

MENAI SITE, TY MAWR, LLANFAIRPWLLGWYNGYLL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

GAT Project No. G1958



Report number : 688 (revision 2)

Prepared for
AMEC Earth and Environmental
February 2008

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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SUMMARY

An archaeological assessment has been carried out in response to a proposed mixed use development at the Menai Site, Ty Mawr, Llanfairpwllgwyngyll, Ynys Môn.

The proposed development area contains Ty Mawr Neolithic burial chamber which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The development should be designed to minimise the impact on the setting of the SAM. A carved stone head, dating from the Iron Age and depicting a represent a local Celtic deity appears to have to have been found on a farm just to the east. The surrounding area contains several further prehistoric sites and the potential for the discovery of further prehistoric remains within the development area is high. The current field boundaries were put in place in the mid 19th century but incorporate elements of an earlier field system that maybe of medieval or prehistoric origin

Due to the potential for prehistoric activity within the proposed development area, a programme of archaeological strip and map and sample is recommended as mitigation. This would require the archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping in advance of development and the recording and excavation of any archaeological deposits uncovered during this process

Several other sites of regional or local importance would need to be recorded in advance of destruction or disturbance.

1. INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by AMEC Earth and Environmental to undertake an archaeological assessment for a proposed mixed use development at the Menai Site, Ty Mawr, Llanfairpwllgwyngyll, Ynys Môn (centred on NGR SH53807220). The site is located on a plot of land adjacent to the A55, 1 km north of the Britannia Bridge over the Menai Strait and just to the north-east of Llanfairpwllgwyngyll.

An archaeological assessment has been requested in advance of planning determination by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS).

2. SCHEME DESCRIPTION

The development footprint comprises an area of approximately 20 hectares. The proposed scheme comprises 100,000 sq ft of offices, 175,000 sq ft of retail units, 95,000 sq ft of leisure units including a cinema, a bowling unit, restaurants and 2150 Car Park Spaces. The site is currently split into two fairly level areas of open fields divided by rock outcrops along a ridge that also contains the foundations of the former buildings at Ty Mawr. There is currently a difference in level between the north-western and the south-eastern fields of 12m. The scheme aims to remove part of the rock outcrops along the ridge and use the material to infill parts of the lower area in order to reduce the difference in levels. The development would be landscaped and include open spaces in the form of piazzas. An area of natural woodland would be retained along with an open space around the Scheduled Ancient Monument.

3. SPECIFICATION AND PROJECT DESIGN

A brief has been prepared by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS; reference D1155). The design brief is included as appendix 1 of this report

4. METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

4.1 Desk-top Study

This involved consultation of maps, computer records, written records and reference works, which make up the Historic Environment Record (HER), located at Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT), Bangor. Documents held by the Anglesey Archives, Llangefni, and University of Wales Archives, Bangor were also consulted, as were aerial photographs held by RCAHMW at Aberystwyth and Anglesey Council at Llangefni. Secondary sources, as listed in section 6 below, were consulted to provide background information.

4.2 Field Visit

A field visit was carried out on 13th August 2007 along with a follow up visits on 14th November 2007 and 21 February 2008. The aim of the field survey was to inspect the development area, to check the condition and status of the sites identified in 1994 and to assess the impact of the development on the historic landscape and the Scheduled Ancient Monument.

4.3 Report

The available information was synthesised to give a summary of the archaeological and historic background of the area. All sites identified in the assessment are listed in a gazetteer along with recommendations for further assessment and mitigatory measures. A summary of the overall assessment of the area is given at the end.

The criteria used for assessing the value of features was based upon those used by the Secretary of State for Wales when considering sites for protection as scheduled ancient monuments, as set out in the Welsh Office circular 60/96. The definitions of categories used for impact, field evaluation and mitigation are set out below.

4.3.1 Categories of importance

The following categories were used to define the importance of the archaeological resource.

Category A - Sites of National Importance.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings of grade II* and above, as well as those that would meet the requirements for scheduling (ancient monuments) or listing (buildings) or both.

Sites that 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.

Grade II listed buildings and 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 that are of minor importance or are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify their inclusion in a higher category.

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

Category E - Sites needing further investigation.

Sites, the importance of which 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 usually be no sites remaining in this category. In this case several areas of unknown potential have been allocated to this category. These require environmental sampling which should be carried out during the pipeline works.

4.3.2 Definition of Impact

The impact of the development on each site was estimated. The impact is defined as *none, slight, unlikely, likely, significant, considerable or unknown* as follows:

None:

There is no construction impact on this particular site.

Slight:

This has generally been used where the impact is marginal and would not by the nature of the site cause irreversible damage to the remainder of the feature, *e.g.* part of a trackway or field bank.

Unlikely:

This category indicates sites that fall within the band of interest but are unlikely to be directly affected. This includes sites such as standing and occupied buildings at the margins of the band of interest.

Likely:

Sites towards the edges of the proposed development, which may not be directly affected, but are likely to be damaged in some way by the construction activity.

Significant:

The partial removal of a site affecting its overall integrity. Sites falling into this category may be linear features such as roads or tramways where the removal of part of the feature could make overall interpretation problematic.

Considerable:

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

Unknown:

This is used when the location of the site is unknown, but thought to be in the vicinity of the proposed road.

4.3.4 Definition of Mitigatory Recommendations

The following are the categories of archaeological mitigation measures which can be used. Additional details may be added in regard to the setting of archaeological sites. The detailed recording, basic recording, strip, map and sample, and watching brief options fulfil the “preservation by record” option described in Welsh Office Circular 60/96.

None:

No impact so no requirement for mitigatory measures.

Detailed recording:

Requiring a photographic record, surveying and the production of a measure drawing prior to commencement of works.

Archaeological excavation may also be required depending on the particular feature and the extent and effect of the impact.

Basic recording:

Requiring a photographic record and full description prior to commencement of works.

Watching brief:

Requiring observation of particular identified features or areas during works in their vicinity. This may be supplemented by detailed or basic recording of exposed layers or structures.

Strip, map and sample:

This technique involves the examination of machine-stripped surfaces to identify archaeological remains.

The process of machine stripping will be supervised by an archaeologist. Once stripping has been undertaken, areas of archaeological potential will be identified and cleaned by hand. Sample areas will be cleaned by hand in apparently negative areas to act as a control. Where complex archaeological deposits are identified during stripping, these will be identified at an early stage in order to formulate a defined area of work. This technique relies upon the recognition of features by plan, and excavation of features will be kept to a level required to assess the nature and importance of the remains. This will be followed by full excavation where appropriate.

Avoidance:

Features, which may be affected directly by the scheme, or during the construction, should be avoided. Occasionally a minor change to the proposed plan is recommended, but more usually it refers to the need for care to be taken during construction to avoid accidental damage to a feature. This is often best achieved by clearly marking features prior to the start of work.

Reinstatement:

The feature should be re-instated with archaeological advice and supervision.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Topographic Description

The area proposed for the development lies on a ridge aligned south-west to north-east, with the ground to the south-east sloping gently towards the Menai Strait and the ground to the north-west sloping towards the

Afon Rhyd Eilian. The majority of the area is under fairly well drained pasture on Gaerwen soils of the brown earth group, overlying Precambrian schists, which outcrop along the ridge. The northern edge of the development is wet and marshy which is reflected in place names in the vicinity containing *siglen* meaning quagmire.

When the new Llanfairpwllgwyngyll by-pass was built in the early 1980's, large quantities of spoil were dumped in the field immediately to the east of Ty Mawr, this is now leveled and grassed over. Also the field west of Ty Mawr was used as a storage compound, and a number of field boundaries were removed at this time.

