
Cross Keys Garage Llewelyn Street Aberffraw



GAT Project No. 1894
Report No. 614
Prepared for Russell-Hughes Architects by
David Longley

October 2005

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT

Cross Keys Garage, Llewelyn Street, Aberffraw

Archaeological Assessment

Contents

<i>List of figures</i>	2
<i>Summary</i>	3
<i>Introduction</i>	4
<i>Assessment Brief, Methods and Techniques</i>	4
<i>Existing statutory protection and recorded sites</i>	5
<i>Historical context</i>	7
<i>Prehistory</i>	7
<i>The Romano-British Period</i>	7
<i>The Early Middle Ages AD400-1100</i>	7
<i>The Middle Ages AD1100-1500</i>	7
<i>The Early Modern period to the present day</i>	8
<i>The Area under Assessment, and Recommendations</i>	10
<i>Bibliography and documents consulted</i>	12
<i>Figures</i>	13-21
Appendix: Design Brief for an Archaeological Assessment	

List of figures

- Fig. 1 Aberffraw sites and findspots*
- Fig. 2 Medieval Aberffraw*
- Fig. 3 Aberffraw development from 18th to 21st century*
- Fig. 4 Aberffraw 1780 to 1810*
- Fig. 5 Aberffraw 1845 (Tithe Map)*
- Fig. 6 Aberffraw 1900*
- Fig. 7 Aberffraw 1926*
- Fig. 8 Cross Keys Garage and adjacent plot from the south*
- Fig. 9 Cross Keys Garage on Llewelyn Street from the west*
- Fig. 10 Llewelyn Street in 1945 with development area highlighted*
- Fig. 11 Aberffraw in 1945*
- Fig. 12 The development area in 1889 (above) and c. 1800 (below)*

Cross Keys Garage, Llewelyn Street, Aberffraw

Archaeological Assessment

Summary

This assessment considers the significance of and impact upon the archaeology within an area proposed for development at the Cross Keys Garage and adjacent plot to the south, Llewelyn Street, Aberffraw.

Aberffraw was at the centre of an important royal estate of the Princes of Gwynedd in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. There are traditional and circumstantial associations which suggest that the importance of Aberffraw as a major royal centre might have originated in the earlier Middle Ages. Excavations in 1974 and 1978 identified a sequence of bank and ditch earthworks which have been interpreted as a possible Roman fort succeeded by an Early Medieval defensive enclosure in the area of the present village.

The *maerdref* of Aberffraw became English Crown Land after the conquest of Gwynedd in 1283. In Aberffraw, as elsewhere, these lands were leased to major landholders and, from the seventeenth century, sold. Aberffraw had developed as a village by this time, probably at the core of the Medieval bond hamlet of 'Maerdref' adjacent to the *llys*, the ruins of which could still be identified at the south-west edge of the village, close to the church, in the early eighteenth century. By the end of the eighteenth century the shape of the village can be discerned, centred on its square, now known as Bodorgan Square. Around forty properties, each with houses, cottages and gardens can be identified at this time. During the nineteenth century the village grew, filling-in between the existing premises, particularly in the area of Church Street, Bangor Street, Chapel Street and Llewelyn Street. During the late twentieth century the village expanded further with new housing north of St. Beuno's church and to the south of the village into the area of Fron, itself part of the adjacent Medieval hamlet of 'Garddau'.

The area of the proposed development, between Llewelyn Street and the river was, in the late eighteenth century, a large property comprising a house, the ground floor of a kiln, 3 gardens and a small quillet belonging to Aberffraw Mill and held by Owen Williams, 'Seler'. During the twentieth century, a motor garage with a frontage on Llewelyn Street, was established in the northern part of this property within Owen Williams' small quillet. The southern portion of the proposed development area, also within Owen Williams' quillet, seems not to have been developed or built upon within recorded memory.

The archaeological implications of the proposed development are assessed and mitigatory recommendations are proposed.

Introduction

It is proposed that a development should take place in respect of an area of approximately 680 square metres at Cross Keys Garage and adjacent plot to the south at Llewelyn Street, Aberffraw. The proposals include plans to demolish the existing garage buildings and construct a house within the curtilage of the proposed development area.

An archaeological assessment has been requested to assess the level of impact of the proposals upon any archaeological remains that may exist upon the site. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (Contracts Section) has been asked by Russell-Hughes Architects to undertake the archaeological assessment. A detailed brief has been prepared for this work, by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service. The assessment has been conducted to a level specified in Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 1999).

Assessment brief

The requirement is for a staged programme of work to comprise an archaeological **assessment** and **field evaluation** in order to assess the impact of the proposals on the archaeological and heritage features within the proposed development area and close enough to it to be affected.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust's proposals for fulfilling these requirements are as follows:

- a) to identify and record the cultural heritage of the area to be affected by the proposals;
- b) to evaluate the importance of what was identified (both as a cultural landscape and as the individual items which make up that landscape); and
- c) to recommend ways in which damage to the cultural heritage can be avoided or minimised.

It is possible that certain features will not be capable of being assessed by a desktop and field visit, and that subsequent field evaluation may be necessary in the form of trial excavation or geophysical survey. This report will contain recommendations for any field evaluation required.

Methods and Techniques

Desk-top Study

Maps, computer records, written records and reference works, which make up the Historic Environment Record at Gwynedd Archaeological Trust were consulted. Records (including early Ordnance Survey maps, tithe maps and schedules, estate maps, leases and rentals and reference works and secondary sources) were also consulted in the library and the archives of the University of Wales, Bangor, and the County archives at Llangefni.

I am grateful to the staff of the County and University Archives at Llangefni and Bangor for access to relevant documents.

Field Search

This was undertaken on 25 and 27 October, 2005, when the site was visited.

Report

All available information was collated. The site was then assessed and allocated to the categories listed below. These are intended to give an idea of the importance of the site and the level of response likely to be required, for ease of reference. A description of the site and specific recommendations for further evaluation or mitigatory measures, as appropriate, are given in the relevant section of this report.

In some cases, further investigation may result in sites being moved into different categories. The criteria used for allocating sites to categories are based on those used by the Secretary of State when considering ancient monuments for scheduling; these are set out in Annex 3 to Welsh Office Circular 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology.

Category A Sites of national importance.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and sites of schedulable or listable quality, i.e. those which would meet the requirements for scheduling (ancient monuments) or listing (buildings) or both.

Sites which are scheduled or listed have legal protection, and it is recommended that all Category A sites remain preserved and protected in situ.

Category B Sites of regional or county importance.

Sites which would not fulfill the criteria for scheduling or listing, but which are nevertheless of particular importance within the region.

Preservation in situ is the preferred option for Category B sites, but if damage or destruction cannot be avoided, appropriate detailed recording might be an acceptable alternative.

Category C Sites of district or local importance.

Sites which are not of sufficient importance to justify a recommendation for preservation if threatened.

Category C sites nevertheless merit adequate recording in advance of damage or destruction.

Category D Minor and damaged sites.

Sites which are of minor importance or so badly damaged that too little remains to justify their inclusion in a higher category.

For Category D sites, rapid recording, either in advance or during destruction, should be sufficient.

Category E Sites needing further investigation.

Sites whose importance is as yet undetermined and which will require further work before they can be allocated to categories A - D are temporarily placed in this category, with specific recommendations for further evaluation. By the end of the assessment there should be no sites remaining in this category.

Impact

The following terms define the levels of direct impact used within this report upon the archaeological resource, and upon each of the archaeological sites:

None: There will be no impact upon the feature.

Negligible: This is used where the impact is marginal, and would not by the nature of the site cause irreversible damage to the remainder of the feature, for example a linear feature such as a wall, or a large silt deposit which is only being marginally disturbed.

Moderate: This is used when impact would affect less than half the feature concerned, and the remainder would retain its intrinsic archaeological value.

Considerable: The total removal of a feature or its partial removal which would effectively destroy the remainder of the site.

Existing statutory protection

The part of Aberffraw within the area subject to the current development proposal is within a Conservation Area. The area is also within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings

There is one scheduled Ancient Monument within or adjacent to the area of development.

PRN 3004 Pont Aberffraw. A single-arched 18th century humpbacked bridge over the Afon Ffraw. Also Listed Grade II, Built 1731 by Sir Arthur Owen. NGR 235580 368950

There are several listed buildings within Aberffraw. Those closest to the proposed development area are described below. The visual impact of the proposed development will not be sufficient to be a consideration.

