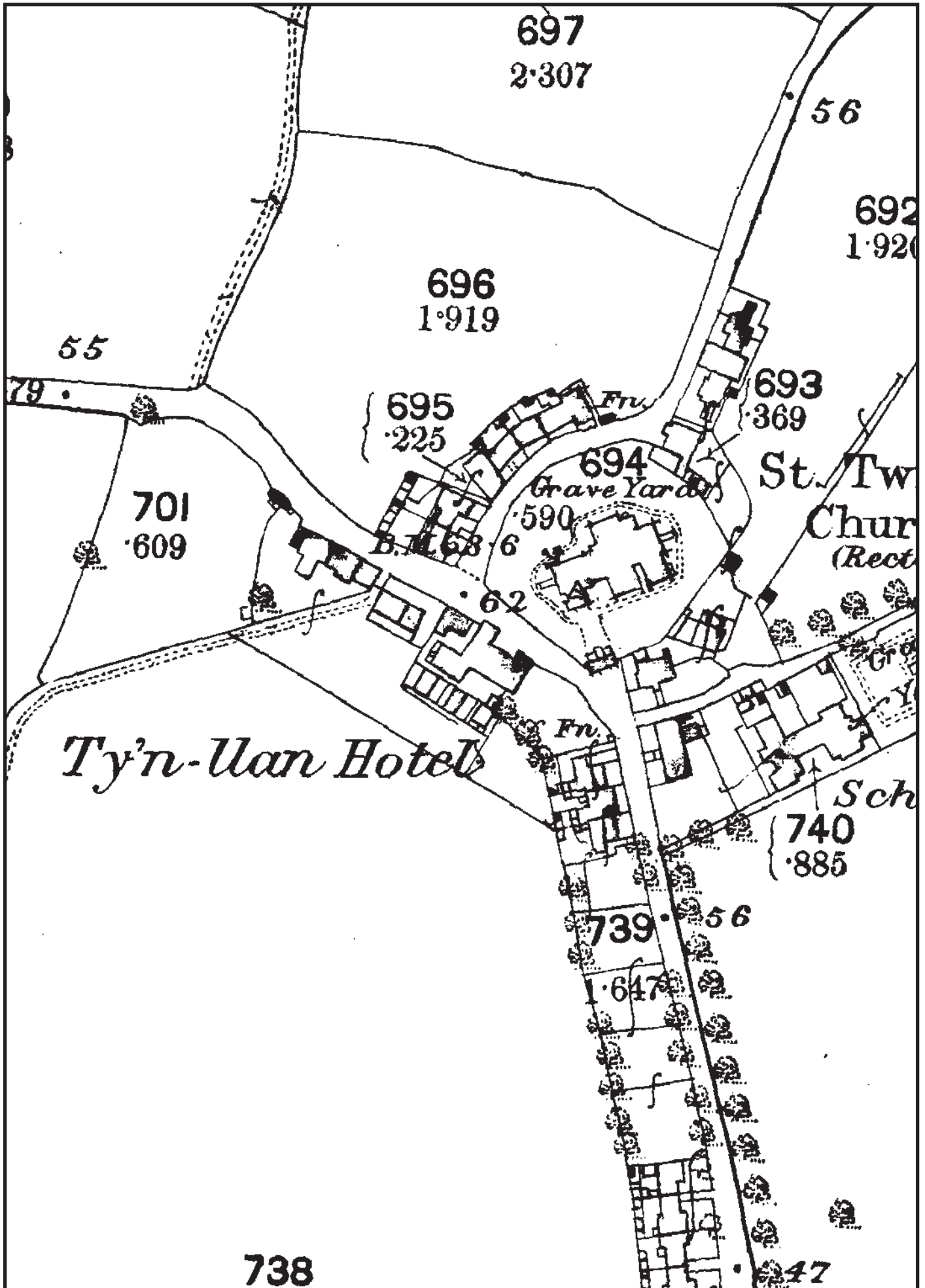


FIGURE 02: Reproduction of the 1st edition 1-inch to 25-mile Ordnance Survey County Series map sheet XX.3, published in 1889. Scale: 1:1250@A4.