5.2 Previous Archaeological work within the area

A programme of archaeological assessment was carried out by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust in 1994 (Davidson and Flook) comprising a desktop study and a walk-over assessment. A total of 11 archaeological sites were identified including one Scheduled Ancient Monument.

5.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

This section provides a summary of the archaeology and history of the surrounding area so that the findings of the assessment can be put into a wider context.

5.3.1 Prehistoric (before 43AD)

The prehistoric period is well represented in the area by finds and sites, particularly around Castellior to the north (PRN 2717). Antiquarian records show that a substantial hut group, the last traces of which were removed in 1937, once stood here (Muckle and Longley 2004). Four Neolithic Stone axes and two flint arrow heads have also been recovered from the area (PRNs 2719 and 2697) Dinas, a Late Prehistoric hillfort stands to the north-east (PRN 1562). Field systems and hut groups of the later prehistoric period occupy the slopes overlooking the Menai Straits to the south-east (PRN 2713). The Ty Mawr burial chamber (PRN 2693), a megalithic chambered tomb, now collapsed, stands within the development area, and comprises a capstone resting on the ground, one upright *in situ*, two fallen upright stones and a number of small stones. The tomb would originally have been covered by a cairn which would have incorporated a passage into the chamber. It dates from the Neolithic period, c. 3,500 4,000 BC (Lynch 1991, 64). For further details of the site refer to the gazetteer below). A carved stone head (PRN 2720), which for many years comprised part of the garden wall at Hendy, 160m to the east of the development area, is thought to represent a local Celtic deity. The head is carved from a sandstone block and has a small hole drilled in one side of the mouth and a flattened head. Based on stylistic comparisons it is thought to have been carved in the pre-Roman Iron Age, between 50 and 500 BC (Lynch 1991, 317). The exact provenance of the head is unknown but it is presumed to have been found somewhere on the farm. The head was recently donated to Oriel Ynys Mon, where it is now on permanent display.

5.3.2 Roman (43AD - 400AD)

There are no Roman finds from the immediate area, although the settlements and field systems mentioned in 4.3.1 above around may well have continued to be in use throughout the Roman period. Excavations by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust at sites adjacent to Castellior indicate that occupation extended into the Romano-British period (Muckle and Longley 2004). Isolated finds from the area around also suggest occupation at this date.

4.2.3 Medieval (400AD - 1485AD)

Settlement of the area during the Medieval period is fairly well documented but not well represented on the ground. The area lies within the Commote of Dindaethwy in the Cantref of Rhosyr. The land formed part of

the township of Pwllgwyngyll, and is mentioned in an Extent of 1306 as forming part of the lands of the Bishop of Bangor. (Richards, 1972)

The foundations of a Medieval platform house (PRN 5854) are visible amongst a field system on slopes above the Menai Strait.

5.2.4 Post Medieval and modern (1485AD to the present day)

In post-medieval times the land appears to have formed part of the Plas Llanfair and Ty Newydd estates, although the first detailed documentation for most of the area shows the land having been bought by Thomas Williams, well known for his activities in the copper industry and a prolific buyer of land in the late eighteenth century. The Llanfairpwllgwyngyll tithe schedule of 1844 shows that Ty Mawr land was still owned by the same family, the recorded owner being Thomas Peers Williams of Craig y Don, grandson of Thomas Williams (The Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, 1959)

Houses and farms in the area date from at least the late 17th century onwards. Ty Mawr, Cae-dwy-adwy (now Bryn Awelon) and Hendy were all listed on the 1752 land tax assessment. Ty Mawr has since been demolished and Tan-y-bryn on Ty Mawr land, is now deserted and ruinous. Hendy and outbuildings are grade II listed buildings.

Most of the area is good agricultural land that has been improved and regularly ploughed.

The development area is bounded on two sides by recently constructed roads and stands on the edge of modern housing development on the outskirts of Llanfairpwllgwyngyll. Parts of the development area were utilised during the road construction process in 1981-2. Several field boundaries were removed on the west of the site and one field appears to have been topsoil stripped in order to produce an area of hard-standing (Refer to Fig. 7 for location). A second field immediately to the south of Ty Mawr was used as a topsoil storage area. The level of disturbance to this area is unknown and there may have been a layer of topsoil left over after the field was cleared. An access road on the eastern side of the drive to Ty Mawr would have stripped down to subsoil.

5.2.5 The Cartographic Evidence

Llanfairpwllgwyngyll tithe map 1844 (Fig. 2)

The tithe map shows Ty-mawr (5) and Hen-dy (7) as single holdings with no subdivisions into fields although it is probable that these did exist. The boundaries of the holdings are still recognisable on the ground. Fig.3 shows modern field boundaries and the development area in relation to the tithe map. Of note is the road running from Ty-mawr (the house is not shown) towards modern-day Llain-siglen. Both Ty-mawr and Hendy were owned by Thomas Peers Williams. No estate maps exist of this area. An area (part of 22) at the north-west extremity of the development area was common land. A small parcel of land (12 part of Siglen Newydd) belonged to the Plas Newydd estate, as did a strip of fields to the southwest. Two fields (18a and 19a) were named *Cae Gromlech* on the tithe schedule. This could indicate that there was a second, now destroyed cromlech, in the area (see also Plas Newydd estate map below).

Plas Newydd estate map 1857-8 (copy not available)

The map shows that the field boundaries had been modified to form the modern field system (i.e. the same as OS 25-inch, Fig. 5). The boundary with Ty-mawr had changed little since 1844. The field with the surviving cromlech in it, was at this time part of the estate, and is named *Cae Gromlech* whereas the areas of fields 18a and 19a shown on the tithe map have simple topographically descriptive names. This suggests that the names on the tithe map may be incorrect or misleading. It must also be considered that two cromlechs in close proximity would almost certainly have appeared in the *corpus* of antiquarian works on the island. Ty-mawr cromlech was recorded by Lloyd (1833) and Lewis (1833). The names on the tithe

map should however not be entirely dismissed, records of features destroyed long ago are sometimes preserved in field names.

1st Edition One-inch Ordnance Survey Map (1866 SE and 1889 SW electrotypes Fig. 4)

Both Ty-mawr and Hendu are named and the roads to Llain-siglen and Tan-y-bryn (not named) are shown. The parcel of land at the north-west is marked separately and shown as marshland.

OS 25-inch 1899 and 1901 and 6-inch 1891

Only the 1901 edition is illustrated (Fig. 5) because all 3 editions show the same information. The full range of buildings at Ty-mawr is shown along with a house and outbuildings at Tan-y-bryn. Further buildings are shown to the north-west of the main Ty-mawr complex. The parcel of marshland at the north-west has been incorporated into Ty-mawr land. Footpaths run along the edge of the development area to Cae-dwy-adwy and between Bryn-eira and Ty-mawr. The road past Ty Mawr to Llain-siglen is shown in detail.

OS 25-inch 1917 (not illustrated)

Minor revisions only: Two outbuildings were added to the western corner of Tan-y-bryn enclosure and a stream is shown running along part of the road between Ty Mawr and Llain-siglen

Plas Newydd map of lands for sale at public auction (undated early/mid 20th century, not illustrated)

The Plas Newydd lands in the area were sold by public auction.

OS 1953 6-inch (not illustrated)

No changes from 25-inch 1917 edition

OS 1:10,000 1973 (Fig. 6)

Few changes from 1953: A pond was added to the north-west of Ty-mawr and the enclosure and outbuildings at Tan-y-bryn are no longer present.

Post 1981 (see Fig. 7)

A bypass was built around Llanfairpwllgwyngyll, this now forms the south-western boundary of the development area and the A5025 was added, this forms the south-western boundary of the development area.

