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# Outbuildings at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy LL21 OPE.

May 2022 V 1.0



Historic Building Record Level 2

Project Code: A0364.1

Report no. 0349

Event PRN: 214150





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## **May 2022 v1.0**

Report no. 0349 / Event PRN:214150

Historic Building Record Level 2

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Project Code: A0364.1

Date: 18/05/2022

Client: Rural Advisor Ltd

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# Outbuildings at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy LL21 OPE (0/46680).

## May 2022 v1.0

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

*Comisiynwyd Aeon Archaeology gan Rural Advisor Ltd, y Cleient o hyn ymlaen, i gynnal Cofnod Adeilad Hanesyddol Lefel 2 o bedwar adeilad fferm segur a leolir yn Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy LL21 OPE (yn ganolog ar NGR SH 99159 44117) cyn eu trosi i llety gwyliau ar osod.*

*Cafwyd caniatâd cynllunio llawn (cyf: 0/46680) gan y Cleient gan Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy, 'y Cyngor' o hyn ymlaen, ar 6 Tachwedd 2019 gyda'r amodau cyn cychwyn canlynol yn ymwneud ag archeoleg yn cael eu gosod ar y caniatâd:*

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Rural Advisor Ltd, hereafter the Client, to carry out a Historic Building Record Level 2 of four redundant outbuildings located at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy LL21 OPE (centred on NGR SH 99159 44117) in advance of conversion to holiday let accommodation.

Full planning permission (ref: 0/46680) was secured by the Client from Conwy County Borough Council, hereafter 'the Council', on 6th November 2019 with the following pre-commencement conditions concerning archaeology being applied to the consent:

### *Condition 8*

*No development shall take place until a programme of building recording and analysis, equivalent to an Historic England Level 2 building survey, has been secured and implemented, in accordance with a brief issued by the local planning authority and a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The programme of building analysis and recording will be completed by an archaeological contractor and must meet the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in their Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures. A copy of the resulting report should be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (41 Broad Street, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 7RR Email mark.walters@cpat.org.uk Tel: 01938553670) After approval by the Local Planning Authority, a copy of the report and resulting archive should also be sent to the Historic Environment Record Officer, Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust for inclusion in the regional Historic Environment Record.*

*REASON: To allow an adequate analytical record of the buildings to be made, before they are converted, to ensure that the buildings origins, use and development are understood and the main features, character and state of preservation are recorded.*

This design and all subsequent mitigation will conform to the guidelines specified in Historic England's 'Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice' (2016) & Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

It was a requirement that a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was submitted to and approved in writing by the Planning Officer and the Development Management Archaeologist (DMA) (Mr Mark Walters) at the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) prior to the works being undertaken – this document was available to view in *Appendix I* of this document.

The DMA at CPAT made the following consultee comments regarding the proposed development:

*The four stone barns proposed for conversion appear on the Historic Environment Record as post medieval agricultural buildings (PRN 69290) of local architectural significance dating to the 19th century. The barns are built in the traditional stone vernacular form for the area and add to the character of the landscape. The conversion process will alter or remove elements of the fabric, layout, fixtures and fittings of these former barns and we would require a record of the structures in their present form to be retained before they are permanently converted for another use.*

*I would therefore recommend that if planning permission is given a Level 2 building survey is completed of the stone barn structures in this complex in accordance with TAN 24 (May 2017) and Planning Policy Wales (Edition 10, Dec 2018) to provide a permanent record of the original buildings. The Level 2 survey in this case would include a detailed photographic survey, descriptive text and annotated architects survey plans. The survey must be completed by an archaeological contractor.*



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**Figure 01:** Location of Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy LL21 OPE. Scale 1:20,000 at A4.



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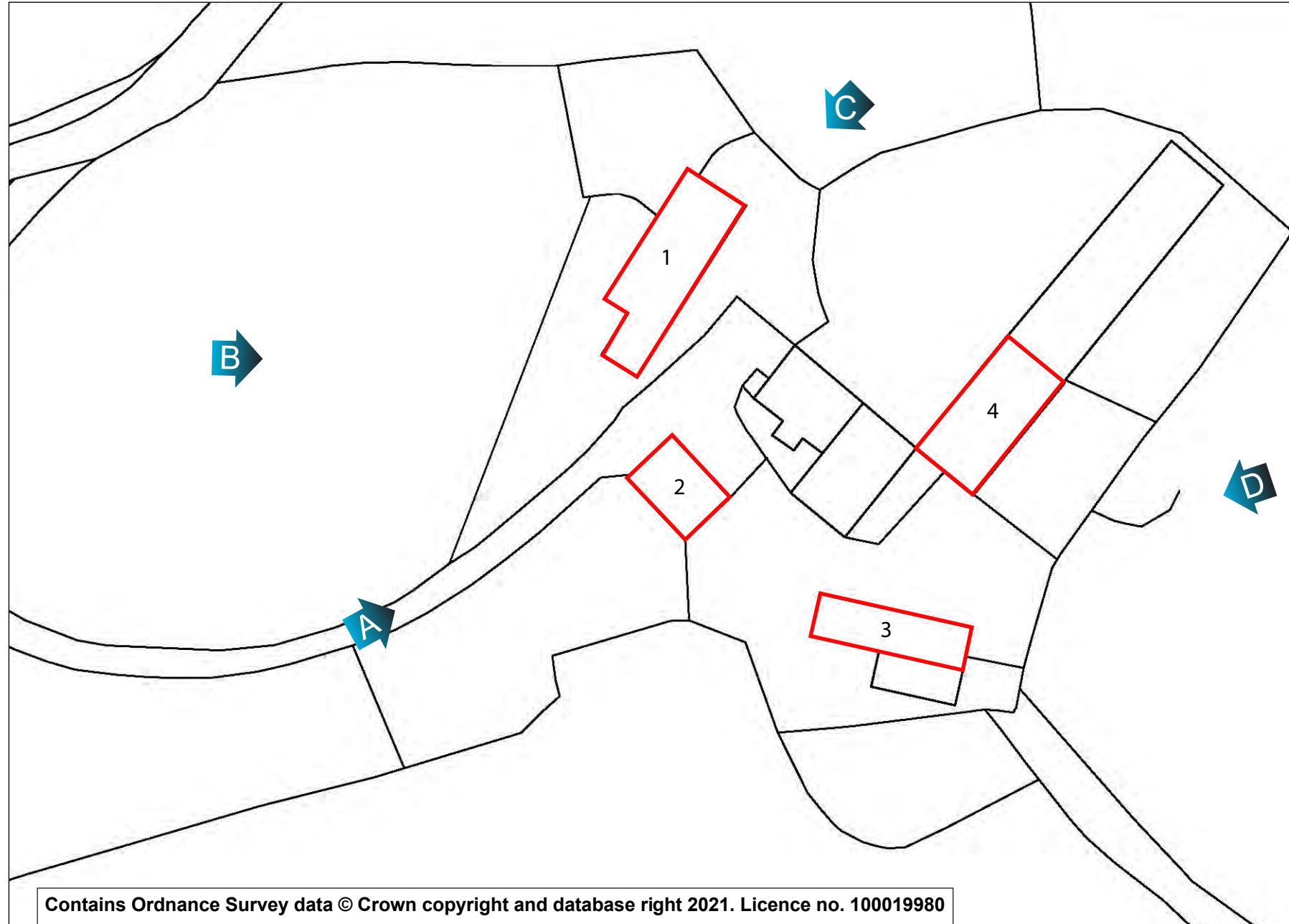


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**Figure 02:** Location of Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy LL21 OPE. Scale 1:5,000 at A4.



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**Figure 03:** Location of barns at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy LL21 OPE.  
Scale 1:500 at A4. With farmstead context shots in blue arrows

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**Plate A:** Context shot of Gaer Gerrig farm complex - Llangwm, Conwy - from the west-southwest - 2.00m scale



**Plate B:** Context shot of Gaer Gerrig farm complex - Llangwm, Conwy - from the west-northwest - 2.00m scale





**Plate C:** Context shot of Gaer Gerrig farm complex - Llangwm, Conwy - from the northeast - 2.00m scale



**Plate D:** Context shot of Gaer Gerrig farm complex - Llangwm, Conwy - from the east - 2.00m scale

## 2.0 POLICY CONTEXT

At an international level there are two principal agreements concerning the protection of the cultural heritage and archaeological resource – the UNESCO *Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage*<sup>1</sup> and the *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage*<sup>2</sup>, commonly known as the Valetta Convention. The latter was agreed by the Member States of the Council of Europe in 1992, and also became law in 1992. It has been ratified by the UK, and responsibility for its implementation rests with Department for Culture Media and Sport.

The management and protection of the historic environment in Wales is set out within the following legislation:

- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (As amended)
- The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016
- The Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development Order) 1995 (As amended)

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act is the most recent legislation for the management of the Historic Environment and amends two pieces of UK legislation — the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The new Act has three main aims:

- to give more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments;
- to improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and
- to introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.

With respect to the cultural heritage of the built environment the *Planning (Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings) Act*<sup>3</sup> 1990 applies. The Act sets out the legislative framework within which works and development affecting listed buildings and conservation areas must be considered. This states that:-

*“In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses” (s66(1))*

Other known sites of cultural heritage/archaeological significance can be entered onto county-based Historic Environment Records under the *Town and Country Planning 1995*.

Planning Policy Wales sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. Chapter 6 covers the historic environment and emphasises that the positive management of change in the historic environment is based on a full understanding of the nature and significance of historic assets and the recognition of the benefits that they can deliver in a vibrant culture and economy.

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<sup>1</sup> UNESCO, 1972, *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*

<sup>2</sup> Council of Europe, 1992, *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage*

<sup>3</sup> Great Britain. *Planning (Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings) Act*. Elizabeth II.(1990), London: The Stationery Office

Various principles and policies related to cultural heritage and archaeology are set out in the Planning Policy Wales which guide local planning authorities with respect to the wider historic environment.

The following paragraphs from Planning Policy Wales are particularly relevant and are quoted in full:

Paragraph 6.5.5 concerns planning applications:

*The conservation of archaeological remains is a material consideration in determining a planning application, whether those remains are a scheduled monument or not. Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings are likely to be affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical protection in situ. It will only be in exceptional circumstances that planning permission will be granted if development would result in an adverse impact on a scheduled monument (or an archaeological site shown to be of national importance) or has a significantly damaging effect upon its setting. In cases involving less significant archaeological remains, local planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings against other factors, including the need for the proposed development.*

Planning Policy Wales is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TAN). Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment contains detailed guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan, preparation and decision making on planning and listed building consent applications. TAN 24 replaces the following Welsh Office Circulars:

- 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology
- 61/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas
- 1/98 Planning and the Historic Environment: Directions by the Secretary of State for Wales

### 3.0 SPECIFICATION AND PROJECT DESIGN

The requirements were for an archaeological building record of the outbuilding at Gaer Cerrig, Llangwm prior to alteration, however should observations or desk-based research have suggested the potential for significant features to be encountered during the renovation and site clearance/ground work, the archaeological contractor should make arrangements to undertake any appropriate supplementary recording work during the development. The DCA at CPAT had requested that this building record should be roughly commensurate with the Historic England's '*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*' (2016) **Level 2**.

Both the exterior and the interior were be viewed, described and photographed. This record will present conclusions regarding the building's development and use, but will not discuss in detail the evidence on which these conclusions are based.

The detailed photographic record will consist of Historic England's '*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*' (2006) elements:

written account: 1-3, 6

drawings: sometimes 1, sometimes one or more of 2-7

photographs: 1,2,4

## **4.0 METHOD STATEMENT**

### **4.1 Level 2 Record**

#### **4.1.1 Written Account**

The written account will include:

- The building's precise location as a National Grid Reference and address form;
- A note of any statutory designation and non-statutory designation;
- The date of the record, name(s) of the recorder(s) and archive location;
- A summary of the building's form, function, date, and sequence of development.

#### **4.1.2 Photographs**

The photographic record will include:

- A general view or views of the building;
- The building's external appearance. Typically a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the building and give an impression of its size and shape;
- The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas.

A Digital SLR (Canon 600D) set to maximum resolution will be used throughout.

#### **4.1.3 Drawings**

The drawn record will include:

- A site plan showing the location and orientation of photographs. This will label all room spaces and indicate any architectural features of note.

### **4.2 Processing data, illustration, report and archiving**

Following completion of the record as outlined above, a report will be produced incorporating the following:

- A copy of the design brief and agreed specification
- A site location plan
- A plan illustrating the location and direction of photographs
- Basic background and relevant historical, descriptive or analytical detail
- A full bibliography of sources consulted
- Illustrations, including plans and photographs, will be incorporated within the report.

## **5.0 DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING**

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions will be labelled, and cross-referenced, and lodged with the RCAHMW within six months of the completion of the project.

Upon completion of the project copies of the report will be sent to the Client, regional HER and DCA at CPAT.

The project report and archive will adhere to the Welsh Trusts' and Cadw's *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (2018) including the translation of a non-technical summary into the medium of Welsh.

