

# Archaeology Wales

## Glyn Cywarch, Talsarnau Gwynedd

Desk Based Study and Watching Brief



By  
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Report No. 1789

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### *Non-Technical Summary*

*Archaeology Wales Ltd carried out an archaeological watching brief in April 2019 at the request of Harlech Holdings Ltd. This programme of works – alongside a desk-top-study - was recommended by GAPS in response to the proposed development and all associated works at Glyn Cywarch, Talsarnau LL47 6TE (NGR SH 60940 34238). The associated Planning Application No. are NP5 /77/LB66A and NP5/77 /LB66.*

*Glyn Cywarch is an early 17<sup>th</sup> century manor house built for William and Kathryn Wynn in 1616. By the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the house had passed by marriage to the Owen family of Clenny and Brogyntyn. The estate came into the Ormsby family in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and it was then restored and developed during the 1870s. Groundworks located between the main house (LB 4778), and the gatehouse (LB 4844). The estate is a Grade 2\* Registered Historic Park and Garden. The registry notes that the terrace along some of the frontage are the earliest elements of the garden.*

*Evidence recovered from the two trenches excavated to the east and west of the gatehouse yielded archaeological evidence for past activities at Glyn Cywarch. Stratigraphy in Trench 1 demonstrated that the garden terrace fronting the house to its east was artificially constructed. Trench 1 also yielded structural information as the foundations to the northern elevation of Glyn Cywarch House were exposed in its western termination. Significantly, the foundations were observed resting on bedrock only and not on any previously constructed material. The suggestion that an earlier house existed prior to the current dwelling is perhaps militated against, therefore.*

*Excavations in Trench 2 yielded structural remains including two wall footings cut into the base of the trench. Due to their identical alignment and proximity to each other it is thought that they possibly formed part of a leat or water channel similar to that now sited some 10m to the east.*

*All work conformed to Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (ClfA 2014) and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Artefact and Environmental Collection, Documentation Conservation and Research (ClfA 2014).*

### ***Crynodeb***

*Cynhaliodd Archaeology Cymru Cyf friff gwylio archeolegol ym mis Ebrill 2019 ar gais Harlech Holdings Cyf. Argymhellwyd y rhaglen hon o waith – ochr yn ochr ag astudiaeth ddesg – gan Wasanaeth Cynllunio Archeolegol Gwynedd (GAPS) mewn ymateb i'r datblygiad arfaethedig a'r holl waith cysylltiedig yng Nglyn Cywarch, Talsarnau LL47 6TE (NGR SH 60940 34238). Y Rhifau Cais Cynllunio perthnasol yw NP5 /77/LB66A ac NP5/77 /LB66.*

*Mae Glyn Cywarch yn blasty o ddechrau'r 17eg ganrif a adeiladwyd ar gyfer William a Kathryn Wynn ym 1616. Erbyn y 18fed ganrif, roedd y tŷ wedi ei drosglwyddo drwy briodas i'r teulu Owen o Glenneny a Brogyntyn. Trosglwyddwyd yr ystâd i'r teulu Ormsby yn y 19eg ganrif, ac yna cafodd ei adnewyddu a'i ddatblygu yn ystod yr 1870au. Canfuwyd gwaith tir rhwng y prif dŷ (LB 4778), a'r porthdy (LB 4844). Mae'r ystâd yn Barc a Gardd Hanesyddol Cofrestredig Gradd 2\*. Mae'r gofrestrfa yn nodi mai'r teras ar hyd rhan o'r libart yw elfennau cynharaf yr ardd.*

*Gwnaeth y dystiolaeth a gasglwyd o'r ddwy ffos a gloddiwyd i'r dwyrain a'r gorllewin o'r porthdy ddatgelu tystiolaeth archeolegol o weithgareddau'r gorffennol yng Nglyn Cywarch. Arddangosodd stratigraffeg yn Ffos 1 bod teras yr ardd yn wynebu'r tŷ i'r dwyrain wedi'i adeiladu'n artiffisial. Fe wnaeth Ffos 1 hefyd datgelu gwybodaeth strwythurol, wrth i'r sylfeini i ddrychiad gogleddol Tŷ Glyn Cywarch gael eu hamlygu yn ei therfyniad gorllewinol. Yn arwyddocaol, gwelwyd y sylfeini'n gorffwys ar greigwely yn unig ac nid ar unrhyw ddeunydd a adeiladwyd yn flaenorol. Felly, efallai bod yr awgrym bod tŷ cynharach wedi bodoli cyn tŷ presennol wedi'i lesteirio. Datgelodd gwaith cloddio yn Ffos 2 weddillion strwythurol gan gynnwys seiliau dwy wal a dorrwyd i mewn i waelod y ffos. Oherwydd eu haliniad unfath a'u hagosatrwydd at ei gilydd, tybir eu bod, o bosibl, wedi llunio rhan o gamlas neu wely dŵr sy'n debyg i'r hyn sydd bellach wedi'i leoli tua 10m i'r dwyrain.*

*Gwnaed yr holl waith yn unol â'r Safonau a'r Canllawiau ar gyfer Briff Gwylio Archeolegol (SSA 2014) a'r Safonau a'r Canllawiau ar Gasglu, Dogfennu, Diogelu ac Ymchwilio i Arteffactau Archeolegol ac Amgylcheddol (SSA 2014).*

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1. Between the 25<sup>th</sup> and the 29<sup>th</sup> of March 2019 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out an archaeological watching brief at Glyn Cywarch, Talsarnau LL47 6TE (centred on NGR SH 60940 34238), associated with the installation of energy blades within two modernised ponds to the southeast of the Gate House; the installation of associated plant in the former garage in the Gate House; service trenches between the ponds to the main house, and from the main house to the Gate House, and connection of the new system to existing pipework within the cellar, at the Gate House, on behalf of Harlech Holdings Ltd (Figure 1 and 2). The associated Planning Application No. are NP5/77/LB66A and NP5/77/LB66B.
- 1.2. Glyn Cywarch is an early 17<sup>th</sup> century manor house built for William and Kathryn Wynn in 1616. By the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the house had passed by marriage to the Owen family of Clenny and Brogyntyn. The estate came into the Ormsby family in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and it was then restored, and the estate developed during the 1870s.
- 1.3. GAPS (Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service) recommended that an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during ground works to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on any surviving buried archaeological resource within the bounds of the site. The results would be contextualised using information obtained through a desktop study.
- 1.4. The purpose of the archaeological mitigation (watching brief) is to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information regarding the nature of archaeological remains on the site of the development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy (revised edition 10, 2018), Section 6.5 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017). The work is to ensure that all buried artefacts and deposits are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.
- 1.5. The following report provides details of the results of the work undertaken. The project was managed by Irene Garcia Rovira (MCIfA) and undertaken by Kate Pitt (ACIfA), and Phil Wilson. The AW Project Number is 2701 and the Site Code GET/19/WB.
- 1.6. All work was undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

## 2. Geology and Topography

2.1. Glyn Cywarch Estate is located in private grounds along the B4573 between the village of Talsarnau and the town of Harlech, Gwynedd, Snowdonia National Park. The proposed works are located between Glyn Cywarch house and associated gatehouse, crossing the gardens. The topography is flat at c.10m AOD. The estate is a Grade 2\* Registered Historic Park and Garden, and the house (LB 4778) and gatehouse (LB 4844) are Grade 2\* listed.

2.2. The underlying geology is defined by the Upper Cambrian, Including Tremadoc - Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone formation, developed during the Ordovician and Cambrian Periods. The superficial deposits are defined by clay, silt and sands formed during the Quaternary period (BGS 2019).

## 3. Aims and Objectives

### Watching Brief

3.1. The aims of an archaeological watching brief, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2014) are:

- To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works;
- To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard;
- To establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site.

### Desktop Study

3.2. The report includes the results of the watching brief which contextualised through a desktop study of all readily available primary and secondary documentary, cartographic, pictorial, aerial/ground photographic and oral sources in order to provide a historical framework for any surviving archaeological remains. It incorporates:

- Assessment of all relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence.

- All sources indexed in the County Archive and Bangor University Archives.
- Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers), including estate archives.
- Other relevant sources such as local industrial heritage organisations, and published sources.

#### 4. Methodology

##### Fieldwork

- 4.1. With the exception of the terrace section, the excavation of the service trenches were undertaken using a mechanical excavator with a smooth toothless bucket under close archaeological supervision.
- 4.2. The excavation locations are shown on Figure 9. Service Trench 1 measured 50m in length and 0.60m in width and was orientated in an ESE-WNW direction; it was excavated to a depth of 1m. Trench 2 measured 12.6m long and 1m wide and was excavated to a depth of 1m; it was orientated in an E/W direction.
- 4.3. The on-site work was undertaken by Phil Wilson. The overall management of the project was undertaken by Irene Garcia Rovira (MCIfA).
- 4.4. All areas were photographed using high resolution (16mp+) digital photography. All on-site illustrations were undertaken on drafting film using recognised conventions and scales (1:10, 1:20, 1:50, as appropriate).
- 4.5. All works were undertaken in accordance with the ClfA's *Standards and Guidance: for an archaeological watching brief* (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.

#### 5. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 5.1. Glyn Cywarch is an early 17<sup>th</sup> century manor house built for William and Kathryn Wynn in 1616. By the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the house had passed by marriage to the Owen family of Clenny and Brogyntyn. The estate came into the Ormsby family in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and it was then restored and the estate developed during the 1870s.

##### Manorial and family descent

- 5.2. The Wynn family originally controlled the Glyn Estate and at the time of the construction of Glyn Cywarch it was owned by William and Katherine Wynn whose names are engraved above the main threshold. It is suspected that William Wynn was

not the first person to inhabit this estate as a Robert Wynn, who died in 1592, is mentioned in records as 'of Glyn'. It is known that Williams granddaughter Margaret inherited the estate after marrying Sir Robert Owen of Clenny and Brogyntyn in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. In the mid 1780's a grandson of this union, Robert Godolphin Owen inherited the estate. However, for most of the 18<sup>th</sup> century the Wynn family were ensconced at Brogyntyn estate whilst the house was used by their agent. Both Robert and his brothers died without issue, leaving their sister Margaret to inherit the combined estates; she married Owen Ormsby of Dublin whose mother was also a descendant of the Wynn family. The property advanced to her daughter Mary Jane Ormsby who married William Gore; their children were addressed under the surname Ormsby-Gore thereafter and the eldest male was created Baron Harlech in 1876.

## Buildings

5.3. The main house at Glyn Cywarch was constructed in 1616 a date attested on a datestone positioned above the main threshold. It was constructed by the Wynn family who controlled the Glyn estate at this time. A previous house might well have occupied this site prior to Glyn Cywarch as it is known that a Robert Wynn was associated with 'Glyn' in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century. The house is built from 'massive' stone walls supporting a slate roof and comprises three stories. Mullioned dormer windows are evident on the upper story, and mullioned transom windows to the lower levels. Comprising three ranges Glyn Cywarch includes a main building, a two-story extension located immediately to its the NE, and a wing appended to it at right angles. The wing is thought to be a late addition to the house and the extension probably added late in the 19<sup>th</sup> century as its presence is not recorded on a sketch drawn in 1805 by Moses Griffith. Restoration work was conducted at Glyn Cywarch in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, though this was not extensive and much of the original structure and architectural features remained unchanged.

5.4. Maintenance work at this property seems to have been ongoing. For example, over 60 days work was conducted by a Robert Parry in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century who seemingly paid a subcontractor three pounds and ten shillings for 'woodwork at Glynne' in 1741 (NLW/EAA 2/7/36). Eight shillings were also paid in 1749 for window repairs at Glyn Cywarch, and a further eight shillings were also paid to Henry John Morris for 'eight hobets of lime 'towards Glyn roof' (NLW/EAA/2/7/73). The roof was seemingly maintained again in the same year, when William Pike was paid two shillings and six pence for 'carrying the slate that 'went to Glynne from the quarry...'' (NLW/EAA/2/3/12). The use of lime, presumably for repairs, is also attested in 1710 where an arrears inventory states that money was paid for the purchase of shells 'to make lime at Glynne' (NLW/EAA/2/3/2).