5:3 Scheduled sites and Listed Buildings

Ancient monuments of national importance are given legal protection by scheduling, which is administered by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments Executive Agency. Scheduling ensures that the case for preservation of archaeological remains is fully considered in proposals for development. Planning policy aims to reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation. Development plans should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of archaeological sites and their settings. This applies particularly to scheduled monuments, but the Planning Guidance makes it clear that these points should also be considered in relation to unscheduled sites.

There is one scheduled site within the study area, the Ty Mawr Burial Chamber (SAM A037).

Listing provides similar protection for buildings as scheduling does for archaeological sites.

There are two listed buildings just to the east of the development area, Hen-dy and the farm buildings at Hen-dy.

5.3.1 The importance of setting

The sites described in this report are listed as discrete entities. They should however also be considered in terms of their setting and their place in the wider landscape. The landscape we see around us is the result of a combination of natural processes and several millennia of human habitation. No archaeological sites would have existed in isolation from their original surroundings and an appreciation of this fact is vital to the interpretation and study of monuments in the modern-day landscape. This is of particular importance when considering prehistoric sites where we have no contemporary documentary evidence. Sites such as prehistoric funerary monuments were sited at specific points in the landscape and views to and from the sites were clearly of importance. Factors such as the area from which a site can be seen, intervisibility between sites, views to prominent natural features and their relationship to celestial phenomena may all be important.

The planning legislation does, to some extent, take this approach into consideration. The Welsh Office Circular 60/96 stresses the 'desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting...whether that monument is scheduled or unscheduled'(3). Collcutt (1999) noted that four points should be considered when examining the setting of a monument:

'(a) Intrinsic Visual Interest - the visual qualities of the archaeological features themselves as seen from other points;

(b) Topographic Setting - the visual relationship of the archaeological features to surrounding topography (including local slope angles) and to such major elements as hills, river valleys, etc.;

(c) Landuse Setting - the visual relationship of the archaeological features to the landuse and particularly to those elements of the current landuse which had remained unchanged or were similar to those which existed at the time the features were occupied; and

(d) Group Setting - the visual relationship of the features to other visible archaeological sites in the vicinity, in terms of both contemporary and diachronic ("palimpsest") groupings or patterning'

In the case of the present development the setting of the Ty Mawr burial should be considered. This is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and is therefore of national importance. The site stands on a shelf overlooking land to the south-east and with views towards Snowdonia and the mainland. Local views may also have been significant but these would have been limited by the ridge to the north-west. There is no intervisibility with any other monuments. It should be noted that the setting of this monument has recently been compromised by the construction of the roads to the south-west and south-east.

No development is permitted within the scheduled area. This is however very small (a circular area 16m in diameter, centred on the monument), and takes no account of the setting of the monument or of any associated nearby buried archaeology. The site stands in open ground and any development should allow the site to be appreciated in relation to its immediate topography. The development should not isolate the site and surround it with buildings and artificial landscaping. There would seem to be some scope for preserving or enhancing views to the south-east.

The setting of the nearby listed buildings at Hendy should also be considered. The buildings served a predominantly agricultural function and their setting should reflect this. Measures should therefore be taken to minimise the urbanising effects of the development.

6.0 GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The following is a gazetteer of the archaeological features identified within the development area. If it has one, the primary reference number (PRN) of the Historic Environment Record (HER: formerly Sites and Monuments Record) has been given, followed by the Ordnance Survey national grid reference. Each site

has been allocated to a category of importance (defined in para. 3.3.1). Refer to Fig. 2 for the location of these sites.

1. Ty Mawr Burial Chamber (PRN 2693) Scheduled Ancient Monument A037

SH53877216

Category A

Period: Neolithic

Potential impact of development: Significant (principally on setting)

The collapsed remains of a simple passage grave. Lynch (1991 , 61) notes that this type of megalithic tomb has a widespread distribution in the Irish Sea area but are never found in large numbers. There are three on Anglesey and they may belong to an early phase of Neolithic settlement on the island. The site consists of a massive capstone, one upright *in situ*, two fallen uprights and a number of small stones. The tomb would have originally been covered by a stone cairn mound of earth and stone. A passage would have led through the mound into a central chamber covered by the capstone. The entrance appears to have been on the eastern side with a low sillstone marking the boundary between the passage and the chamber.

Several ridges running across the field to either side of the burial chamber are visible on recent aerial photographs. These appear to correspond to disturbance at the time of the construction of the Llanfairpwllgwyngyll bypass. A rectangular area and two strips appear as lighter coloured areas on aerial photographs taken during the construction of the bypass (aerial photographs held by the planning department of Anglesey Council August 1982, Stereo pair, frames 0/26 and 0/27) suggesting that topsoil may have been removed from these areas.

Recommendations for further assessment: None

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Avoidance of the monument itself. The development should be designed so that it is possible to appreciate the monument in its landscape setting. It should be noted that Cadw should be consulted and that scheduled monument consent may be necessary for any work that affects the setting of the site.

2. Stone steps

SH53657227

Category D

Period: Post-medieval

Impact: Considerable

A set of stone steps which have been incorporated into the construction of the wall, mark the line of the former footpath linking Ty-mawr with Bryn-eira.

Recommendations for further assessment: None

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Basic recording

SH53487232

Category D

Period: Post-medieval

Impact: Considerable

Three upright stones, two originally gateposts, mark the entrance into the field, now blocked off.

Recommendations for further assessment: None

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Basic recording

4. Slate trough

SH53467234

Category D

Period: Post-medieval

Impact: Considerable

A number of cut slate slabs are set into a partially collapsed stone field boundary wall. They appear to be the remains of a slate trough.

Recommendations for further assessment: None

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Basic recording

5. Hollow Way

SH53607248C

Category C

Period: Post-medieval

Impact: Considerable

A hollow way, connecting Llain-siglan with Ty-mawr. This track is marked on the 1:2500 OS, 1889 edition and is listed in the 1963 edition of Public Paths on Anglesey. It has been partly filled in to create a throughway from one field to another. A stream running parallel to the track is shown on the 1917 edition of the OS 1:2500. This now runs along the track itself. Leading towards Ty Mawr the edges of the trackway are very well defined by banks, which are walled in places, and topped with fairly large trees. At the south end the track widens out into a funnel shaped area.

Recommendations for further assessment: None

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Detailed recording

6. Early Field System

SH53647251C

Category E

Period: Possibly Medieval or Late Prehistoric

Impact: Considerable

An L-shaped feature defined by a break of slope marks the edge of a field boundary that predates the present field system. A further series of low banks in the fields at the north of the development area appear to be the denuded remains of the banks and lynchets of a field system that predates the present layout. Unfortunately the 19th century tithe map does not show the field layout for Ty-mawr and Hen-dy. Fields in the southern part, and to the south, of the development area retain the basic shape of the fields on the tithe map but were modified in the mid to late 19th century to form rectangular fields. It seems likely that a similar process was carried out across the rest of the Ty-mawr land. The irregular field patterns on the tithe map may have continued across the development area and some or all of the features visible as earthworks could belong to this phase of land use. The field system predates the modernising influence of the big estates in the 19th century and may have medieval or prehistoric origins. The fields form irregular terraces which are comparable in form to the prehistoric field system to the south-east and the carved head from Hendy demonstrates activity in the area at this time.

Recommendations for further assessment: None

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Detailed recording, preferably by a close-contour total station survey (also refer to site 16)

7. Cropmark site PRN 5759

SH 53727251

Category E

Period: Probably Late Prehistoric

Impact: Considerable

A large roughly circular feature with a smaller circular feature to the west of it are faintly visible on a series of aerial photographs held by the planning department of Anglesey Council (August 1982, Stereo pair, frames 0/26 and 0/27). This may mark further early field boundaries or could represent a settlement site within the early field system.