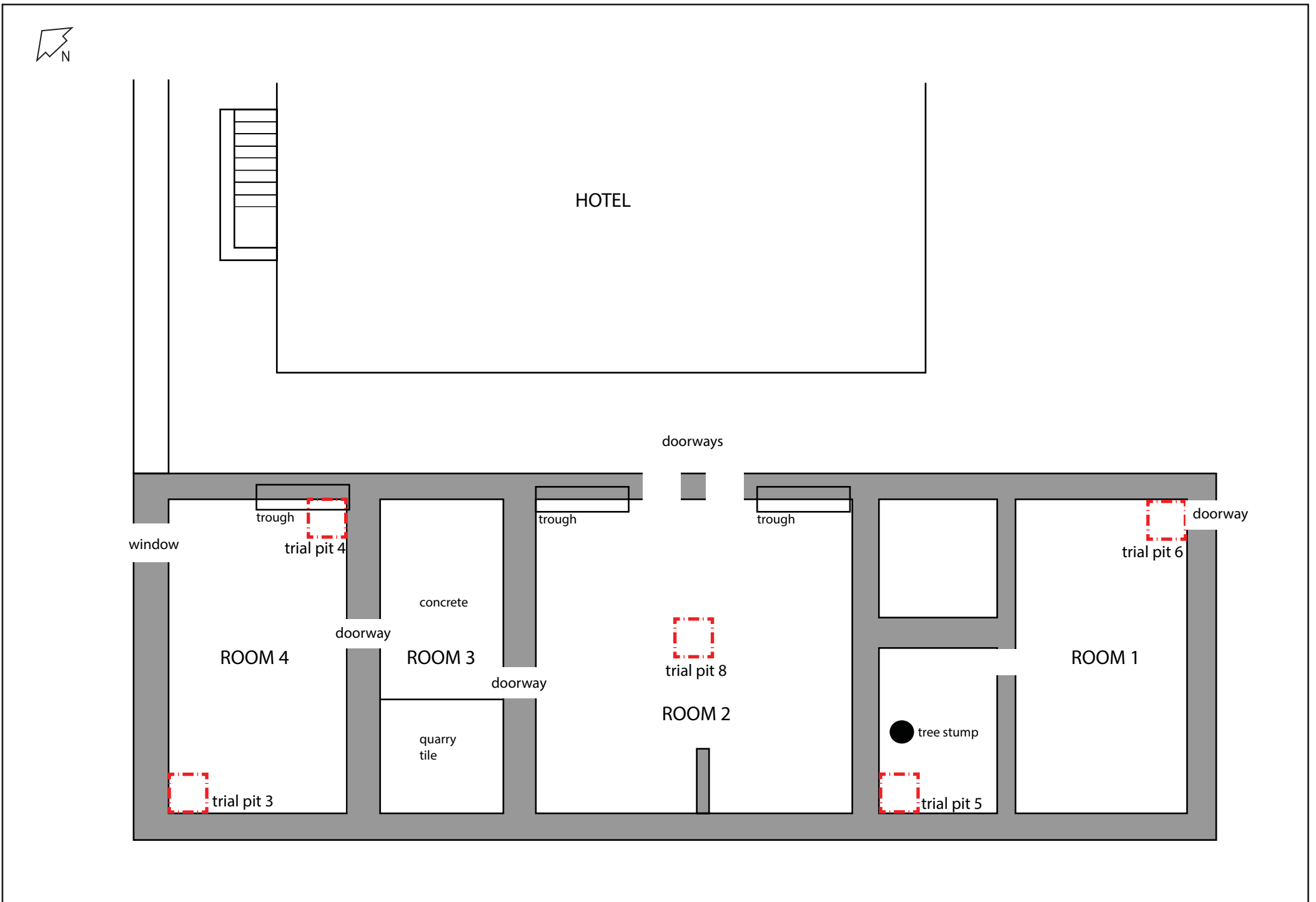


Figure 03: Plan of Pigsty and location of trial pits. Based on Reclesia Drawing No. 050. Not to scale.





Plate 1: Location view of pigsty in relation to the hotel; scale not used; view from W (archive reference: G2736\_001).



Plate 2: View of southwest access to pigsty and rear of hotel (flanked by kitchen); scale 1x2m & 1x1m; view from SW (archive reference: G2736\_008).





Plate 3: View of outer western wall of pigsty; scale 1x2m & 1x1m; view from N (archive reference: G2736\_026).



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Plate 30: Post-excitation view of TP8 in Room 2 (Oblique); scale 1x1m; view from W (archive reference: G2736\_037).

## **APPENDIX I**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Written Scheme of Investigation**

TY'N LLAN LLANDWROG, GWYNEDD (G2737)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number  
46288

*Prepared for*

*Recclesia*

*June 2022*



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust



# TY'N LLAN LLANDWROG, GWYNEDD (G2737)

## PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for *Recclesia* June 2022

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by Recclesia to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during investigation works at Ty'n Llan, Llandwrog, Caernarfon, Gwynedd (NGR SH45095605; postcode: LL54 5SY; [Figure 01](#)). Ty'n Llan is a Grade II listed two storey hotel (Cadw ref.: 3685), built in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The investigation works comprise 5No trial pits located across two rooms within a former pigsty behind the hotel (trial pits 03, 04, 05, 06 and 08) (cf. [Figure 03](#)). The works are scheduled between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> July 2022.

The watching brief will be undertaken between the in accordance with the following guidance:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 1.1 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018);
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015); and
- Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015).

*Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 (Cert. No. 74180/B/0001/UK/En) and is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).*



## 1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives are to:

- establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified and assess their implications for understanding the historical development of the building;
- to place the results in context (if applicable), with reference made to *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Version 03, Final Refresh Document* (March 2017);
- if no additional archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.

## 1.2 Monitoring Arrangements

The watching brief will be monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS). The content of this WSI and all subsequent reporting by GAT must be approved by GAPS prior to final issue. The GAPS Planning Archaeologist will be kept informed of the project timetable and subsequent progress and findings. This will allow time to arrange monitoring visits and attend site meetings (if required) and enable discussion about the need or otherwise for further works (if required) as features of potential archaeological significance are encountered. GAPS contact details are:

- Tom Fildes | [tom.fildes@heneb.co.uk](mailto:tom.fildes@heneb.co.uk) | 07920264232.

### **1.3 Historic Environment Record**

In line with the GAT Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER will be contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018). In line with this guidance, all submitted reporting will need to include the equivalent of a non-technical summary in Welsh and English at the front of the report combined with short bilingual summaries of the principal Historic Assets recorded during the event. These requirements are mandatory. The GAT HER enquiry number for this project is GATHER1670 and the Event Primary Reference Number (PRN) is 46288.

The GAT HER will also be responsible for supplying PRNs for any new identified and recorded assets.

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Llandwrog is an estate village established by the Wynn's of Glynllifon in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The design of the church and school, and possibly many of the houses also, was by the Diocesan Architect Henry Kennedy for Spencer Bulkeley Wynn, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Baron Newborough (d. 1888). At the heart of the village is the raised churchyard, with partly curving boundary wall. The houses are arranged around this and are dominated by the church with its tall steeple. A medieval church of nave and chancel with transepts and chapels either side the church was demolished in 1858, when the new church designed by Kennedy was built. The 1840 parish of Llandwrog tithe map depicts the village in its early years, and shows the terrace of Cae'r Llwyn, that of Tai'r Ysgol, two small buildings on the site of Ty'n Llan, and a further building to the west. The houses at Tai'r Eglwys and the row north of the church had yet to be built. The church depicted on the tithe map is the medieval one, and Ty'n Llan has yet to be built, but a building is shown adjacent to the road. The 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet XX,3 (1889, 1900 and 1918 respectively), show the estate village as planned, with Ty'n Llan as present, along with terraces to the north and west of the church (cf. [Figure 02](#) for a reproduction of the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition).

Ty'n Llan is a Grade II listed building (ref.: 3685) and is listed in the regional Historic Environment Record under Primary Reference Number 12201. It was built as a hotel and is a two-storey building of roughly coursed stone rubble with large quoins, under a slate roof. It has a central three bay range with a central doorway, flanked by projecting hipped roof wings and fronted by an iron columned veranda. The wings both have polygonal ends in which the central openings are blind, that on the ground floor of the north-west wing housing a bilingual inscription, the remainder, as well as the centre upper opening in the central range, are painted dummies.