Aberffraw Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Grade II No. 20961

Slightly set back from the W side of Chapel Street, with an enclosed yard to front (N). The chapel house and earlier schoolroom range is directly N of the chapel. The third of the Calvinistic Methodist chapels on the site, the first was built in 1785, the second in 1822. This building was erected in 1861 and restored in 1905. Listed as a well-preserved example of a simple mid C19 chapel, which forms part of a group with the adjacent chapel house and schoolroom range. NGR 235430 369010

Aberffraw Calvinistic Methodist Schoolroom and Chapel House, Grade II No.5723

With entrances leading directly onto W side of Chapel Street, the schoolroom lies directly N of the adjacent Calvinistic Methodist Chapel (the chapel house abutting the S end of the schoolroom range). Dating from the latter part of C18; possibly the first Calvinistic Methodist chapel of 1772, or the rebuilt structure of 1785. Included as a significant structural element of a complete surviving group formed by the schoolrooms and stables, chapel house and adjacent Calvinistic Methodist chapel. Two-storey range housing a full-length schoolroom over stables and coach house. Built of rubble masonry, pebble-dashed rendered; modern slate roof. NGR 235430 369040

Sites recorded on the Regional Historic Environment Record

Watching briefs and excavations

PRN 929 Watching Brief gas pipeline (Gat 1055) Occasional traces of 19th century ditches/ boundaries. NGR 235500 369000

PRN 1785 Excavation site (1987), Eagles, Aberffraw, Post-Medieval NGR 235450 368880

PRN 2845 Excavation site (White, 1979), NGR 235440 368980

PRN 3016 Excavation site (White, 1973), NGR 235400 368930

PRN 3021 Excavation site (White 1974, Site D), NGR 235460 368990

PRN 3022 Excavation site (White, 1974, Site C), NGR 235470 369020

PRN 4330 Excavation site (White, 1974, Site B). NGR 235450 368920

PRN 5197 Watching Brief, Pendref, NGR 235350 368830

Roman

PRN 886 Roman Coin - Findspot, discovered near the old ford in 1992 NGR 235500 368900

Medieval

PRN 3009 St Beuno's Church, Aberffraw. Medieval NGR 235360 368790

PRN 3010 Cross Shaft - Site Of, Aberffraw Church Yard. Lost NGR 235320 368760

PRN 3011 Ffynnon Bryn Fendigaid Holy Well. A low rectangular roof building now occupies this site. No longer any trace of a well within the structure. NGR 236030 369130

PRN 3012 Capel Beuno - site of, Medieval NGR 235440 368870

PRN 3013 Ffynnon Beuno Holy Well. Now disused, well house demolished, well filled and capped under new road layout. NGR 235530 369070

PRN 3015 Stone Heads - Findspot, Bodorgan Square. Two Weathered Sculptured Stones found at Bryn Awel, 31, Bodorgan Square. Possibly C13th. NGR 235430 368900

PRN 5552 Medieval ditch, 40 Church Street, Aberffraw. NGR 235420 368890

PRN 6604 Carved stone head - findspot Medieval NGR 236520 381000

PRN 7235 Ford. Medieval NGR 235570 368970

PRN 7888 Site of llys. Medieval. Location of the llys is noted on a late 18th century estate map NGR 238300 369000

PRN 15600 Field System Medieval? NGR 235054 368602

Post-Medieval

PRN 3004 Pont Aberffraw . A single-arched 18th century bridge over the Afon Ffraw. Listed Grade II Built 1731. Humpbacked. Rubble. Segmental Arch. Long Approaches With Rough Parapets. NGR 235580 368950

PRN 7628 Gilead Chapel Post-Medieval NGR 235510 368910

PRN 15595 Enclosure Post-Medieval? NGR 235071 368755

Historical context

The development area comprises a motor garage and an adjacent walled plot of rough ground, 680 sq.m. in total area, lying on the east side of Llewelyn Street north of its junction with Chapel Street in the village of Aberffraw at National Grid reference 235493 369048 (centred).

Aberffraw lies on the west bank of the Afon Ffraw, close to its estuary on the south-west coast of Anglesey. The village itself is compact and small, with a total area of 10.9 ha., centred on a village square of long-standing. The ground rises gently from the river and continues to rise beyond the village to the south-west to the low hill of Bryn Llywelyn at 42 OD. The development area lies 120m. north of Bodorgan Square and 100m west of the river at 10 m. OD.

Aberffraw is a location with a long history.

Prehistory

Mesolithic flints are known from the headland of Penrhyn, to the south of the village, overlain by a kerbed burial cairn of the late 3rd millennium BC. No evidence of prehistoric activity has been recovered from the area of the village itself, however.

Romano-British period

An un-associated Roman coin is reported to have been found south-east of Bodorgan Square (PRN 886). More significantly, in 1973, excavations west of Bodorgan Square uncovered a sequence of substantial banks and ditches. Further excavations in 1978, on the site of a former smithy on Chapel Street revealed comparable evidence and it has been argued that both discoveries relate to the same sequence of banks and ditches. The earliest ditch was V-profiled, up to 6 m. wide and 2.5 m. deep. A steep-sided clearing slot or ankle-breaker was recorded at its base. After becoming choked with silt the ditch was re-cut to a shallower U-profile, 1.7 m. deep. The evidence for accompanying banks is slighter due to later truncation. Nevertheless, an interpretation of the sequence has been proposed which suggests that the phase I, V-profiled ditch was flanked by a clay rampart (at least at its base) around 5 m. wide with a berm 1.5 m. wide between the bank and the ditch. These together would represent a barrier of defensible proportions. Three sherds of possibly Roman pottery were found in un-associated contexts during the 1973 excavations. On the evidence of the scale and profile of the ditch it has been suggested that the bank and ditch might represent the presence of a Roman auxiliary fort. The second phase of the sequence, represented by the re-cut ditch and a rampart built of quarried material from the phase I rampart and faced with stone, is thought to date to the post-Roman period (White and Longley, 1995).

Early Middle Ages (AD 400-1100)

Aberffraw was considered to be a place of special significance during the Middle Ages. Thirteenth-century manuscripts record the Bardic tradition's recognition of Aberffraw as one of the three chief thrones of the island of Britain (Bromwich, 1978, 229). The thirteenth-century manuscript redaction of an earlier oral tale, represented by the second branch of the Mabinogi, places one of the most significant events of the tale, the Wedding Feast of Branwen, at Aberffraw. The presence at Llangadwaladr, 2.8 km. Distant, of the grave marker of Cadfan, King of Gwynedd (died circa 625) is circumstantial corroboration of the importance of Aberffraw at an early date.

By the thirteenth century it is clear that Aberffraw was a major royal residence of the Gwynedd dynasty. Tangible evidence of an earlier period is less certainly identifiable. The phase II bank and ditch, superimposed on the defences of a possible Roman auxiliary fort, described above, may represent the emergence of a royal presence at Aberffraw in the Early Middle Ages. This bank and ditch enclosure has been located to the west of Bodorgan Square (aligned south-west to north-east) and to the north of Bodorgan Square on Chapel Street, where it would seem to be turning west-east.

Middle Ages (AD 1100-1500)

Aberffraw, by the thirteenth century at least, was regarded as one of the principal royal residences of the kingdom of Gwynedd. Llywelyn ap Iorwerth (the Great) styled himself Prince of Aberffraw and Lord of Snowdon during the 1230s. On the death of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd (the Last) in 1282, Gruffudd ap yr Ynad Goch lamented the king as 'the Oak Door of Aberffraw'. Aberffraw had its mansion and appurtenances (the *llys*) at the heart of a large sprawling estate (the *maerdref*). Here there were communities who occupied land under free and bond tenures. The king's bondmen occupied land under a particularly restrictive tenure '*tir cyfrif*' – register land, characteristic of estate workers of the lord's desmesne. These communities of bondmen and their families lived in seven hamlets extending from Trecastell in the north west to Cefntreffraw in the east and Treberfedd, Trefri and Dinllwydan

across the dunes to the south. The remaining two hamlets Maerdref and Garddau (gardens) lay at the core of the estate alongside the Ffraw. Tyddyn yr Hwrrd, Seler Mill lands and houses in Aberffraw village are all identified in 1746 land tax assessments within 'Llawr y Dref'. Elizabethan and Jacobean litigation recorded in the Proceedings of the Court of Augmentation and in Exchequer Proceedings in the later sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, identifies Llawr y Dref and, possibly, Henllys lands with the hamlet of Maerdref. The small hamlet of Garddau is to be equated with the area of Fron, south of St. Beuno's church.

The houses, as opposed to the agricultural quillies or garden plots of *tir cyfrif* bond tenants, are likely to have clustered as nucleations within the hamlet boundaries. This, in contrast to free and *tir gwelyog* (inheritable land) tenure is a product of the tenure itself. There may, therefore, have been a small village community on the banks of the Ffraw within the hamlet of Maerdref during the Age of the Princes. Several property boundary ditches of probable medieval date have been found during the course of limited excavations throughout the village (White and Longley, 1995).

The *llys*, or mansion house at the centre of the estate, is thought to have stood towards the south-western edge of the present village, close to the church, which was already in place by the twelfth century.

In 1283 Edward I conquered Gwynedd and established a new administration based on his Exchequer at Caernarfon. The royal lands of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd became English Crown property which, of course, included the *llys* and the *maerdref* of Aberffraw. The area of the present village of Aberffraw, falling within the lands of the hamlet of Maerdref, became Crown land.

Sixteenth century to present day

During the later part of the thirteenth century, notwithstanding the English wars, the population of north Wales, in common with England, was reaching a peak (Williams Jones 1976, xlii-xliii). The fourteenth-century is a story of decline. Climatic change, crop failure in the years 1315-17, famine, livestock epidemics and the Black Death from 1348, proved a relentless and debilitating combination which bred social unrest and rebellion during the latter part of the century; a process which culminated in the Glyndwr uprising in 1400. Land values were depressed and the 'deserted bond vills became a battleground for rival gentry families hungry for land' (Williams-Jones, 1976, lvii).