Recommendations for further assessment: None

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Detailed recording, preferably by a close-contour total station survey (also refer to site 16)

8. Cropmark site PRN 5760

SH 53887268

Category E

Period: Probably Late Prehistoric

Impact: Considerable

A large circular cropmark is clearly visible on a series of aerial photographs held by the planning department of Anglesey Council (August 1982, Stereo pair, frames 0/26 and 0/27). There are a series of low banks in the field at this point and the current field wall appears to bend round the feature. This feature is just outside the proposed development area, but could be interpreted as a prehistoric settlement site. Associated archaeological remains may therefore lie in the field within the development area.

Recommendations for further assessment: None

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: None, the site being outside the development boundary, but the potential for associated remains should inform the overall strategy for archaeological mitigation for the development area (also refer to site 16).

9. Slate tank

SH53857271

Category D

Period: Post-medieval

Impact: Considerable

A slate tank used as a drinking trough for livestock. There are two others set in the next field (belonging to Hendy), alongside a small enclosure, now very overgrown, containing an old hand pump.

Recommendations for further assessment: None

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Basic recording

10. Tan-y-bryn (remains of)

SH53817246

Category C

Period: Post-medieval

Impact: Considerable

Remains of a small-holding known as Tan-y-bryn. The main dwelling has been without a roof for some time, one gable is still standing to a height of approximately 4 m. The building consists of two rooms, the north end appears to be an addition, and has a small fireplace set in the wall. The main part of the building has a much more substantial fireplace with a sloping chimney breast. A series of outbuildings stood on the southern side of the house (1:2500 OS map, 1889 edition). Further buildings are shown in the south-western corner of the enclosure around the farm on the 1917 edition of the map. The outbuildings are no longer

visible and the boundary around the complex is very denuded and survives as a slightly raised ridge. The trackway from 'Tan-y-bryn to Ty Mawr is still visible, although it is much overgrown.

Recommendations for further assessment: None

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Detailed recording

11. Farm buildings

SH53747241

Category C

Period: Post-medieval

Impact: Considerable

This area contains the remains of two small buildings and a number of associated enclosures, with a stream running through them. The buildings are shown on the 1889 and subsequent editions of the 1:2500 OS map. The hollow way (site 5) enters the area and extends into a funnel-shaped enclosure, the entrance marked by two large stone gateposts. A stream runs through this area, with a bridge carrying a track over it from Ty Mawr into the adjacent field. In the field west of the enclosure built into the corner, is what appears to be the remains of a purpose built duck pond, with small holes built into the field walls for access.

There are two outbuildings associated with the area. The largest building is a small rectangular structure, with its south gable still standing. The north end has been altered, and the present wall is a later insertion, now in a bad state of repair. There is a window in the gable end, and the remains of a smaller window in the west wall, whilst in the east wall is a doorway. There is evidence of an upper floor, holes for supporting beams being clearly visible in the tall gable end.

The second building, of which one wall and part of a small entrance remain, is built against a steep rocky outcrop east of, and across the track to, the building just described. Its function is unclear.

Recommendations for further assessment: None

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Detailed recording

12. Rectangular enclosure/platform

SH53367236

Category: D

Period: Post-medieval

Impact: Considerable

The field at the western corner of the development area is generally uneven. A level rectangular area is visible that has been truncated by the recent A55 road. A rectangular feature is visible on an aerial; photograph of 1947 (CPE/UK1939). This is aligned with the current field boundaries and is probably a modern agricultural feature.

Recommendations for further assessment: None

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: None

13. Mound and bank

SH53757214

Category: E

Period: Possibly Medieval or Late Prehistoric

Impact: Considerable

A mound and a low curving bank stand within improved pasture towards the south of the development area. They are both rounded and somewhat indistinct, probably as a result of ploughing. They appear to be the remains of a field boundary or enclosure. No field boundaries are shown in this position on any maps from 1844 (tithe map) to the present day. The features could therefore be early, perhaps part of a Medieval or Late Prehistoric field system. It should be noted that the features are indistinct and require further assessment before they can be allocated to any period or category with certainty. There is a lot of bedrock close to the surface in this area and the features could be a result of this and therefore be entirely natural.

Recommendations for further assessment: None

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Detailed recording followed by assessment during strip, map and sample. Refer to site 16, below, for details

14. Ponds.

SH53757225

Category: D

Period: Post-medieval

Impact: Considerable

Two small ponds stand in the field to the south of Ty Mawr. These were not shown on Ordnance survey maps and were not visible on the aerial photographs that were studied as part of the assessment. They would therefore seem to be recent features.

Recommendations for further assessment: None

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: None

15. Field boundaries, etc.

SH53747241C

Category: D

Period: Post-medieval

Impact: Considerable

The pattern and nature of field boundaries are an important part of the historic landscape. Their construction, linear plan and ecological diversity can provide valuable information about the landscape and its evolution. The most common type of field boundary in this area is the drystone wall, with adjacent thorn hedge, but there are also examples of stone faced banks, usually topped with modern sheep-fencing and mortared stone walls. Some of the gateposts alongside the drive to Ty Mawr are large round (in plan) mortared stone constructions and are somewhat unusual.

Recommendations for further assessment: None

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: A basic record should be made of all field boundaries before clearance

16. Ty Mawr (site of)

SH53727232

Category: D

Period: Post-medieval

Impact: Considerable

The house at Ty Mawr was listed on the land tax assessment of 1752 and presumably predated this. The house and farm were redeveloped into a hotel which had fallen out of use by the late 1990s and was

subsequently demolished. The area currently contains the foundations of Ty Mawr and the modern hotel along with hard-standing and several piles of rubble. The date of the house that was demolished along with the hotel is not known but it had the same outline as that shown on the 1901 OS map. The area may contain the buried remains of remains relating to the occupation of the site from the 18th century or before, but it appears to have been extensively disturbed and the likelihood of the survival of well-preserved archaeology should be seen as low.

Recommendations for further assessment: None

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: A watching brief should be carried out during clearance of the site, concentrating on the area around the foundations of Ty Mawr itself. Any significant remains should be fully recorded.

17. Areas of Unknown Archaeological Potential

Category E

Period: All

Impact: Considerable

Previous results from similar projects have shown that many sites can only be detected by excavation, particularly in areas such as this where surface indications are slight due to ploughing and agricultural improvement. The presence of two prehistoric sites (Ty-mawr burial chamber and the stone head from Hendy) in or close to the development area suggests that the area formed a focal point in the prehistoric landscape. It is therefore likely that further ritual or settlement activity would have taken place in the area. The possible early field system may represent an element of this but the heavily improved nature of the agricultural land makes it impossible to estimate the scale of the activity from surface indications alone.

Recommendations for further assessment: An assessment could be carried out comprising geophysical survey across the whole development area followed by intensive trial trenching. This method has, however, failed to produce good results at two comparable sites (Ty Mawr, Holyhead and Parc Bryn Cegin, Llandygai). Geophysical surveys over much of Anglesey have not produced sufficiently detailed results to allow reliable detection of most classes of prehistoric sites. This is due to the nature of the underlying soils and geology. Without the guidance of geophysical survey the level of trial trenching required on a site of high archaeological potential can be prohibitively time-consuming, expensive and inefficient. A programme of strip, map and sample is therefore recommended as a mitigatory measure. If this procedure is adopted, no further assessment would be necessary.

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Strip, map and sample across all areas to be affected by the development. Refer to 3.4 above for a definition of this procedure.