5.5. Other activities attested at the Glyn Estate might have necessitated the siting of further buildings not presently recorded. Of significance was the probable site of a fulling mill. Though the origin of this structure is unknown, it is attested in accounts dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The first of these was from 1706 when a John Humphreys was paid for 'fulling and carrying ... at Glynn' (NLW/EAA/2/3/21). A further account is in an arrears document dating to 1712 and reports that three pounds and fifty pence was paid to John Morris 'for Glynne fulling mill' (NLW/EAA/2/3/19). Brewing can also be confirmed at Glyn and a brew house or brewery might have been present on the estate. For example, consignments of malt were delivered to Glyn and confirmed in a payment made in 1712 where it is stated that malt was paid for at Caernarfon 'that was brewed at Glynne' (NLW/EAA/2/3/2). Furthermore, the same documents records payment for a pound of hops to the Glyn Estate.

5.6. Glyn Cywarch was approached via a gatehouse positioned to its east with a square lawn separating the two buildings. It is thought that the lawn post-dates a courtyard. The gatehouse is considered contemporary with the main house and comprises three stone structures built over a passageway presumably used to gain access to the house. The gatehouse was constructed from stone walls supporting a slate roof with two chimneys' and gables to all four of its elevations; the windows are mullioned in sandstone. Wings to the gatehouse were appended on each side of the passageway and housed both a stable and a coach house. Both contain date stones dating to 1871 and 1877 respectively. It was originally assumed that the wings were constructed during restorations at this time, however both are depicted in 1805 in the sketch drawn by Moses Griffith albeit with lower roof lines. It is suggested therefore that only modifications to the wings of the gatehouse occurred during this period and that they were constructed in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

5.7. Glyn Cottage lies to the southwest of the main house and is a two-story dwelling constructed from stone rubble wall supporting a slate roof and probably dates to the late 18<sup>th</sup> of early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries; it is depicted on an OS map surveyed in 1819 and it is thought to be a game keepers' cottage. Out- buildings rest to the southeast of the cottage and are thought to be the remnants of a pheasantry which is depicted on OS 1:2500 series 1889.

5.8. An estate farm was constructed during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Located to the north of the main house it rests just to the north close to the two estate ranges which were developed between 1848 and 1889 and first recorded on the OS map dating to 1889. Though not recorded on any cartography, it is suspected that a mill was present on the Glyn Cywarch Estate (Evans and Burnett 2013). It has been suggested that the mill may have been positioned close the culverted leat (PRN 36871) which rests to the southeast of the gatehouse. However, the sluice and the leat feature (PRN 36871) to be a parkland

feature very unlikely to be associated with a mill. The latter has been located to the NE of the estate with a corn mill to the east (PRN 36699). Additionally, as brewing is known to have been conducted on the estate, it is also suspected that a brewery structure might exist within the grounds.

## The Estate Parkland and Grounds

5.9. The Glyn Cywarch Estate rests to the northeast of Harlech and to the west of the Morfa Harlech plain. It is positioned at the northeast end of a small valley forming the dominant part of the estate's parkland. The parkland is divided into two principle areas, the first resting on the summit of a ridge to the north-western side of the valley, and the second to the east of the main house. Traditionally, the first and larger of the two areas was divided into rectangular enclosures and ploughed for arable use; the smaller eastern part of the parkland was marginal boggy land and has been used for grazing. A wooded part of the park rests to the southwest of the gardens and the OS Map dating to 1901 depicts a number of trackways within it. Few of these trackways now remain and the area is given to commercial conifer growth.

## Gardens

5.10. A terrace positioned to the southeast of the Glyn Cywarch is thought to be the oldest part of the gardens and contemporary with the house, as is the square lawn located between the house and the gatehouse. A rose garden positioned to the northeast of the dwelling is also considered an original part of the grounds as is a walled kitchen garden positioned to the southwest of the main building. The kitchen garden has been modified and enlarged since its depiction on the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition map dating to 1819. Two of the garden walls are constructed from dry-stone and one built from mortared stone slabs; the walls are roughly 2m high. Presently, the garden is divided into four units delineated by gravel paths.

## 6. Map Regression

### The Tithe Map 1842

6.1. The Tithe Map dating to 1842 (Figure 3) is the earliest cartography depicting the study area and provides details of the buildings central to the Glyn Cywarch Estate. The gatehouse is illustrated on the Tithe map as part of the most easterly range of buildings, and probably denoted as the structure with the projecting east elevation. A small rectangular building is also noted on this map resting to the south of the gatehouse though its function remains uncertain. The main house, Glyn Cywarch, is also recorded on the Tithe map positioned to the west of the gatehouse and on the western fringe of Field 925 and appears as a cluster of up to three possible structures; Field 925 is

recorded as 'Part of Glynn Demesne, Glynn house garden' in the tithe apportionment, used as meadow, owned by William Ormsby Gore and occupied by Robert Baker.

6.2. Three other buildings close to the study area are evident on the Tithe map. Two are located the west of Glyn Cywarch, one of which appears roughly triangular in plan and the other rectangular. The third structure is denoted as a small rectangular building located to the north of the gatehouse and Glyn Cywarch; it is positioned in Field 926 which was owned by William Ormsby Gore and occupied by Thomas Jones, though there is no mention in the Tithe apportionment to suggest how this area of land was used. Thomas Jones also occupied other fields to the southeast.

6.3. The Tithe map of 1842 also records a roadway found to the north of the building ranges which forks at its southernmost point; the western branch of the fork defined the northern margin of Field 926 whilst the eastern branch ran to and terminated at the gatehouse. To the south, the study area is flanked by gardens, to the east by Fields 931 and 932 and to the west by Field 1073. Fields 931 and 932 were called Brest y Goedre and Bryn Oddiar y Gal respectively and were farmed by Robert Barker Under the ownership of William Ormsby Gore of the Glyn demesne; both fields were meadowland. Field 1073 was farmed by Thomas Joes and again under the ownership of William Ormsby Gore. There is no record of how this field was cultivated.

#### OS 1:2500 series 1889

6.4. By 1889 Glyn Cywarch appears consolidated as a single unit as does the range of structures containing the gatehouse. The small triangular and rectangular buildings positioned to the west of the main building range are absent by this date and are assumed to have become redundant and demolished. Also at this time, the gatehouse had apparently been appended to the small rectangular building that previously rested close to its southern elevation, and the eastern projection is no longer present (Figure 4).

6.5. The map dating to 1889 also reveals the gardens to the south of the main house increased in their formalisation and were divided into rectangular segments surrounded by pathways. A large sub-circular depression is recorded to the south of the formal gardens and may be the previous site of a pond; the addition of a pheasantry for rearing game birds is also noted to this part of the study area at this time. The construction of a small dwelling named Glyn Cottage was built by this date and positioned to the south-west of the pheasantry and gardens. The cottage remained extant until at least 1993. A further T-shaped building and a series of regular elongated garden plots are positioned immediately to the south-east of Glyn Cottage. Again, these remained until the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

- 6.6. By the late 1880's, the most noteworthy change close to the study area was the addition of two new building complexes positioned to the north of Field 926, both of which obliterated the western fork of the north-south aligned drive. The northerly of these buildings comprised two large elongated farm sheds with smaller domestic structures clustered within and around them. The southerly group of buildings contained three appended rectangular structures of which the most northerly had a projection to its north-facing elevation. A further rectangular shed is also evident on this map positioned to the southwest of the building complexes.
- 6.7. The OS 1889 edition map also records the position of an aqueduct exiting from this southerly range of buildings and crossed by a footbridge. It seems that this watercourse was partially culverted, as it disappears from the cartographic record before making a reappearance through a sluice gate in the south-eastern part of the study area. There were no changes to the site recorded on OS cartography between 1901 (Figure 5) and 1963 other than the possible consolidation of the buildings in the northern part of the study area and the addition of a probable out-shut or shed to the small structures located to the east of Glyn Cottage. There were no changes to the site recorded on OS cartography dating to 1974 to 1993 (Figure 6).

## 7. Aerial Photographs and LiDAR

- 7.1. LiDAR data at 2m DTM is available for the site area. The site layout is clearly visible in the area of the development site. Current boundaries and tracks are visible as artificial earthworks within the area.
- 7.2. The 1946 RAF photograph and 1971 OS image shows an area of ornamental garden layout, in a square design, to the north of the gatehouse. The 1946 RAF image also shows a linear mark running from on a north-east to southwest alignment to the immediate east of the ornamental garden area, from the water system to the north marked 'Aqueduct' on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map, heading to the driveway area to the east of the gatehouse.

## 8. Watching Brief Results

### Trench 1

- 8.1. Trench 1 measured 50m in length and 0.6m wide and was orientated in an ESE/WNW direction; it was excavated to a depth of 1m below the ground level. While this trench was excavated largely through mechanical means, some areas falling within the terrace slope were hand excavated as much as it was possible due to the narrow nature of the trench (Plate 1).

- 8.2. The basal deposit in Trench 1 was a layer of red/orange brown clay mixed with gravel (101) and on average attained a depth of 0.2m. However, some 25m from the trench easternmost point the depth of the clay and gravel (101) increased to 0.6m where it rested over an upper bedding plane of bedrock (103). At this point the bedrock was most likely artificially stepped and rose to a height of 1m above the garden to the east forming a terrace orientated in a N/S direction. This suggestion may be substantiated by the orientation of the cuts which disregard the natural horizontal structure of the shale (see Figure 9).
- 8.3. A deposit of mid-brown clayey loam (102) measuring 0.6m in depth and containing pieces of shale was observed resting above the basal deposit of clay and gravel (101) and again continued some 25m from the eastern termination of the trench.
- 8.4. At this point it was noted that deposit (102) was truncated by a large shallow cut with gradual sides and an uneven base [107] measuring some 3.6m wide and 1m deep; it was filled with a concentrated deposit of angular stone rubble (108) and a smaller upper horizon of compact shale (110) (Plate 2-3; Figure 10). This cut was overlaid by a thin layer of topsoil (104) defined by mid-brown clayey loam.
- 8.5. To the west of the terrace Trench 1 continued for a further 24m until it terminated at the north-facing elevation of Glyn Cywarch where the foundations to the house were exposed. The foundations were constructed from four courses of irregularly shaped stone blocks (111) bonded with patches of clay and packed with rubble (112). The stone foundations (111) were positioned in a steep sided cut [113] which was later used to house a service pipe (114) and rested on a bed of iron stained gravel (115) and bedrock (Plate 4; Figure 10).
- 8.6. No archaeological deposits were found in the western part of Trench 1 with only topsoil (104), subsoil (103) and solid geology being encountered

## Trench 2

- 8.7. Trench 2 measured 95m in length and 1m wide and was excavated to a depth of 1m; it was orientated E/W during the first 20m, turning NW/SE for the remaining extent of the trench.
- 8.8. Excavation revealed that the basal deposit in the western part of the trench was a horizon of degraded rock (201) exposed to a depth of 0.15m below the ground level. This context appeared to change in character toward the east, defined as an accumulation of dark-brown clay with frequent fragments of shale (202).