## **6.0 DIGITAL DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN**

### **6.1 Type of study**

Level 2 historic building record of four outbuildings at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy LL21 OPE (centred on **NGR SH 99159 44117**) in advance of conversion to holiday let accommodation.

### **6.2 Types of data**

Photographs, digital text, annotated plans.

### **6.3 Format and scale of the data**

Photographs taken in *RAW* format and later converted to *TIF* format for long term archiving and *JPEG* format for use in the digital report, converted using *Adobe Photoshop*. All photographs renamed using *AF5* freeware with the prefix (*project code frame number*) and a photographic metadata created using Microsoft Excel (*.xlsx*) or Access (*.accdb*).

Written descriptions taken in digital *.txt* format and sent via email to ensure a digital backup copy at time of record.

Annotated plans scanned as *.PDF* files.

- 146 digital photographs (TIF file)
- 1 photographic metadata file (.accdb file)
- 1 annotated floor plan (scanned as a PDF file)
- External and internal building descriptions (.txt file)

### **6.4 Methodologies for data collection / generation**

Digital data will be collected / generated in line with recommendations made in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (2014. Rev 2020). Sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.3 are relevant:

*3.3.1 Project specifications, research designs or similar documents should include a project specific Selection Strategy and a Data Management Plan.*

*3.3.3 Project designs or schedules of works etc should outline the methodology used in recording all information, in order to demonstrate that all aspects of archive creation will ensure consistency; for instance in terminologies and the application of codes in digital data sets, highlighting relevant data standards where appropriate*

### **6.5 Data quality and standards**

Consistency and quality of data collection / generation shall be controlled and documented through the use of standardised procedure as outlined in the WSI. This will include the use of standardised data capture file formats, digital proformas, data entry validation, peer review, and use of controlled vocabularies.



## **6.6 Managing, storing and curating data.**

All digital data will be organised into Aeon Archaeology proforma project file systems and backed up to the cloud using *Digital River's Crashplan* with additional copies made to external physical hard drive.

## **6.7 Metadata standards and data documentation**

Digital metadata created using Microsoft Excel (.xlsx) or Access (.accdb) of all photographic plates.

Paper metadata created from Aeon Archaeology proformas for contexts, artefacts, environmental samples, watching brief day sheets, trench sheets, and basic record sheets and then scanned to create digital .PDF copies.

## **6.8 Data preservation strategy and standards**

Long term data storage will be through the submission of digital (.PDF) reports to the regional Historic Environment Record (HER); submission of digital (.PDF) reports and a project completion form to the Oasis database; submission of the scanned (.PDF) archive, photographic plates (.TIF), and metadata (.xlsx) (.accdb) to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS); and retention of copies of all digital files at Aeon Archaeology on physical external hard drive and uploaded to the cloud.

## **6.9 Suitability for sharing**

All digital data will be placed within the public realm (through the channels in 6.8) except for where project confidentiality restricts the sharing of data. All data sets will be selected / discriminated by the Senior Archaeologist at Aeon Archaeology and written permission will be sought from all project specific Clients prior to the sharing of data.

## **6.10 Discovery by potential users of the research data**

Potential users of the generated digital data (outside of the organisation) will be able to source the data and identify whether it could be suitable for their research purposes through access granted via the ADS and Oasis websites. Requests can also be made for data through the regional HER's and directly to Aeon Archaeology ([info@aeonarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@aeonarchaeology.co.uk)).

## **6.11 Governance of access**

The decision to supply research data to potential new users will be via the associated website request (ADS, Oasis, HER) or via the Senior Archaeologist when made directly to Aeon Archaeology.

## **6.12 The study team's exclusive use of the data**

Aeon Archaeology's requirement is for timely data sharing, with the understanding that a limited, defined period of exclusive use of data for primary research is reasonable according to the nature and value of the data, and that this restriction on sharing should be based on simple, clear principles. This time period is expected to be six months from completion of the project however Aeon Archaeology reserves the right to extend this period without notice if primary data research dictates.

### **6.13 Restrictions or delays to sharing, with planned actions to limit such restrictions**

Restriction to data sharing may be due to participant confidentiality or consent agreements. Strategies to limit restrictions will include data being anonymised or aggregated; gaining participant consent for data sharing; and gaining copyright permissions. For prospective studies, consent procedures will include provision for data sharing to maximise the value of the data for wider research use, while providing adequate safeguards for participants.

### **6.14 Regulation of responsibilities of users**

External users of the data will be bound by data sharing agreements provided by the relevant organisation or directly through Aeon Archaeology.

### **6.15 Responsibilities**

Responsibility for study-wide data management, metadata creation, data security and quality assurance of data will be through the Senior Archaeologist (Richard Cooke BA MA MCifA) at Aeon Archaeology when concerning data generation and early/mid-term storage. Upon deposition with digital depositories the study-wide data management, metadata creation, data security and quality assurance of data will be the responsibility of the specific organisations' themselves.

### **6.16 Organisational policies on data sharing and data security**

The following Aeon Archaeology policies are relevant:

- Aeon Archaeology Archive Deposition Policy 2019
- Aeon Archaeology Quality Assurance Policy 2019
- Aeon Archaeology Conflict of Interest Policy 2019
- Aeon Archaeology Outreach Policy 2019
- Aeon Archaeology Digital Management Plan 2020

## 7.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RECORD

The DMA at CPAT made the following consultee comments regarding the historic significance of the buildings at the Gaer Cerrig farmstead complex:

*The four stone barns proposed for conversion appear on the Historic Environment Record as post medieval agricultural buildings (PRN 69290) of local architectural significance dating to the 19th century. The barns are built in the traditional stone vernacular form for the area and add to the character of the landscape. The conversion process will alter or remove elements of the fabric, layout, fixtures and fittings of these former barns and we would require a record of the structures in their present form to be retained before they are permanently converted for another use.*

Gaer Cerrig and its associated outbuildings lie in a rural setting in the community of Llangwm, Conwy. It lies approximately 6 km southeast of Cerrigydrudion in Conwy County Borough. It is positioned on an hilltop above the Afon Ceirw which runs through the dramatic Glyn Diffwys gorge to the north – the opposite side of the gorge once formed a notorious stretch of the old A5 road known as the *Glyn Bends* which was constructed by Thomas Telford in the early part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The farmstead is accessed via an unclassified road which leads south from the A5 at Tŷ Nant and crosses over the 18<sup>th</sup> century bridge - Pont Glyn-Diffwys (PRN 41445).

The 1841 tithe *Map of the parish of Llangwm in the County of Denbigh* and the associated apportionment records that the plot number allocated to the farmstead is 818; curiously this appears in the document to be attributed to farm name: *Shambor*, and this is more specifically described as a *Homestead and Garden*, however this may be an error. The landowner at this time was *Charles Wynne Esq.* (of the Finch-Wynne cadet branch to the Wynne family) and the occupier at this time is noted as one *William Ellis*. *Gaer y Gerrig* written underneath Mr. *Ellis's* name, this contradicts the written association with *Shambor* and is likely a clerical error.

The outbuildings appear to have survived intact and without major changes since they were constructed, presumably prior to 1841 due to their presence on the tithe map. There were only very minor alterations observed to have taken place on some of the elevations across the group of four buildings at *Gaer Cerrig*. This collection of outbuildings in association with the Farmhouse therefore represent very good example of a largely intact late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century vernacular farmstead, located in the region of the Conwy/Denbighshire border and on the outer limits of the Mynydd Hiraethog.

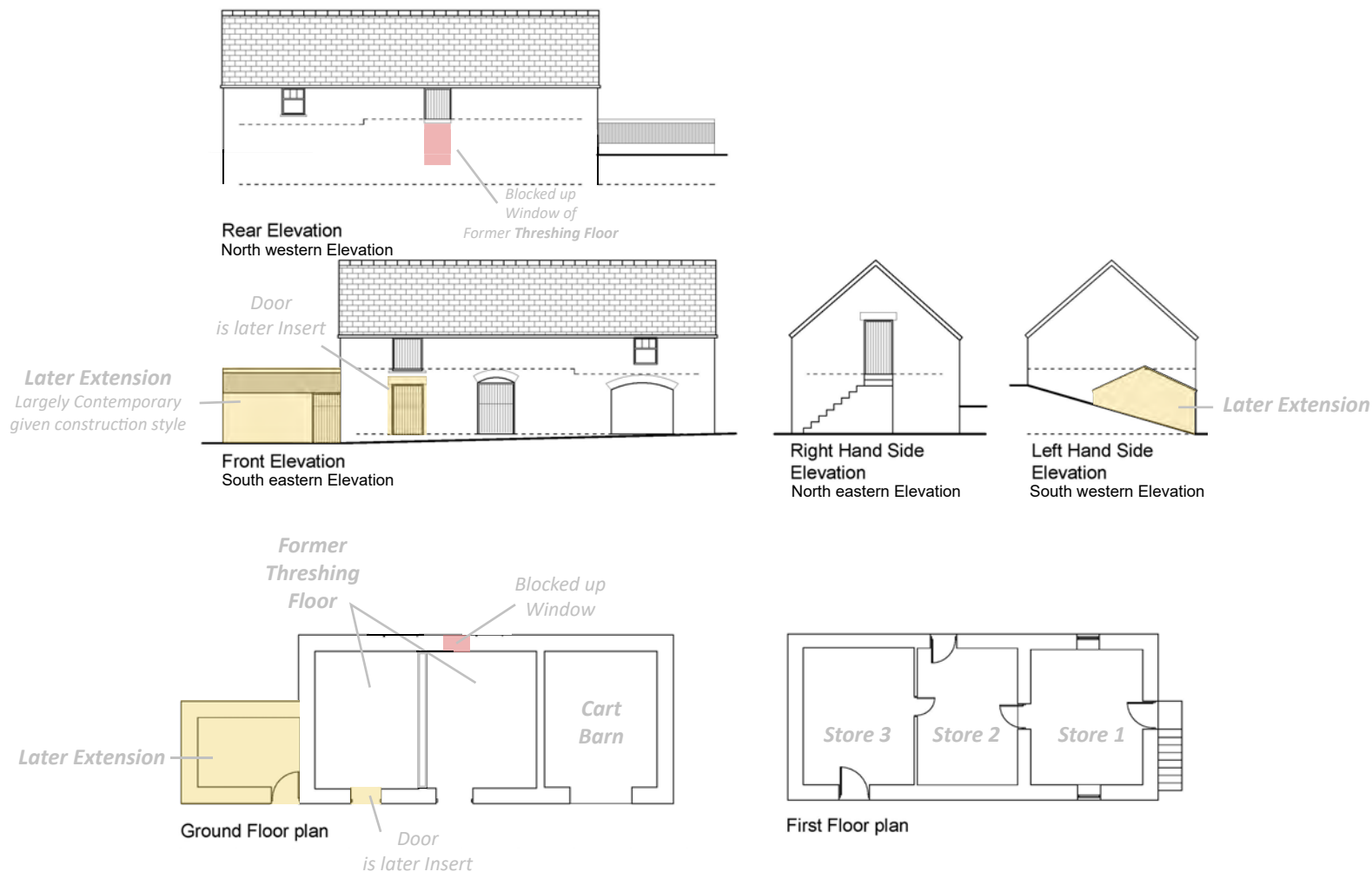
This collection of outbuildings are positioned around a main farmhouse forming a series of small farmyard areas enclosed by low dry stone walls. The buildings are numbered on **figure 03** and have been interpreted as follows;

1. Cart Shed and possible threshing floor; *Wanws a Llwr Drynnu*
2. Stables; *Llety'r Meirch*
3. Pigsties ; *Cwt Moch*
4. Cowhouse or Shippon; *Beudy*

*The Cartshed and Threshing Barn (1.)* is located to the northwest of the farmhouse and has been sighted along the route of south western trackway leading to the farm complex, this is slightly upslope of Farmhouse. *The Stables (2.)* are located a short distance to the southwest of the Farmhouse forming a small courtyard between the house and the stable. *The Pig Sties (3.)* are sighted to the southeast of the farmhouse and form an enclosure to the southeast of the house along with an 'L-shaped' dry stone wall to the east. The individual alignment of these

three buildings appears to form a barrier of sorts which protect the farmyard/farmhouse from prevailing winds which approach from the south and west. *The Cowhouse or Shippon* (4.) abuts with the Farmhouse and is located to the northeast and shares the same alignment as the house – to the southeast of this building there is another discreet enclosure formed by drystone walls which acts as a fold for the barn and this is accessed by a earthen ramp which curves to the northeast which is revetted by a low drystone wall.