6.1.1 Deposit model – summary of the archaeological assessment

The underlying geology of the area consists of Precambrian schists and glacial drift. The earliest known archaeology dates from the Neolithic period and consists of a chambered tomb. A carved stone head dating from the pre-Roman Iron Age was found just to the east of the development area suggesting that there was a focus for ritual activity in the area. An early field system, most clearly visible in the north-eastern half of the development area, could have Late Prehistoric origins. The presence of these sites, when viewed alongside the concentrations of Prehistoric activity to the north and south-east suggest that the likelihood of further prehistoric archaeological deposits surviving within the development area is high. There is some potential for the survival of medieval settlement deposits, possibly associated with the early field system. The predominant archaeological remains that are visible as surface features consist of farms and agricultural features of the 18th to the 20th century. Agricultural activity appears to have been fairly intensive throughout the 19th and 20th centuries and this may have led to a truncation of earlier deposits by ploughing and field clearance.

6.1.2 The Development Proposal:

A present report represents part of a scoping opinion for an environmental statement that is currently being undertaken for a proposed mixed-use development. The development footprint comprises an area of approximately 20 hectares and is described in section 3 (above).

6.1.3 Impact

It is assumed that the proposed development has the potential to produce a considerable negative impact on archaeological remains across the whole of the development footprint.

6.2 Recommendations

The following table summarises the recommendations for further assessment and mitigation

Table 1: Summary of archaeological sites and recommended mitigation

Sitename	Category	Recommendations for further assessment	Impact	Caused by	Recommendations for mitigatory measures	Responsibility	Timescale
1. Ty Mawr Burial Chamber	A (Scheduled Ancient Monument A03)	None	Significant (principally on setting)	Form of development and landscaping	Avoidance. The design of the development should minimise the impact on the setting of the monument	Developer	Design and construction stages
2. Stone steps	D	None	Considerable	Site clearance	Basic recording	Developer	Pre-construction
3. Blocked gateways	D	None	Considerable	Site clearance	Basic recording	Developer	Pre-construction
4. Slate trough	D	None	Considerable	Site clearance	Basic recording	Developer	Pre-construction
5. Hollow Way	C	None	Considerable	Site clearance	Detailed recording	Developer	Pre-construction
6. Early Field System	E	None	Considerable	Site clearance	Detailed recording (also refer to site 16)	Developer	Pre-construction
7. Cropmark site	E	None	Considerable	Site clearance	Detailed recording (also refer to site 16)	Developer	Pre-construction
8. Cropmark site	E	None	Considerable	Site clearance	None (also refer to site 16)		
9. Slate tank	D	None	Considerable	Site clearance	Basic recording	Developer	Pre-construction
10. Tan-y-bryn (remains of)	C	None	Considerable	Site clearance	Detailed recording	Developer	Pre-construction
11. Farm buildings	C	None	Considerable	Site clearance	Detailed recording	Developer	Pre-construction
12. Rectangular enclosure/platform	D	None	Considerable	Site clearance	None		
13. Mound and bank	E	None	Considerable	Site clearance	Detailed recording (also refer to site 16)	Developer	Pre-construction
14. Ponds	D	None	Considerable	Site clearance	None		
15. Field boundaries, etc.	D	None	Considerable	Site clearance	Basic recording	Developer	Pre-construction
16. Ty Mawr	D	None	Considerable	Site Clearance	Watching brief	Developer	Pre-construction
17. Areas of Unknown Archaeological Potential	E	None	Considerable	Site clearance	Strip, map and sample	Developer	Initial topsoil strip

6.3 Summary

- The development area contains one Prehistoric site of national importance and the potential for the discovery of further prehistoric remains is high. A programme of *strip, map and sample* is recommended during the initial topsoil stripping of the development area (refer to section 4.3.4. above for details). This procedure includes the excavation of any significant archaeological sites uncovered during the first phase of *strip, map and sample*.
- The design of the development should minimise the impact on the setting of the Scheduled Ancient Monument (Ty Mawr burial chamber).
- The design of the development should minimise the impact on the setting of the Listed Buildings at Hendy to the east of the development area
- Several minor sites of recent origin would require basic recording in advance of destruction.
- An early field system, a cropmark site, buildings at Tan-y-bryn and a complex of farm buildings would require detailed recording in advance of the commencement of groundworks.

7.0. REFERENCES

7.1 Published sources

Colcutt, S. 1999, The Setting of Cultural heritage Features Journal of Planning and Environmental Law Council, Anglesey County, *1963 Public paths in Anglesey*
Davidson, A. & Flook, H. 1994. *Ty Mawr leisure complex, Llanfairpwllgwyngyll - (GAT 1191) Archaeological Assessment. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust report No. 90. Unpublished report*
The Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, 1959, *Dictionary of Welsh biography*
Lewis, S, 1833, *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales*
Llwyd, A. 1833, *A History of the Island of Mona*
Lynch, F. 1970, *Prehistoric Anglesey*
Muckle, P and Longley, D. 2004 Excavations at Castellior, Anglesey, *Archaeology in Wales* 44
Richards, M. 1972, *Atlas Mon*

7.2 Cartographic Sources

Ordnance Survey maps:

25 inch 1889, 1901, 1917

6 inch 1891, 1953

1:10,000 1973

7.3 Archive sources

Historic Environment Record (Gwynedd)

SAM monitoring aerial photograph G100/92/18/08

Reprint of the First Edition of the one-inch Ordnance Survey of England and Wales: Holyhead & Bangor, (David and Charles 1970)

UWB Bangor Archives

Plas Newydd Estate Papers:

Series V1 586 A and B

Series VII 5024

Series IX 6331

Anglesey Archives

Land Tax Assessments, Llanfairpwllgwyngyll
1752 to 1786

Llanfairpwllgwyngyll Tithe Map and Schedule 1844

RCAHMW Aberystwyth

Aerial Photographs

CPE/UK/1939/4166

CPE/UK/1939/4167

CPE/UK/1939/4168

84-076 006/031

92-094 063

93-033 064

93-035 021/064

95-583 173/194

01-111 117

71-163 245

71-162 133

Anglesey Council (planning dept)

Aerial Photographs August 1982, Stereo pair, frames 0/26 and 0/27

APPENDIX 1: DESIGN BRIEF FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

DESIGN BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service

CONFIDENTIAL

Site: Menai Site, Ty Mawr, Llanfairpwllgwyngyll, Ynys Môn

Applicant: Welsh Assembly Government

Agent: Amec

Date: 11th July 2007

National Grid Reference: 253800 372200

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 and field evaluation 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.

Key elements of specific or particular importance to this design brief have been highlighted.

1.0 Site Location and Description

- 1.1 For the purposes of this brief the site comprises a plot of land adjacent to the A55, immediately to the north-east of Llanfairpwll.
- 1.2 Llanfairpwll lies at the point where Pont Britannia alights on Ynys Môn, close to the shores of the Menai Strait.

2.0 Archaeological background

- 2.1 This plot of land was the subject of development interest in the early 1990s, when there were proposals for a leisure complex. An archaeological assessment was commissioned in 1993 and carried out by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (report 90).
- 2.2 A total of 11 archaeological sites were identified: one site of national importance was recognised (Ty Mawr Burial Chamber, Scheduled Ancient Monument AN037); 3 sites of local importance; 5 minor or damaged sites; and 3 sites requiring further investigation. Trial trenching was recommended for the latter sites; mitigatory measures for sites of local or minor importance included recording, survey and written description.
- 2.3 More than 10 years has lapsed since the assessment was carried out and the report needs to be revised; full map regression and a consideration of setting

for the scheduled ancient monument were not included in the original study and should form part of an updated assessment report.