By the seventeenth century, crown lands, including the former lands of the Welsh Prince, were sold off. The process was described by Rowlands, in the early eighteenth century, 'All villein and native tenements were claimed and seized by the Kings of England as of their own right in fee simple; and were let out under that name by the King's collectors whoever they might be for a term of life or years, a price being payed down according to ancient custom. Now through necessity or neglect of some monarchs almost all lands of this kind which are legally styled royal (King's lands) have been commonly granted and ultimately sold to the chief men of our county, especially to those who by their wealth had any influence at court; so that it is hardly possible, at the present day, to distinguish amidst the common mass, what might be a villeinage from a freehold. Indeed in the present state of conducting matters they have all become freeholds indiscriminately' (Rowlands, 1847, 9). Transactions in the property market including the purchase of the now-available crown lands led to the creation of a number of large estates and consolidated farms.

A Crown survey of 1608 allows an assessment of the extent to which consolidation of holdings had progressed across the royal lands of Aberffraw before the sale of Crown lands later in the seventeenth-century. In Garddau and Maerdref, fifty percent of the land was in the hands of four major landholders whereas fourteen tenants held considerably less than one acre. In 1608, thirty of the thirty-seven tenants were householders occupying twenty-nine dwelling houses, five cottages, five tofts, five 'cubacula' or rooms and fourteen other buildings as well as various barns and outbuildings. Almost one half of the householders must have been town dwellers in Aberffraw itself. Even during the Age of the Princes there must have been a sizeable nucleated community at the ford on the Ffraw now represented by the Old Bridge and in the restricted area of the hamlet of Garddau with its fourteen 'gardens'. Each garden probably represented an individual holding, no more than an acre in extent. Here, too, would be found the *llys* and St. Beuno's church. A short distance to the north stood the clafdy or leper house.

Certain fields and locations may be identified among or adjacent to lands of named tenants. During the reign of Elizabeth I and James I various proceedings were initiated concerning disputes between

those who considered themselves to be 'ancient tenants' of the Crown lands and the new leaseholders of these lands (Jones 1939; Jeffreys Jones 1955). In 1614, for example, certain lands were the subject of a dispute between Tristram Bulkley and Rowland Owen on the one hand and William Owen on the other (Jeffreys Jones 1955, 144/81/11 Jac 1). The principal locational indicators which may be derived from these documents are as follows:

- A dwelling house in the occupation of Agnes ferch John and another building with one toft of arable, and a parcel or arable land bordering on the ditch of the mill of Seler from the east side (PRO LR2/205, 53)
- Various references to a dwelling house, buildings and parcels of arable land in or near Maes y Maerdref, (PRO LR2/205, 51, 52, 54).
- A parcel of arable land lying on the eastern side of the church of Aberffraw (PRO LR2/205, 52)
- Various parcels of arable land in the occupation of Tristram Bulkley near Maes y Pumhigain, tir y pulle, tir mayn(r) yar, Gwaen y naid, Cae Clorach and tir nam(n) pedair deigen (PRO LR2/205, 54)
- A close of arable called Cae Saith Ugain, another close of arable land called Y Kladd-duy and another close called Ynys y Main, all in the occupation of William Owen (PRO LR2/205, 54).
- Two gardens (totalling two roods and ten perches – just over half an acre) 'in the occupation of Owen Wood where that chief house of the manor used to be but which has been entirely ruinous as far back in time as anyone can remember' (PRO LR2/205, 51).
- In 1593 Henllys could be described as a parcel of the manor of Aberffraw and in 1599 a certain close was described as 'in Henllys, a parcel in the hamlet of Maerdref' (Jones 1939, 58/34 (I) 41 Eliz).
- In the same proceedings Perorsyne (Pen yr Orsedd) was similarly described as a parcel in the hamlet of Maerdref.

With reference to estate surveys of the late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-centuries and to the Tithe Apportionment of 1845, some of these locations can be mapped. In other instances the general location can be suggested, for example, the precise location of Agnes ferch John's holdings which border the ditch of Seler Mill are not specified but the watercourses of Seler Mill are mapped and are of limited length. Similarly Hugh ap Richard ap Robert's holding next to the church of Aberffraw locates at least part of Maerdref and Garddau near St. Beuno's church. Again, eighteenth-century sources considered the site of the llys to have been at the south-western extremity of the town immediately north of the church (White and Longley 1995). Owen Wood's two gardens stood on the site of its ruins.

Hugh ap Richard ap Roberts' 0.5 acre parcel of arable lying on the east side of the church would seem to fall within the area described in the eighteenth- and nineteenth-centuries as Fron.

In the 1770s the village was mapped. This map was reproduced virtually unchanged in 1811 and copied again around 1827. The accompanying schedule for the town is identical in both the 1811 and 1827 manifestations so the map and schedule can only be confidently use for the late decades of the eighteenth century. Forty-three properties - houses, cottages, gardens and yards are represented, occupying the core area of present day Aberffraw centred on the square. Properties are present along the lane from the back of the Prince Llywelyn Inn to the square. This became Chapel Lane (now known as Chapel Street) after the first Calvinistic Methodist Chapel was built in 1772. There are houses along Llewelyn Street and also along Church Street as far as the church and south-east of the square. The greatest concentration of buildings, however, is to be found around Bodorgan Square and to the south of the lane (Bridge Street) leading towards the bridge over the Ffraw (built in 1731, previously a ford). Significantly, however, to the north of the church, the 1770 map carried a legend which read 'Here anciently stood the palace of the Princes of the Welsh blood of which nothing remains, the stones have been removed for making hedges and for building houses about thirty years ago.'

The proposed development area lies towards the northern end of Llewelyn Street. At the end of the eighteenth century, properties on the west side of Llewelyn Street and north of Chapel Street were occupied by Richard Thomas at a house calls 'Lôn'. Across the street stood land in the tenancy of Tyddyn yr Hwrdd and comprised buildings, a rickyard and a garden. Part of this parcel is identified as a house and garden in the occupation of Peter Griffith. In 1810 Peter Griffith obtained a license to run a public house at these *premises* called the Cross Keys. To the south, in the area of the proposed development, between Llewelyn Street and the river, a large property comprising a house, the ground floor of a kiln, three gardens and a small quillet belonged to Aberffraw Mill and was held by Owen Williams, 'Seler'.

Structures are pencilled in on the street frontage of Llewelyn Street on the plan of 1811 and are clearly represented, in outline, on the plan of 1827. The plots between Llewelyn Street and Chapel Street were, therefore, being developed, to some extent in the eighteenth century and during the first half of the nineteenth century.

The Tithe Assessment Survey of 1845 does not help in elucidating the pattern of development. Quillets in Fron, in the hands of Lord Dinorben, are separately listed, as is the Prince Llywelyn Inn, in the hands of Owen Fuller Meyrick. Aberffraw town, however, is listed as one entry, of just over 22 acres, in the hands of Lord Dinorben, the second largest landowner in the parish of Aberffraw after Owen Meyrick. However, the National Census returns for 1841 to 1881 assist in gauging the scale of development. In 1841, nine properties were accounted for on Chapel Street, housing fifty individuals. Llewelyn Street is not recorded. The first record of Llewelyn Street by this name occurs in 1861 where fourteen properties are numbered, housing 49 individuals. Together, Chapel Street and Llewelyn Street accounted for 25 houses and 87 individuals.

Later nineteenth century Ordnance Survey maps show that the Cross Keys extended across the northern frontage of the proposed development area. It is unclear whether this reflects the footprint of Peter Griffith's original house or whether extensions had been made in the nineteenth century. By 1900 a small shed-like structure had been built along this frontage, to the south (OS 1:2500, 1900). This, and the southern extent of the former Cross Keys now lie beneath the present garage forecourt. The present Cross Keys house now occupies a part of the original building footprint, outside and immediately to the north of the development area.

By 1900 the pattern of housing development had filled out along Llewelyn Street and Chapel Street and particularly along Church Street and Bangor Street at the south end of the village. It was after the Second World War, however, that real expansion, beyond the traditional confines of the village, took place. New housing was erected to the north-west of St. Beuno's church, unfortunately on the traditional site of the Medieval *llys*, and to the south, on the allotment gardens which had once comprised part of Fron.

During the inter-war years a motor garage with a frontage on Llewelyn Street, was established to the south of and partly behind the Cross Keys within the small quillet described in the late 18th-century as in the tenancy of Owen Williams. The two 'hangars' of the garage are visible on an RAF aerial photograph taken in August 1945. The southern portion of the proposed development area, also within Owen Williams' quillet, seems not to have been developed or built upon within recorded memory.

Houses in the northern part of Llewelyn Street, directly across the road and immediately to the south were redeveloped in the second half of the 20th century.

The Cross Keys motor garage continued trading in to the 1970's and the premises was used as a car paint spray-shop for a while afterwards.

The area under assessment

Category

Present buildings: C local importance

Impact: considerable

Development site: E uncertain, further investigation, see recommendations

Impact: considerable

The proposed development area extends over 680 square metres. It is bounded on the west by Llewelyn Street, on the north by Cross Keys house, and on the south and east by other private residences. The garage comprises two hangar style rectangular structures, lying parallel and adjacent to each other on a west-east axis, with pent-roof additions. The northern hangar is off-set forward from the southern hangar and is slightly larger at around 11 m by 7 m. The off-set accommodates a pent roof extension of corrugated iron on its southern side. The southern hangar is around 8 m long by 7 m wide. The walls of the main structures are, where visible, of random rubble with concrete and brick jambs, sills and lintels. The roofs are of corrugated iron construction, curved Nissen-hut style. The front gable of the southern hangar is carried up in stone to the curve of the roof. Both structures have openings in the front, western, faces. The southern hangar has a timber double garage-door. The north hangar has a wide shop-window, a timber double garage-door with lights and an uplifting metal garage-door across the face of the pent extension. There is a forecourt space

between the garage buildings and Llewelyn Street, which is carried southward in front of the undeveloped ground in the adjacent plot.