**Building 1, Former Cart & Threshing Barn - (Wanws a Ysgubor Drynnu)**



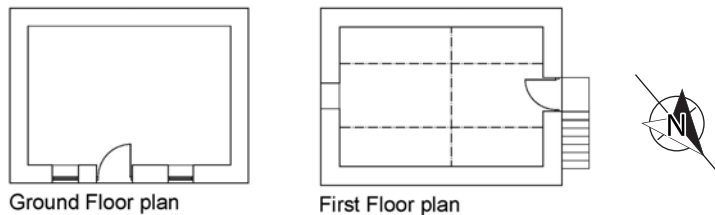
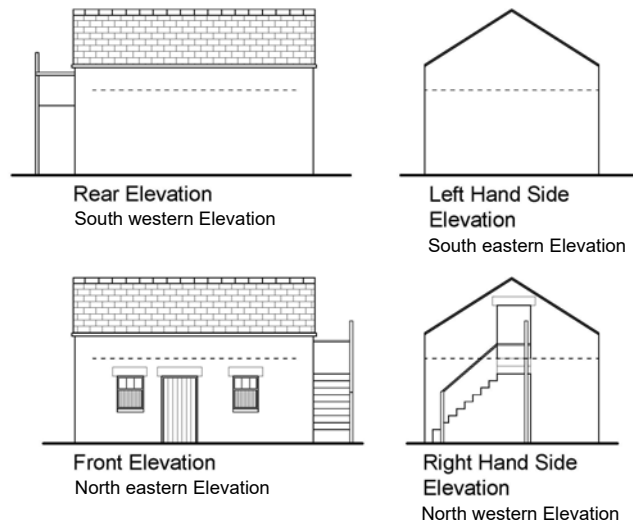
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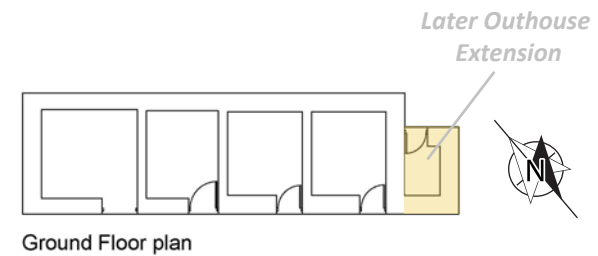
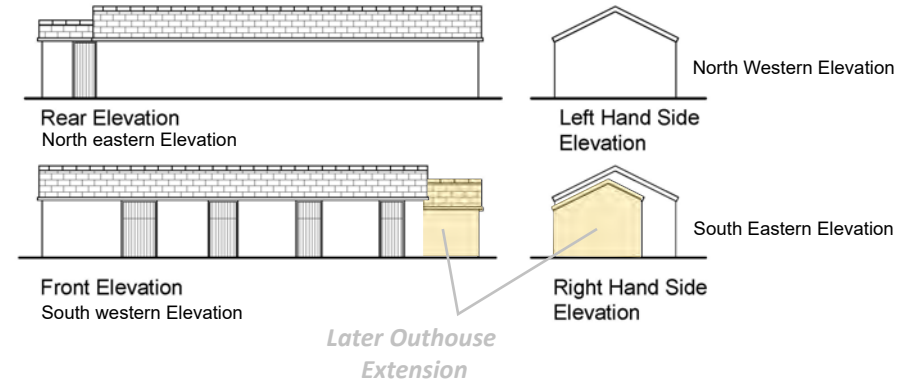
**Figure 04:** Ground Plan and Elevation drawings for **Building 1**, Former Cart & Threshing Barn or Bank Barn (*Wanws a Llwr Drynnu*). Scale 1:100 at A4.

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**Building 2, Horse/Pony Stables - (*Llety'r Meirch*)**



**Building 3, Pigsties - (*Cwt Moch*)**



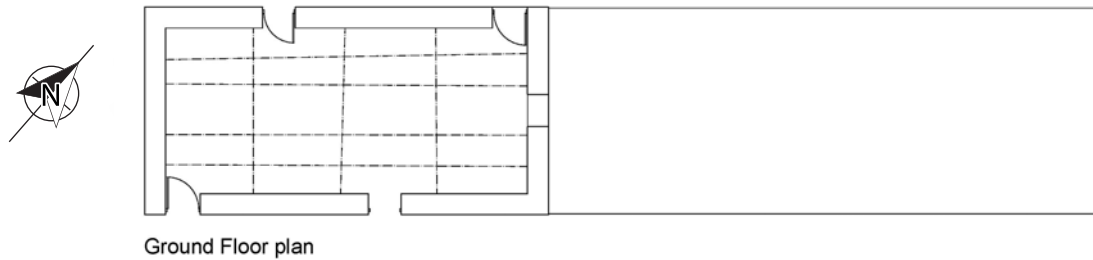
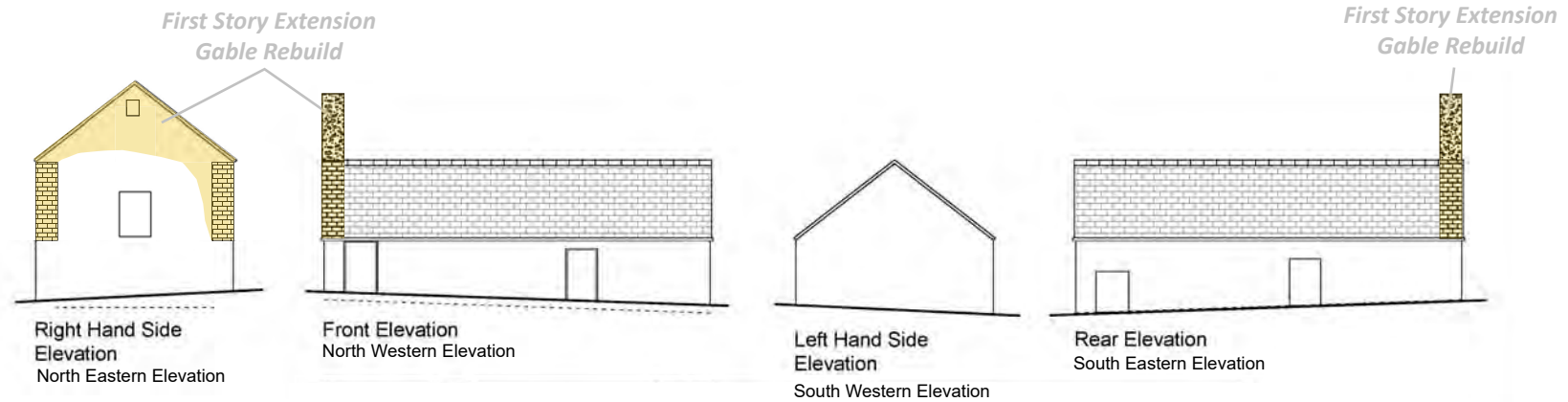
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**Figure 05:** Ground Plan and Elevation drawings for **Building 2**, Horse/Pony Stables (*Llety'r Meirch*) and **Building 3**, Pigsties (*Cwt Moch*). Scale 1:100 at A4.

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**Building 4, Cowhouse or Shippon - (Beudy)**



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**Figure 06:** Ground Plan and Elevation drawings for **Building 4, Cowhouse or Shippon (Beudy)**. Scale 1:100 at A4.

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## 8.0 BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

### **The Cart Barn & Threshing Floor - *Wanws a Llwr Drynnu* (Building 1)**

(see figures 03, 04 & 07; plates 01-23)

#### **External Descriptions - Building 1**

This is a rectangular building which is orientated northeast to southwest (located to the northwest of the farmhouse) and which measures 14.20m long by 6.38m wide, there is also a later extension to the southwest which measures 4.40m in length making the full length of the buildings 18.60m long. The roof of the building comprises of blue slates and the apex of the roof is finished with cement ridge tiles and there are grey PVC gutters at eaves height on the north western and south eastern elevations.

The south eastern elevation of the building is to be considered the principal elevation and presents on to a small farm yard which is enclosed by a network of dry-stone walls, this principal elevation also faces the farmhouse. The elevation is constructed from large blocks of sub-angular stone rubble, bonded by lime mortar (this is roughly dressed stone work with stones of varying sizes). To the southwest there is a small half-story extension which is presumably a former store but which no longer has a roof. Visible on the corners of the main building are large partly dressed stone quoins.

The main building elevation has three doorway openings permitting access to the interior. At the left-hand side there is a small doorway which is raised up from the yard, with a substantial dressed stone or slate lintel above. This doorway appears to be a later insert as it interrupts the masonry which surrounds it whereas the doorway to the right appears as part of the buildings original design (see below). This doorway has unpainted wooden frames but has no door. This entrance permits access to a room which has been separated into two rooms by a low timber partition (see below). Above this doorway and at first floor height there is a square hatch with a wooden door set within unpainted wooden frame – this opening is set within the eaves and probably provided access to a grain store.

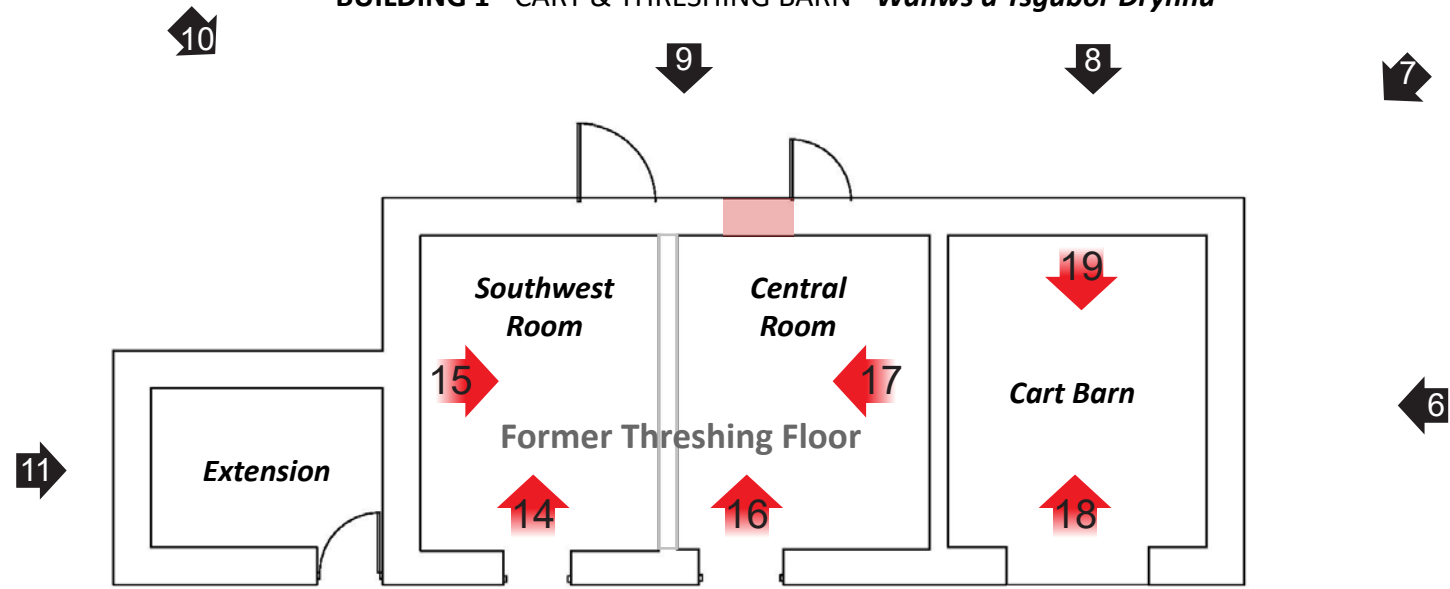
Slightly to the right of the ground floor doorway and first floor hatch, there is an apparent seam within the stonework which appears to indicate that there has been an effort to repaint the building to the northeast at this point. It is possible that the building may have been rebuilt but the stonework is sufficiently similar to suggest that this is not the case. Slightly to the left of center there is another, larger doorway opening, the aperture of which is formed from some substantial stone blocks – insinuating that this doorway was planned during construction as opposed to the doorway to the left which appears to be a later insert. The doorway has unpainted wooden frames but no door: this also has a dressed radiating stone voussoirs which applies a decorative element to the elevation, furthermore a stone threshold is visible at the base of the door.

At the right-hand end of the elevation at ground floor level there is a double sized cart door entrance leading to a cart barn. This appears to have the remnants of a timber frame within the aperture, but this is in a dilapidated state. A key feature of this doorway is the decorative stone arch which is visible above the doorway, this is comprised of dressed limestone with a dressed keystone visible at the center above the doorway. At first floor level and directly above the cart barn door there is a blocked-up window opening with stone sill and timber frame both of which are unpainted.