2.4 Documentation

The following references must be read in conjunction with this brief:

Davidson, A. & Flook, H. 1994. Ty Mawr leisure complex, Llanfairpwllgwyngyll - (GAT 1191) Archaeological Assessment. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust report No. 90. Unpublished report held in the Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust.

3.0 The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 3.1 A scoping opinion for an environmental statement is currently being undertaken for the proposed mixed-use development.
- 3.2 The development footprint comprises an area of approximately 20 hectares.
- 3.3 This is a design brief for an **archaeological assessment** 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*). The assessment will comprise a **desk-based study** and **field visit**.
- 3.4 The object of this programme of archaeological works is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site to assess the impact of the development proposals on surviving monuments or remains.
- 3.5 Following desk-based assessments field evaluation work may also be required in order to further assess the presence or absence of remains, their extent, nature, quality and character before determining the appropriate mitigation strategy, whether it be preservation *in situ*, archaeological excavation or a combination of the two.

4.0 Desk-based assessment detail

- 4.1 This *brief* should be used by archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological *specification*. The specification must be submitted to the archaeological curator for approval before the work commences.
- 4.2 The assessment must consider the following:
 - a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through the development of an **archaeological deposit model**. This deposit model should reflect accurately the state of current knowledge and provide a research framework for further work if necessary. [See 4.3 below for further details]
 - b) The **history of the site**. [See section 4.4 below for further details]
 - c) The potential impact of any proposed development on the *setting* of known sites of archaeological importance [See section 4.5 below for further details]

- d) A **methodology for non-intrusive survey and intrusive evaluation** to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. [See section 4.6-4.8 below for further details]

4.3 The **archaeological deposit model** will involve the following areas of research:

- 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 effecting 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 desk-based 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 bore-holes. When the new Llanfairpwll by-pass was built in the early 1980s, large quantities of soil were dumped in the field immediately to the east of Ty Mawr; this is now levelled and grassed over. The field to the west of Ty Mawr was used as a storage compound, and a number of field boundaries removed at this time. Analysis of test-pit and/or bore-hole data is therefore particularly important to establish the depth and distribution of overburden in the development plot and the effect this may have on archaeological potential.
- i) Assessment of the present topography and landuse of the area through maps and site visits.

4.4 **Historical research** will involve the following:

- a) 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.

- b) An 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.
- 4.5 When considering the **issue of setting** for scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings and other sites of national and/or regional significance, the HER should be consulted to determine if the development falls within any designated landscape areas, such as World Heritage Sites and landscape character areas. Of particular importance are the *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales*, the *Register of Landscapes of Special Historic Interest in Wales*, published by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments in 1998 and 2001 respectively.
- 4.6 The **evaluation methodology** must consider the use of the following techniques:
 - a) Ground survey within the core area.
 - b) The use of geophysical survey.
 - c) A programme of trenching and/or test pits to investigate the deposit model in more detail.
- 4.7 The evaluation should aim to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened should be studied.
- 4.8 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.

5.0 Results

- 5.1 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.
- 5.2 The 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.
- 5.3 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).
- 5.4 All relevant aerial photographs, re-plots and historic maps must be included and be fully referenced.
- 5.5 The report should specifically include the following:

- a) a copy of the design brief
- b) a location plan
- c) all located sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the development
- d) a gazetteer of all located sites with full dimensional and descriptive detail **including grid reference and period**

6.0 General requirements

- 6.1 The archaeological assessment must be undertaken by an appropriately qualified individual or organisation, fully experienced in work of this character. 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 development control archaeologist and all written work attributed to an author (s).
- 6.2 Contractors and subcontractors are expected to conform to standard professional guidelines, including the following:-
- English Heritage's 1991 Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2).
 - Richards, J. & Robinson, D. 2000. Digital Archives from Excavation and Fieldwork: *Guide to Good Practice*. Second Edition. The Archaeology Data Service Guide to Good Practice. Oxbow Books.
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/goodguides/excavation/>
 - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1985 (revised 2006) Code of Conduct.
 - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1990 (revised 2002) Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology.
 - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised 2001) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs.
 - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised 2001) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment.
 - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised 2001) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation.
 - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised 2001) Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief.
 - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1995 (revised 2001) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.
 - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1996 (revised 2001) Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures.
 - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 2001 Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials.
- 6.3 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.

- 6.4 Where relevant, specialist studies of environmental, economic and historical data must include a *statement of potential*. All specialist reports used in the preparation of this study must be reproduced **in full** in the desk-based study.
- 6.5 A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project should be prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions should be labelled, cross-referenced and lodged in an appropriate place (to be agreed with the archaeological curator) within six months of the completion of the project.
- 6.6 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 the attention of the HER Officer, who will deposit the copy in the HER.
- 6.7 The involvement of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

7.0 Glossary of terms

7.1 *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.

7.2 *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 based at Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service, who works to the Welsh Archaeological Trust's Curators' Code of Practice.

7.3 *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.

7.4 *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), consisting of a 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.

7.5 *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.

7.6 *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, and relative quality. 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.

7.7 *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. Formerly known as the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).

7.8 *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.

8.0 Further information

- 8.1 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 Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.
- 8.2 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

**Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service, Craig Beuno, Ffordd Y Garth,
Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT**
Ffon/Tel: 01248 370926 Ffacs/Fax: 01248 370925
ashley.batten@heneb.co.uk