- 8.9. It was observed that both basal deposits (201) and (202) were truncated by two shallow steep sided cuts [221] and [223] both measuring 0.70m wide and filled with angular stones mixed with compacted dark brown clay (222) and (224). Both cuts [221] and [223] and fills (222 and 224) were located some 16m to the east of the trench western edge. The latter were not fully excavated due to health and safety reasons.
- 8.10. It was noted that cuts [221] and [223] were sealed beneath a mass of stone rubble (206) measuring 2.6m wide and 0.5m deep and was capped by an indurate deposit of light grey/brown crushed and cemented stone (207), similar to that recognised as basal deposit (201); the crushed stone capping (207) measured some 2.5m wide and 0.1m deep. Furthermore, [221] and [223] were partially truncated by [208] and [211] respectively (see below).
- 8.11. Cut [208] truncated (202), (203), (204) and (205). Context (203) overlaid the natural substrate and was defined by a deposit of crushed rock within a matrix of dark brown silty clay, measuring c 0.08m in depth. This deposit was overlaid by (204) similar to (203) however containing larger rocks. This deposit was c 0.2m in depth and was overlaid by (205), a deposit of mid-brown silty loam.
- 8.12. [208] cut through (205). The cut had almost vertical sides and a flat base. It measured 0.8m in depth and 0.8m in width. This truncation housed three ceramic pipes (209) at its base and was filled with a deposition of compact angular stones (210).
- 8.13. [211] truncated deposit (207), (206) and fill (224). It also truncated (201) and (213). The latter being a deposit of mid-brown silty clay measuring 0.15m in depth. (213) was overlaid by (205).
- 8.14. [211] was cut through (207). It measured c. 1m in width and 0.6m in depth and was characterised by V-shaped sides and a flat base. [211] was filled by a deposit of light brown sandy loam and angular stones (212).
- 8.15. A third cut was located west from [211]. Cut [218] truncated (213) and (215), (205) and (215). Service cut [218] was defined by having V-shaped sides and a flat base. The cut was filled with a modern service pipe (220) and a fill (219) of mid-brown silty clay. The cut was 1.8m in width and 0.8m in depth.
- 8.16. Moving toward the SE, the trench became shallower, meeting the underling bedrock at a depth of approximately 0.4m below ground level at its highest point.

## 9. Interpretation

### Trench 1

9.1. Results from the watching brief shed light into the nature and character of the existing terrace. Its artificial nature was determined by a series of cuts observed into the shale which disrespected its horizontal formation. Further landscaping is thought to have been developed by the placement of broken shale deposits above. The watching brief did not unravel the yard with setts thought to have existed to the SE side of the gatehouse. Indeed, no construction material which might have included stone flags, sets or cobbles were revealed in its stratigraphy to support this idea. Excavations in Trench 1 also exposed the foundations to one of the northern elevations of the property and revealed that they were constructed from large sandstone blocks supporting walls c 1m thick. Importantly it was noted that the foundations were not positioned over any earlier footings, suggesting that a previous structure may have not existed in this part of the site as proposed. The latter is tentatively interpreted with the acknowledgement of the limited area investigated due to the narrow nature of the trench.

## Trench 2

9.2. Trench 2 was more archaeologically productive. Excavation initially yielded the bases of two walls occupying the floor of the trench in its eastern and central areas [221 and 223]. These were both 0.7m wide, constructed from stone rubble, and crossing the trench in a north-south direction; they were spaced 1.2m apart. Neither cut was fully excavated due to the risks associated with the narrow nature of the trench.

9.3. It is considered that these structures possibly represented the position of a stone-lined leat similar to that now positioned some c 10m. This feature may be evident on the 1946 RAF photograph as a cropmark running from the immediate east of the gatehouse towards the 'Aqueduct' water system to the north.

9.4. Alternatively, the wall bases [221] and [223] might have supported part of a building or buildings formally occupying this area. The potential date and function of this structure are hard to ascertain however due to limitations imposed on the excavated area and the restricted frequency and type of archaeological finds recovered; an assemblage of three pottery sherds and three tobacco pipe fragments were found close to the wall bases [221 and 223] and might tentatively provide a late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century chronology for these features.

## 10. Conclusions

10.1. During the watching brief the excavation of Trench 1 revealed that the garden terrace, an original feature of the grounds, was only partially artificial and that its archaeological component was bolstered by a natural rise in the underlying bedrock. No evidence for surface material was discovered in the eastern part of Trench 1 which

might have included stone sets, cobbles and bedding layers. The foundations to the northern elevation of Glyn House were also exposed in Trench 1 and indicated that, at least in this area, the remains did not rest on any previous structure.

10.2. Structural remains were also discovered during the excavation of Trench 2 and included the foundations of two stone walls. Their close proximity to each other and concurrent alignment suggested they might have formed part of a leat or water channel similar to one now positioned some 10m to the east of the trench, also possibly evident from the 1946 RAF aerial photograph.

## 11. Bibliography and References

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014, Standards and Guidance for a Watching Brief.

British Geological Survey 2019:

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

### Cartography

Map of the parishes of Llanfihangel y Traethau and Llandecwyn in the County of Merioneth in two parts (1842)

OS 1:2500 Series (1889)

OS 1:2500 Series (1901)

OS 1:10 560 Series (1953-1963)

OS 1:2500 Series (1974)

OS 1:10 000 Series (1979-1993)

### Documentary Resources

The National Library of Wales, Brogyntyn Estate and Family Records

(GB 0210 BROTYN)

EAA. Clennau, Glyn, Sylfaen and Ystumcegid Estate Administration Papers:

NLW/EAA 2/7/36

NLW/EAA/2/7/73

NLW/EAA/2/3/12

NLW/EAA/2/3/2

NLW/EAA/2/3/21

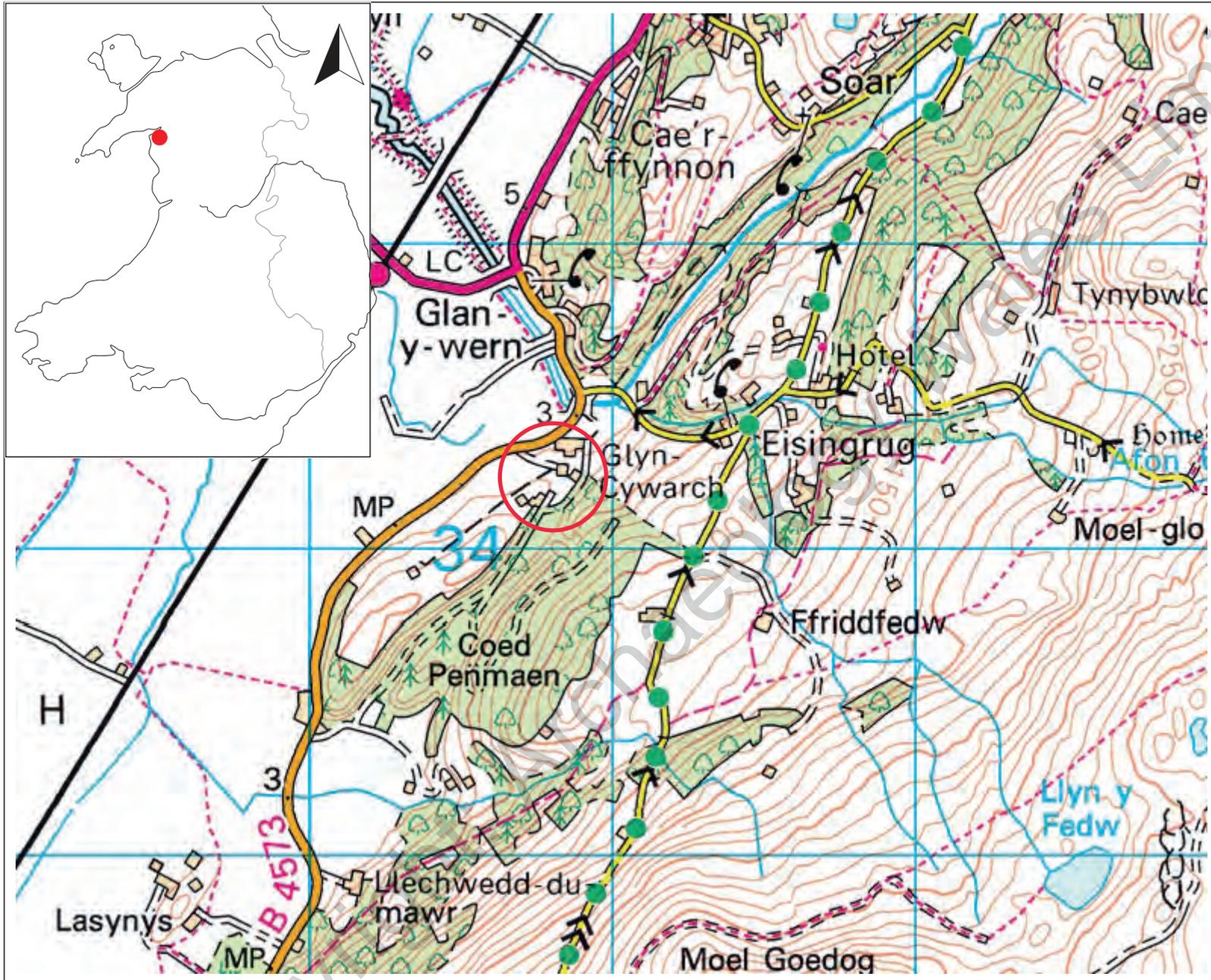
NLW/EAA/2/3/19

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## **APPENDIX I: Figures**

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— Location of site

Figure 1  
Site location map

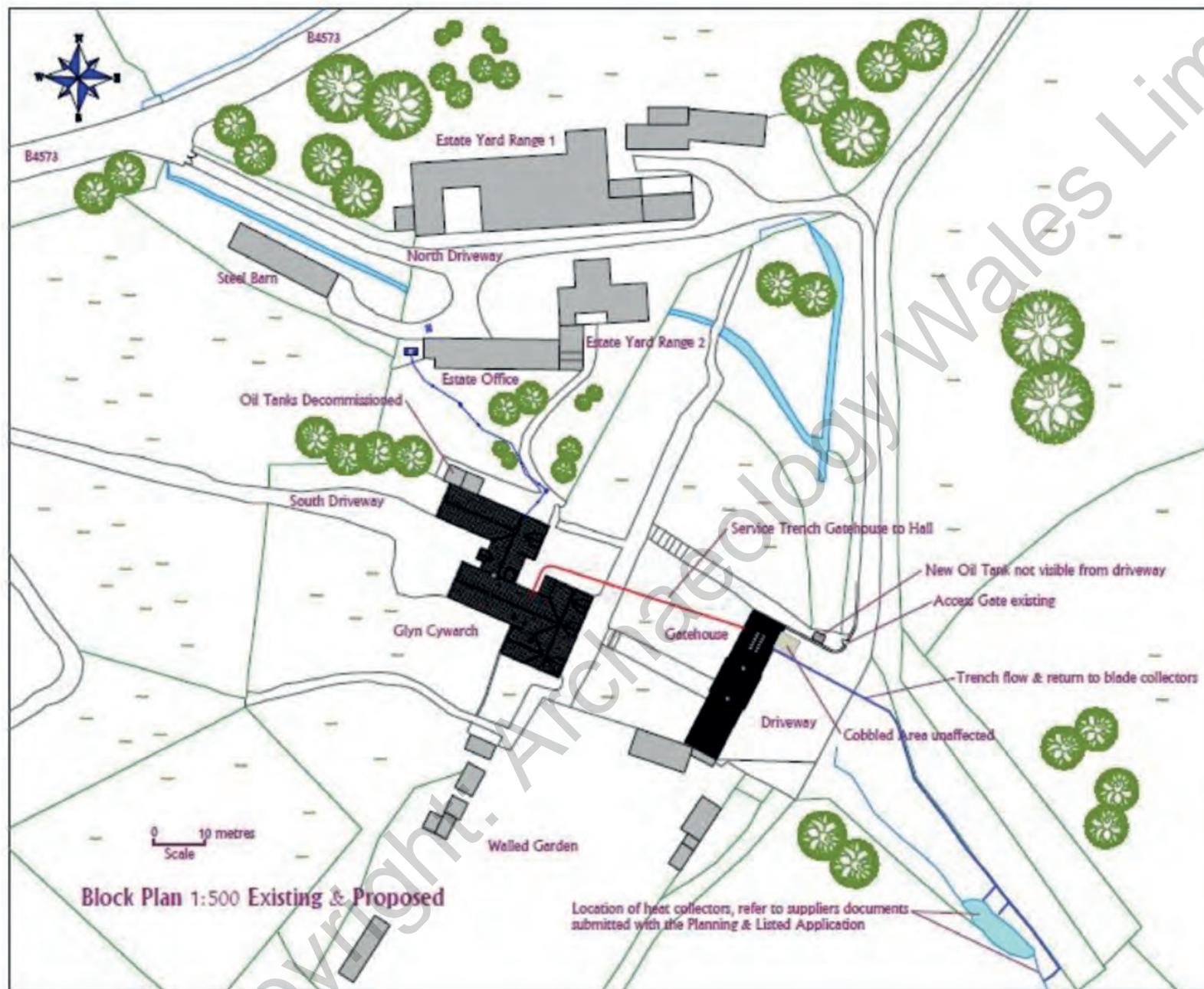


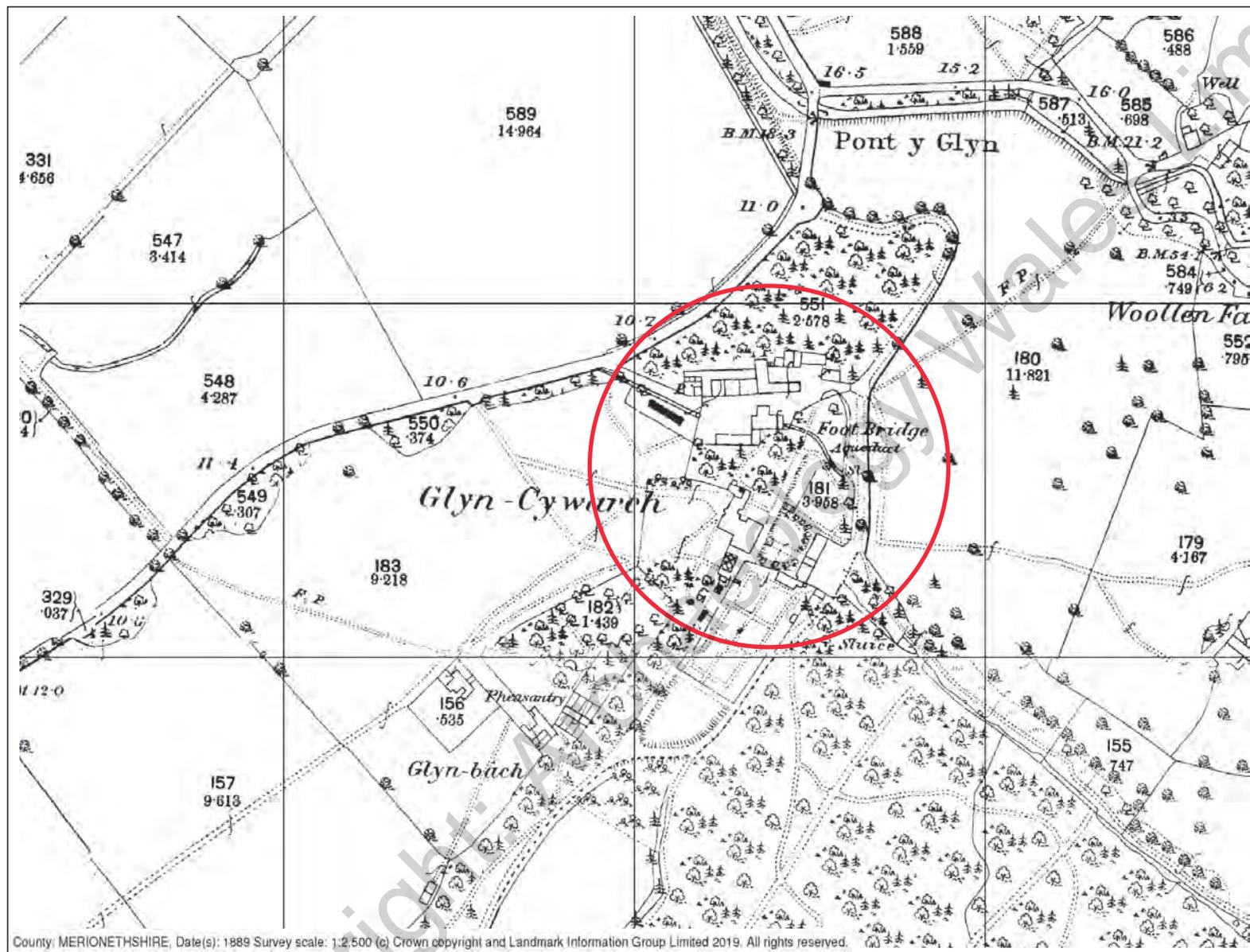
Figure 2  
Detail of proposed  
groundworks.



0 100m

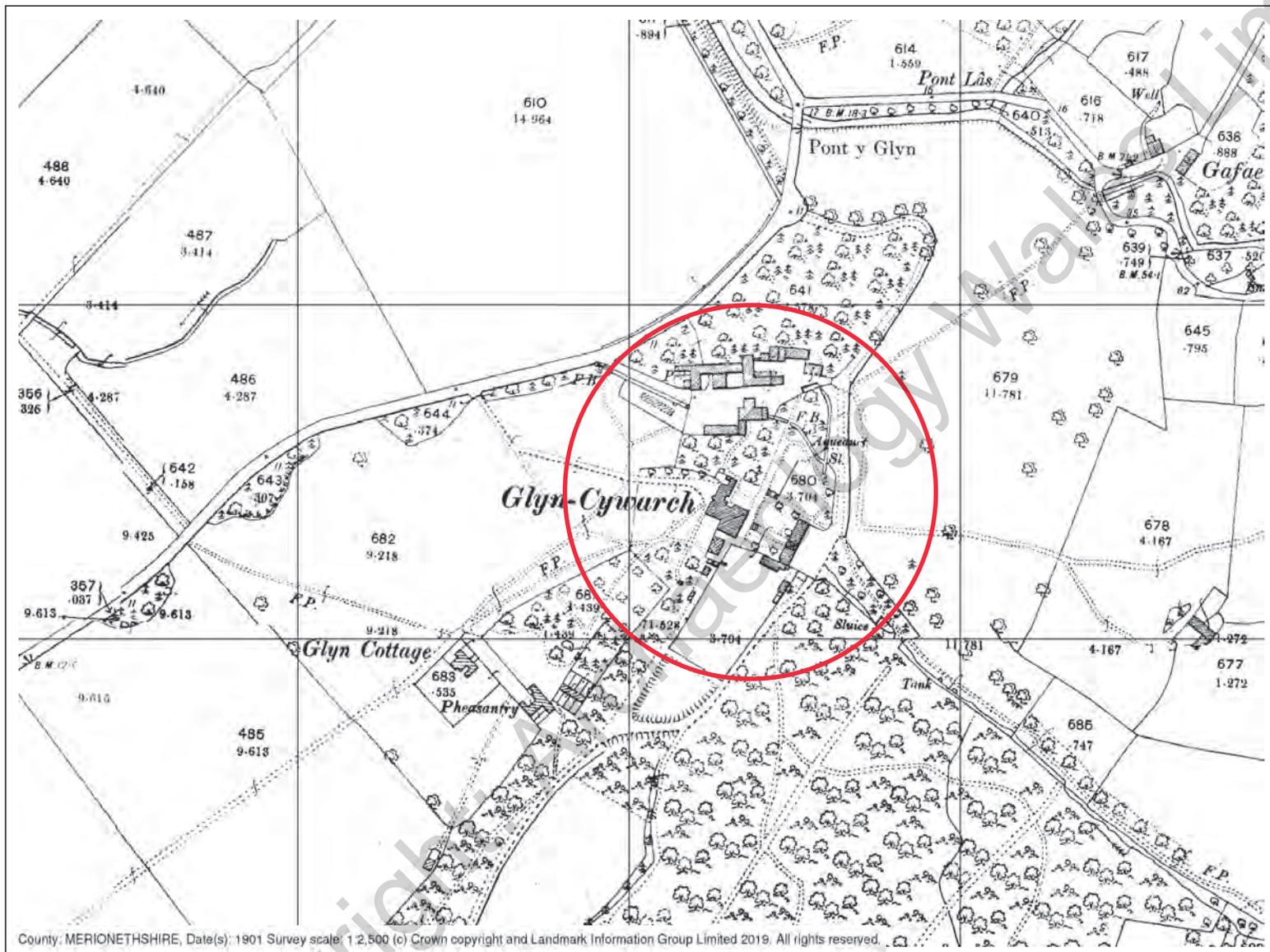
— Location of site

Figure 3  
Map of the parishes of  
Llanfihangel y Traethau  
and Llandecwyn in the  
County of Merioneth in  
two parts 1842