Recommendations

Recommendation 1: The garage buildings

The garage buildings are no longer in commercial use and are in a state of disrepair. However they are among the earlier of the village motor garages to be established on Anglesey and one suspects that their overall outward appearance is little modified from the original build. They are therefore of local historical interest and it is recommended, should development proceed, that a photographic record be made of the buildings before demolition, together with a written description of the structures.

Recommendation 2: the development site

Evidence for a substantial and significant defensive bank and ditch enclosure has been identified within 75m. of the proposed development. The alignment and extent of the enclosure has been postulated but not demonstrated. Confirmation of the character and function of the enclosure as Roman fort or Early Medieval *llys*, and any activity associated with these features, has potential of national importance.

Medieval boundary ditches have been located at several locations where archaeological excavation has taken place in Aberffraw. A trial excavation was undertaken in 1974 in the area immediately to the south of the proposed development. The excavation has never been fully published but summary plans and interim statements refer to the recovery of prehistoric flintwork and would seem to indicate the presence of boundary ditches aligned north-south (White, 1980). Identification of such features would contribute to an understanding of the layout of this particularly important Medieval settlement. In consideration that there would seem not to have been any building or other development on the southern part of the site within recorded memory - that is, from at least the late eighteenth century, the potential for identifying archaeological features relating to the development of the medieval town, is high.

The assessment brief for this development requires a staged programme of archaeological work. The present report represents the first stage in assessing the archaeological potential of the development site, and the archaeological implications, should development proceed. The assessment brief encourages the use of non-destructive or non-intrusive techniques of assessment where possible. In this regard, advice was sought on the feasibility of undertaking geophysical survey in the open plot to the south of the garage buildings. It was considered, however, that the available open ground was too small to produce meaningful results using this technique. It is therefore recommended that the second stage should involve assessment excavation in the open plot to the south of the garage.

Bibliography and documents consulted

Carr, A D. 1971-2, The Extent of Anglesey, 1352, *Trans Anglesey Antiq Soc*, 150-272
Rowlands H. 1847, Antiquitates Parochiales, *Archaeol. Cambrensis*, 9)
Rowlandson, T. 1847, The Agriculture of North Wales, *Jnl. Roy. Agric. Soc of England*, 7, 553-589.
Jeffreys Jones T I. 1955, *Exchequer Proceedings concerning Wales*, James I, Cardiff
Jones E. G. 1939, *Exchequer Proceedings (Equity) Concerning Wales*, Henry VIII-Elizabeth. Cardiff.
Longley, D, 2001. Medieval Settlement and Landscape Change on Anglesey, *Landscape History*, 23, 39-59.
Rec. Caern: *Registrum Vulgariter Nuncupatum 'The Record of Caernarvon'*, Ellis H. (ed) 1838, London
White R and Longley D. 1995, Excavations at Aberffraw, *Trans Anglesey Antiq. Soc.* 13-22
White, R 1980, Excavations at Aberffraw, 1973, 1974, *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies*, 28, 1980, 319-42.
Williams-Jones K. 1976, *The Merioneth Lay Subsidy Roll*, 1292-3, Cardiff

Anglesey County Record Office

Land Tax Assessment, Aberffraw : WQT/1/1 (1746), (1793)
Tithe Apportionment 1845. Aberffraw

University of Wales, Bangor, Archives
Llys Dulas MS. 53, map 12
Bodorgan MS. 1579

Public Record Office, Kew

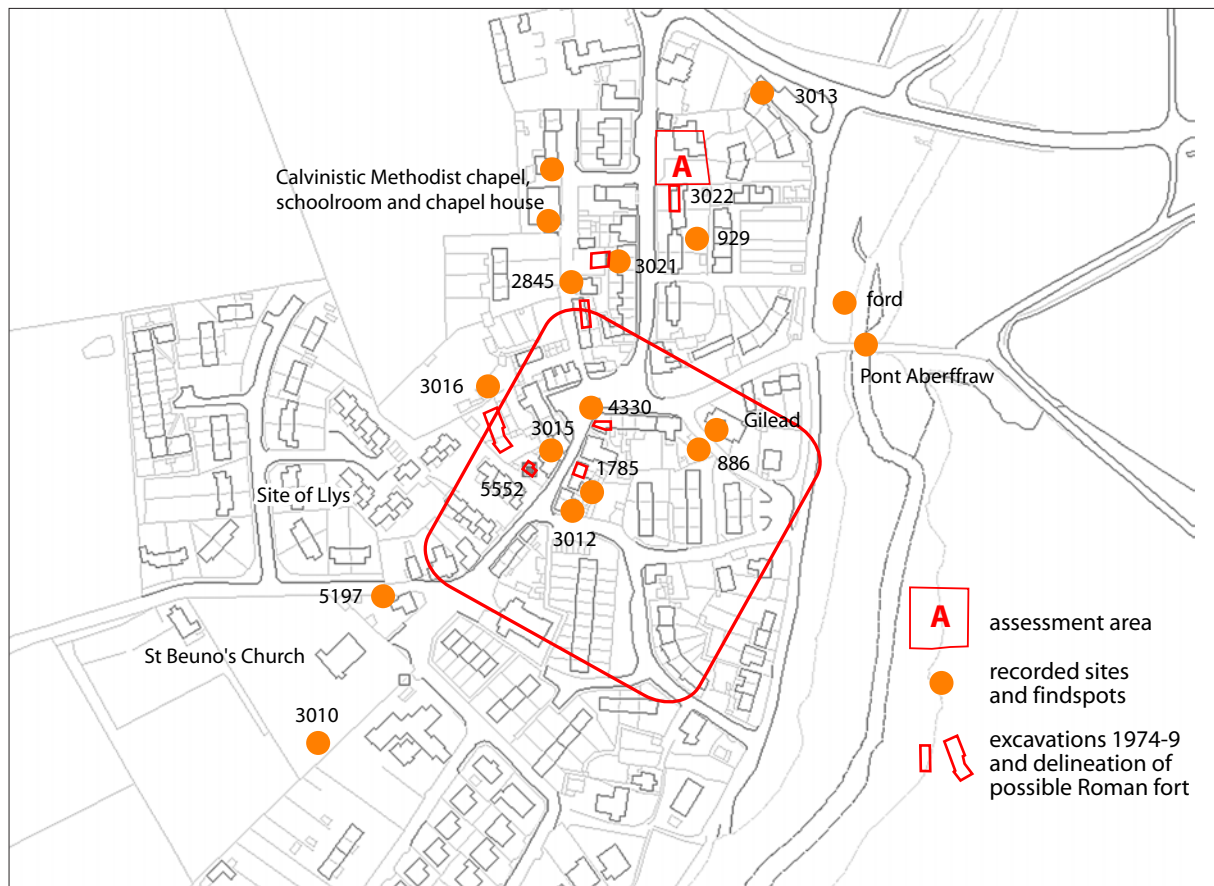
Land Revenue: Survey of Crown Lands in North Wales, 1608, LR2/205

Maps

Llys Dulas Estate Aberffraw 1811
Bodorgan Estate, Aberffraw 1827
Tithe survey Aberffraw 1845
OS 1:2500 Anglesey XXI.3 1887
OS 1:2500 Anglesey XXI.3 1900
OS 1:2500 Anglesey XXI.3 1926

Aerial Photograph

106G/UK 655 13 Aug. 45 / 542 SQDN.



Sites recorded on the Regional Historic Environment Record

(sites not plotted on the map are in the immediate vicinity but beyond the limit of the town)

Watching briefs and excavations

PRN 929 Watching Brief gas pipeline (Gat 1055) Occasional traces of 19th century ditches/boundaries. NGR 235500 369000
 PRN 1785 Excavation site (1987), Eagles, Aberffraw, Post-Medieval NGR 235450 368880
 PRN 2845 Excavation site (White, 1979), NGR 235440 368980
 PRN 3016 Excavation site (White, 1973), NGR 235400 368930
 PRN 3021 Excavation site (White 1974, Site D), NGR 235460 368990
 PRN 3022 Excavation site (White, 1974, Site C), NGR 235470 369020
 PRN 4330 Excavation site (White, 1974, Site B). NGR 235450 368920
 PRN 5197 Watching Brief, Pendref, NGR 235350 368830

Roman

PRN 886 Roman Coin - Findspot, discovered near the old ford in 1992 NGR 235500 368900