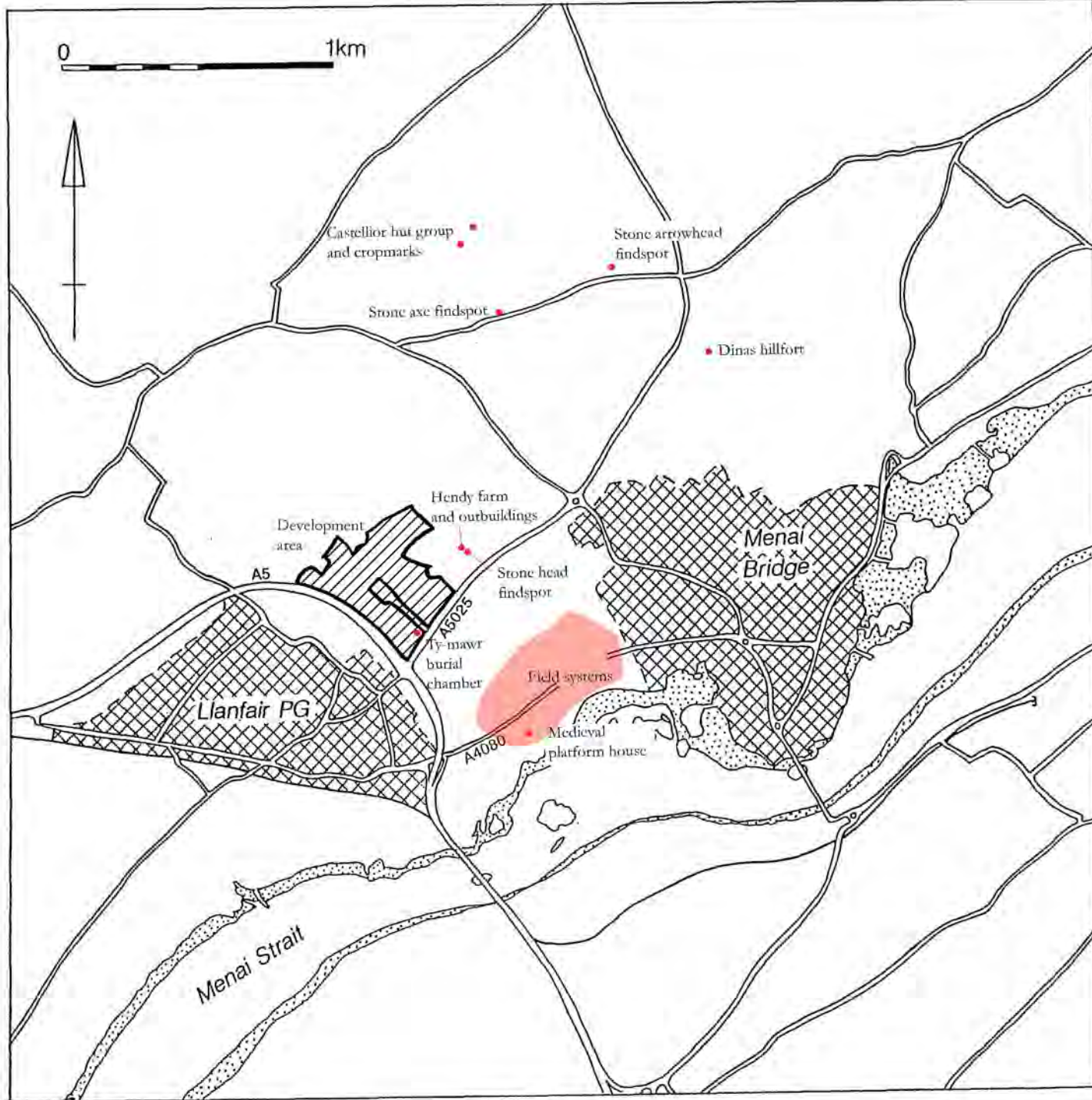


Fig. 1 Location of development area and sites of archaeological and historical importance

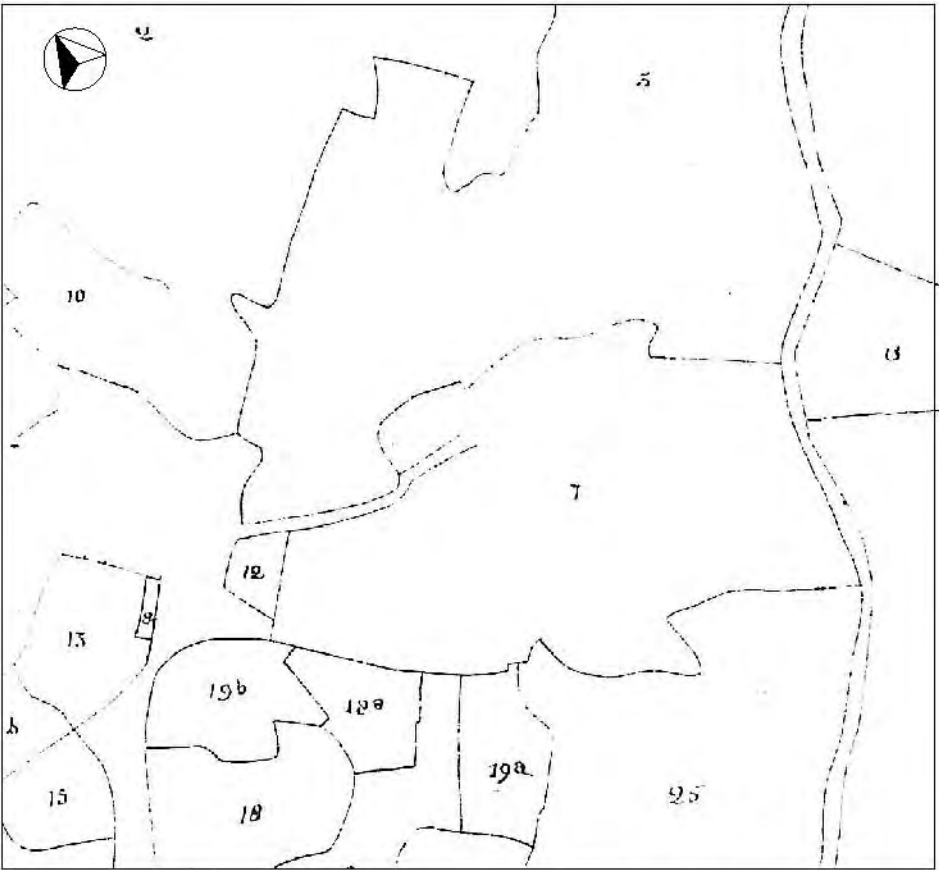


Fig. 2 Llanfairpwllgwyngyll tithe map 1844

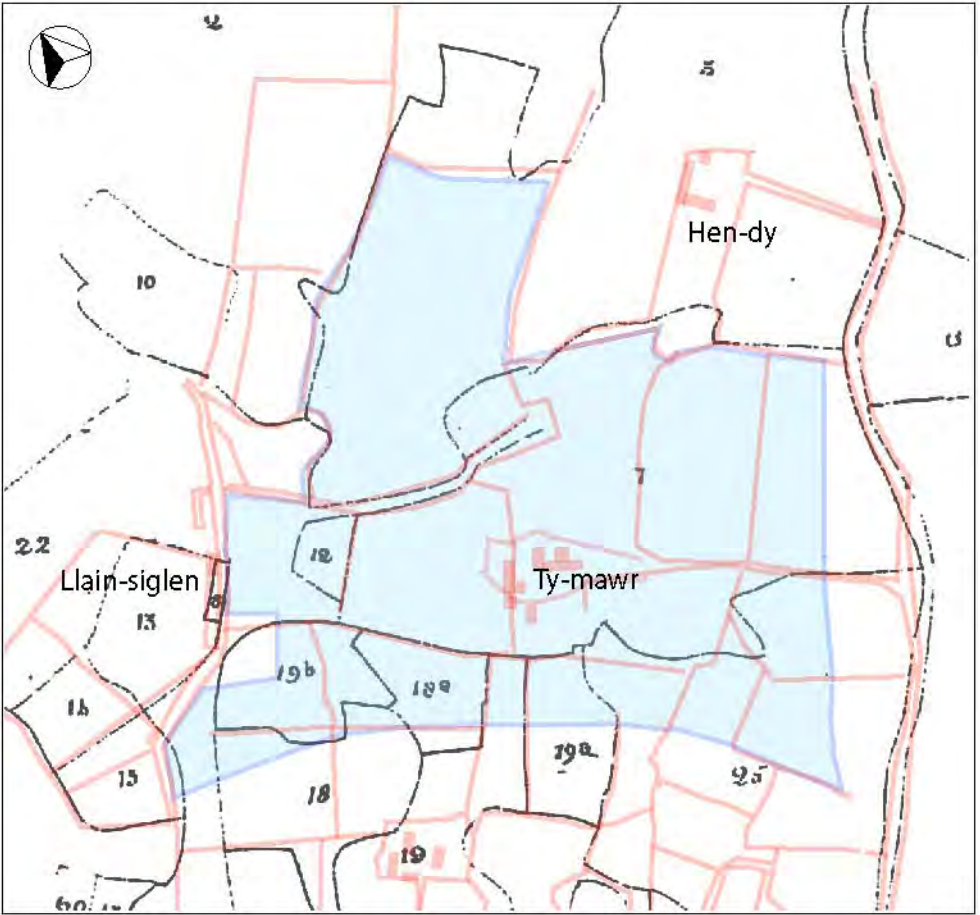


Fig. 3 Llanfairpwllgwyngyll tithe map 1844 showing modern field boundaries (red) and development area (blue)