The north-western wing projects further and, unlike the remainder of the building, shows no brick dressings; it is possible that this wing represents an earlier building. There is a small service court on the northwest, with a low stable building fronting onto the road. At the rear is a range of alternating small yards and two outbuildings, a former stable and pig pigsties, which lie to the west and south of the hotel.

The stable lies north-west of the hotel and is separated from it by a narrow passageway, with one side facing the road. The building, with pitched slate roof, is orientated north-west to south-east with an additional central gable facing the road. In the apex of the gable is an oriel window with brick surround. The masonry is randomly built quarried stone, very roughly coursed, and of a similar variety of light and dark stones to the front of the hotel. The north-west side has an extension to the south-west which is an integral part of the building. The door is central within

the length of the combined gable and extension, with a window either side. An oriel window is in the apex of the gable. All openings are lined with bricks, the windows and door with slate lintels and sills. There are no windows in the gable of the extension, and none in the south-east side facing the hotel. The interior is divided by partitioning off the extension. The main part has the remains of stalls, with a manger along the north-east side. The floor is cobbled. The roof is supported on collar-beam trusses, and the walls are plastered. New brickwork suggests a rearrangement took place internally, replacing an earlier division which creates a passageway on the opposite side to the manger. A wooden rail with pegs would have been used for hanging horse trappings. A small fireplace lies in the south-east gable. The internal division is of slate slabs approximately 1m high, with boards above.

A row of former pigsties lies behind the hotel, opposite the south-west side, and separated from the hotel by a cobbled passageway to the south-west, and a larger yard to the south-east. They would have been for pigs to be fattened on the waste-food and slops from the hotel. They consist of an open yard with access to an internal stie. The yard contained along its front wall a gate, and a long slate trough, carefully designed with sloping rear slate slab to direct the food into the trough. Although only partially remaining, as some of the slabs have been removed, these were well-designed and interesting features. The pigsties lay alongside the open yards, and were divided into two, with access from the yards directed into one half of the stie. Although there were changes over the years, there were four yards served by two pigsties, and an additional building at the south-east end. This building had a yard added on to it and was later again converted into a temporary lavatory for humans.

## **3 METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Introduction**

An archaeological watching brief is defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (CIfA, 2020).

The watching brief will be conducted during structural engineering investigation works and will monitor the excavation of 5No trial pits located across two rooms within a former pigsty behind the hotel (trial pits 03, 04, 05, 06 and 08) (cf. [Figure 03](#)); the works are scheduled between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> July 2022. The trial pits will each measure 900mm x 500mm x 600mm (l x w x d) and will be hand dug. The pits will be excavated through a cobbled surface and the cobbles will be stored on one side during removal, ready for reuse. A pre-start photographic and written record of the walls/material impacted by the works (cobbled floors, associated walls, etc) will be completed by the GAT archaeologist.

The watching brief will be monitoring for any evidence of earlier structural activity.

## 3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

- The watching brief will monitor the trial pit excavation as far as the glacial horizon, archaeological horizon or limit of excavation, whichever is encountered first. *The project archaeologist will be afforded sufficient time and opportunity to investigate any archaeological activity, or suspected archaeological activity, encountered;*
- All attendances and photographs will be recorded using GAT pro-formas (cf. Appendices I and II). The records will include stratigraphic depths and composition. The size and location of each trial pit will be recorded.
- Any encountered subsurface features will be recorded on GAT pro-formas with detailed notations and will be recorded photographically with an appropriate scale and a hand drawn measured survey completed;
- Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution in RAW format; a photographic record will be maintained on site using GAT pro-formas and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; the archive numbering system will start from **G2737\_001**. A photographic ID board will be used to record site code, image orientation and any relevant context numbers; scale bars of appropriate size and quantity will be used, both for general images and for individual features/feature groups.
- Any archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity. The following excavation strategy will generally apply: 50% sample of each sub-circular feature, 25% sample of each linear feature (terminal ends and intersection points with other features will be prioritised). However, if discrete features are identified, these will be 100% excavated. Any features that comprise a spread of material rather than a cut feature, will be completed in quadrants (if fully extant) or 100% excavated if present as a discrete spread;
- Any required sections and plans to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4, A3 or A2 pro-forma permatrace (whichever is appropriate to the size/scale of the drawing); section datums will be recorded.

Should dateable artefacts, human remains and/or ecofacts be recovered, an **interim fieldwork report** will be submitted summarising the results of the mitigation, along with recommendations for a post-excavation assessment and analysis (in line with the MAP2 process). *Additional time, resourcing and costs will be required to undertake any post-excavation programme of works.*

### 3.3 Human Remains

Whilst human remains are not expected, if any human remains are identified that cannot be preserved in situ, any excavation will take place under appropriate regulations and with due regard for health and safety issues. In order to excavate human remains, a Ministry of Justice licence is required under Section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 for the removal of any body or remains of any body from any place of burial. In accordance with the Ministry of Justice licence, recovered remains will be reburied once the investigation and/or assessment/analysis are complete.

Non-fragmented skeletal remains will be excavated using wooden tools and collected and stored in polyethylene bags (with appropriate references for context, grave number, et al) and placed in a lidded cardboard archive box (note: separate boxes for each grave) and stored in a suitable manner within GAT premises. If significant quantities of human remains are encountered, a human osteologist should be contacted and appointed to advise the team during the fieldwork. The osteologist will be an external appointment: Dr. Genevieve Tellier | Tel: 01286 238827 | email: [northwalesosteology@outlook.com](mailto:northwalesosteology@outlook.com) who will assist in devising the excavation, recording and sampling strategy for features containing human remains. The osteologist should also help to ensure that adequate post-excavation processing of human remains is carried out so that the material is in a fit state for assessment during the post-excavation stage. For inhumations, this will involve washing, drying, marking and packing.

If human remains are recovered that are deemed suitable for further assessment/analysis, this will be completed in accordance with the osteologist's requirements and with *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017).

If human remains are recovered that are deemed suitable for further assessment/analysis, this will be completed in accordance with the osteologist's requirements and with *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project (Historic England, 2018)*.