The north eastern elevation is a gable elevation and is comprised of sub-angular, stone rubble bonded by lime mortar. Visible at eaves height is a dilapidated timber weatherboard which has been painted grey. There is a single doorway opening at first floor level and this is set within grey painted wooden frames and has a grey painted wooden door with decorative cast



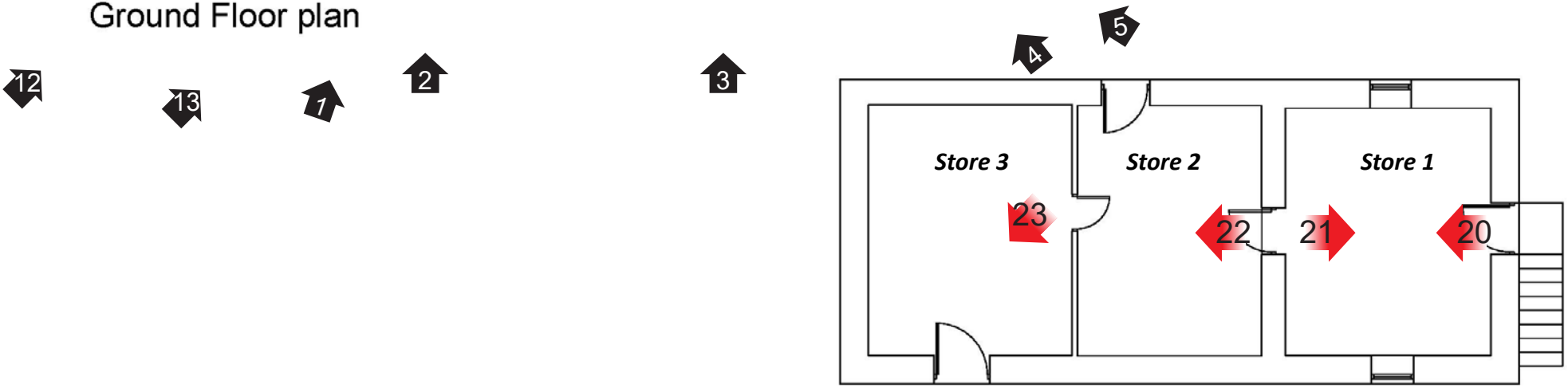
**BUILDING 1 - CART & THRESHING BARN - *Wanws a Ysgubor Drynnu***



**Key**

-  External Photograph
-  Internal Photograph

Ground Floor plan



First Floor plan

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**Figure 07:** Plan showing photographic plates Building 1, Former Cart & Threshing Barn or Bank Barn (*Wanws a Llwr Drynnu*). Scale 1:50 at A4.

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**Plate 01:** Southeast elevation of Building 1 - Cart and Threshing Barn at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the southeast - 2.00m scale



**Plate 02:** Southeast elevation (left) of Building 1 - Cart and Threshing Barn at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the southeast - 2.00m scale



**Plate 03:** Southeast elevation (right) of Building 1 - Cart and Threshing Barn at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the southeast - 2.00m scale



**Plate 04:** Oblique shot of southeast & northeast elevations of Building 1 - Cart and Threshing Barn at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the east - 2.00m scale



**Plate 05:** Oblique shot of southeast & northeast elevations of Building 1 - Cart and Threshing Barn at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the east-northeast - 2.00m scale



**Plate 06:** Northeast elevation of Building 1 - Cart and Threshing Barn at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the north  
- 2.00m scale



**Plate 07:** Oblique shot of northeast & northwest elevations of Building 1 - Cart and Threshing Barn at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the north - 2.00m scale





**Plate 08:** Northwest elevation (left) of Building 1 - Cart and Threshing Barn at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the northwest - 2.00m scale



**Plate 09:** Northwest elevation (right) of Building 1 - Cart and Threshing Barn at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the northwest - 2.00m scale



**Plate 10:** Oblique shot of northwest & southwest elevations of Building 1 - Cart and Threshing Barn at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the west - 2.00m scale



**Plate 11:** Southwest elevation of Building 1 - Cart and Threshing Barn at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the southwest  
- 2.00m scale



**Plate 12:** Oblique shot of southwest & southeast elevations of Building 1 - Cart and Threshing Barn at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the south-southeast - 2.00m scale



**Plate 13:** Oblique shot of southwest & southeast elevations of Building 1 - Cart and Threshing Barn at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the southeast - 2.00m scale



**Plate 14:** Former threshing floor (south western room) within Building 1 - Cart and Threshing Barn at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the southeast - 1.00m scale



**Plate 15:** Former threshing floor within Building 1 - Cart and Threshing Barn at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the southwest - 1.00m scale





**Plate 16:** Former threshing floor (central room) within Building 1 - Cart and Threshing Barn at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the southeast - 1.00m scale



**Plate 17:** Former threshing floor within Building 1 - Cart and Threshing Barn at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the northeast - 1.00m scale



**Plate 18:** Cart Barn within Building 1 - Cart and Threshing Barn at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the southeast - 1.00m scale



**Plate 19:** Cart Barn within Building 1 - Cart and Threshing Barn at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the northwest - 1.00m scale



**Plate 20:** Store 1 on first floor within Building 1 - Cart and Threshing Barn at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the northeast - 1.00m scale



**Plate 21:** Store 1, First floor, within Building 1 - Cart and Threshing Barn at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the southwest- 1.00m scale



**Plate 22:** Store 2, First Floor, within Building 1 - Cart and Threshing Barn at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the northeast  
- 1.00m scale



**Plate 23:** Store 3, First Floor, within Building 1 - Cart and Threshing Barn at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the west  
- 1.00m scale



iron hinges, located above this is a substantial stone lintel. This doorway opening is accessed via a set of alighting, drystone-built steps with slate treads. At the top of the steps there is the remains of a steel handrail, however with the banister has since been removed. At the base of the steps, slightly to the right-hand side and visible from the northeast there is a small stone recess, which presumably assisted with drainage in this area.

The north western elevation is comprised of sub-angular, stone rubble bonded by mortar and has been stained green by moss and the trees of the woods to the north. However, visible at the base and to the right-hand side of the elevation the stonework appears not to be stained and appears fresh which suggest suggests that there was once a low structure here which is now since been removed.

At the right-hand side of the elevation, at first floor level and at eaves height there is a single window opening within grey painted wooden frames; this has three glass panes and a wooden sill. Also, at first floor height and slightly to the right of center there is a wooden hatch with a grey painted wooden door set within grey painted wooden frames: this has a concrete threshold below. Below this and visible within the masonry there is a distinct patch of stonework which appears to have been rebuilt in a different style suggesting that there may have once been a window opening at this location (*plate 16*). Apart from these details the elevation is largely featureless and faces into the woodland and may be observed from the road which passes the property.

The south western elevation of the building is comprised of sub-angular, stone rubble bonded by lime mortar and is covered by grey and yellow lichens, however apart from this the elevation is featureless. Of note and projecting to the southwest away from the main elevation is the low half-story single celled building visible as an extension on the south eastern elevation. The building currently has no roof and is comprised of sub-angular, stone rubble bonded by lime mortar and is of a similar quality to that seen in the south western gable elevation of the main building suggesting they may be largely contemporary. This small structure is accessed via a wooden board door in the south eastern elevation.

### **Internal Descriptions - Building 1**

#### *Ground floor – South western extension*

The interior of the small, south western extension is comprised of stone rubble bonded by lime mortar which has been part rendered and subsequently painted white. Apart from this the area is used to store materials for the redevelopment of the site.

#### *Ground floor - Southwest room – Threshing floor (southwest side)*

This room is orientated northwest to southeast and measures 5.20m long by 4.19m wide (this was originally part of a larger room measuring 8.12m long by 5.20m wide and which was aligned northeast to southwest. This larger room is subdivided along its northwest to southeast axis by a timber and corrugated iron partition. The south western elevation of the room comprises of stone rubble bonded by lime mortar which has been painted white. Visible at ceiling height there is a sawn timber beam which supports the timber floor joists of the rooms above.

The north western elevation is comprised of stone rubble bonded by lime mortar and has been painted white, apart from this the elevation is featureless. The north east elevation of the room comprises of a waist height timber and corrugated iron partition which has been installed presumably in order to separate stock. This room was originally an open space with the doorway in the southeastern elevation representing a later insert.

The south eastern elevation has a single doorway opening located within its center and this has a timber lintel above and the remains of an unpainted timber frame. The wall is comprised of stone rubble bonded by lime mortar which has been painted white. There is no physical

evidence of the door having been inserted from the interior save the presence of a timber lintel. The floor is of poured concrete and the room now is used to store insulation and timber for the redevelopment.

*Ground floor - central room – Threshing floor (southeast side)*

This room measures 5.15m long by 4.09m wide and is orientated northwest to southeast. However, as with the south western room this room was part of a larger room – presumably a former threshing floor. This may be evidenced by the north western elevation, this is of stone rubble construction, bonded by lime mortar and has been painted white. However, visible on the left-hand side of the elevation is an area of infilled walling (distinct from the masonry elsewhere on the elevation – *plate ??*) which appears to have a sill and lintel above which confirms that originally there was a window as opposite the original doorway. This configuration is synonymous with other examples of local/regional buildings known as *bank barns* which are associated with threshing grain (Lake 2013) where a window was placed opposite a doorway to facilitate a through draught to ventilate an area during threshing.

The north eastern elevation is of stone rubble bonded by lime mortar and has been painted white and visible near the ceiling is another timber beam which supports the floor joists of the floor above and at the bottom right-hand corner there is a water trough fed by a water pipe. The south eastern elevation has a large doorway opening at the right-hand side with a painted wooden frame but no door. Partially visible above the door is the reverse of the decorative dressed stone voussoirs observed externally. To the left of the doorway there is a small square alcove recessed within the wall.

*Ground floor - North eastern room – Cart Barn*

This compared to the south western rooms is a smaller, more open room which is orientated northwest to southeast and measures 5.15m long by 4.25m. The southwest, northwest and northeast elevations are comprised of stone rubble bonded by lime mortar and have been painted white in their upper third. The ceiling is comprised of sawn timber joists which support the floor above. The southeast elevation is dominated by the large cart door opening - this appears to have the remnants of a timber door frame but this is in a dilapidated state. Apart from this the elevation is featureless. The floor is of poured concrete and currently is used as a store for building site refuse.

*First floor - North eastern room - Store 1*

This is a rectangular room, orientated northeast to southwest and measures 5.15m long by 4.25m. The roof pitch is visible and this is comprised of four sawn timber purlins which support sawn timber rafters to which the slates are hung from batons. The south western elevation is comprised of stone rubble bonded by lime mortar which has been painted white, there is a single doorway opening at the center of the elevation with an unpainted timber lintel above; the door is an unpainted, ledged and braced, wooden board door set within an unpainted wooden frame.

The north western elevation is of stone rubble bonded by lime mortar which has been painted white. The roof pitch is visible here as it falls down past the top of the window and over the wall – forming the eaves. The window is therefore located at eaves height and has a deep timber window sill but is now blocked up with corrugated iron sheeting.

The north eastern elevation is comprised of stone rubble bonded by lime mortar which has been painted white. On the right-hand side of this doorway there is some elements of graffiti; initials *DW* dated 1893, *Oswald Jones* dated 1935, *Aled and Gwenno* dated 1982. Located in the center of the elevation there is a wooden board door which has been braced but is unpainted and this is set within unpainted wooden frames with a timber lintel above and a slate threshold.

The south eastern elevation is comprised of stone rubble bonded by lime mortar which has been painted white. The roof pitch is visible here dropping down to the top of the window – forming the eaves. The window comprises of three panes in its upper portion and a timber ventilation louver in its lower portion. It is comprised of unpainted wooden frames with a deep wooden sill. The floor is of wooden board and the room is completely empty.

#### *First floor - center room - Store 2*

This room is orientated northwest to southeast and measures 5.15m long by 3.78m wide although as with the ground floor the space has been partitioned and once a larger room measuring 8.12m long by 5.20m wide. This room is also accessed via the doorway in the north eastern elevation and via a step up. The ceiling is once again visible showing before sawn timber purlins and sawn rafters supporting the slate roof.

The south western elevation comprises of a timber partition which has been constructed from vertical wooden boards and there is a wooden hatch to the right of center the base, which permits access to the room beyond. The north western elevation is of stone rubble bonded by mortar which has been painted white and at the left-hand side there is a large wooden hatch which permits access to the exterior this has an unpainted wooden board door set within grey painted wooden frames.

The north eastern elevation is of stone rubble bonded by lime mortar which has been painted white and there is a single doorway opening in the center which permits access to the north eastern room and this has an unpainted wooden board door which is ledged and braced and is situated within unpainted wooden frames. The floor is of timber boards which have been exposed to weather damage and appear slightly unsafe.

#### *First floor - Southwestern room - Store 3*

This is a rectangular room, orientated northwest to southeast and which measures 5.15m long by 4.18m wide, although was once part of a larger space (see above). The ceiling is once again exposed with the four sawn timber purlins and sawn roof rafters supporting the roof above. The south western elevation is of stone rubble bonded by lime mortar and has been painted white. Visible on this elevation and suspended above the floor is a metal tank presumably for water. The north western elevation is a stone rubble bonded by lime mortar and painted white. The north-eastern elevation is a timber partition with a small doorway just to the left of center. The south eastern elevation is comprised of stone rubble bonded by lime mortar with a single doorway opening located within the center of the elevation, this has a wooden board timber hatch which permits access to the exterior and was probably a former grain storage loft. The floor is a timber boards which shows heavy water damage.

