
RHENT, TUDWEILIOG

PWLLHELI



Archaeological Building Recording

GAT Project No. 2090

Report No. 814

July, 2009

Archaeological Building Recording: **Rhent, Tudweiliog**

Report No. 814

Prepared for

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March 2008

By

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&

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING AT RHENT, TUDWEILIOG, PWLLHELI, GWYNEDD (G2090)

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING AT RHENT, TUDWEILIOG, PWLLHELI, GWYNEDD (G2090)

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has been asked by D R & R H T Williams to carry out an archaeological building record (Level 2) in advance of an extension to a grade II listed building, Rhent, centred on National Grid Reference SH2394337148. The plot comprises a c.500m² holding including a small cottage and outbuildings, adjacent to the B4117 north of Tudweiliog (Fig. 1).

The proposals (as detailed in planning application C08D/0369/46/CR and site plan ORT/07/006 Rev A) comprise plans to demolish the existing outbuildings and erect a two-storey side and rear extension together with internal alterations.

2 SPECIFICATION AND PROJECT DESIGN

Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) (REF. D1247) has requested an archaeological record (Level 2) of the existing structure in advance of planning determination; to include a plan of the site accompanied by a high quality, detailed photo record and basic desktop study.

A limited desk top study, involving a visit to the archive, map regression and some investigation of estate papers was also required.

3 METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

The significance, origins and development of the site are discussed with reference to the available historical sources. Basic plans were produced of the floor plan of the building at ground and first floor level, showing structural and architectural features of significance.

A photographic record was made recording all features, room spaces and elevations. The report conforms to the requirements for a building record at level 2 as set down in English Heritage's *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (2006).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Topography

The Llŷn peninsula projects some 35km into the Irish Sea on the south-west side of the mountain massif of Snowdonia. It constitutes a relatively low-lying area of undulating plateau with occasional isolated hills of intrusive, harder rock. Geologically, the largest part of the plateau consists of slates and shales, while the isolated hills are of igneous rock, mainly granite. The tip of the peninsula and most of the northern coast consists of low hills, of pre-Cambrian rocks, such as gneiss and

schist (Smith and George 1961, 7-11). The whole surface has, however, been affected by the passage of the Irish Sea ice sheet that left, in retreat, thick deposits of fluvio-glacial clay, silt and gravel and these have had a strong influence on soil formation. The soil types are largely derived from glacial till and fall into four broad categories: the rock dominant and leached podsoles of the volcanic intrusions, the poorly drained gleys of the lowland areas and river valleys, the freely drained brown earths on the hill slopes and an area of organic soils in the marshland along the south-central part of the coast (Soil Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 118). The whole area is covered by deep deposits of glacial till on which have developed brown earths which are relatively productive agricultural soils.

4.2 General Background

The parish of Tudweiliog is a small low lying parish on the north-west coast of the Llyn peninsula. The settlement lies on the old pilgrim route to Bardsey between Edern and Aberdaron.

From the thirteenth century to the Dissolution, the churches of Tudweiliog and Llangwnnadr, with a small amount of land, were adjuncts of the Abbey of Bardsey, including Hirdref in Llŷn (Longley 2009). After the reformation, in 1564, John ap Gruffydd ap David ap Madog of Madryn received a grant in Tudweiliog, held in fee farm from John Wyn ap Hugh of Bodfel, of land formerly part of Bardsey Abbey's holdings (RCAHMW 1964, 137). It is likely that this is the route whereby Rhent came into the hands of Sir John Salusbury Piozzi Salusbury in the 19th century, as the inheritor of what remained of that estate. The names of the components are significant, a tenement called Hengwrt (the old court) or, alternatively Y Cae Mawr, comprising Dryll Cerrig Llwydion (the grey-stones patch); y Hirdir Mawr (the Long ploughland); Erw'r Eglwys (Church acre); Llain yr Abbad (the Abbot's Quillet); y Talarau Hiron (the Long Headlands) and Llain dan y cae mawr (the quillet below the big field). The names refer to open-field ploughlands; to the church; an abbot, a possible reference to a former clas community; and an unidentified 'Old Court'. The medieval township of Hirdref occupied the landscape to the north-west of Tudweiliog and is now represented by four farms with related names, either side of the Aberdaron road. The farms are Hirdre Fawr, Hirdre Ganol, Hirdre Uchaf and Hirdre Isaf. The recurrence of dispersed farms with similar and related names are a feature of the post-medieval landscape and are indicative of the later consolidation of former individual tenant holdings within townships or hamlets. Its tenants held under *tir cyfrif* tenure, a *demesne* or estate tenure with the specific function of working the lord's land in that township or providing some particular service in the context of the operation of the royal *maerdref*, in this case, the *maerdref* of Nefyn. In 1350, just before a new tax assessment was to be made, Goronwy ap Llywelyn Du took the lease, at £4. In 1352 Hirdref had ceased to pay its dues and its mill was in decay. Depopulation during the Black Death was the most likely cause. The township was subsequently let out at fee-farm (Ellis 1838).