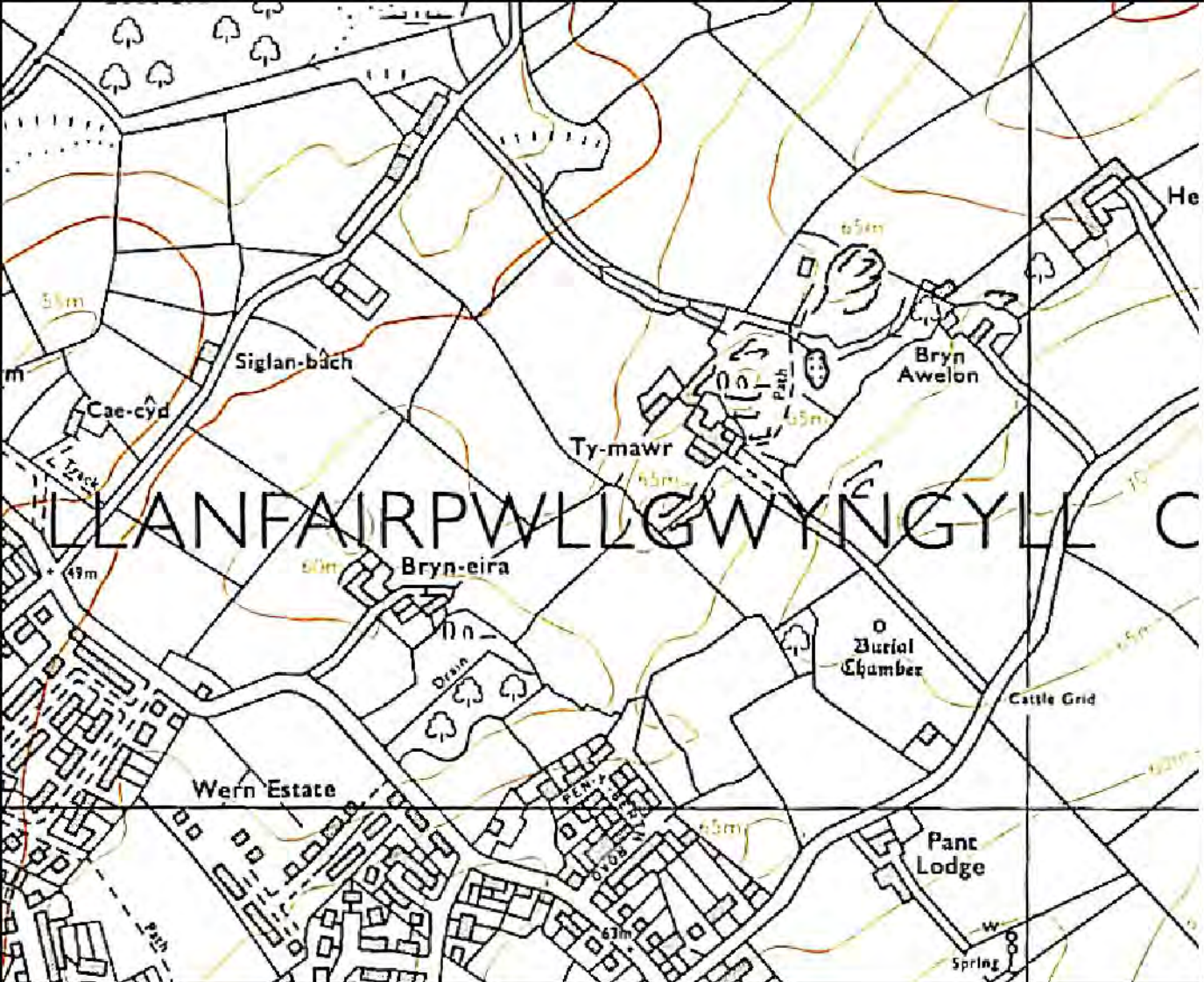


Fig. 6 Ordnance Survey map 1:10,000 1973

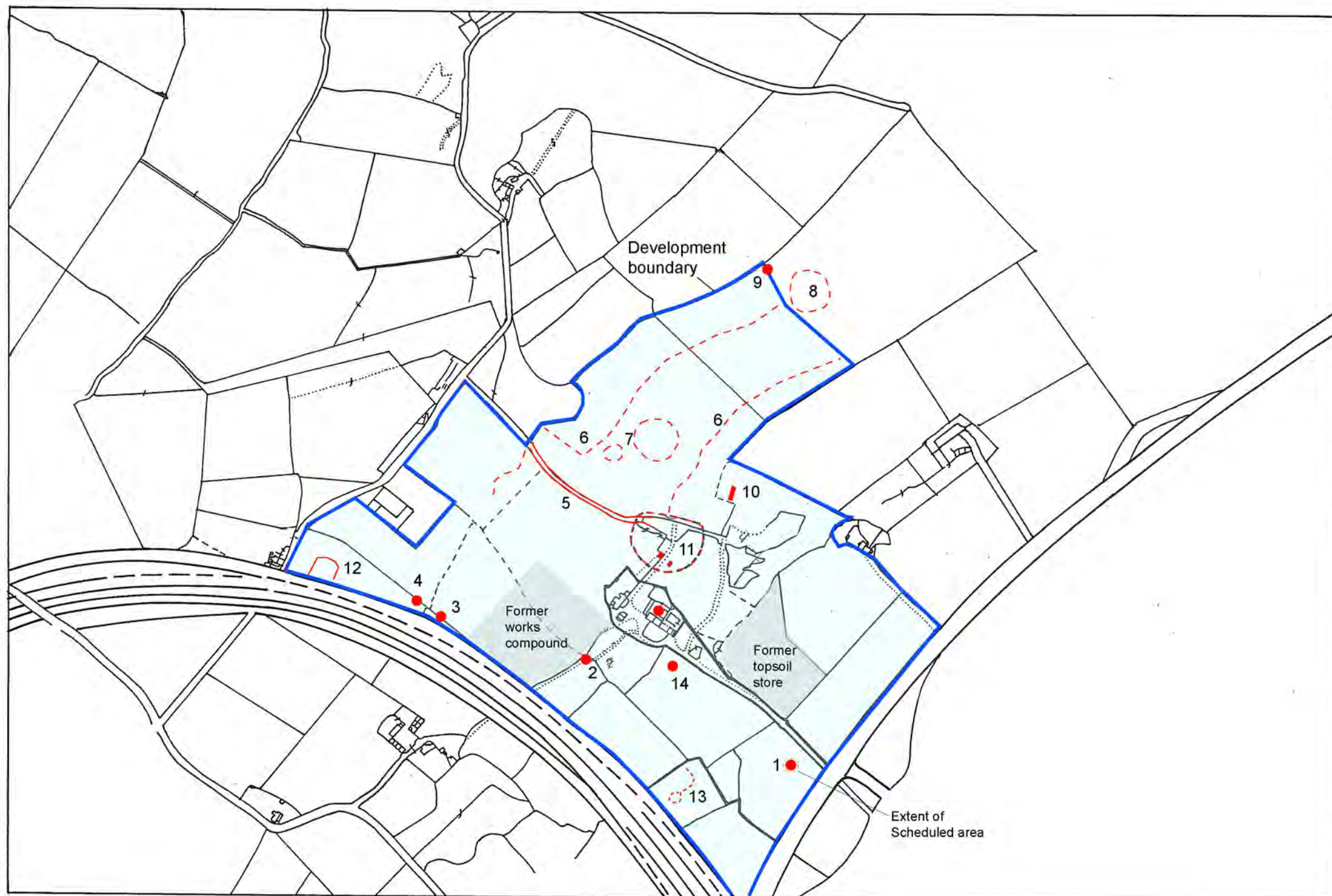


Fig. 7 Menai site assessment: Location of sites

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