Medieval

PRN 3009 St Beuno's Church, Aberffraw. Medieval NGR 235360 368790
 PRN 3010 Cross Shaft - Site Of, Aberffraw Church Yard. Lost NGR 235320 368760
 PRN 3011 Ffynnon Bryn Fendigaid Holy Well. A low rectangular roof building now occupies this site. No longer any trace of a well within the structure. NGR 236030 369130
 PRN 3012 Capel Beuno - site of, Medieval NGR 235440 368870
 PRN 3013 Ffynnon Beuno Holy Well. Now disused, well house demolished, well filled and capped under new road layout. NGR 235530 369070
 PRN 3015 Stone Heads - Findspot, Bodorgan Square. Two Weathered Sculptured Stones found at Bryn Awel, 31, Bodorgan Square. Possibly C13th. NGR 235430 368900
 PRN 5552 Medieval ditch, 40 Church Street, Aberffraw. NGR 235420 368890
 PRN 6604 Carved stone head - findspot Medieval NGR 236520 381000
 PRN 7235 Ford. Medieval NGR 235570 368970
 PRN 7888 Site of Lllys. Medieval. Location of the Lllys is noted on a late 18th century estate map NGR 238300 369000
 PRN 15600 Field System Medieval? NGR 235054 368602

Post-Medieval

PRN 3004 Pont Aberffraw . A single-arched 18th century bridge over the Afon Ffraw. Listed Grade II Built 1731. Humpbacked. Rubble. Segmental Arch. Long Approaches With Rough Parapets. NGR 235580 368950
 PRN 7628 Gilead Chapel Post-Medieval NGR 235510 368910
 PRN 15595 Enclosure Post-Medieval? NGR 235071 368755

Fig. 1 Aberffraw sites and findspots

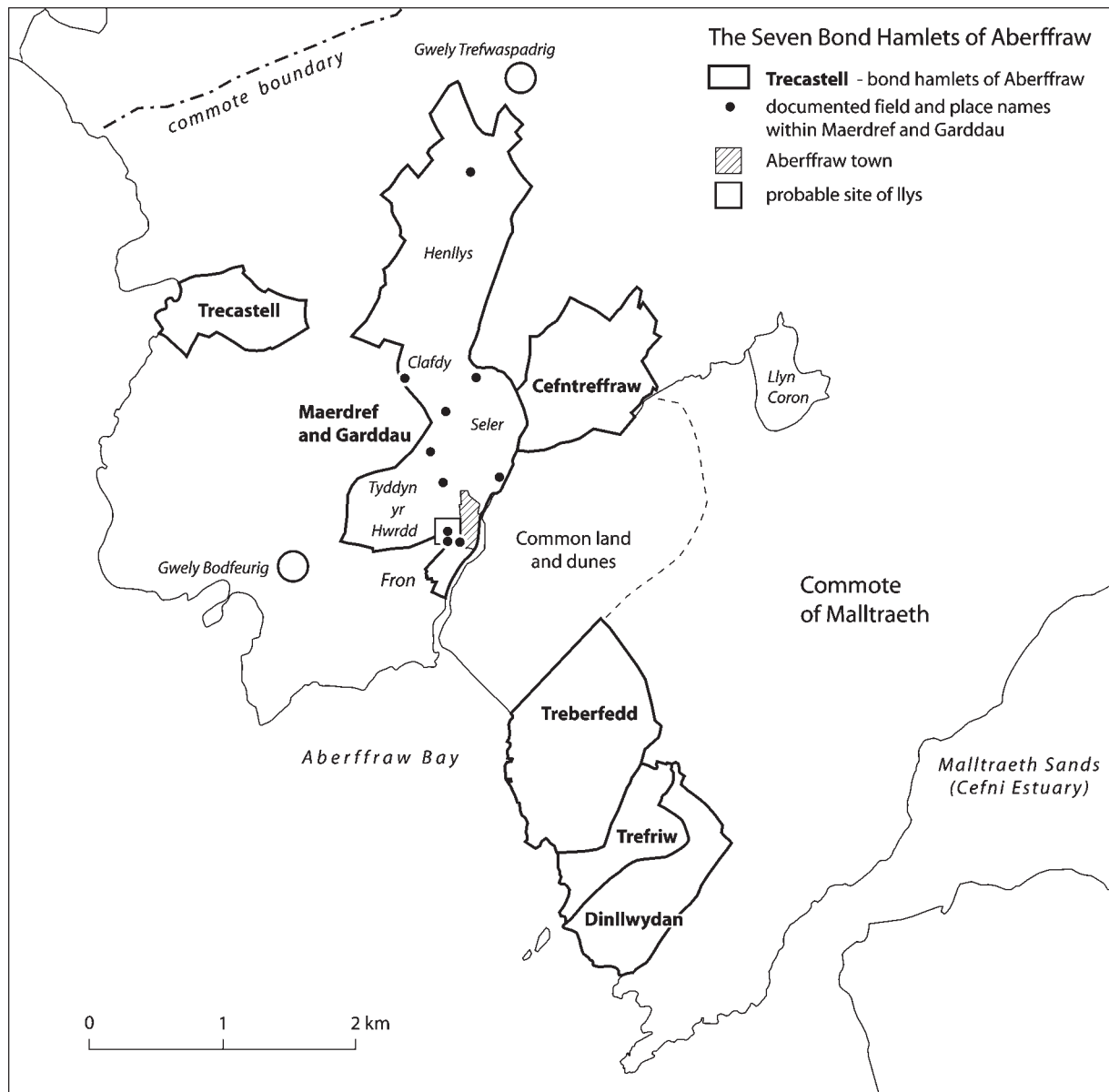
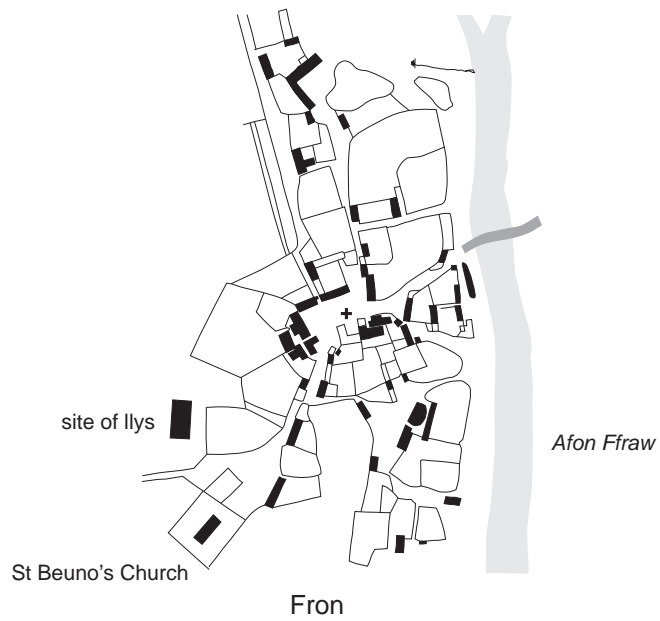


Fig. 2 Medieval Aberffraw

Aberffraw town c. 1800



Aberffraw town late 20th century
with extent of 18th century
development overlain