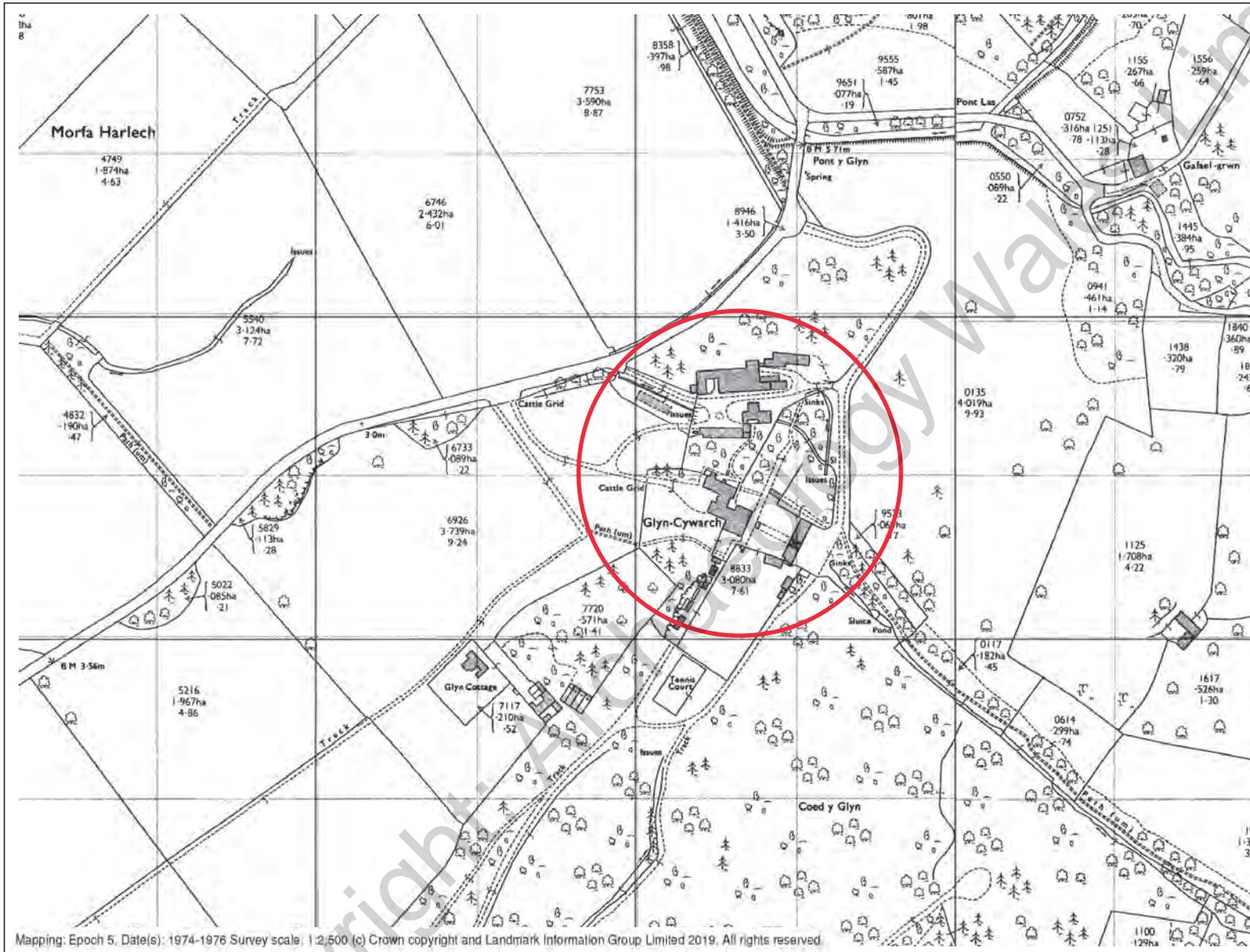
— Location of site

Figure 4  
Extract of Ordnance  
Survey map of 1889



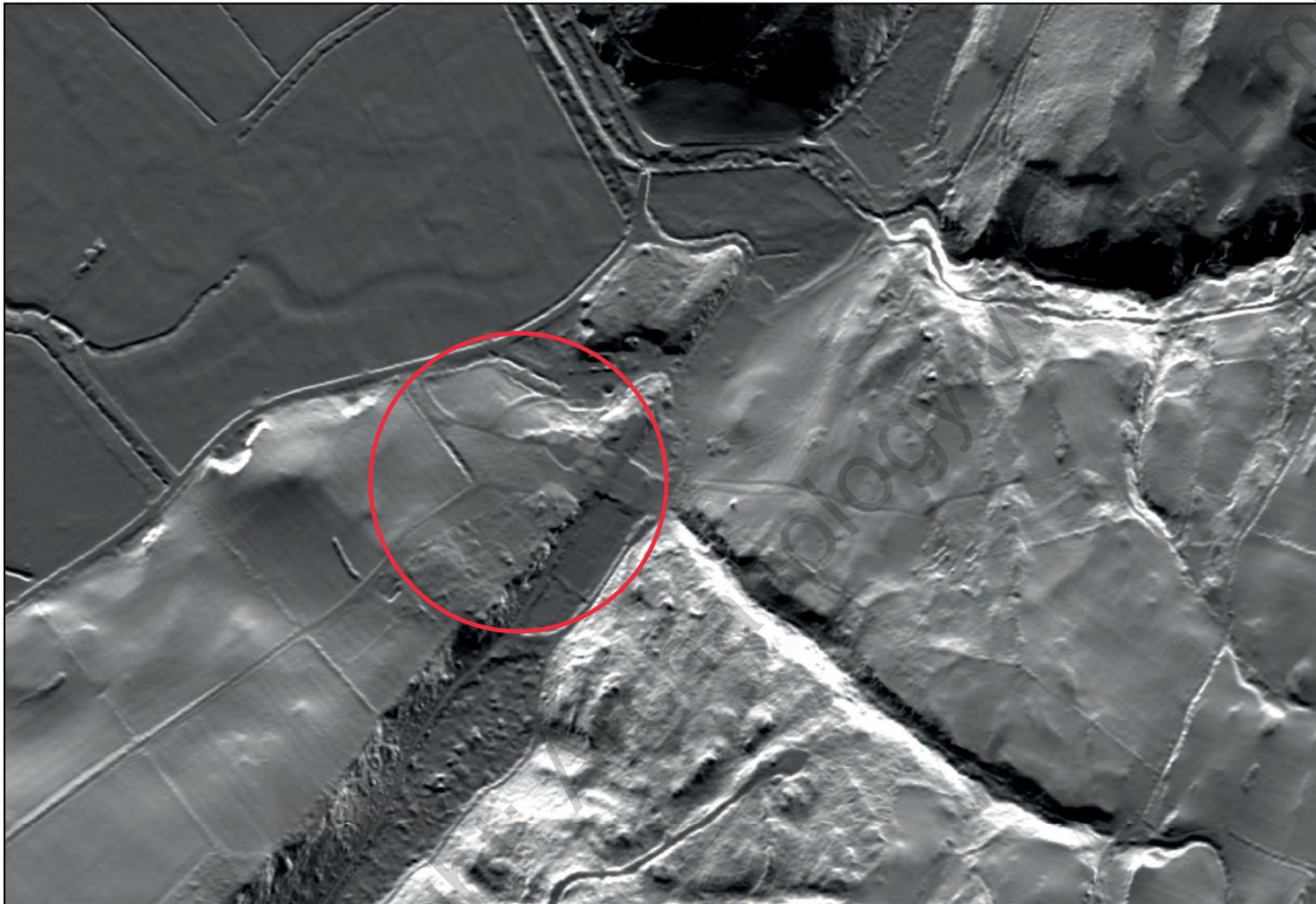
— Location of site

Figure 5  
Extract of the Ordnance  
Survey map of 1901



— Location of site

Figure 6  
Extract of the Ordnance  
Survey map of 1974-  
1976



100 0 100 m



— Location of site

Figure 7  
LiDAR data, 2m DTM

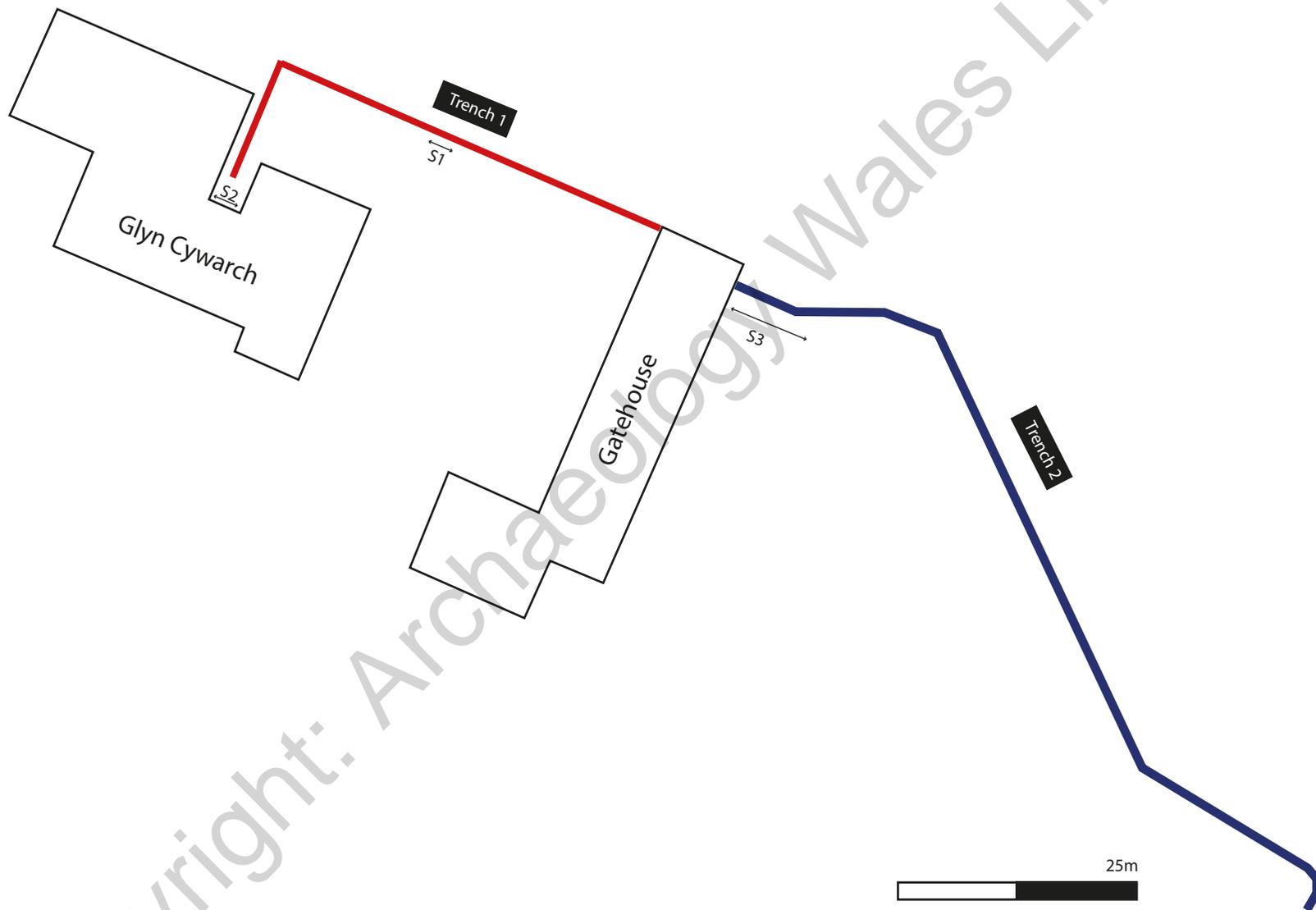
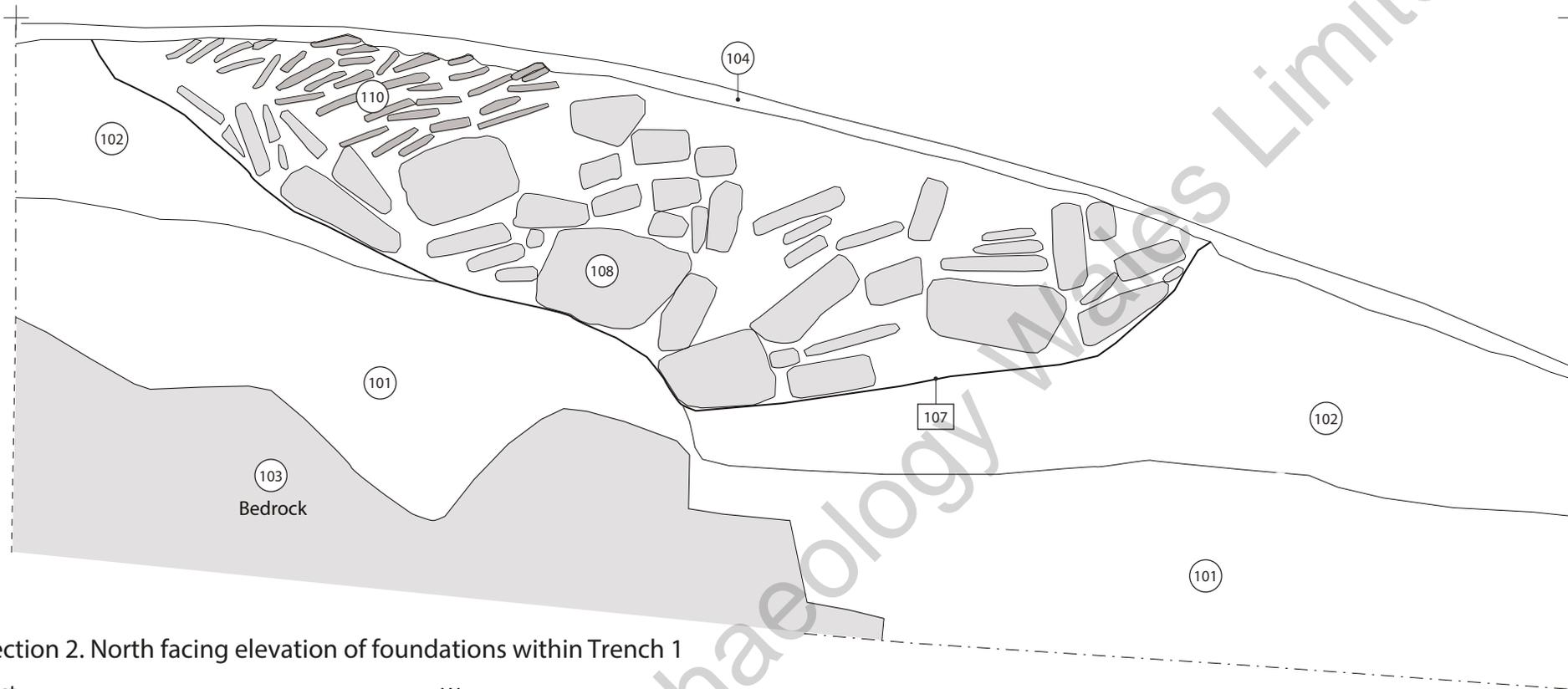


Figure 8. Watching Brief Areas.