### **3.4 Ecofacts**

Should any archaeological features and/or sealed deposits be identified that are deemed suitable for assessment and analysis, bulk ecofact samples will be taken by the GAT Project Archaeologist team using 10 litre sampling buckets. The deposits will be assessed and analysed for plant species and charcoal, with the results used to inform agrarian practices and wood fuel use, as well as possibly dating. Initial assessment would be completed by the GAT Project Archaeologist team using wet sieving, with the subsequent species identification assessment completed by an ecofact specialist (Jackaline Robertson | AOC Archaeology | telephone: 0208 843 7380). Any deposits deemed suitable for dating will be submitted to a laboratory specialising in radiocarbon dating (e.g., SUERC).

*Any ecofact assessment/analysis proposals will require additional resourcing and cost and will only be undertaken further to agreement with GAPS and the client.*

Any ecofact samples taken from human burials will be recovered in accordance with the appointed osteologist's guidance.

### 3.5 Artefacts

Any diagnostic artefacts recovered during the watching brief will be retained for further examination and identification. Pottery sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century date will be examined on-site and the context from which they were retrieved noted but the sherds will not be retained. The artefacts will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation, in particular the advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 2001).

Any waterlogged artefacts (e.g. wood or leather) that are to be recovered for post-excavation assessment and analysis will be processed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011) and specifically in accordance with Brunning and Watson (2010) for waterlogged wood and Historic England (2012) for waterlogged leather. In such cases an external specialist will be contacted to agree an appropriate sampling and recovery strategy via Lucy Whittingham Project Manager (post-excavation), AOC Archaeology, telephone: 0208 843 7380. All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case Storiel, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 1DT), where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff.

All finds of treasure must be reported to the coroner for the district within fourteen days of discovery or identification of the items. Items declared Treasure Trove become the property of the Crown, on whose behalf the Portable Antiquities Scheme acts as advisor on technical matters, and may be the recipient body for the objects.

The Treasure Valuation Committee, based at the British Museum, and informed by the Portable Antiquities Scheme, will decide whether they or any other museum may wish to acquire the object. If no museum wishes to acquire the object, then the Secretary of State will be able to disclaim it. When this happens, the coroner will notify the occupier and landowner that he intends to return the object to the finder after 28 days unless he receives no objection. If the coroner receives an objection, the find will be retained until the dispute has been settled.

GAT will contact the landowner for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Storiel, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 1DT). A GAT produced pro-forma will be issued to the landowner where they are given

the option to donate the finds or to record that they want them returning to them once analysis and assessment has been completed. Artefacts to be donated will then be transferred to Storiel.

### 3.6 Working Project Archive

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

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;
2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;
3. Survey data: downloaded using a Computer Aided Design package;
4. Sections (if relevant): all cross referenced and complete;
5. Plans (if relevant): all cross referenced and complete;
6. Artefacts (if relevant): quantified and identified; register completed;
7. Ecofacts (if relevant): quantified and register completed;
8. Context register (if relevant): quantified and register completed.

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

The site archive data will then be processed, final illustrations will be compiled and a report will be produced which will detail and synthesise the results.

### **3.7 Data Management Plan**

The physical archive will be stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset will be stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific hyperlink. External datasets for the HER and RCAHMW are as defined in the dissemination strategy below. De-selected digital data will be confirmed in an updated Selection Strategy document appended to the final report.



### 3.8 Reporting

Should extensive archaeology, including dateable artefacts, human remains and/or ecofacts be recovered, an **interim report** will be submitted first summarising the results of the mitigation and providing recommendations for post-excavation assessment and analysis in line with the Historic England MAP2 process. Further to the completion of the post-excavation assessment and analysis, a **final report** will be prepared that will include the following:

1. Non-technical summary (Welsh and English);
2. Introduction;
3. Background;
4. Methodology;
5. Results;
6. Conclusion;
7. List of sources consulted;
8. Figures; to include
  - a. General location plan;
  - b. Detailed location plans specific to targeted area – to each include location of archaeological features (if applicable);
  - c. Plans and sections of archaeological features (if applicable).
  - d. Artefacts (if applicable)
9. Appendix I – approved GAT written scheme of investigation
10. Appendix II – photographic register
11. Appendix III – GAT selection strategy
12. Appendix IV - context register (if applicable)
13. Appendix V – drawing register (if applicable)
14. Appendix VI - artefact register (if applicable)
15. Appendix VII – ecofact register (if applicable)
16. Appendix VIII – specialist reporting (if applicable)

The schedule for reporting will be determined by the scale and complexity of any archaeology encountered (or lack thereof), but a fieldwork or interim report will provisionally be submitted within one month of fieldwork completion. All parties will subsequently be informed in of the expected submission date for the final report and archive.

### 3.9 Dissemination

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

- A digital report(s) will be provided to the client and GAPS (draft report then final report);
- A digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this will be submitted within one month of final report completion, along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset will be submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales within one month of final report completion; the dataset will be compiled in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1* and include:
  - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
  - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
  - Project Information form (Excel);
  - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
  - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
  - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
  - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

### 3.10 Selection Strategy

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

The selection strategy will be summarised in [Appendix III](#) and finalised for the final report; the strategy will take into account:

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

## 4 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section with attendances on-site undertaken by a GAT Project Archaeologists. For the watching brief, a minimum of 1No Project Archaeologist will be present, with additional Project Archaeologists deployed if required.

The Project Archaeologists will be responsible for following:

- All archaeological watching brief duties on site;
- Client liaison
- GAPS liaison, with regular updates;
- specialist liaison (if relevant);
- completing all on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive itemised above, including the digital project register;
- for submitting a draft final report (or interim report) for project manager review and approval, to then be submitted as per the arrangements defined above;
- sourcing Primary Reference Numbers (PRN) from the GAT HER for any new features identified;
- completing an event summary and creating or updating PRN data, dependent on result;
- GAT HER and RCAHMW archive submission.

## **5 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

The GAT Project Archaeologist(s) will be CSCS certified. Any hazards, risks and recommended risk mitigation will be identified prior to the start of work in a site specific risk assessment, copies of which will be supplied to the client and sub-contractor prior to the beginning of fieldwork. All GAT staff will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and hard hat. All GAT fieldwork is undertaken in accordance with the Trust's Health and Safety Manual, Policy and Handbook (prepared by Ellis Whittam) and both the Welsh Government's and GAT's guidelines on Covid-19.