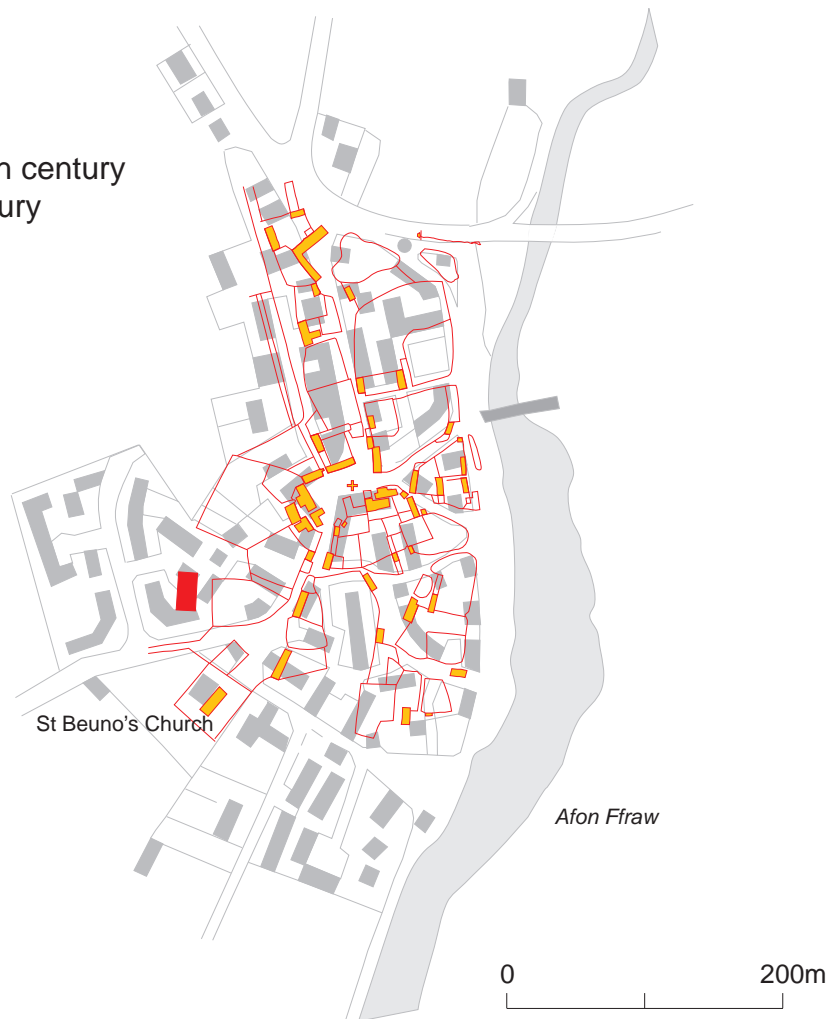


Fig. 3 Aberffraw development from 18th to 21st century

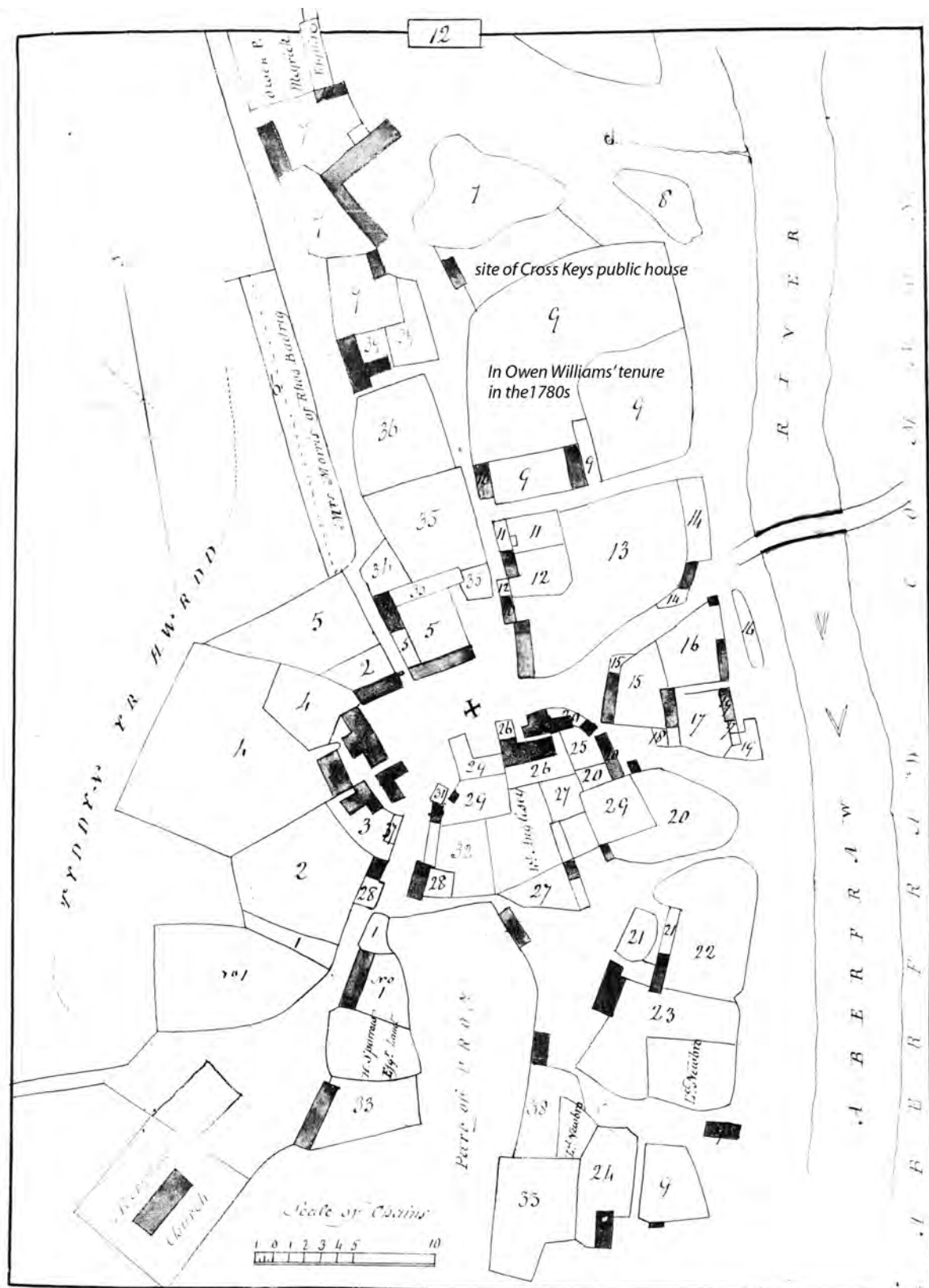


Fig. 4 Aberffraw 1780 to 1810

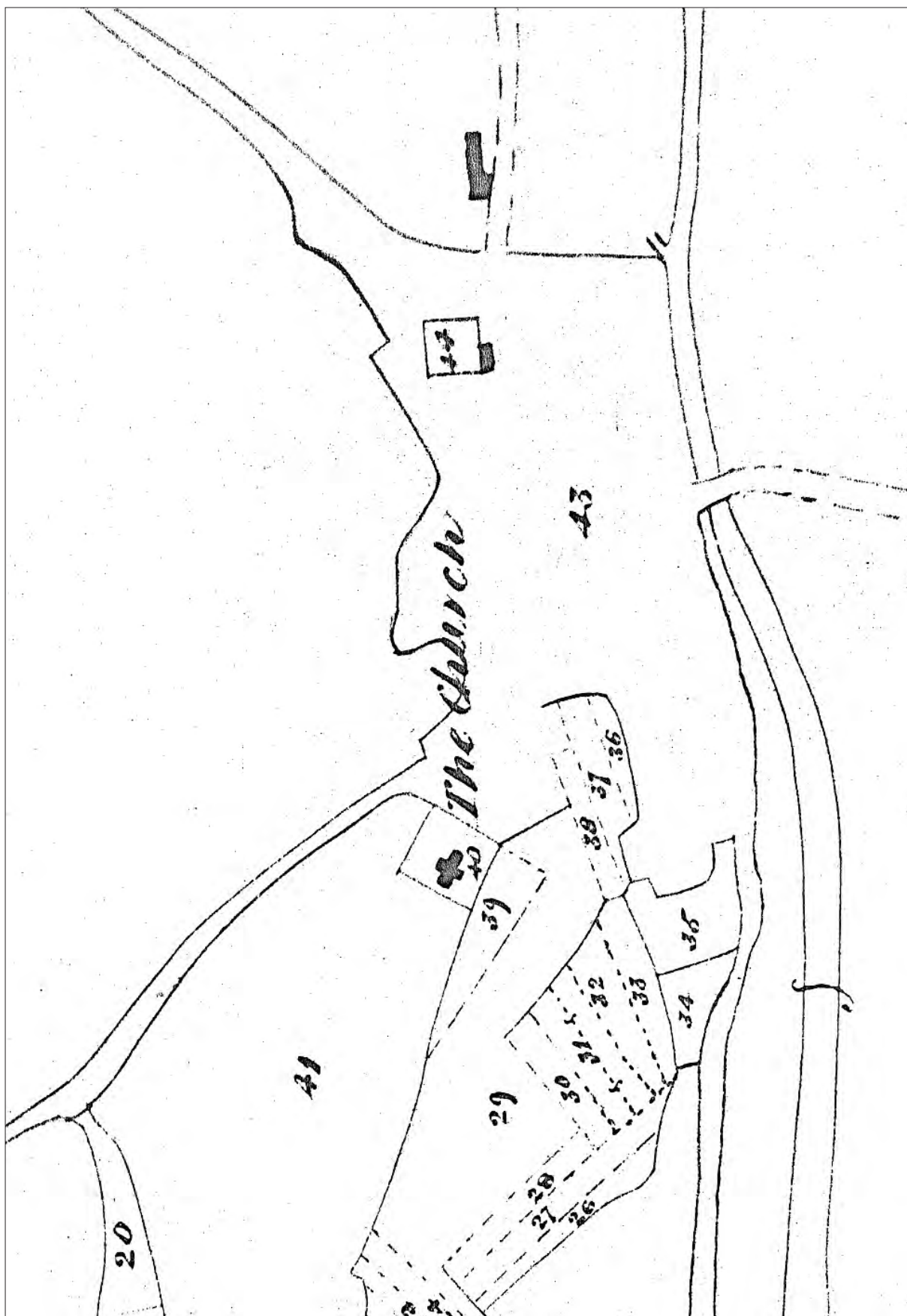


Fig. 5 Aberffraw 1845 (Tithe Map)