West

### Section 1. South facing section of terrace within Trench 1

East



### Section 2. North facing elevation of foundations within Trench 1

East

West

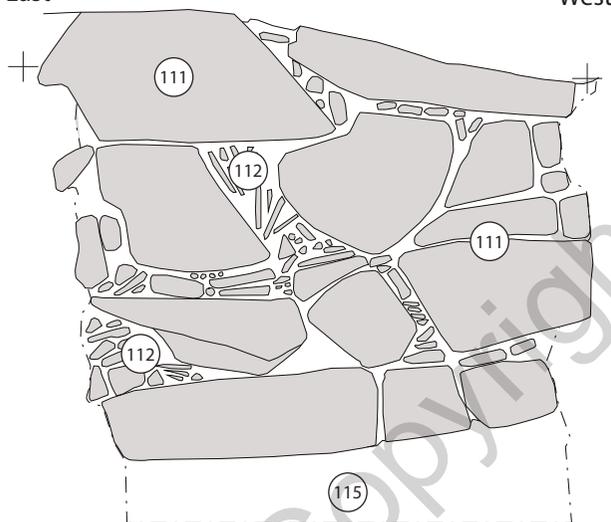
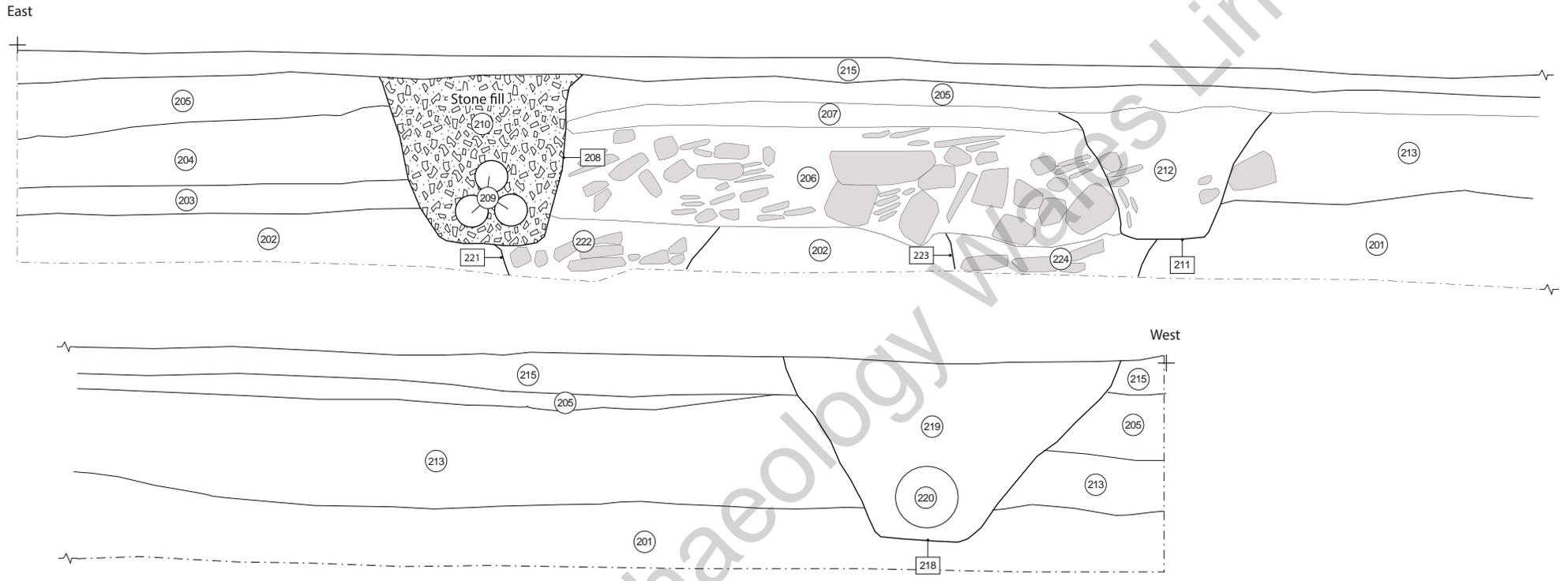
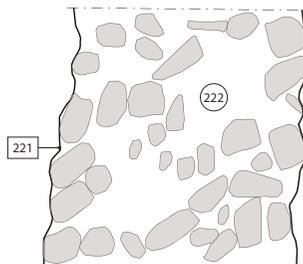


Figure 9. Trench 1 Sections

Section 3. South east facing Section of Trench 2



Plan of structure (222)



Plan of structure (224)

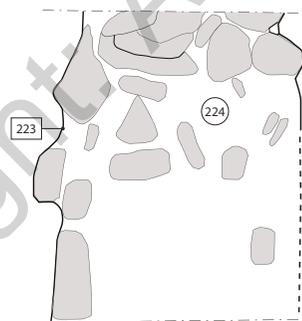
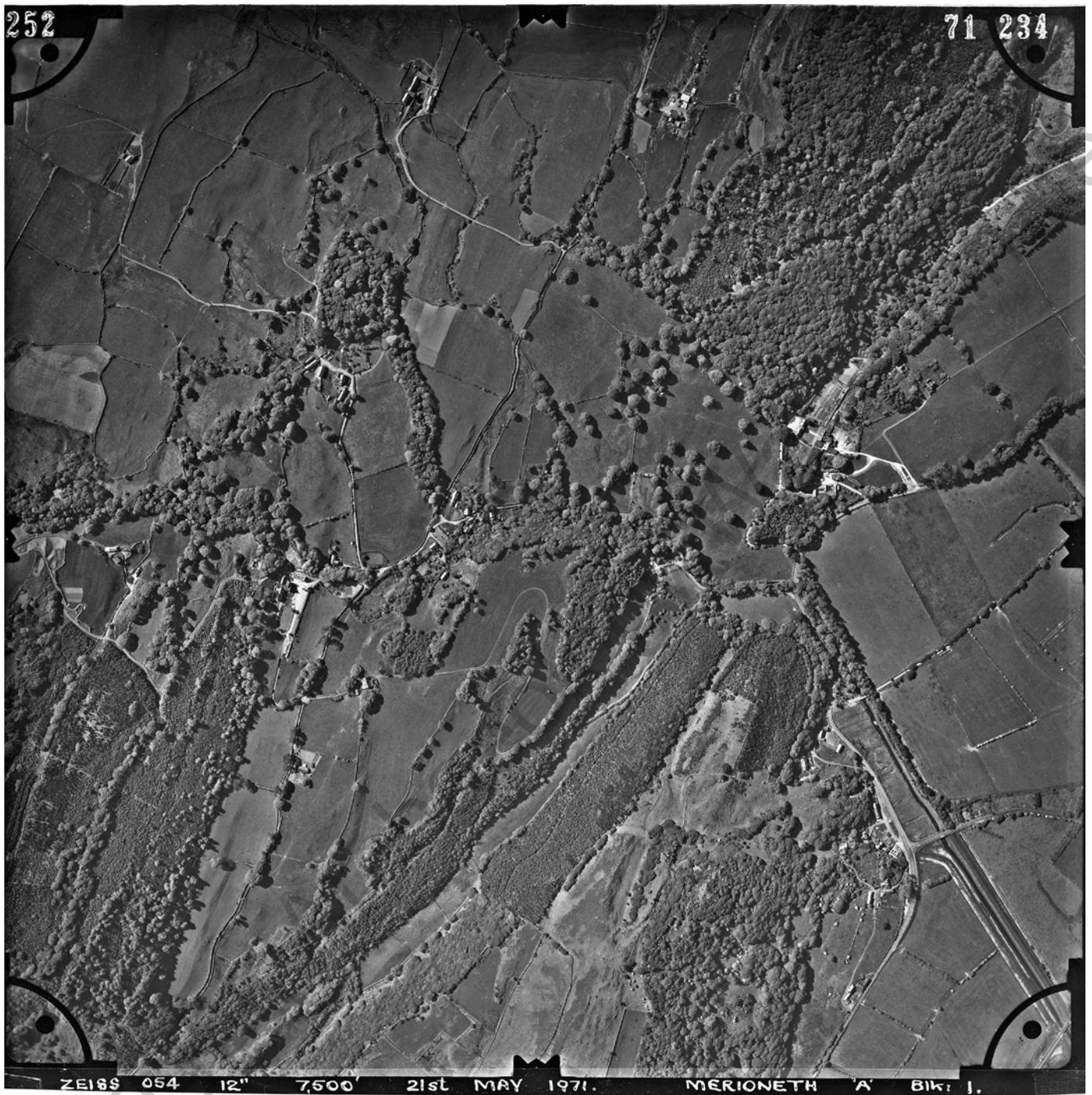


Figure 10. Sections and plans, Trench 2



1971 7176 OS71\_234 252

Figure 11. Aerial photographs of the development area.



1946 4609 RAF106G UK\_1455 3273

Figure 8. Aerial photographs of the development area.

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## **APPENDIX II: Plates**

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Plate 1. Trench 1 looking W.



Plate 2. (103) and [107] looking W.



Plate 3. (103) and [107] looking WNW.



Plate 4. Wall foundation, looking S.



Plate 5. Trench 2, looking SW.



Plate 6. Ditch [208], looking S.



Plate 7. Ditch [211], looking S.



Plate 8. Cut [218], looking S.



Plate 9. Possible structure [223], looking S.



Plate 10. Possible structure [221], looking S.



Plate 11. View of Trench 2, looking W.

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## **APPENDIX III:** Context Register

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TRENCH NUMBER	DEPOSIT/CUT	CONTEXT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	DEPTH
Trench 1	Deposit - Natural substrate	101	Red/orange brown clay mixed with gravel	0.2-0.6m
Trench 1	Deposit - Subsoil	102	Mid-brown clayey loam	0.6
Trench 1	Geology	103	Rock outcrops	0.6-1m
Trench 1	Deposit - Topsoil	104	Mid-brown clayey loam	0.1-0.2m
Trench 1	Void	105	X	X
Trench 1	Void	106	X	X
Trench 1	Cut	107	Cut with gradual sides and uneven base. Filled by (108) and (110)	1m deepest point
Trench 1	Deposit - Lower fill	108	Concentrated deposit of angular stone rubble (108)	0.8m deepest point
Trench 1	Upper fill	110	Upper horizon of compact shale (110)	0.3m deepest point
Trench 1	Void	109	X	X
Trench 1	Structure	111	Four courses of irregularly shaped stone blocks bonded with patches of clay and packed with rubble	1m
Trench 1	Cut	113	Vertical cut for foundation wall	1m
Trench 1	Structure	114	Service pipe (114)	X
Trench 1	Deposit	115	Iron stained gravel and bedrock	Not known
Trench 2	Deposit	201	Degraded bedrock	X
Trench 2	Deposit	202	Dark-brown clay with frequent fragments of shale.	X
Trench 2	Deposit	203	Crushed rock within a matrix of dark brown silty clay, measuring c 0.08m in depth	0.14m
Trench 2	Deposit	204	Crushed rock within a matrix of dark brown silty clay	0.28m