## **6 SOCIAL MEDIA**

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

## **7 INSURANCE**

### **7.1 Public/Products Liability**

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate in respect of Product Liability

INSURER Recclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

POLICY TYPE Public/Products Liability

POLICY NUMBER UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21st June 2023

### **7.2 Employers Liability**

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

INSURER Recclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101 CHC / UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21st June 2023

### **7.3 Professional Indemnity**

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

INSURER Hiscox Insurance Company Limited

POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity

POLICY NUMBER PL-PSC10002389775/01

EXPIRY DATE 22nd July 2022

## 8 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, Current Research Framework Documents 2017 (<https://archaeoleg.org.uk/documents2017.html>)
2. Brunning, R and Watson, J 2010, Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood (3rd edition)
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives
5. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains
6. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects
7. English Heritage, 2011, Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation
8. English Heritage, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
9. Historic England, 2012, Waterlogged Organic Artefacts Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation
10. Historic England, 2018, The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project
11. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives
12. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018, Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 1.1
13. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, First aid for finds (3rd edition)



## **FIGURE 01**

**Location Map detailing hotel location. Scale: 1 to 5000@A4. © Crown  
Copyright Ordnance Survey AL10002089**



FIGURE 01: Location Map detailing hotel location. Scale: 1 to 5000@A4.  
 © Crown Copyright Ordnance Survey AL10002089

## **FIGURE 02**

**Reproduction of the 1st edition 1-inch to 25-mile Ordnance Survey County Series map sheet XX.3, published in 1889. Scale: 1:1250@A4.**



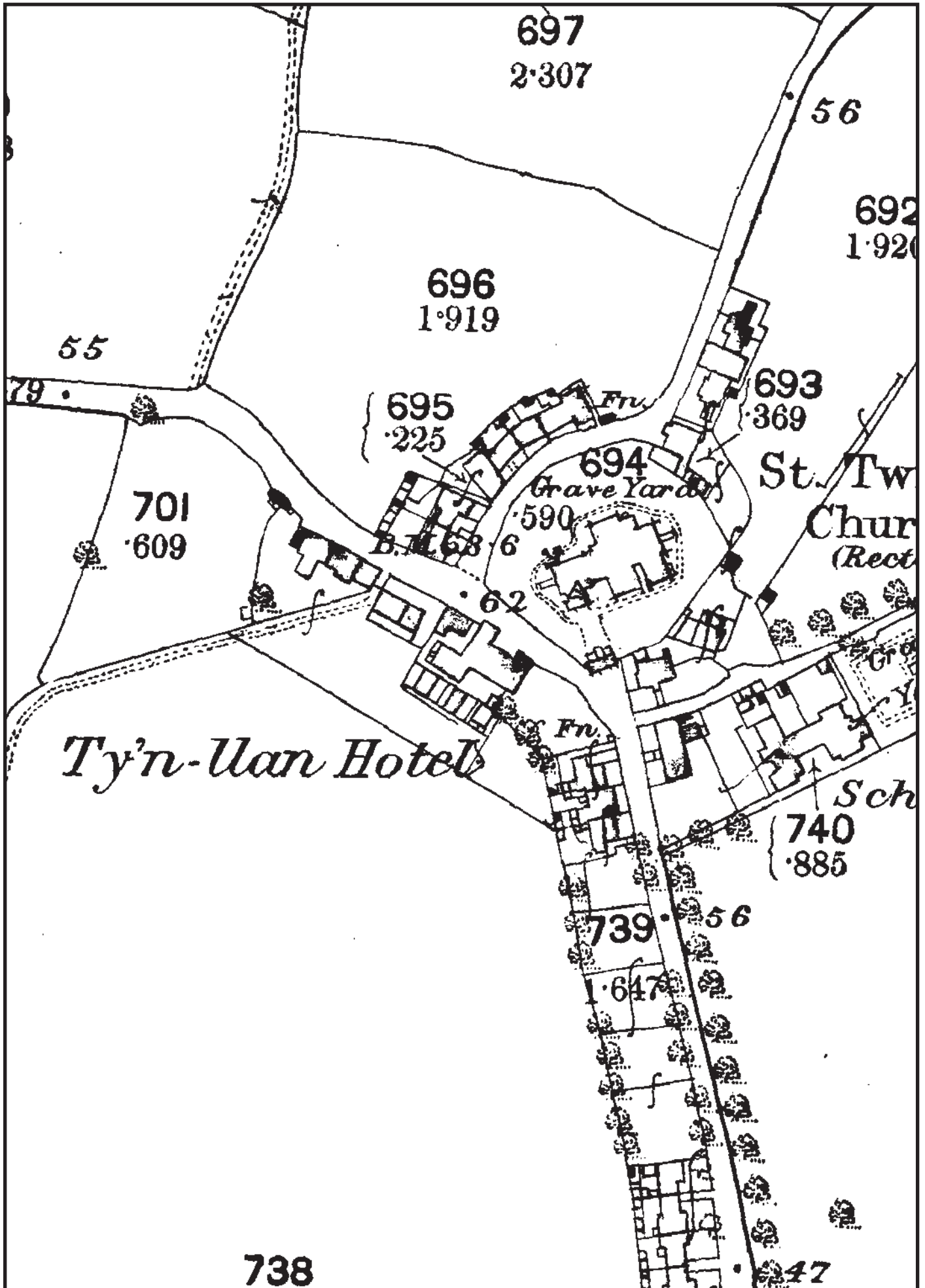
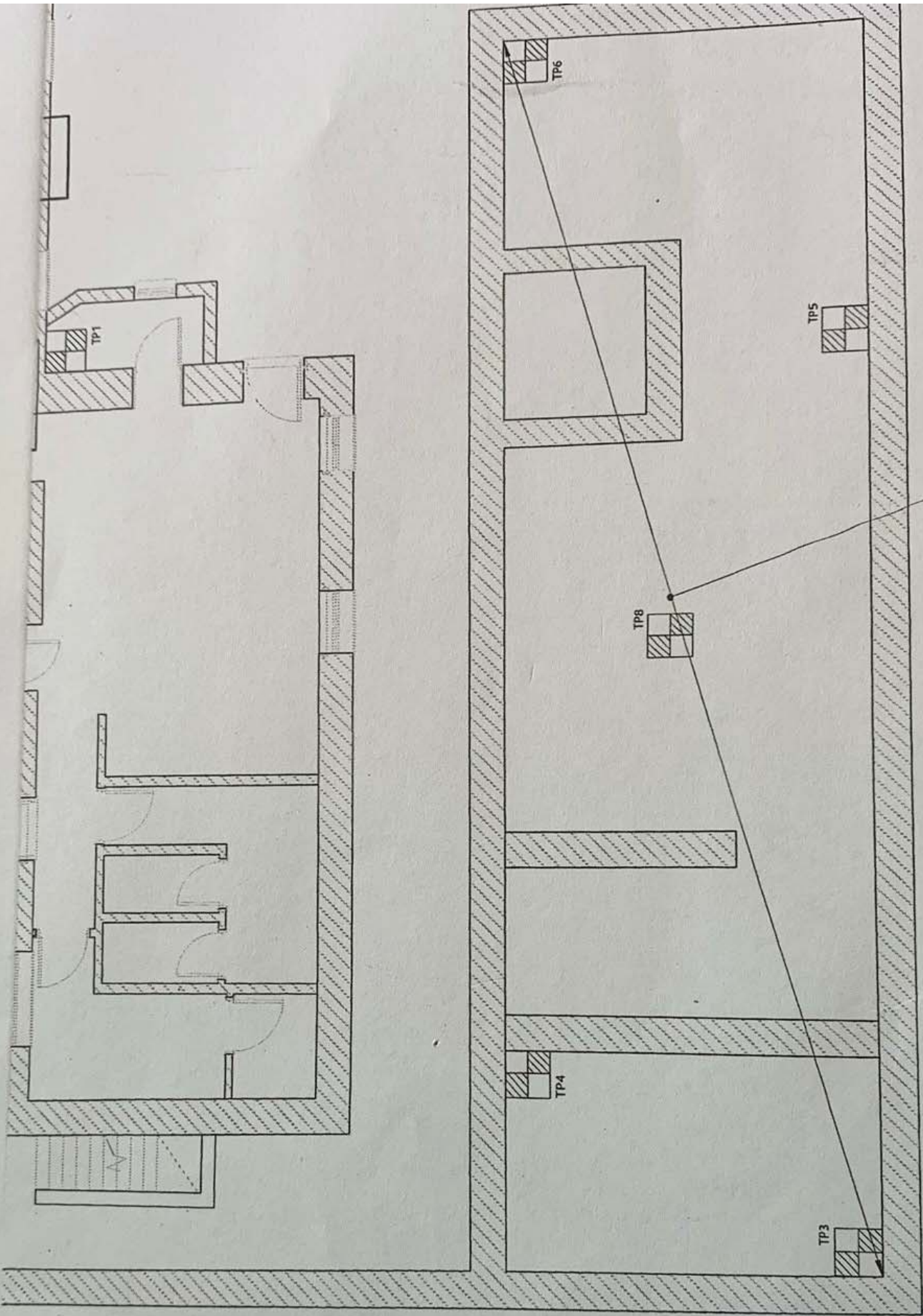