### **The Stables - Llety'r Meirch (Building 2)**

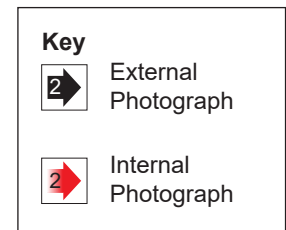
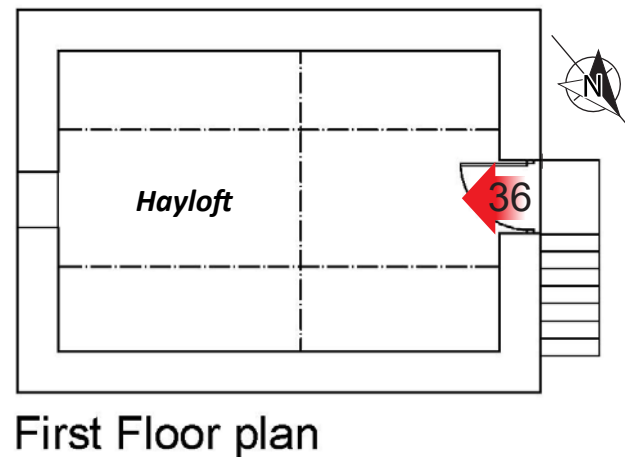
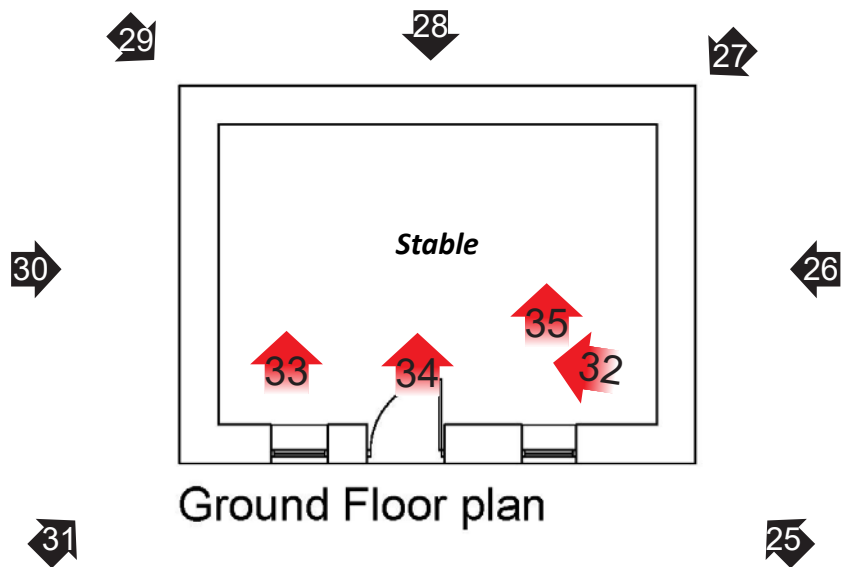
(see figure 03, 05 & 08; plates 24-36)

#### **External Descriptions - Building 2**

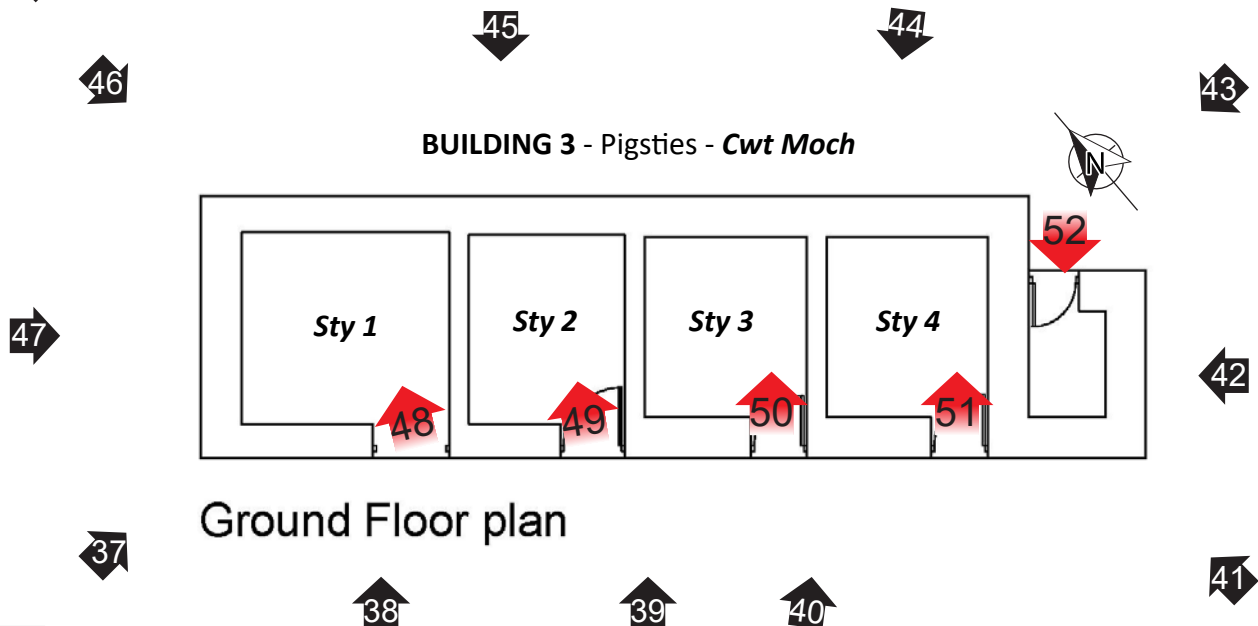
This is a rectangular building which is orientated northwest to southeast (located to the southwest of the farmhouse) and which measures 7.90m long by 5.77m wide. The roof of the building comprises of blue slates and the apex of the roof is finished with cement ridge tiles and there are grey PVC gutters at eaves height on the north eastern and south western elevations.

The north eastern elevation is the principal elevation and is constructed from large blocks of sub-angular, stone rubble bonded by lime mortar and visible on the corners are large, partly dressed, rubble quoins. Located within the centre of the elevation is a single doorway opening permitting access to the interior and this doorway is set within black painted wooden frames and has a modern chipboard security door. A substantial stone lintel is visible above the door

**BUILDING 2 - Horse/Pony Stable - *Llety'r Meirch***



**BUILDING 3 - Pigties - *Cwt Moch***



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**Figure 08:** Plan showing photographic plates Building 2, Horse/Pony Stable (*Llety'r Meirch*) & Building 3 (*Cwt Moch*). Scale 1:50 at A4.

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**Plate 24:** Northeast elevation of Building 2 - Horse/Pony Stable at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the northeast  
- 2.00m scale



**Plate 25:** Oblique shot of northeast & northwest elevations of Building 2 - Horse/Pony Stable at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the north - 2.00m scale



**Plate 26:** Northwest elevation of Building 2 - Horse/Pony Stable at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the northwest  
- 2.00m scale



**Plate 27:** Oblique shot of northwest & southwest elevations of Building 2- Horse/Pony Stable at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the west - 2.00m scale





**Plate 28:** Southwest elevation of Building 2 - Horse/Pony Stable at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the southwest  
- 2.00m scale



**Plate 29:** Oblique shot of southwest & southeast elevations of Building 2 - Horse/Pony Stable at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the south - 2.00m scale



**Plate 30:** Southeast elevation of Building 2 - Horse/Pony Stable at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the southeast  
- 2.00m scale



**Plate 31:** Oblique shot of southeast & northeast elevations of Building 2 - Horse/Pony Stable at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the east- 2.00m scale



**Plate 32:** Oblique shot of interior of Building 2 - Horse/Pony Stable at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the northwest - 2.00m scale



**Plate 33:** Horse stall (left) within Building 2 - Horse/Pony Stable at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the northeast - 1.00m scale



**Plate 34:** Horse stall (central) within Building 2 - Horse/Pony Stable at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the northeast - 1.00m scale



**Plate 35:** Horse stall (right) within Building 2 - Horse/Pony Stable at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the northeast  
- 1.00m scale





**Plate 36:** Hayloft, First floor, within Building 2 - Horse/Pony Stable at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the northwest  
- no scale

and it also has a substantial stone threshold. To the left and right of the doorway are two identically sized windows; these comprise of three panes in their upper portion and a black painted ventilation louver in the lower portion, these are set within black painted wooden frames and have substantial stone lintels and slate sills. Both above the doorway and to the right and above the right-hand window there are ventilation holes which comprise of three ceramic field drains which have been arranged in a triangle formation.

The northwest elevation is a gable elevation and it is constructed from large blocks of sub-angular, stone rubble bonded by lime mortar and visible once more of the corners are partly dressed, large stone quoins. At first floor height there is a single doorway opening permitting access to the interior of a hayloft and this is set within a light blue painted frame and has a light blue painted wooden board door with a stone lintel above. This doorway is accessed via a set of alighting stone steps which have been constructed from stone rubble bonded by lime mortar. Attached to the steps on their north western face is a cast iron rail supported by cast iron uprights. Furthermore, the sawn timber purlin ends of the roof can be seen to project outside of the elevation.

The south western elevation is again constructed from sub-angular, stone rubble bonded by lime mortar, with the large, partly dressed, stone quoins forming the corners. Two further ventilation holes are visible near the upper part of the elevation and these are once again formed from ceramic field drains in a triangle formation. Apart from this the elevation is featureless.

The southeast facing elevation is a gable elevation and is constructed from sub-angular, stone rubble bonded by lime mortar with partly dressed, stone quoins visible once more at the corners. There is a single window opening visible at the apex of the roof and this has an unpainted wooden frame, but has been blocked up with chipboard, this has a stone lintel above and a stone sill. The sawn timber purlin ends are again visible projecting beyond the gable.

## **Internal Descriptions - Building 2**

### *Ground floor – The Stables*

This is a long rectangular room, orientated northwest to southeast which measures 6.65m long by 4.53m wide. The ceiling is of sawn timber joists which support a timber board floor above; The joists are supported by a wooden beam on the south western end and by a wooden wall plate at the north eastern end.

The south eastern elevation is comprised of stone rubble bonded by lime mortar which has been painted white apart from this the elevation is featureless. Arranged along the south-western elevation are three stable stalls. These have been partitioned by sawn timber dividers, which have squared upright timbers and which have had horizontal batons mortised into them, with the sides of the stalls being formed from timber boards. Running along the south western elevation there is a large well-built slate water trough with a timber hay feeder located above - these appear to have been fed from the hayloft above via an opening in the floor.

The north western elevation is comprised of stone rubble bonded by lime mortar which has been painted white apart from this the elevation is featureless. The north eastern elevation has a single doorway opening located within its centre and this has a black painted wooden frame and a ledged and braced, black painted, wooden board door. Flanking the doorway to the left and right are two identical windows with three glass panes in the upper portion and a timber sliding louver in the lower portion. These have timber sills and a large timber lintel which spans the entire wall length. The floor is of worn redbrick with channels running the length of the room presumably for drainage and runoff from the horses/ponies.

#### *First floor – The Hayloft for the Stable*

This is a rectangular room, orientated northwest to southeast and which measures 6.65m long by 4.53m wide. The roof is visible and is comprised of two sawn timber purlins which support sawn timber rafters which in turn support the slate roof above. Unfortunately, this roof has some visible holes and water ingress has made the floor unsafe to walk on. The purlins are supported by a single open truss which is comprised of sawn timbers.

The south eastern elevation is comprised of stone rubble bonded by lime mortar, which has been painted white. There is a single window opening within the centre of the elevation which has a timber lintel and a slate sill, but this has been blocked up with chipboard. The south-western elevation is comprised of stone rubble bonded by lime mortar which has been painted white, apart from this the elevation is featureless. The north western elevation is comprised of stone rubble bonded by lime mortar which has been painted white. There is a single doorway opening within the centre of the elevation (permits access to the descending steps) which has a light blue painted timber frame and a unpainted timber door. This has a timber lintel and attach to this is a light switch. The north eastern elevation is comprised of stone rubble bonded by lime mortar which has been painted white apart from this the elevation is featureless. The floor is of timber boards which can be characterised as having visible holes and soft/spongy boards apparent across the floor space. On the south western side the floor is open to the room below, presumably so that the hay feeders in the stable could be supplied from this level.

#### **The Pigsties – Cwt Moch (Building 3)**

(see figure 03, 05 & 08; plates 37-52)

#### **External Descriptions - Building 3**

This is a rectangular building, orientated northwest to southeast and which measures 14.42m long by 4.00m wide. The building has been roofed with blue, Welsh slate and cement ridge tiles. Also distinctively visible on the roof are collections of vivid green moss.

The north western elevation is constructed from stone rubble bonded by lime mortar and this elevation is characterised by moss near the base and more generally by a collection of grey and yellow lichens on the stonework. This elevation is a gable end and near the roof pitch the building has been partially sealed with slate along the eaves, but this is now dilapidated.

The south western elevation is constructed by stone rubble bonded by lime mortar which again has a collection of grey and yellow lichens. Positioned along the elevation and slightly to the right of centre are four, low doorway openings, each permitting access to a separate pig sty. Each of these doorway openings have unpainted wooden frames and have unpainted wooden stable doors. At the right-hand end of the elevation the height of the roof drops slightly and there is an outhouse extension which has also been roofed with blue slate. To the right of this there is a waste height drystone wall which forms an enclosure to the southeast of the farm building and to the northeast of the pigsties.