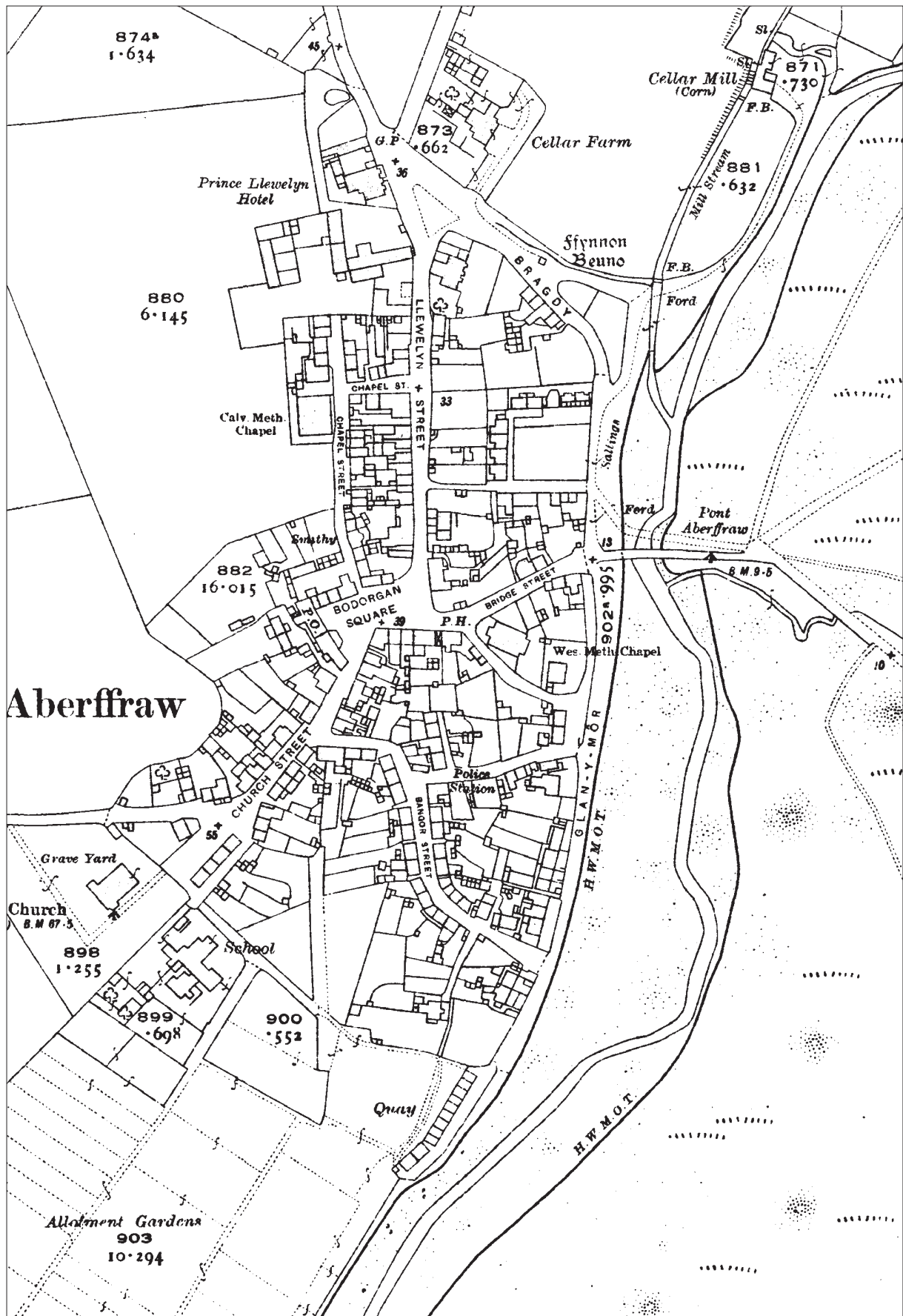


Fig. 7 Aberffraw 1926



Fig. 8 Cross Keys Garage and adjacent plot from the south



Fig. 9 Cross Keys Garage on Llewelyn Street from the west



Fig. 10 Llewelyn Street in 1945 with development area highlighted



Fig. 11 Aberffraw in 1945

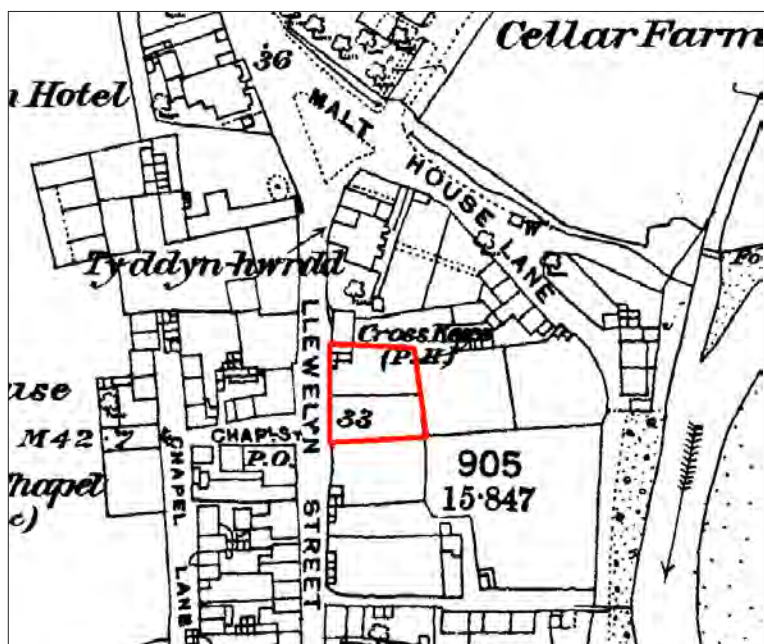


Fig. 12 The development area in 1889 (above) and c. 1800 (below)

Appendix: Design Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation

Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service

Site: Land adjoining Cross Keys, Aberffraw, Ynys Môn

Client: Russell Hughes Architects

Date: 7th September 2005

National Grid Reference: 235400, 369000

Planning Application: 10C95

This design brief is only valid for six months after the above date. After this period Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service should be contacted.

It is recommended that the contractor appointed to carry out the archaeological assessment visits the site of the proposed development and consults the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER) for north-west Wales before completing their specification. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service cannot guarantee the inclusion of all relevant information in the design brief.

1.0 Site Description

- 1.1. For the purposes of this brief the proposed development site comprises a 600m² plot of land adjoining Cross Keys, Aberffraw as shown on drawing no. 1306:05:03 (Russell Hughes Architects).
- 1.2. The site combines two plots divided by a small, stone wall that appears on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map 1889. To the south of the boundary is a small, enclosed patch of scrubland. To the north the ground is lower to accommodate a concrete driveway and a large garage.
- 1.3. The garage is constructed in an inter-war style with a single stone built wall along the southern flank. The building is prefabricated with a corrugated iron roof.
- 1.4. The village of Aberffraw is located on the south-west coast of Ynys Môn, on the west bank of the River Ffraw.

2.0 Archaeological Background

- 2.1. Aberffraw was the site of a medieval *llys*, or palace, one of twenty-one sites in pre-conquest Gwynedd that formed part of an administrative system recorded in a variety of documents, including Welsh law books. They indicate that in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the kingdoms of Gwynedd were divided into administrative units known as *Cymydau* (commotes); there are believed to have been six such units on Anglesey. Part of each *cymydau* was in royal ownership and the *llys* acted as a focal point where the prince of Gwynedd and his entourage stayed when they came to collect dues owed throughout the *cymydau*.
- 2.2. Aberffraw was one of the most important of the royal settlements of Gwynedd, and possibly Wales. Several authors have suggested that it was established from very early in the history of the kingdom of Gwynedd.

- 2.3. The location of the *llys* is not known.
- 2.4. Excavations during 1973 & 1974 revealed earlier activity in Aberffraw in the form of a Roman defensive structure and possible fort. The extent of the structures dating to this period is little understood although two excavations have been undertaken close to the proposed development plot.
- 2.5. Excavations at No 1 Llewelyn Street (adjacent to the development plot) and at No.s 18 & 19 Llewelyn Street (20m from the development plot) produced evidence of early property boundaries. The excavations revealed ditches and walls associated with the medieval settlement as well as a thirteenth century pottery sherd and a Samian sherd dating to the Roman period.

Documentation:

- Johnstone, N. 1995. *Llys and Maerdref*. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, report 167.
- Johnstone, N. 1997. An investigation into the location of the royal courts of thirteenth-century Gwynedd. In N. Edwards (ed.) *Landscape and Settlement in Medieval Wales*: 55-69. Oxford
- Johnstone, N. 2000 *Llys and Maerdref*: the royal courts of the princes of Gwynedd. *Studia Celtica* 34: 167-210
- Longley, D. 1998 Medieval settlement on Anglesey. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust report 308 (unpublished report, copy held in the Regional Sites and Monuments Record for north-west Wales).
- White, R. B. 1979 Excavations at Aberffraw, Anglesey, 1973 and 1974. *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies* Vol. XXVII part. II. P319-342
- White, R.B. & Longley, D. 1995. Excavations at Aberffraw. *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society and Field Club*: 13-21

3.0 The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 3.1 The proposed development comprises plans to demolish the current structure at the site and construct a large dwelling on the land.
- 3.2 This is a *design brief* for a staged programme of work to comprise an archaeological **assessment** and **field evaluation** to be undertaken according to guidelines set out in Welsh national planning guidance (*Planning Policy Guidance Wales 2002*) and Welsh Office Circular 60/96 (*Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*).
- 3.3 The object of this programme of archaeological works is to assess the impact of the development proposals on surviving monuments or remains and to formulate an appropriate mitigation strategy where the archaeological resource is threatened.
- 3.4 This *design brief* should be used by the archaeological contractor as the basis for the preparation of a detailed written archaeological *specification*. The specification must be submitted to the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service for approval before the work commences.
- 3.5 The *specification* should contain, as a minimum, the following elements:
 - Non-technical summary.
 - Details of the proposed works as precisely as is reasonably possible, indicating clearly on a plan their location and extent.

- A research design which sets out the site specific objectives of the archaeological works.
- Reference to the relevant legislation.
- Health and Safety considerations.
- Monitoring procedures.
- Field methodology.
- Methods of recording, including the collection and disposal strategy for artefacts and ecofacts.
- Arrangement for immediate conservation of artefacts.
- Post-fieldwork methodology.
- The level and grade of all key project staff.
- Details of all specialists.
- A timetable for the proposed works including contingency costs (if appropriate).
- The intended method of publication.
- Archive deposition.