FIGURE 02: Reproduction of the 1st edition 1-inch to 25-mile Ordnance Survey County Series map sheet XX.3, published in 1889. Scale: 1:1250@A4.

**FIGURE 03**

**Reproduction of Recclesia Drawing No. 050 detailing the location of the trial pits**



AREAS TP 3, 4, 5, 6 AND 8

ALLOW FOR REMOVAL OF VEGETATION TO EXISTING WALLS THROUGHOUT RUINS TO ALLOW FULL INSPECTION OF EXISTING MASONRY



## **APPENDIX I**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Watching Brief pro-forma**

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

WATCHING BRIEF DAY RECORD

*Date*

*Project name*

*Project number*

*Compiler*

*Location*

*Description*

Times of travelling and on-site

Drawn record details

Photographic record details

## **APPENDIX II**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata pro-forma**





## **APPENDIX III**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy**

# G2737\_Tyn\_Llan\_Llandwrog

## 12/07/2022 v1.0

### Selection Strategy

## Project Information

### Project Management

<b>Project Manager</b>	John Roberts <a href="mailto:john.roberts@heneb.co.uk">john.roberts@heneb.co.uk</a>
<b>Archaeological Archive Manager</b>	John Roberts <a href="mailto:john.roberts@heneb.co.uk">john.roberts@heneb.co.uk</a>
<b>Organisation</b>	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

### Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Date Contacted
<b>Collecting Institution(s)</b>	
GAT Historic Environment Record	12/07/2022
RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
Storiell, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 1DT	If applicable, post-fieldwork based on artefact recovery
<b>Project Lead / Project Assurance</b>	
Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services	12/07/2022
<b>Developer</b>	
<i>Recclesia</i>	n/a

### Resources

#### Resources required

Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.

No unusual resources required outside of GAT normal operating equipment and personnel.

### Context

Describe below the context of this Selection Strategy. You should refer to:

- The aims and objectives of the project;
- Local Authority guidance (including the brief);
- Research Frameworks;
- The repository collection development policy and/or deposition policy;
- Material-specific guidance documents.

**Note:** This section may be copied from your Project Design/WSI to ensure all Stakeholders receive this context information.

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

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by Recclesia to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during investigation works at Ty'n Llan, Llandwrog, Caernarfon, Gwynedd (NGR SH45095605; postcode: LL54 5SY; WSI Figure 01). Ty'n Llan is a Grade II listed two storey hotel (Cadw ref.: 3685), built in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The investigation works comprise 5No trial pits located across two rooms within a former pigsty behind the hotel (trial pits 03, 04, 05, 06 and 08) (cf. WSI Figure 03). The works are scheduled between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> July 2022.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2022. Ty'n Llan, Llandwrog, Gwynedd. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief (G2737).



# 1 – Digital Data

## Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Digital Data Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Collections Curator).

John Roberts (GAT Principal Archaeologist)

## Selection

### Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

Selection of digital data elements should be considered in your project's DMP. For the purpose of the Selection Strategy, you can either copy the selection section of your DMP below, or attach it as an appendix to this document. Please indicate here if the DMP is attached.