The southeast elevation presents as a double gable: that of the building proper which is obscured by the gable of the outhouse extension. Both have been constructed from stone rubble bonded by lime mortar and present with grey and yellow lichens. The north east facing elevation of the building is comprised of stone rubble bonded by lime mortar, however apart from this the elevation is featureless. At the left-hand end of the north eastern elevation and recessed slightly, the outhouse extension has a single doorway opening at the right hand side with an unpainted wooden frame and a white painted wooden board door. This allows access to the former outhouse. There is some evidence for some repointing on this elevation. Apart from these details the elevation is featureless.



**Plate 37:** Oblique shot of northwest & southwest elevations of Building 3 - Pigsties at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the southwest - 2.00m scale



**Plate 38:** Southwest elevation (left) of Building 3 - Pigsties at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the southwest - 1.00m scale



**Plate 39:** Southwest elevation (centre) of Building 3 - Pigsties at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the southwest - 1.00m scale



**Plate 40:** Southwest elevation (right) of Building 3 - Pigsties at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the southwest - 1.00m scale



**Plate 41:** Oblique shot of northwest & southwest elevations of Building 3 - Pigsties at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the southeast - 2.00m scale





**Plate 42:** Southeast elevation of Building 3 - Pigsties at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the southeast - 2.00m scale



**Plate 43:** Oblique shot of southeast & northeast elevations of Building 3 - Pigsties at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the southeast - 2.00m scale



**Plate 44:** Northeast elevation (left) of Building 3 - Pigstiesat Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the northeast - 1.00m scale



**Plate 45:** Northeast elevation (right) of Building 3 - Pigstiesat Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the northeast - 1.00m scale



**Plate 46:** Oblique shot of northeast & northwest elevations of Building 3 - Pigsties at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the north - 2.00m scale



**Plate 47:** Northwest elevation of Building 3 - Pigsties at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the northwest - 2.00m scale



**Plate 48:** Internal shot Pigsty 1 within Building 3 - Pigsties at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the southeast - 1.00m scale



**Plate 49:** Internal shot Pigsty 2 within Building 3 - Pigsties at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the south - 1.00m scale





**Plate 50:** Internal shot Pigsty 3 within Building 3 - Pigsties at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the south - 1.00m scale



**Plate 51:** Internal shot Pigsty 4 within Building 3 - Pigsties at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the south - 1.00m scale



**Plate 52:** Internal shot outhouse within Building 3 - Pigsties at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the north - 1.00m scale

### **Internal Descriptions - Building 3**

#### *Pig Sty 1*

The room is orientated northwest to southeast and measures 3.17m long by 2.92m wide. The ceiling is comprised of two sawn timber purlins with sawn roof rafters supporting a slate roof above. The north western, north eastern and south eastern elevations are comprised of stone rubble bonded by lime mortar. The south western elevation has a single doorway opening on the left-hand side permitting access to the exterior; this is a wooden board door set within an unpainted wooden frame, to the right of this and at ceiling height there is a small ventilation hole comprised of ceramic field drains. The floor is of poured concrete covered with pig manure.

#### *Pig sty 2*

The room is orientated northeast to southwest and measures 2.92m long by 2.36m wide. The ceiling is comprised of two sawn, timber purlins with sawn roof rafters supporting a slate roof above. The north western, north eastern and south eastern elevations are comprised of stone rubble bonded by mortar (a hole is present in the south eastern wall to allow passage of a water pipe). The south-western elevation has a single doorway opening on the left-hand side permitting access to the exterior; this is a wooden board door set within an unpainted wooden frame. The floor is of poured concrete covered with pig manure.

#### *Pig sty 3*

The room is orientated northeast to southwest and measures 2.92m long by 2.45m wide. The ceiling is comprised of two sawn, timber purlins with sawn roof rafters supporting a slate roof above. The north western, north eastern and south eastern elevations are comprised of stone rubble bonded by mortar (a hole is present in the north western and the south eastern wall to allow passage of a water pipe). The south-western elevation has a single doorway opening on the left-hand side permitting access to the exterior; this is a wooden board door set within an unpainted wooden frame. The floor is of poured concrete covered with pig manure.

#### *Pig sty 4*

The room is orientated northeast to southwest and measures 2.92m long by 2.43m wide. The ceiling is comprised of two sawn, timber purlins with sawn roof rafters supporting a slate roof above. The north western, north eastern and south eastern elevations are comprised of stone rubble bonded by mortar (a hole is present in the north western wall to allow passage of a water pipe). The south-western elevation has a single doorway opening on the left-hand side permitting access to the exterior; this is a wooden board door set within an unpainted wooden frame. The floor is of poured concrete covered with pig manure.

#### *Outhouse*

The room is orientated northeast to southwest and measures 1.58m long by 1.12m wide. The room is inaccessible due to refuse although on the south western elevation there is a rudimentary toilet with two holes in it. The interior appears to have been rendered and painted white.

### **The Cowhouse or Shippon - *Beudy* (Building 4)**

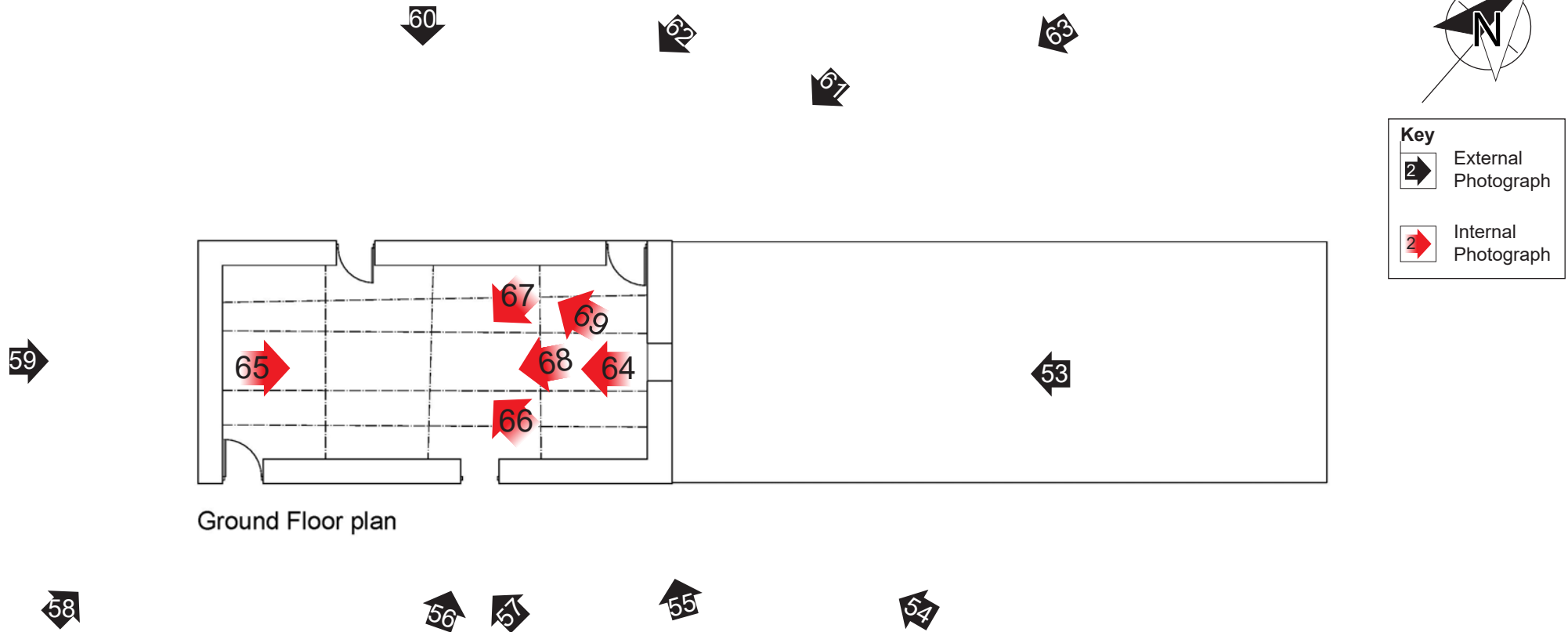
(see figure 03, 06 & 09 plates 53-69)

#### **Building 4 - Externals**

This is a rectangular building, orientated northeast to southwest and which measures 13.37m long by 6.84m wide. According to the plans for the building there appears to have once been a larger building built onto the northeast of this original barn which measured 18.43m long by 6.84m wide, however during the site visit this building was not visible.

The building appears to be a barn which was probably a cowhouse or shippon (*Beudy*). The building abuts with the farmhouse at its south eastern corner and judging by the masonry

**BUILDING 4 - COWHOUSE/SHIPPON - *Beudy***



Ground Floor plan

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**Figure 09:** Plan showing photographic plates Building 4, Cowhouse/Shippon (*Beudy*).  
Scale 1:80 at A4.

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**Plate 53:** Northeast elevation of Building 4 - Cowhouse/Shippon at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the northeast - 2.00m scale



**Plate 54:** Oblique shot of northeast & southeast elevations of Building 4 - Cowhouse/Shippon at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the north-northeast - 2.00m scale



**Plate 55:** Southeast elevation (right) of Building 4 - Cowhouse/Shippon at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the east - 2.00m scale





**Plate 56:** Southeast elevation (centre) of Building 4 - Cowhouse/Shippon at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the southeast - 2.00m scale



**Plate 57:** Southeast elevation (left) of Building 4 - Cowhouse/Shippon at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the north - 2.00m scale



**Plate 58:** Oblique shot of southwest & northeast elevations of Building 4 - Cowhouse/Shippon at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the south - 2.00m scale



**Plate 59:** Southwest elevation of Building 4 - Cowhouse/Shippon at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the southwest - 2.00m scale



**Plate 60:** Northwest elevation of Building 4 - Cowhouse/Shippon at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the northwest - 2.00m scale



**Plate 61:** Oblique shot of northeast & northwest elevations of Building 4 - Cowhouse/Shippon at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the east - 2.00m scale



**Plate 62:** Context shot of Farmhouse and Building 4 - Cowhouse/Shippon at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the north  
- 2.00m scale



**Plate 63:** Context shot of Farmhouse and Building 4 - Cowhouse/Shippon at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the northeast - 2.00m scale





**Plate 64:** Internal shot of Building 4 - Cowhouse/Shippon at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the northeast - 2.00m scale



**Plate 65:** Internal shot of Building 4 - Cowhouse/Shippon at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the northeast - 2.00m scale



**Plate 66:** Oblique internal shot of Building 4 - Cowhouse/Shippon at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the northeast - 2.00m scale



**Plate 67:** Oblique internal shot of Building 4 - Cowhouse/Shippon at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the northeast - 2.00m scale



**Plate 68:** Ceiling within Building 4 - Cowhouse/Shippon at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the northeast - 2.00m scale



**Plate 69:** Wooden feeder in Building 4 - Cowhouse/Shippon at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy - from the northeast - 2.00m scale

overlap in this area the barn was built subsequent to the farmhouse. The building has been roofed with blue welsh slate with concrete ridge tiles. The roof is warped by the timber underneath and a large creeping plant can be seen to protrude from the roof on the south eastern side of the building.

The north western elevation presents on to a sloping farmyard which leads up to field access at the north eastern part of the farm complex. This elevation has a single grey PVC gutter at eaves height which is full of vegetation. The building fabric is comprised of reasonably well sorted subangular, stone rubble bonded by lime mortar. Near the base of the elevation of the building it appears evident that this structure has at least partially been constructed directly onto the bedrock - which has been quarried out to form a platform. Also of note in terms of the building's character; where the elevation meets the bedrock there is a band of vivid green moss along the base of the elevation.

Visible at the north eastern end of the elevation and apparently built upwards to first story height there is an extension above the gable – presumably a former extension to the northeast may have collapsed or been removed. However what is distinctive about this extension is on the corners where traditional stone quoins would have been present - there is instead red brickwork bonded by Portland cement forming neat corners to the first story extension. The area between this is visible above the roof pitch which appears to have been filled with stone rubble bonded by Portland cement.

There are two points of access to the interior of the building from this elevation: on the left-hand side there is a full height door which presumably was a former stable door set within unpainted wooden frames, to the right of centre there is another lower door with a rudimentary stone lintel above, this is an unpainted, wooden board door set within unpainted wooden frames.

The north eastern elevation represents what appears to be a former interior wall of a north east projecting extension which would originally have been two stories in height. It has been constructed from stone rubble bonded by mortar although the sides of the building above ground floor height are comprise from red brick bonded by Portland cement. Visible in the centre of the elevation there is a large window/door opening which may once have presented onto a first-floor hayloft. At the apex of the roof there is a ventilation slot which has redbrick detailing visible. Two pieces of timber are visible as beam slots within the wall at eaves height - these may have once assisted in supporting a ceiling which has since collapsed and been removed from the site. Further to the northeast there is a small cellular structure which is now in a very dilapidated state but which may once have formed the walls of a room within this extension – these are constructed from stone rubble bonded by lime mortar.