The two medieval townships of Nyffryn and Cerrig Cefni were accounted for together and lie to the south-east of Hirdref and to the north-east of Brynodol. There were four components to these two townships. There are two *gwelyau*, the *gwely* Rhingylledd and the *gwely* Mab Riodle, both within Nyffryn. Both were under *tir gwelyog* bond tenure although the designation Rhingylledd would normally suggest that one of the major commotal officers, the Rhingyll had tenure there. The second of the two

gwelyau had been granted a fee farm lease on the gwely and was in the hand of Sir Thomas Brerely in the 1350s. The third part of Nyffryn comprised around 30 acres of land which was granted, exceptionally freely, by Llywelyn ap Gruffydd, before the conquest, with the only obligation attached to that land being that the tenants should go to the Prince's war at the Prince's own cost. The fourth part of these two townships lies in Cerrig Cefni, which comprises one gwely of bond land called the gwely Ieuan ap Philip Foel. Again, this portion was in the hand of Sir Thomas Brerely, in 1352.

In 1538 Robert ap Gruffydd held Nyffryn and Cerrig Cefni. In that same year he transferred Cefn Leisiog, a parcel of those two townships, to John ap Gruffydd David. In 1571 Thomas Madryn of Madryn, who held the property, leased Nyffryn to Meredudd ap Thomas ap Robert. In 1576 tenements in Cerrig Cefni were leased by Hugh ap Gruffydd ap John of Brynodynol. And so Nyffryn and Cerrigcefn, the former bond townships of the Welsh Prince and the English Crown were granted, leased and released in the process of compiling extensive estates (Ellis 1838).

4.3 *Scybor Rhent*

To the north of Tudweiliog, a small hamlet had developed, at least by the 18th century and probably considerably earlier, at Rhos y Llan (church moor), about 1km from St. Cwyfan's church, Tudweiliog and close to the coastline. There were about nineteen smallholdings or crofts around the edge of common and waste ground between streams draining westward to the coast. The land had not been formally enclosed but what appears to be encroachment in this area must have received tacit approval as the tenants there had a landlord (Bassett and Davies 1977, 147), in the case of Rhent the Salusburys of Bodvel Hall and later Brynbella, but the main landowner in the area was Charles W G Wynne of Cefnamwlch. The individual holdings were no larger than one or two acres, except for Rhent, which held six acres, suggestive of the possible different origins of this holding.

In 1807 *Scybor Rhent* was the property of Hester Lynch Piozzi (1741-1821), of Brynbella, Flintshire, a descendant of the Salusburys of Bodvel Hall, Caernarfonshire, when it was associated with the small farmhouse of *Ty Rhent*. It is referred to as a tithe barn located on the Nefyn to Tudweiliog road (Fig. 3). There is no evidence that the building at this stage is of a domestic character being probably simply a barn, whilst it may have been a croft, with the property of *Ty Rhent* (NGR SH 2370837513) as the main dwelling house. The tithe map of the parish of Tudweiliog of 1842 shows the property beside the road (Fig. 4, No. 188), with similar boundaries to those seen in 1807, by now the property of her adopted son Sir John Salusbury Piozzi Salusbury (1793-1858). On the tithe schedule the property is described as *Scybor rhent and Croft*, consisting of an area of 2 roods and 30 perches with pastureland, where it remains associated with and in the same ownership as *Ty Rhent*. The number of field divisions, including those associated with *Ty Rhent* appears to have increased between 1807 and 1842, and most of these are still present on the 1:2500 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of the area of 1889 (Fig. 5). By 1911 *Ty Rhent* had become the property of the Wynne-Finches of Cefnamwlch and was held at a rent of £7 per annum (Gwynedd Archives XD32/874).

Tudweiliog expanded during the later part of the 19th century and into the twentieth century. A school, north of the church, and two inns along the main road had been

added in the later nineteenth century and a smithy to the south-west end of the village. By the end of the twentieth century there were a dozen or so premises along the road north towards Nefyn and three small estates, one to the south of the church and two to the south-west of the village centre and a school and playground opposite the Cefnamwlch junction. A row of semi-detached and detached houses on the south-east side of the Aberdaron road continues the accretion of residential development to the small wooded valley at Penygraig, causing the two localities to coalesce (Longley 2009).

5 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

Rhent is a single storey three bay cottage of uncoursed rubble with a stone stack at the south western gable end (Figs. 2, 6). It consists of an area 12.7m by 5.3m internally, with the façade wall rising to a height of 2.8m. It is located within a paddock 70m by 100m which appears to be unaltered from at least 1807. It is a simple cottage typical of a local vernacular type (Peate 1940).

The fireplace consists of a stack within the south western gable within the structure of the wall. The opening is 1.83m by 1.5m, with the chimney breast standing 0.43m proud of the wall (Fig. 7). A small hearth was noted to the west, possibly for a water heater or similar structure, although the significance of this feature remains uncertain.