Trench 2	Deposit	205	mid-brown silty loam	0.28
Trench 2	Deposit	206	Mass of stone rubble	0.57m
Trench 2	Deposit	207	Light grey/brown crushed and cemented stone	0.14m
Trench 2	Cut	208	Cut with vertical sides and a flat base.	0.8m
Trench 2	Structure	209	3 ceramic pipes	X
Trench 2	Fill	210	Deposition of compact angular stones	0.8m
Trench 2	Cut	211	Cut with V-shaped sides and a flat base	0.57m
Trench 2	Fill	212	Light brown sandy loam and angular stones	0.57m
Trench 2	Deposit	213	Mid-brown silty clay	0.15m
Trench 2	Void	214	X	X
Trench 2	Deposit - Topsoil	215	Mid-brown clayey loam	0.2M
Trench 2	Void	216	X	X
Trench 2	Void	217	X	X
Trench 2	Cut	218	Cut with V-shaped sides and a flat base	0.8m
Trench 2	Fill	219	Mid-brown silty clay	0.8m
Trench 2	Structure	220	Service pipe	X
Trench 2	Cut	221	Cut with steep sides and unknown base. Filled by (222)	X
Trench 2	Fill	222	Angular stones mixed with compacted dark brown clay	X
Trench 2	Cut	223	Cut with steep sides and unknown base. Filled by (224)	X
Trench 2	Fill	224	Angular stones mixed with	X

			compacted dark brown clay	
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## **APPENDIX III:** Written Scheme of Investigation

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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

**FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL**

**DESK-BASED STUDY AND WATCHING BRIEF**

**AT GLYN CYWARCH, TALSARNAU**

**Prepared for:**  
**Harlech Holdings Ltd**

**Planning Reference Number: NP5/77/LB59C**

**Project No: 2701**

**11.02.2019**



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Figure 1. Site location

Figure 2. Development plans

## Summary

*This Written Scheme of Investigation details a programme of archaeological mitigation to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales at the request of Harlech Holdings Ltd.*

*The archaeological mitigation will consist of a watching brief and a desktop study and will be undertaken during ground works associated with the installation of energy blades within two modernised ponds to the southeast of the Gate House; the installation of associated plant in the former garage in the Gate House; service trenches between the ponds to the main house, and from the main house to the Gate House, and connection of the new system to existing pipework within the cellar, at the Gate House, Glyn Cywarch, Talsarnau LL47 6TE (NGR SH 60940 34238). The associated Planning Application No. are NP5/77/LB66A and NP5/77/LB66B.*

*Glyn Cywarch is an early 17<sup>th</sup> century manor house built for William and Kathryn Wynn in 1616. By the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the house had passed by marriage to the Owen family of Clenny and Brogyntyn. The estate came into the Ormsby family in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and it was then restored and the estate developed during the 1870s. The proposed development is located between the main house (LB 4778), and the gatehouse (LB 4844). The estate is a Grade 2\* Registered Historic Park and Garden. The registry for the gardens notes that the terrace along some of the frontage are the earliest elements of the garden. As noted in the brief produced by GAPS in January 2019, development plans include cutting service trenches. The latter have the potential to reveal evidence of earlier phases of the estate, therefore, contributing to a wider understanding of historic gardens in Wales.*

*All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).*

## 1. Introduction and planning background

This WSI details the proposal for an archaeological watching brief and desktop study to be undertaken in association with the installation of energy blades within two modernised ponds to the southeast of the Gate House; the installation of associated plant in the former garage in the Gate House; service trenches between the ponds to the main house, and from the main house to the Gate House, and connection of the new system to existing pipework within the cellar, at the Gate House, Glyn Cywarch, Talsarnau LL47 6TE (NGR SH 60940 34238). The associated Planning Application No. are NP5/77/LB66A and NP5/77/LB66B.

Glyn Cywarch is an early 17<sup>th</sup> century manor house built for William and Kathryn Wynn in 1616. By the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the house had passed by marriage to the Owen family of Clenny and Brogyntyn. The estate came into the Ormsby family in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and it was then restored and the estate developed during the 1870s.

The proposed development is located between the main house (LB 4778), and the gatehouse (LB 4844). The estate is a Grade 2\* Registered Historic Park and Garden. The registry for the gardens notes that the terrace along some of the frontage are the earliest elements of the garden. As noted in the brief produced by GAPS in January 2019, development plans include cutting service trenches. The latter have the potential to reveal evidence of earlier phases of the estate, therefore, contributing to a wider understanding of historic gardens in Wales.

The methodology set out in this WSI has been defined following a brief produced by GAPS in January 2019. GAPS has recommended that an archaeological watching brief is undertaken during ground works to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on any surviving buried archaeological resource within the bounds of the site. The results will be contextualised using information obtained through a desktop study.

The purpose of the archaeological mitigation (watching brief) is to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information regarding the nature of archaeological remains on the site of the development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy (revised edition 10, 2018), Section 6.5 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017). The work is to ensure that all buried artefacts and deposits are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

## **2. Site Description**

Glyn Cywarch Estate is located in private grounds along the B4573 between the village of Talsarnau and the town of Harlech, Gwynedd, Snowdonia National Park. The proposed works are located between Glyn Cywarch house and associated gatehouse, crossing the gardens. The estate is a Grade 2\* Registered Historic Park and Garden, and the house (LB 4778) and gatehouse (LB 4844) are Grade 2\* listed.

The underlying geology is defined by the Upper Cambrian, Including Tremadoc - Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone formation, developed during the Ordovician and Cambrian Periods. The superficial deposits are defined by clay, silt and sands formed during the Quaternary period (BGS 2019).

## **3. Archaeological Background**

Glyn Cywarch is an early 17<sup>th</sup> century manor house built for William and Kathryn Wynn in 1616. By the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the house had passed by marriage to the Owen family of Clenny and Brogyntyn. The estate came into the Ormsby family in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and it was then restored and the estate developed during the 1870s.

The proposed development is located between the main house (LB 4778), and the gatehouse (LB 4844). The estate is a Grade 2\* Registered Historic Park and Garden. The registry for the gardens notes that the terrace along some of the frontage are the earliest elements of the garden. As noted in the brief produced by GAPS in January 2019, development plans include cutting service trenches. The latter have the potential to reveal evidence of earlier phases of the estate, therefore, contributing to a wider understanding of historic gardens in Wales.

## 4. Objectives

### **Watching Brief**

This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the watching brief will meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014).

The objective of the watching brief will be:

- to allow a rapid investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are uncovered during the proposed groundworks within the application area.
- to provide the opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief are not sufficient to support the treatment to a satisfactory or proper standard.

A written report will be compiled following the fieldwork (see below).

### **Desktop Study**

The report will include the results of the watching brief which will be contextualised through a desktop study of all readily available primary and secondary documentary, cartographic, pictorial, aerial/ground photographic and oral sources in order to provide a historical framework for any surviving archaeological remains. This will incorporate:

- Assessment of all relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include those held by the regional HER and the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.
- All sources indexed in the County Archive and Bangor University Archives.
- Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers), including estate archives.
- Other relevant sources such as local industrial heritage organisations, and published sources.

## 5. Timetable of works

### 5.1. Fieldwork

The programme of mitigation will be undertaken during ground works associated with the proposed development. A start date for the ground works has not yet been finalised. Archaeology Wales will update GAPS with the exact date.

### 5.2. Report delivery

The report will be submitted to the client and to GAPS for approval within two months of the completion of the fieldwork. Following approval, a copy of the report will be submitted to GAPS. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional Historic Environment Record.

## 6. Fieldwork

### 6.1. Detail

The work will be undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Watching Briefs* (2014).

The Watching Brief will be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist on all groundworks. The mechanical excavation will be undertaken by a tracked 360-degree excavator using a toothless ditching bucket wherever possible.

Specifics by area:

- a) Intensive watching brief: on excavation of the trench between the house and the gatehouse. The point at which the trench crosses the terrace slope will be excavated manually by the watching brief archaeologist.
- b) Partial basis: on excavations from the gatehouse south-eastwards (including forecourt and area in which trench cuts through subterranean channel). Archaeologist not needed if cutting through modern or geological features.

The site archaeologist undertaking the watching brief will be afforded the required access by the main contractor in order to observe and where necessary to record any archaeological remains revealed. Groundwork will not be undertaken without the presence of the site archaeologist. The site archaeologist will record finds and less significant archaeological deposits and features without significant delay to the work program.

As a minimum small discrete feature will be fully excavated, larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (100% if Medieval or earlier) and long linear features will be sample excavated along their length to 10% of total- with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to terminals, junctions and relationships with other features. Should this percentage excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological

features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits will be required.

Where significant or complex archaeological deposits or features are encountered there will be a requirement for those areas to be fenced off and highlighted to all contractors employed on the site. Machines or contractors shall not enter this area until archaeological recording has been completed. If significant archaeological features are revealed during the work a meeting between the client, GAPS and AW will be called at the earliest convenience.

To comply with professional guidelines, a contingency for a further limited period uninterrupted access to each such area and for a suitably-sized team of further archaeologists to be employed should be provided. Contingency costs will be agreed in advance before any extension to the programme commences and will follow a site meeting between Archaeology Wales, the client and GAPS.

## **6.2. Recording**

Recording will be carried out using AW recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc) using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.

Plans and sections will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required and related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

All features identified will be tied in to the OS survey grid and fixed to local topographical boundaries.

Photographs will be taken in digital format with an appropriate scale, using a 12MP camera with photographs stored in Tiff format.

The archaeologist undertaking the watching brief will have access to the AW metal detector and be trained in its use.

## **6.3. Finds**

The professional standards set in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological (2014) will form the basis of finds collection, processing and recording.

All manner of finds regardless of category and date will be retained.

Finds recovered that are regarded as Treasure under The Treasure Act 1996 will be reported to HM Coroner for the local area.

Any finds which are considered to be in need of immediate conservation will be referred to a UKIC qualified conservator (normally Phil Parkes at Cardiff University).

#### 6.4. Environmental sampling strategy

Deposits with a significant potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental material will be sampled, by means of the most appropriate method (bulk, column etc). Where sampling will provide a significant contribution to the understanding of the site AW will draw up a site-specific sampling strategy alongside a specialist environmental archaeologist. All environmental sampling and recording will follow *English Heritage's Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology* (2011).

#### 6.5. Human remains

In the event that human remains are encountered, their nature and extent will be established and the coroner informed. All human remains will be left in situ and protected during backfilling. Where preservation in situ is not possible the human remains will be fully recorded and removed under conditions that comply with all current legislation and include acquisition of licenses and provision for reburial following all analytical work. Human remains will be excavated in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains (2017).

A meeting with GAPS, the client and AW will be called if the human remains uncovered are of such complexity or significance that the contingency arrangement (6.1 above) would not be of sufficient scope.

#### 6.6. Specialist advisers

In the event of certain finds, features or sites being discovered, AW will seek specialist opinion and advice. A list of specialists is given in the table below although this list is not exhaustive.

Artefact type	Specialist
Flint	Kate Pitt (Archaeology Wales)
Animal bone	Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Rachael Hall (APS)
Clay pipe	Hilary Major (Freelance)
Glass	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst (University of York)/Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
Metalwork	Kevin Leahy (University of Leicester)/Quita Mold (Freelance)

Metal work and metallurgical residues	Dr Tim Young (GeoArch)
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson (Bradford University)
IA/Roman pottery	Jane Timby (Freelance)
Roman Pottery	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)/ Peter Webster (Freelance)
Post Roman pottery	Stephen Clarke (Monmouthshire Archaeology)
Charcoal (wood ID)	John Carrot (Freelance)
Waterlogged wood	Nigel Nayling (University of Wales – Lampeter)
Molluscs and pollen	Dr James Rackham
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers (Freelance)

### 6.6.1. Specialist reports

Specialist finds and palaeoenvironmental reports will be written by AW specialists, or sub-contracted to external specialists when required.

## 7. Monitoring

GAPS will be contacted approximately two weeks prior to the commencement of archaeological site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

Any changes to the WSI that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to GAPS for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

GAPS will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the watching brief. No area will be back-filled until GAPS has had the opportunity to inspect it unless permission has been given in advance. GAPS will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during post-excavation.

## **8. Post-fieldwork programme**

### **8.1. Archive assessment**

#### **8.1.1. Site archive**

An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017* (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales) and the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists upon completion of the project.