The south eastern elevation is bonded from stone rubble bonded by lime mortar and visible at the right-hand side is the extension discussed on the previous elevation - which is constructed from stone rubble and appears to have been repointed with lime mortar on this elevation. The elevation sits on slightly higher ground and presents onto the farmyard discussed earlier. The majority of the original elevation is situated at a lower level and is bounded at either end by two southwest to northwest aligned walls projecting outward, from either end of the elevation and form a small yard to the southwest of the building: presumably this was once an enclosure for the cattle prior to driving out to pasture.

The left-hand side of the roof of this building is distinctive in that it is dominated by a large creeping plant. The access on this elevation is restricted to two low doorways: one at the left-hand side and one just to the right of centre. These doorways are low with crude timber frames and wooden board doors both of which are unpainted. At the right-hand side on the extension there is a small blocked up timber hatch at ground floor level. Also visible is the red brick extension at the right-hand side of the elevation which forms the gable. Further to the

southwest and outside of the low stonewall enclosure, there is a low curving drystone wall which revets a curving trackway which provides access to the fields.

The south western elevation is a gable end elevation and has constructed from stone rubble and has been repointed with Portland cement in the upper 2/3rds but remnants of lime mortar is still visible in the lower 1/3. Once more, it is visible here that the building has been constructed upon the natural bedrock as large boulders are visible here. To the right-hand side of this there is a low dry-stone wall which forms the south western wall of the enclosure. Visible at the apex there is a small ventilation hole within the gable. Apart from this the elevation is featureless. This elevation presents onto what would have been the traditional rear of the farmhouse and there is another dry-stone walled enclosure.

#### **Internals – building 4**

This is a rectangular room, orientated northeast to southwest and which measures 12.00m long by 5.40m wide. The internal space of the barn is not subdivided into smaller rooms. The roof construction is visible within the Shippon and this comprises of three roughhewn timber trusses (these are formed with a bird's mouth joints at the roof pitch and have been fixed with timber dowels, carved graffiti is visible on the north eastern and middle trusses these read in the form of initialling; *DV*, *EJ* and *W*.) which have been embedded within the wall presumably upon timbers which have been set within the wall. These trusses support for roughhewn timber purlins which in turn support a great number of roughhewn timber rafters. Upon these rafters' sawn timber batons are visible and it is to these batons to which the slates are attached.

The northeast elevation is constructed from stone rubble bonded by lime mortar and within the centre of the elevation near the apex there is a large window opening which has no window or door fitting. Immediately to the southwest of this there is a partition construction comprising of railway sleepers and substantial iron brackets which form a former presumed byre/stall end.

The south eastern elevation is constructed from stone rubble bonded by lime mortar with two visible doorway openings: one to the left of centre and one at the far right hand end - these both have unpainted, timber frames and doors. Visible about 2/3 of the way up the wall and located below the truss ends are a series of roughhewn timbers projecting from the elevation, these are acting as corbel tables or wall plates for the trusses. Furthermore, about halfway up the elevation there are two other sawn off, roughhewn timber ends which project outward into the room, feasibly this may once have supported a platform or half height of hayloft.

The south western elevation is constructed from stone rubble bonded by lime mortar, there is a single ventilation slot at the apex of the gable end of the right-hand side and there appears to have been a breach within the wall which has been in filled with dry stone, apart from the elevation is featureless.

The north western elevation is constructed from stone rubble bonded by lime mortar. There are also two points of access: at the right-hand end via a large door and to the left of centre via a smaller stable door. Once again, visible below the trusses, as they enter the wall, are sawn off, roughhewn cut timbers which presumably acts as corbel tables for the truss ends. A distinctive feature running the length of this elevation, and located about halfway up the wall, is a timber roughhewn feeder. This is supported by a timber bracket at the right-hand end and has been sunk into the wall at the left-hand end, furthermore this is further supported by timbers which have been attached to the trusses along the length of the feeder. The floor is of poured concrete and the space currently is being used to store timbers for the renovation project.



## 9.0 CONCLUSION

The outbuildings at *Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm* are visible on the tithe map of 1841 *Map of the parish of Llangwm in the County of Denbigh*. The exact date of the building is uncertain but it predates the tithe map, likely placing it in the late Georgian to early Victorian era. They were constructed in association with the *Gaer Gerrig* farmhouse which, judging by the tithe apportionment, was part of the Wynne-Finch Estate. This estate is recognised as having been based in Pentrefoelas between 1780-1865. The farmstead also appears on the *6-inch Ordnance Survey Maps - First edition (1880), Second edition (1888) and Third edition (1900)*.

The north eastern building appears to have been a *bank barn* with a threshing floor and associated cart barn with a grain loft above accessed via stone steps – there is evidence of a blocked-up window in the north western elevation which would correlate with known configurations for threshing floors – where a “through-draft” for ventilation purposes was important. The south western building appears to have been a horse/pony stable with room for 2/3 animals who were fed with hay from a loft above, this was deposited through the ceiling into a purpose made timber feeder with a substantial slate water trough below for water.

The south eastern building constitutes a four-bank pigsty with a slightly larger room at the north western end presumably for *farrowing (birthing litters)* or nursing new litters. At the southeast end there was an out-house extension which could be accessed from the north across the yard to the farmhouse. The north eastern building which abuts the farmhouse of *Gaer Gerrig* is deemed to be later in date judging by this relationship. The building was likely a Cowhouse or Shippon which currently has an original hand-hewn timber roof, with crude bird’s mouth trusses and a large rough-hewn timber feeder attached to the north western wall for cattle. A later (early 20<sup>th</sup> century) former two-story extension once stood at the northeast end of the building – as evidenced by the brick quoins erected above the gable wall. However, this building had collapsed or been removed prior to the survey - leaving only the solitary elevation above the northeast gable.

The farmhouse and outbuildings at *Gaer Gerrig* can be said represent a very concise and well-preserved example of a late 18<sup>th</sup> – early 19<sup>th</sup> century estate farm complex which undertook a variety of farming practices; presumably the farm raised beef and pork whilst maintaining a number of horses on site. Tenant farmers such as *William Ellis* (see **section 7.0**) would have tended to a mixture of arable land and pasture in order to raise stock for the *Wynne-Finch Estate* based at Pentrefoelas. The buildings themselves have a group value given their similarity in construction materials, arrangement at the complex and variation in utility.

This historic building record can be seen as having fulfilled the spirit and intent of the condition recommended by the CPAT Development Management Archaeologist. As such no further mitigatory works are recommended as part of the development.

## 10.0 SOURCES

### *Maps.*

Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition 6 inch map 1879.

Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 6 inch map 1900.

Ordnance Survey 3<sup>rd</sup> edition 6 inch map 1914.

### *Secondary Sources*

Freeman, C., & Lake, J. (2013). *National Farm Building Types*, English Heritage (now Historic England).

Historic England, 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, (2014). *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*

## APPENDIX I – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION



**æon archaeology**

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**Outbuildings at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm,  
Conwy LL21 OPE (0/46680).**

**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)  
for Level 2 Historic Building Record**

**April 2022 v1.0**



Project Code: A0364.1  
Planning Ref. 0/46680  
Event PRN: Tbc

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# Outbuildings at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy LL21 OPE (0/46680).

## April 2022 v1.0

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Project Code: A0364.1

Date: 20/04/2022

Client: Rural Advisor

[info@aeonarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@aeonarchaeology.co.uk)

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## 1.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Aeon Archaeology has been commissioned by Rural Advisor Ltd, hereafter ‘the Client’, to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for carrying out a level 2 historic building record of four redundant outbuildings located at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy LL21 OPE (centred on **NGR SH 99159 44117**) in advance of conversion to holiday let accommodation.

Full planning permission (**ref: 0/46680**) was secured by the Client from Conwy County Borough Council, hereafter ‘the Council’, on 6<sup>th</sup> November 2019 with the following pre-commencement conditions concerning archaeology being applied to the consent:

### *Condition 8*

*No development shall take place until a programme of building recording and analysis, equivalent to an Historic England Level 2 building survey, has been secured and implemented, in accordance with a brief issued by the local planning authority and a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The programme of building analysis and recording will be completed by an archaeological contractor and must meet the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in their Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures. A copy of the resulting report should be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (41 Broad Street, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 7RR Email mark.walters@cpat.org.uk Tel: 01938553670) After approval by the Local Planning Authority, a copy of the report and resulting archive should also be sent to the Historic Environment Record Officer, Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust for inclusion in the regional Historic Environment Record.*

*REASON: To allow an adequate analytical record of the buildings to be made, before they are converted, to ensure that the buildings origins, use and development are understood and the main features, character and state of preservation are recorded.*

This design and all subsequent mitigation will conform to the guidelines specified in Historic England’s ‘*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*’ (2016) & *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

It is a requirement that this WSI is submitted to and approved in writing by the Planning Officer and the Development Management Archaeologist (DMA) (Mr Mark Walters) at the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) prior to the works being undertaken.

The DMA at CPAT made the following consultee comments regarding the proposed development:

*The four stone barns proposed for conversion appear on the Historic Environment Record as post medieval agricultural buildings (PRN 69290) of local architectural significance dating to the 19th century. The barns are built in the traditional stone vernacular form for the area and add to the character of the landscape. The conversion process will alter or remove elements of the fabric, layout, fixtures and fittings of these former barns and we would require a record of the structures in their present form to be retained before they are permanently converted for another use.*

*I would therefore recommend that if planning permission is given a Level 2 building survey is completed of the stone barn structures in this complex in accordance with TAN 24 (May 2017) and*

*Planning Policy Wales (Edition 10, Dec 2018) to provide a permanent record of the original buildings. The Level 2 survey in this case would include a detailed photographic survey, descriptive text and annotated architects survey plans. The survey must be completed by an archaeological contractor.*





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**Figure 01:** Location of Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy LL21 OPE. Scale 1:20,000 at A4.



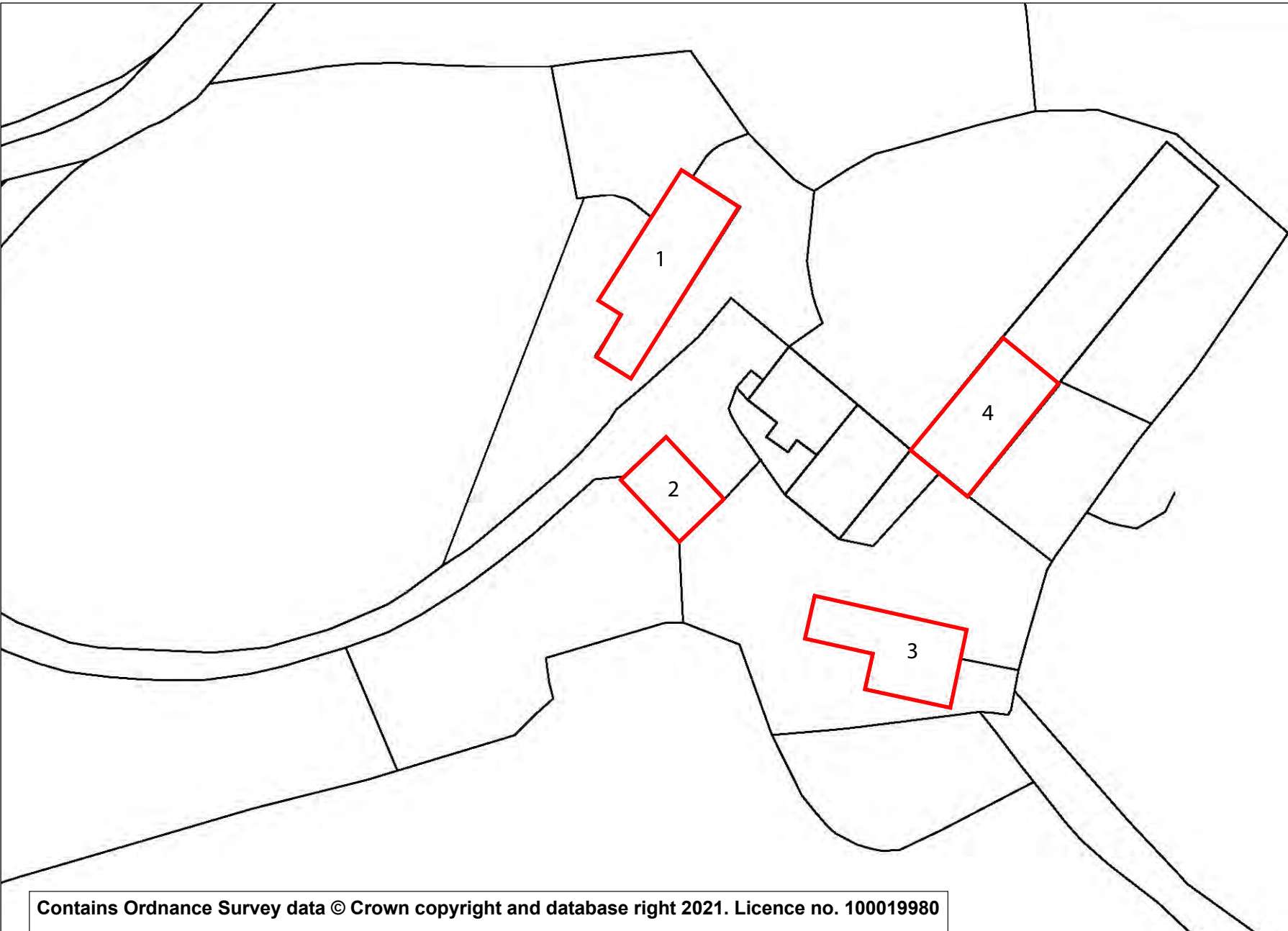
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**Figure 02:** Location of Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy LL21 OPE. Scale 1:5,000 at A4.