4.0 Archaeological desk-based assessment detail

- 4.1 The purpose of the **archaeological desk-based assessment** is to make a detailed consideration of the known or potential archaeological resource within the proposed development site. It will consist of the following:
- a) Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the HER, including listed building records.
 - b) Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
 - c) Assessment of all extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence and, where relevant, a re-plotting of archaeological and topographic information by a suitably qualified specialist at an appropriate scale. Many of the main archaeological aerial photographic records can be consulted at the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW), Aberystwyth. However, the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW), Bangor, also holds AP collections including 1940s Luftwaffe photographs, and these may be equally suited to the requirements of the desktop study.
 - d) Assessment of records held at the RCAHMW and University College Bangor, if appropriate.
 - e) Assessment of the environmental potential of the archaeological deposits through existing data or by inference.
 - f) Assessment of the faunal potential of the archaeological deposits through existing data or by inference.
 - g) Assessment of the artefactual potential of the archaeological deposits through existing data or by inference.
 - h) Assessment of all available geotechnical information for the area including the results of test pits and boreholes.

- i) Assessment of the present topography and landuse of the area through maps and site visits.
- j) Analysis of relevant maps and plans. Copies of the relevant section of all historic maps and plans must be included in the final report to allow full map regression for the site. Cartographic evidence is held at the County Record Offices, including Tithe Maps, Enclosure Act Plans, Estate Maps and all editions of the Ordnance Survey (Place and field-name evidence from these sources should be considered).
- k) Analysis of the historical documents (e.g. county histories, local and national journals and antiquarian sources) held in museums, libraries or other archives, in particular local history and archives library.

5.0 Archaeological field evaluation detail

5.1 The purpose of the **archaeological evaluation** is to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development, in order to make an assessment of their importance, leading to one or more of the following:

- the formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research;
- the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the archaeological resource.

5.2 A representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened should be studied.

5.3 Non-destructive methods of field evaluation should be considered, although the effectiveness of any technique should be established before undertaking work over the whole area. Survey techniques include geophysical survey, remote sensing, geochemical survey, earthwork survey and field scanning. The techniques adopted should be chosen in the light of:-

- local topography,
- size of the plot area,
- comparison with recent work carried out in similar conditions.

5.4 The area subject to destructive methods of field evaluation should consist of a minimum of 5% of the area where archaeological remains are potentially threatened by the proposed development. Ground disturbance is taken to include landscaping, excavation for services and other ancillary works, as well as excavation for foundations.

5.5 Destructive methods of field evaluation include the following techniques: augering, hand-excavated test pits, hand-excavated trenches, machine-stripped and manually excavated test pits, machine-stripped and manually excavated trenches. The sampling strategy should be devised in the light of:-

- local topography,
- any non-destructive field evaluation results,
- the results of the excavation carried out in 1973-4,

- and recent research on archaeological decision-making processes and sampling strategies (see Hey, G. & Lacey, M. 2001. *Evaluation of Archaeological Decision-making Processes and Sampling Strategies*. Oxford: Kent County Council).

- 5.6 The evaluation should carefully consider any artefactual and environmental information and provide an assessment of the viability (for further study) of such information. It will be particularly important to provide an indication of the relative importance of such material for any subsequent decision making regarding mitigation strategies.
- 5.7 All aspects of the evaluation shall be conducted in accordance with Institute of Field Archaeologists guidance (see general requirements below). The use of metal detectors on site to aid the recovery of artefacts is encouraged. Recording will comprise appropriate plans, elevation and photographs.

6.0 Results

- 6.1 The results must be presented in a report and should be detailed and laid out in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The HER Officer should be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the HER are given a Primary Recognition Number (PRN) and that data structure is compatible with the HER. The historical development of the site must be presented in phased maps and plans comprising clearly, the outline of the site.
- 6.2 A deposit model should be presented graphically in plan and, where appropriate, in profile and at a scale that is commensurate with subsequent use as a working document.
- 6.3 Within the report an attempt should be made to indicate areas of greater or lesser archaeological significance and the sites should be ranked in level of overall archaeological importance (locally, regionally and nationally).
- 6.4 All relevant aerial photographs, re-plots and historic maps must be included and be fully referenced.
- 6.5 The archaeological contractor must ensure that sufficient resource is made available for a post-excavation programme to result in an archive report.
- 6.6 The report should specifically include the following:
- a copy of the design brief
 - a location plan
 - all located sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the development
 - a gazetteer of all located sites, including full dimensional and descriptive detail
 - a full bibliography of sources consulted.
 - A drawn, written and photographic record of any archaeological structures and deposits that may be revealed.
 - Preparation of full archive report.

7.0 General requirements

- 7.1 The archaeological assessment and evaluation must be undertaken by an appropriately qualified individual or organisation, fully experienced in work of this character.
- 7.2 Details, including the name, qualifications and experience of the project director and all other key project personnel (including specialist staff) should be communicated to the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and all written work attributed to an author(s).
- 7.3 Contractors and subcontractors are expected to conform to standard professional guidelines. The following are of particular relevance in this instance:-
- English Heritage's 1991 Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2).
 - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1985 (revised 1997) Code of Conduct.
 - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1990 (revised 1997) Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology.
 - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised 1999) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs.
 - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised 1999) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation.
 - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1995 (revised 1999) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.
 - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1996 (revised 1999) Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures.
 - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1999 Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials.
 - Museum and Galleries Commission 1994 Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections.
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1990 Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage.
- 7.4 Many people in North Wales speak Welsh as their first language, and many of the archive and documentary references are in Welsh. Contractors should therefore give due consideration to their ability to understand and converse in Welsh.
- 7.5 Care must be taken in the siting of offices and other support structures in order to minimise the impact on the environment. Extreme care must also be taken in the structure and maintenance of spoil heaps for the same reasons and to facilitate a high quality reinstatement. This is particularly important in relation to pasture land.
- 7.6 The archaeological contractor must satisfy themselves that all constraints to groundworks have been identified, including the siting of live services, Tree Preservation Orders and public footpaths. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service bears no responsibility for the inclusion or exclusion of such information within this brief.

- 7.7 Any changes to the specifications that the archaeological contractor may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated to Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and approved.
- 7.8 Human remains must be left *in situ*, covered and protected when discovered. No further investigation should normally be permitted and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and the local Coroner must be informed immediately. If removal is essential it can only taken place under appropriate Home Office and environmental health regulations.
- 7.9 Arrangements for the long-term storage and deposition of all artefacts must be agreed with the landowner and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service before the commencement of investigation.
- 7.10 The involvement of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.
- 7.11 A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project should be prepared in accordance with standard guidance. All plans, photographs and descriptions should be labelled, cross-referenced and lodged in an appropriate place (to be agreed with Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service) within six months of the completion of the project.
- 7.12 Two copies of the bound report must be sent to the address below, one copy marked for the attention of the Development Control Archaeologist, the other for attention of the HER Officer, who will deposit the copy in the HER.

8.0 Curatorial monitoring

- 8.1 The project will be monitored by the development control archaeologist at Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service to ensure the fulfilment of the brief and specifications. The development control archaeologist will normally inspect site works and review the progress of excavation reports and archive preparation. The archaeological contractor must inform Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service in writing of the proposed start dates for the project.

9.0 Glossary of terms

- 9.1 *Archaeological Contractor*
A professionally qualified individual or an organisation containing professionally qualified archaeological staff, able to offer an appropriate and satisfactory treatment of the archaeological resource, retained by the developer to carry out archaeological work either prior to the submission of a planning application or as a requirement of the planning process.
- 9.2 *Archaeological Curator*
A person, or organisation, responsible for the conservation and management of archaeological evidence by virtue of official or statutory duties. In north-west Wales the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authorities is the development control archaeologist, who works to the Welsh Archaeological Trust's Curators' Code of Practice.
- 9.3 *Archive*
An ordered collection of all documents and artefacts from an archaeological project, which at the conclusion of the work should be deposited at a public repository, such as the local museum.

9.4 *Assessment*

A desk-based archaeological assessment (also known as a *desk-top assessment*) is a detailed consideration of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site (land-based, intertidal or underwater). It comprises the collation of existing written and graphic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional or national context as appropriate.

9.5 *Brief*

The Association of County Archaeological Officers (1993) defines a *brief* as an outline framework of the planning and archaeological situation which has to be addressed, together with an indication of the scope of works that will be required.

9.6 *Evaluation*

A limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site; and, if present, defines their character and extent, relative quality and preservation. It enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context, as appropriate. The programme of work will result in the preparation of a report and archive.

9.7 *Historic Environment Record (HER)*

A documentary record of known sites in a given area. In north-west Wales the HER is curated by the curatorial division of the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust.

9.8 *Specification*

The Association of County Archaeological Officers (1993) defines a *specification* as a schedule of works outlined in sufficient detail to be quantifiable, implemented and monitored.

9.9 *Watching brief*

A formal programme of observation during non-archaeological excavation works in order to identify, investigate and record any Archaeological Remains which may be present, in accordance with the Archaeological Standards.

10.0 Further information

10.1 This document outlines best practice expected of an archaeological assessment but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. If requirements of the brief cannot be met they should only be excluded or altered after gaining written approval of the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.

10.2 Further details or clarification of any aspects of the brief may be obtained from the Development Control Archaeologist at the address below.

Ashley Batten
Development Control Archaeologist

Cwasanaeth Cynllunio Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS)

Craig Beuno
Ffordd Y Garth
Bangor
Gwynedd LL57 2RT

Email. ashley.batten@heneb.co.uk

Tel. 01248 370926

Fax. 01248 370925