The site archive (including artefacts and samples) will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and deposited with an appropriate receiving organisation, in compliance with CIfA Guidelines (*Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, 2014). The legal landowners' consent will be gained for deposition of finds.

#### **8.1.2. Analysis**

Following a rapid review of the potential of the site archive, a programme of analysis and reporting will be undertaken. This will result in the following inclusions in the final report:

- A bilingual non-technical summary
- A copy of the design brief and specification
- Location plan showing the area/s covered by the watching brief, all artefacts, structures and features found
- Plan and section drawings (if features are encountered) with ground level, ordnance datum and vertical and horizontal scales.
- Written description and interpretation of all deposits identified, including their character, function, potential dating and relationship to adjacent features. Specialist descriptions and illustrations of all artefacts and soil samples will be included as appropriate.
- An indication of the potential of archaeological deposits which have not been disturbed by the development, and a statement of the environmental potential of the archaeological deposits.
- A discussion of the local, regional and national context of the remains by means of reviewing published reports, unpublished reports, historical maps, documents from local archives and the regional HER as appropriate.
- A detailed archive list at the rear listing all contexts recorded, all samples finds and find types, drawings and photographs taken. This will include a statement of the intent to deposit, and location of deposition, of the archive.
- A full bibliography of sources consulted.

## **8.2. Reports and archive deposition**

### **8.2.1. Report to client**

Copies of all reports associated with the mitigation (watching brief), together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted to the client and GAPS upon completion.

### **8.2.2. Additional reports**

After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of all reports will be deposited with the relevant county Historical Environment Record, the National Monuments Record and, if appropriate, Cadw.

### **8.2.3. Summary reports for publication**

Short archaeological reports will be submitted for publication in relevant journals; as a minimum, a report will be submitted to the annual publication of the regional CBA group or equivalent journal.

### **8.2.4. Notification of important remains**

Where it is considered that remains have been revealed that may satisfy the criteria for statutory protection, AW will submit preliminary notification of the remains to Cadw.

### **8.2.5. Archive deposition**

The final archive (site and research) will, whenever appropriate, be deposited with a suitable receiving institution. If artefacts are recovered, and dependent on the size of the final archive, the preferred receiving institution would be a suitable local institution. If the archive is not acceptable the archive will be deposited with Amgueddfa Cymru – National Museum Wales, Cardiff. If no artefacts are recovered then the archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth. Arrangements will be made with the receiving institution before work starts.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, copies of all reports and the final archive will be deposited no later than six months after completion of the work.

Copies of all reports, the digital archive and an archive index will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER. A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to GAPS.

### **8.2.6. Finds deposition**

The finds, including artefacts and ecofacts, excepting those which may be subject to the Treasure Act, will be deposited with the same institution, subject to the agreement of the legal land owners.

## **9. Staff**

The project will be managed by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira MCIfA (Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by suitable qualified and experienced AW archaeologists. Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of GAPS and the client.

## **Additional Considerations**

### **10. Health and Safety**

#### **10.1. Risk assessment**

Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations* 1992. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

#### **10.2. Other guidelines**

AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2002)*.

### **11. Community Engagement and Outreach**

Wherever possible, AW will ensure suitable measures are in place to inform the local community and any interested parties of the results of the site investigation work. This may occur during the site investigation work or following completion of the work. The form of any potential outreach activities may include lectures and talks to local groups, interested parties and persons, information boards, flyers and other forms of communication (social media and websites), and press releases to local and national media.

The form of any outreach will respect client confidentiality or contractual agreements. As a rule, outreach will be proportional to the size of the project.

Where outreach activities have a cost implication these will need to be negotiated in advance and in accordance with the nature of the desired response and learning outcomes.

### **12. Insurance**

AW is fully insured for this type of work and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

## 13. Quality Control

### 13.1. Professional standards

AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* and the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs* currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

### 13.2. Project tracking

The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

## 14. Arbitration

Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' *Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists* applying at the date of the agreement.

## 15. References

British Geological Survey. 2019. British Geological Survey Maps. Accessed at [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk).

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. Standards and guidance for the collection, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.

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Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2015. Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs. Unpublished Guidance accessible at [www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net).

English Heritage, 2011. Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology.

English Heritage, 2006. Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE).

Mitchell, P.D. and Brickley, M. eds. 2017. Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

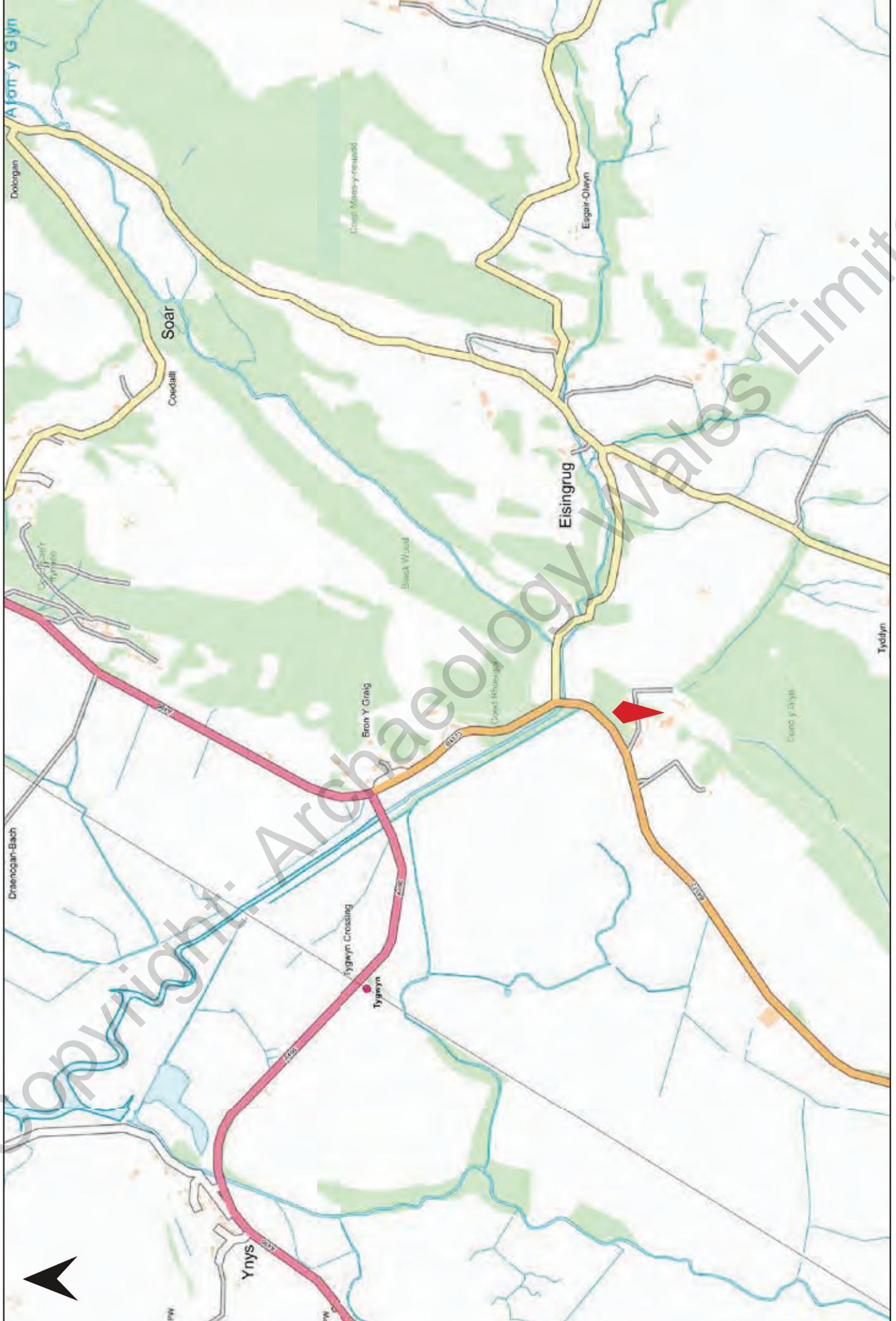


Figure 1. Site Location (marked in red).

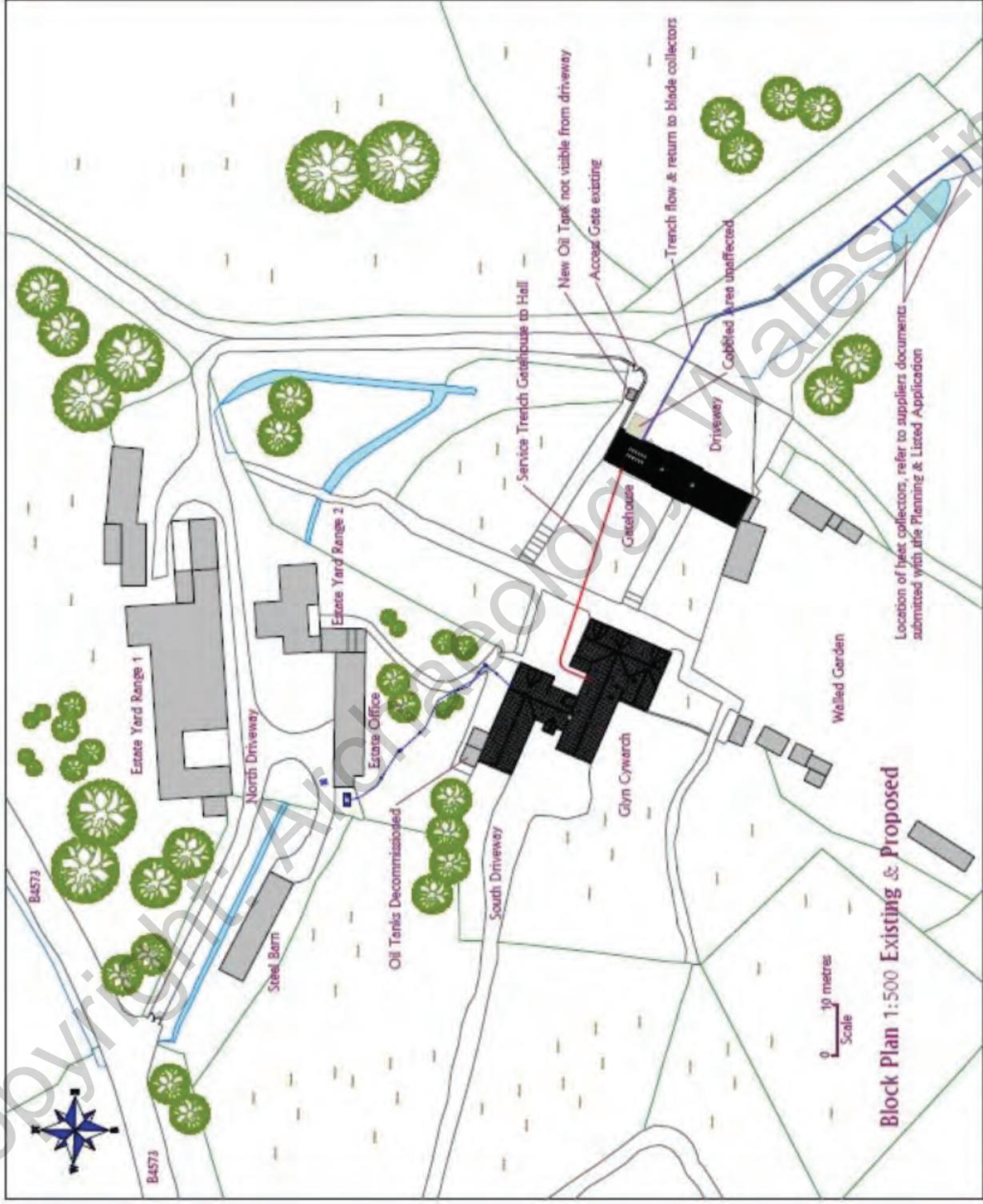


Figure 2. Proposed development plans.

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