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

The selection strategy in your DMP should:

- 1.1 Define what digital data will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have digital data that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 1.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (i.e. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 1.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 1.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

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

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;
2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;
3. Survey data: downloaded using a Computer Aided Design package;
4. Sections (if relevant): all cross referenced and complete;
5. Plans (if relevant): all cross referenced and complete;
6. Artefacts (if relevant): quantified and identified; register completed;
7. Ecofacts (if relevant): quantified and register completed;
8. Context register (if relevant): quantified and register completed.

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

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

## De-Selected Digital Data

The procedure for dealing with De-selected digital data and what specialist advice informed this process should be recorded in your DMP. Please copy this information here or attach your DMP as an appendix to this document.

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

### **Amendments**

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

<b>Date</b>	<b>Amendment</b>	<b>Rationale</b>	<b>Stakeholders</b>

## 2 – Documents

### Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Documents Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

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

### Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for the Documents elements of the archaeological archive. To do this you must:

- 2.1 Define which documents will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have documents that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 2.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 2.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 2.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

- A digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this will be submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset will be submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset will be prepared in the format required by RCAHMMW and will include:
  - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
  - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
  - Project Information form (Excel);
  - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
  - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
  - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
  - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

### De-Selected Documents

Describe the procedure for dealing with De-selected material and what specialist advice has informed this procedure.

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

### Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders



## 3 – Materials

**Note:** This step should be completed for each material component of the archaeological archive. Copy this table for the various materials as required, providing the 'Material Type' and a section identifier (eg. '3.1') for each.

<b>Material type</b>	Bulk Finds	<b>Section 3.</b>	
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### Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Materials Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;  
Tom Fildes – Planning Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service;  
TBC, *Curatorial Officer at Storiel*

Any diagnostic artefacts recovered during the watching brief will be retained for further examination and identification. Pottery sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century date will be examined on-site and the context from which they were retrieved noted but the sherds will not be retained. The artefacts will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation, in particular the advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 2001). Any waterlogged artefacts (e.g. wood or leather) that are to be recovered for post-excavation assessment and analysis will be processed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011) and specifically in accordance with Brunning and Watson (2010) for waterlogged wood and Historic England (2012) for waterlogged leather. In such cases an external specialist will be contacted to agree an appropriate sampling and recovery strategy via Lucy Whittingham Project Manager (post-excavation), AOC Archaeology, telephone: 0208 843 7380. All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case Storiel, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 1DT), where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff. All finds of treasure must be reported to the coroner for the district within fourteen days of discovery or identification of the items. Items declared Treasure Trove become the property of the Crown, on whose behalf the Portable Antiquities Scheme acts as advisor on technical matters, and may be the recipient body for the objects. The Treasure Valuation Committee, based at the British Museum, and informed by the Portable Antiquities Scheme, will decide whether they or any other museum may wish to acquire the object. If no museum wishes to acquire the object, then the Secretary of State will be able to disclaim it. When this happens, the coroner will notify the occupier and landowner that he intends to return the object to the finder after 28 days unless he receives no objection. If the coroner receives an objection, the find will be retained until the dispute has been settled. GAT will contact the landowner for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Storiel, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 1DT). A GAT produced pro-forma will be issued to the landowner where they are given the option to donate the finds or to record that they want them returning to them once analysis and assessment has been completed. Artefacts to be donated will then be transferred to Storiel.

### Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for each material type and or object type. To do this you must:

- 3.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this will be done, and why.
- 3.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 3.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
- 3.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

The [Materials Selection Template](#) may be useful in structuring this section.

The full material archive returned to the GAT offices will be reviewed following analysis: Stakeholders (see above) will make selection decisions based on specialists reports and selection recommendations and SDMS collecting policy. The selection will take place during archive completion.

### Uncollected Material

If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that will be applied. To do this you must:

- Detail how you will characterise, quantify and record all uncollected material on site.
- Explain how you will dispose of, or re-distribute, uncollected material.

Any uncollected material will be left on-site to be incorporated into backfill.

### De-Selected Material

Describe what you will do with the de-selected material. All processed material should have been adequately recorded before de-selection.

All bulk finds will be assessed and recorded to appropriate standards. De-selected material will be returned to the landowner as agreed by the landowner and curatorial archaeologist.

### Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

### Materials Selection Template

This table may be inserted into Section 3 of the main [Selection Strategy Template](#) to help present differing selection strategies for different material types

Find Type	Selection Strategy	Stakeholders	Review Points

## **APPENDIX II**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata**



PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2736_001	Location view of pigsty in relation to the hotel	W	Not Used	Photographic record	Stuart Reilly	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	01
G2736_002	Location view of pigsty in relation to the hotel	S	Not Used	Photographic record	Stuart Reilly	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2736_003	View of pigsties interior (Room 1) and along top of western outer wall	SE	1x2m & 1x1m	Photographic record	Stuart Reilly	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	05
G2736_004	Interior view of pigsty (Room 1)	SSE	1x2m & 1x1m	Photographic record	Stuart Reilly	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2736_005	View of Room 1s interior with modern red brick shed and central heating oil tank within	SE	1x2m & 1x1m	Photographic record	Stuart Reilly	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2736_006	View of partially uncovered example of cobbled surface in corner of Room 1	SE	1x1m	Photographic record	Stuart Reilly	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2736_007	View of cobbled surface at entranceway into Room 1	NW	1x1m	Photographic record	Stuart Reilly	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	06
G2736_008	View of southwest access to pigsty and rear of hotel (flanked by kitchen)	SW	1x2m & 1x1m	Photographic record	Stuart Reilly	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	02
G2736_009	Interior view of pigsty entrances (Room 2)	W	1x2m	Photographic record	Stuart Reilly	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	07
G2736_010	Interior view of pigsty (Room 2)	N	1x2m	Photographic record	Stuart Reilly	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2736_011	View of feeding trough in Room 2	SSW	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	08
G2736_012	View of feeding trough in Room 2	SSW	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2736_013	View of cobbled surface in Room 2 for TP8	SW	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	09
G2736_014	View of doorway with slate slab lintel between Rooms 2 and 3	ESE	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2736_015	Interior view section of Room 3 with tile floor	NNE	1x2m & 1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	12
G2736_016	Interior view section of Room 3 with concrete floor	SSW	1x2m & 1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	13
G2736_017	View of doorway between Rooms 2 and 3 showing slate lintel and slate slab orthostat	W	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	11
G2736_018	View of doorway between Rooms 3 and 4 showing slate lintel	ESE	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	15
G2736_019	Close-up view of tile floor in Room 3	NNE	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	14
G2736_020	Interior view of pigsty (Room 4)	NNE	1x2m & 1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	16
G2736_021	Interior view of pigsty showing slate pig trough (Room 4)	SSW	1x2m & 1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	17
G2736_022	View of exposed cobbled surface located adjacent to pig trough in Room 4	WNW	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	18
G2736_023	View of cobbled surface in Room 4	NNE	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2736_024	View of window opening located at northern corner of Room 4	SSE	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	19
G2736_025	View of outer wall of pigsty and side of hotel	N	1x2m & 1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2736_026	View of outer western wall of pigsty	N	1x2m & 1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	03
G2736_027	View of window opening located at western wall of Room 4	WNW	1x2m & 1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	20
G2736_028	View of west-southwest corner outer corner wall of pigsty (Room 4)	WSW	1x2m & 1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	04