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**Figure 03:** Location of barns at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy LL21 OPE.  
Scale 1:500 at A4.

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## 2.0 POLICY CONTEXT

At an international level there are two principal agreements concerning the protection of the cultural heritage and archaeological resource – the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage and the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, commonly known as the Valetta Convention. The latter was agreed by the Member States of the Council of Europe in 1992, and also became law in 1992. It has been ratified by the UK, and responsibility for its implementation rests with Department for Culture Media and Sport.

The management and protection of the historic environment in Wales is set out within the following legislation:

- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (As amended)
- The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016
- The Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development Order) 1995 (As amended)

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act is the most recent legislation for the management of the Historic Environment and amends two pieces of UK legislation — the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The new Act has three main aims:

- to give more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments;
- to improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and
- to introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.

With respect to the cultural heritage of the built environment the Planning (Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings) Act 1990 applies. The Act sets out the legislative framework within which works and development affecting listed buildings and conservation areas must be considered. This states that:-

“In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses” (s66(1))

Other known sites of cultural heritage/archaeological significance can be entered onto county-based Historic Environment Records under the Town and Country Planning 1995.

Planning Policy Wales sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. Chapter 6 covers the historic environment and emphasises that the positive management of change in the historic environment is based on a full understanding of the nature and significance of historic assets and the recognition of the benefits that they can deliver in a vibrant culture and economy.

Various principles and policies related to cultural heritage and archaeology are set out in the Planning Policy Wales which guide local planning authorities with respect to the wider historic environment.

The following paragraphs from Planning Policy Wales are particularly relevant and are quoted in full:

Paragraph 6.1.5 concerns planning applications:

*The planning system must take into account the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations. The historic environment is a finite, non-renewable and shared resource and a vital and integral part of the historical and cultural identity of Wales. It contributes to economic vitality and culture, civic pride, local distinctiveness and the quality of Welsh life. The historic environment can only be maintained as a resource for future generations if the individual historic assets are protected and conserved. Cadw's published Conservation Principles highlights the need to base decisions on an understanding of the impact a proposal may have on the significance of an historic asset.*

Planning Policy Wales is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TAN). Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment contains detailed guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan, preparation and decision making on planning and listed building consent applications. TAN 24 replaces the following Welsh Office Circulars:

- 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology
- 61/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas
- 1/98 Planning and the Historic Environment: Directions by the Secretary of State for Wales

### 3.0 REQUIREMENTS

#### 3.1 Building Record

The requirements are for an archaeological building record of the redundant outbuildings, however should observations or desk-based research suggest the potential for significant features to be encountered during the renovation works, the archaeological contractor should make arrangements to undertake any appropriate supplementary recording work during the development. The DMA at CPAT has requested that the building record be roughly commensurate with the Historic England's '*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*' (2016) **Level 2**.

Both the exterior and the interior will be viewed, described and photographed. The record will present conclusions regarding the building's development and use, but will not discuss in detail the evidence on which these conclusions are based.

The detailed photographic record will consist of Historic England's '*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*' (2006) elements:

written account: 1-3, 6

drawings: sometimes 1, sometimes one or more of 2-7

photographs: 1,2,4

## **4.0 METHOD STATEMENT**

### **4.1 Level 2 Record**

#### **4.1.1 Written Account**

The written account will include:

A written account will be prepared to include the buildings' precise locations along with details of any statutory or non-statutory designations. The date of the record, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and the proposed location for the archive of the record will also be confirmed.

Information on the Buildings' types and purposes, historically and at present, materials, and possible date(s) and phasing, in so far as these are apparent from an appropriate inspection will also be presented as a summary statement. The written account will summarise the Building's form, function, date and sequence of development. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners will be given if known.

The written record will be completed via Aeon Archaeology pro-formas.

#### **4.1.2 Photographs**

The photographic record will include:

- A general view or views of the building;
- The building's external appearance. Typically a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the building and give an impression of its size and shape;
- The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas.

The photographic record will be maintained throughout using a digital SLR camera (Canon 600D) set to maximum resolution (72 dpi) with photographs taken in RAW format and later converted to TIFF format for long-term storage and JPEG format for presentation and inclusion in the archive. The standards for the digital archive will adhere to those set out in 'Digital Archiving: Appendix 6. Digital Archive Repository Requirements (Archaeological Data Service, 2015).

All photographs forming part of the record will be in focus, with an appropriate use of depth of field; they will be adequately exposed in good natural light, or where necessary well-lit by artificial means. In order to produce the best possible results in limited time site photography will be planned to coincide with variations in natural light.

A tripod will be utilised throughout thus ensuring that images are unaffected by camera shake. When using a DSLR with a choice of lenses the least distorted image can be obtained using standard or slightly telephoto lenses. Wideangle lenses will not be used. Care taken in levelling the camera will help to avoid introducing distortions.

When photographing details the camera will be located straight on to the subject, and will include a clearly marked and suitably sized scale parallel to one edge of the photograph.

The main source of artificial light for interior photography is electronic flash. This has the advantage of being similar in colour balance to daylight, making it the most practical choice for most colour image capture. An integral flash, as supplied on many DSLRs, is often not powerful enough to meet

the range of demands in architectural work. In such cases the use of natural light, in conjunction with a tripod, may produce a better image.

#### **4.1.3 Drawings**

The drawn record will include:

- A site plan showing the location and orientation of photographs. This will label all room spaces and indicate any architectural features of note.

Caution will be exercised in using drawings created for other purposes, particularly for estate agents particulars etc, as these often rationalise plans and remove irregularities which may be key to understanding a building. Detailed plans made by surveyors for purposes of design or alteration may form a satisfactory basis for drawings which aim to show the evolution of a building, but their accuracy will need to be confirmed and they will sometimes need to be adapted to show a greater range of historical evidence.

#### **4.2 Processing data, illustration, report and archiving**

Following completion of the record as outlined above, a report will be produced incorporating the following:

- A copy of the design brief and agreed specification
- A site location plan
- A plan illustrating the location and direction of photographs
- Basic background and relevant historical, descriptive or analytical detail
- A full bibliography of sources consulted
- Illustrations, including plans and photographs, will be incorporated within the report.



## 5.0 DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions will be labelled, and cross-referenced, and lodged with the RCAHMW within six months of the completion of the project.

Upon completion of the project copies of the report will be sent to the Client, regional HER and DCA at CPAT.

The project report and archive will adhere to the Welsh Trusts' and Cadw's *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (2018) including the translation of a non-technical summary into the medium of Welsh.

## **6.0 DIGITAL DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN**

### **6.1 Type of study**

Level 2 historic building record of four redundant outbuildings located at Gaer Gerrig, Llangwm, Conwy LL21 OPE (centred on NGR SH 99159 44117)

Photographs, digital text, annotated plans.

### **6.3 Format and scale of the data**

Photographs taken in *RAW* format and later converted to *TIF* format for long term archiving and *JPEG* format for use in the digital report, converted using *Adobe Photoshop*. All photographs renamed using *AF5* freeware with the prefix (*project code\_frame number*) and a photographic metadata created using Microsoft Excel (*.xlsx*) or Access (*.accdb*).

Written descriptions taken in digital *.txt* format and sent via email to ensure a digital backup copy at time of record.

Annotated plans scanned as *.PDF* files.

### **6.4 Methodologies for data collection / generation**

Digital data will be collected / generated in line with recommendations made in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (2014. Rev 2020). Sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.3 are relevant:

*3.3.1 Project specifications, research designs or similar documents should include a project specific Selection Strategy and a Data Management Plan.*

*3.3.3 Project designs or schedules of works etc should outline the methodology used in recording all information, in order to demonstrate that all aspects of archive creation will ensure consistency; for instance in terminologies and the application of codes in digital data sets, highlighting relevant data standards where appropriate*

### **6.5 Data quality and standards**

Consistency and quality of data collection / generation shall be controlled and documented through the use of standardised procedure as outlined in the WSI. This will include the use of standardised data capture file formats, digital proformas, data entry validation, peer review, and use of controlled vocabularies.

### **6.6 Managing, storing and curating data.**

All digital data will be organised into Aeon Archaeology proforma project file systems and backed up to the cloud using *Digital River's Crashplan* with additional copies made to external physical hard drive.

### **6.7 Metadata standards and data documentation**

Digital metadata created using Microsoft Excel (*.xlsx*) or Access (*.accdb*) of all photographic plates.

Paper metadata created from Aeon Archaeology proformas for contexts, artefacts, environmental samples, watching brief day sheets, trench sheets, and basic record sheets and then scanned to create digital .PDF copies.

### **6.8 Data preservation strategy and standards**

Long term data storage will be through the submission of digital (.PDF) reports to the regional Historic Environment Record (HER); submission of digital (.PDF) reports and a project completion form to the Oasis database; submission of the scanned (.PDF) archive, photographic plates (.TIF), and metadata (.xlsx) (.accdb) to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS); and retention of copies of all digital files at Aeon Archaeology on physical external hard drive and uploaded to the cloud.

### **6.9 Suitability for sharing**

All digital data will be placed within the public realm (through the channels in 6.8) except for where project confidentiality restricts the sharing of data. All data sets will be selected / discriminated by the Senior Archaeologist at Aeon Archaeology and written permission will be sought from all project specific Clients prior to the sharing of data.

### **6.10 Discovery by potential users of the research data**

Potential users of the generated digital data (outside of the organisation) will be able to source the data and identify whether it could be suitable for their research purposes through access granted via the ADS and Oasis websites. Requests can also be made for data through the regional HER's and directly to Aeon Archaeology ([info@aeonarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@aeonarchaeology.co.uk)).

### **6.11 Governance of access**

The decision to supply research data to potential new users will be via the associated website request (ADS, Oasis, HER) or via the Senior Archaeologist when made directly to Aeon Archaeology.

### **6.12 The study team's exclusive use of the data**

Aeon Archaeology's requirement is for timely data sharing, with the understanding that a limited, defined period of exclusive use of data for primary research is reasonable according to the nature and value of the data, and that this restriction on sharing should be based on simple, clear principles. This time period is expected to be six months from completion of the project however Aeon Archaeology reserves the right to extend this period without notice if primary data research dictates.

### **6.13 Restrictions or delays to sharing, with planned actions to limit such restrictions**

Restriction to data sharing may be due to participant confidentiality or consent agreements. Strategies to limit restrictions will include data being anonymised or aggregated; gaining participant consent for data sharing; and gaining copyright permissions. For prospective studies, consent procedures will include provision for data sharing to maximise the value of the data for wider research use, while providing adequate safeguards for participants.

### **6.14 Regulation of responsibilities of users**

External users of the data will be bound by data sharing agreements provided by the relevant organisation or directly through Aeon Archaeology.

## 6.15 Responsibilities

Responsibility for study-wide data management, metadata creation, data security and quality assurance of data will be through the Senior Archaeologist (Richard Cooke BA MA MCIfA) at Aeon Archaeology when concerning data generation and early/mid-term storage. Upon deposition with digital depositories the study-wide data management, metadata creation, data security and quality assurance of data will be the responsibility of the specific organisations' themselves.

## 6.16 Organisational policies on data sharing and data security

The following Aeon Archaeology policies are relevant:

- Aeon Archaeology Archive Deposition Policy 2022
- Aeon Archaeology Quality Assurance Policy 2022
- Aeon Archaeology Conflict of Interest Policy 2022
- Aeon Archaeology Outreach Policy 2022
- Aeon Archaeology Digital Management Plan 2022

## 7.0 PERSONNEL

The work will be managed and undertaken by Richard Cooke BA MA MCIfA, Archaeological Contractor and Consultant at Aeon Archaeology. Full details of personnel involved, with *curricula vitae*, can be supplied upon request.

## 8.0 MONITORING AND TIMING

Monitoring visits can be arranged during the course of the project with the Client and with the DMA at CPAT.

## 9.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

Aeon Archaeology has a Health and Safety Policy Statement which can be supplied upon request. Furthermore, site-specific Risk Assessments and Method Statements are compiled and distributed to every member of staff involved with the project.

## 10.0 INSURANCE

### *Liability Insurance*

- Employers' Liability: Limit of Indemnity £10m in any one occurrence
- Public Liability: Limit of Indemnity £2m in any one occurrence
- Legal Defence Costs (Health and Safety at Work Act): £100,000

The current period expires 07/09/22

### *Professional Indemnity Insurance*

- Limit of Indemnity £500,000 any one claim

The current period expires 07/09/22

## **11.0 GENERAL**

All project staff will adhere to the *Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*.

The project will follow the requirements set down in the *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (2020)* prepared by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

A Method Statement and Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the commencement of fieldwork and circulated to all staff concerned.