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2736_029	View of wall and cobbles at TP4	NW	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2736_030	View of wall and cobbles at TP3	E	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2736_031	View of cobble removal in TP8 (Room 4)	SW	Not Used	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2736_032	Possible rough mettled or cobbled surface in TP8 (Room 2)	SE	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2736_033	Possible rough mettled or cobbled surface in TP8 (Room 2)	NE	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2736_034	Possible rough mettled or cobbled surface in TP4 (Room 4)	NW	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	23
G2736_035	Post-excavation view of TP8 in Room 2	WNW	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2736_036	Post-excavation view of TP8 in Room 2	SSW	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	29
G2736_037	Post-excavation view of TP8 in Room 2 (Oblique)	W	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	30
G2736_038	View of TP4 excavated to base of wall in Room 4	WNW	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	24
G2736_039	Post-excavation view of TP4 to bottom of partitioning wall (Room 4)	WNW	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2736_040	Post-excavation view of TP4 (Room 4)	SSW	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	13/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2736_041	Pre-commencement view of TP6 in Room 1	NW	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	14/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	27
G2736_042	Pre-commencement plan view of TP6 in Room 1	NW	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	14/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2736_043	Pre-commencement view of TP5 in Room 1 showing modern concrete floor, poorly sorted cobbling and modern waste intermixed	SE	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	14/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	25
G2736_044	Pre-commencement plan view of TP5 in Room 1 showing modern concrete floor, poorly sorted cobbling and modern waste intermixed	SE	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	14/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2736_045	Plan view of TP6 fully exposed with no board or scale in Room 1	NW	Not Used	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	14/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2736_046	Plan view of TP5 fully exposed with no board or scale in Room 1	SW	Not Used	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	14/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2736_047	Section view of TP5 to depth from the southwest Room 1	SW	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	14/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	26
G2736_048	Section view of TP6 from the southeast in Room 1 (Sunny Shot)	SE	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	14/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	28
G2736_049	Section view of TP6 from the southeast in Room 1 (Sunny Shot)	NE	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	14/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2736_050	Post-excavation view of TP6 to depth in Room 1 (Sunny Shot)	SE	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	14/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2736_051	Pre-commencement view of TP3 in Room 4	SE	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	14/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	21
G2736_052	Pre-commencement plan view of TP3 in Room 4	SE	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	14/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2736_053	Section view of TP6 from the southeast in Room 1	SE	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	15/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2736_054	Post-excavation plan view of TP6 in Room 1	SE	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	15/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	



<b>PHOTO RECORD NUMBER</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>VIEW FROM</b>	<b>SCALE(S)</b>	<b>REASON FOR PHOTO</b>	<b>CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO</b>	<b>DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO</b>	<b>ORIGINATING ORGANISATION</b>	<b>PLATE</b>
G2736_055	Section view of TP5 from the southwest in Room 1	SW	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	15/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2736_056	Post-excavation plan view of TP5 in Room 1	SW	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	15/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2736_057	Section view of TP3 from the southwest in Room 4	SW	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	15/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2736_058	Post-excavation plan view of TP3 in Room 1	SW	1x1m	Photographic record	Michael Lynes	15/07/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	22

## **APPENDIX III**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy**

# G2737\_Tyn\_Llan\_Llandwrog

## 26/07/2022 v2.0

### Selection Strategy

## Project Information

### Project Management

<b>Project Manager</b>	John Roberts <a href="mailto:john.roberts@heneb.co.uk">john.roberts@heneb.co.uk</a>	
<b>Archaeological Archive Manager</b>	John Roberts <a href="mailto:john.roberts@heneb.co.uk">john.roberts@heneb.co.uk</a>	
<b>Organisation</b>	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
<b>Stakeholders</b>		<b>Date Contacted</b>
<b>Collecting Institution(s)</b>	GAT Historic Environment Record	12/07/2022
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
<b>Project Lead / Project Assurance</b>	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services	12/07/2022
<b>Developer</b>	<i>Recclesia</i>	n/a

### Resources

#### Resources required

Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.

No unusual resources required outside of GAT normal operating equipment and personnel.

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

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was asked by Recclesia to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during investigation works at Ty'n Llan, Llandwrog, Caernarfon, Gwynedd (NGR SH45095605; postcode: LL54 5SY; WSI Figure 01). Ty'n Llan is a Grade II listed two storey hotel (Cadw ref.: 3685), built in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The investigation works comprise 5No trial pits located across two rooms within a former pigsty behind the hotel (trial pits 03, 04, 05, 06 and 08) (cf. WSI Figure 03). The works are scheduled between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> July 2022.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2022. Ty'n Llan, Llandwrog, Gwynedd. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief (G2737).

# 1 – Digital Data

## Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Digital Data Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Collections Curator).

John Roberts (GAT Principal Archaeologist)

## Selection

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

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

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

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

## De-Selected Digital Data

There is no deselected material



## 2 – Documents

### Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Documents Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

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

### Selection

- A digital report has been provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this has been submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset has been submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset have been provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset has been prepared in the format required by RCAHMMW and included:
  - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
  - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
  - Project Information form (Excel);
  - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
  - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
  - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
  - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

### De-Selected Documents

Describe the procedure for dealing with De-selected material and what specialist advice has informed this procedure.

There are no deselected documents



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