On the long north western wall of the building a vertical division in the wall up to first floor level, at a height of 2.3m above ground level, indicates the limit of the earliest phase of construction (Figs. 2, 8). This probably reflects the change of use of the building from a tithe barn (Fig. 3) to a croft, when the area of the building was extended and the addition of a fireplace and chimney to the south east took place. The rubble masonry at first floor level appears to be all of one type, of smaller irregular blocks and probably dates to the turn of the 19th century when the building became a cottage (Fig. 9). It is likely that all the window openings date from this time or later. The remains of a slit window can be seen above the current north eastern window, which probably dates from the time this part of the building was a tithe barn, therefore 18th century or earlier in date (Fig.15). Holes for later floor joists can also be seen at this level.

The roof appears to date at least partially from the conversion of the building into a croft. Wooden pegs can be noted in the main trusses, suggesting a late 18th or early 19th century date (Fig. 10). The roof is supported on two collar beam trusses with purlins and ridge beams resting on the principals. The trusses are pegged at the intersection of the principals and the collar beams. The ends of the principal rafters extend beyond the pegged mortice to form a v-shape within which the ridge post sits. Many of the common rafters appear to have been replaced later however. It is possible that the building was originally thatched and only later pegged and tiled, which can be clearly observed from the inside of the building. The rafters have undergone a number of phases of repair.

A *crogloft* survives at the north-east end of the building, probably original to the second phase of the structure (Fig. 11). It consists of a cross beam 0.3 by 0.2m thick 2.3m from the north east gable of the building. 13 joists connect it to the north eastern wall of the building (Fig. 12). The timber of the main beam is heavily decayed at the

south eastern end. A loft light survives at this end of the building at first floor level (Fig. 13).

The building has two 9 pane horned sashes and half glazed centre door on the main façade (Fig. 14). The sash windows are probably of mid to late 19th century date, but they form an attractive survival of the local vernacular style (RCAHMW 1964, clxxi). A sash window survives on the rear wall of the building at the south western end, but at the north western a smaller opening appears to have undergone various alterations up to modern times (Fig. 15). This may originally have been an opening in the tithe barn wall.

On the south west end of the building a glass and timber lean-to structure survives (Fig. 16), which appears to have been a potting shed. On the north east end of the building, corrugated iron, glass and brick lean-to structures and standing buildings forming sheds survive (Fig. 17). These are a mixture of styles and dates from the early 20th century to the 1980s, when a water closet was built.

Later alterations to the interior of the building include the insertion of a portion of upper flooring to the south 3.6m by 4.1m. Evidence survives for late 19th or early 20th century flooring in the open portion of the building, although some of this flooring had been removed by the time of the site visit (Fig. 9). A decorative porch of probable late 19th or early 20th century date was added to the building (Fig. 18).

A substantial buttress was added to the rear of the building in the 1960s (Williams *pers. comm.*) in order to support the wall which was bowing outwards (Fig. 19). The slate roof was covered in a tar bitumen material in the 1960s also as a waterproofing measure.

6 CONCLUSION

Scybor Rhent appears to have been a tithe barn during the first known phase of its existence. It is recorded as such on the Brynbella estate map of 1807, associated with a farmhouse at *Ty Rhent*. It is likely however that the origins of the building are much older than that. On the 1842 Tudweiliog tithe map Rhent is described as a croft, so the conversion to a dwelling must have taken place by then.

Two main phases of construction within the building can be noted, the first being that of the probable barn, the end of which is shown by a straight line in the rear long wall of the building, built of large blocks of rubble masonry. The date of this phase is not known, but is at least 18th century in date, but may well be earlier. Smaller rubble masonry is used in the extension of the building into a cottage. This involved extending the building south westwards and building a chimney and fireplace in the new gable end. A croftloft was inserted into the northern end of the building at this point and all the window and door openings probably date from this time, along with the roof and upper courses of masonry.

Later alterations to the building include the insertion of floors over the open part of the cottage, probably in two phases, and the building of lean-to outbuildings against both gable ends of the cottage.

7 REFERENCES

Primary Sources

Gwynedd Archives

XD32/874 Rental of the Cefnamwlch Estate

XD32/1174 Schedule and Maps of the Cefnamwlch estate 1812

Tithe Map of the Parish of Tudweiliog 1842

National Library of Wales

NLW MAP 7058 134/1/7 *A plan of Tir-yr-Hent in the Parish of Tudweiliog in the County of Carnarvon* by Richard Owen 1807

Secondary Sources

Bassett, T.M. and Davies, B.L. 1977 *Atlas of Caernarvonshire* (Caernarfon)

Ellis, Sir H., 1838 *The Record of Carnarvon* (London)

Hughes, H. and North, H.L. 1908 *The Old Cottages of Snowdonia* [Re-printed 1979]

Longley, D. 2009 *The Western Coastal Plain from Llangwnadl to Porthdinllaen*, seen at <http://www.heneb.co.uk/llynhlc/llynhlcareasenglish/coast21.html>, visited 30th June 2009.

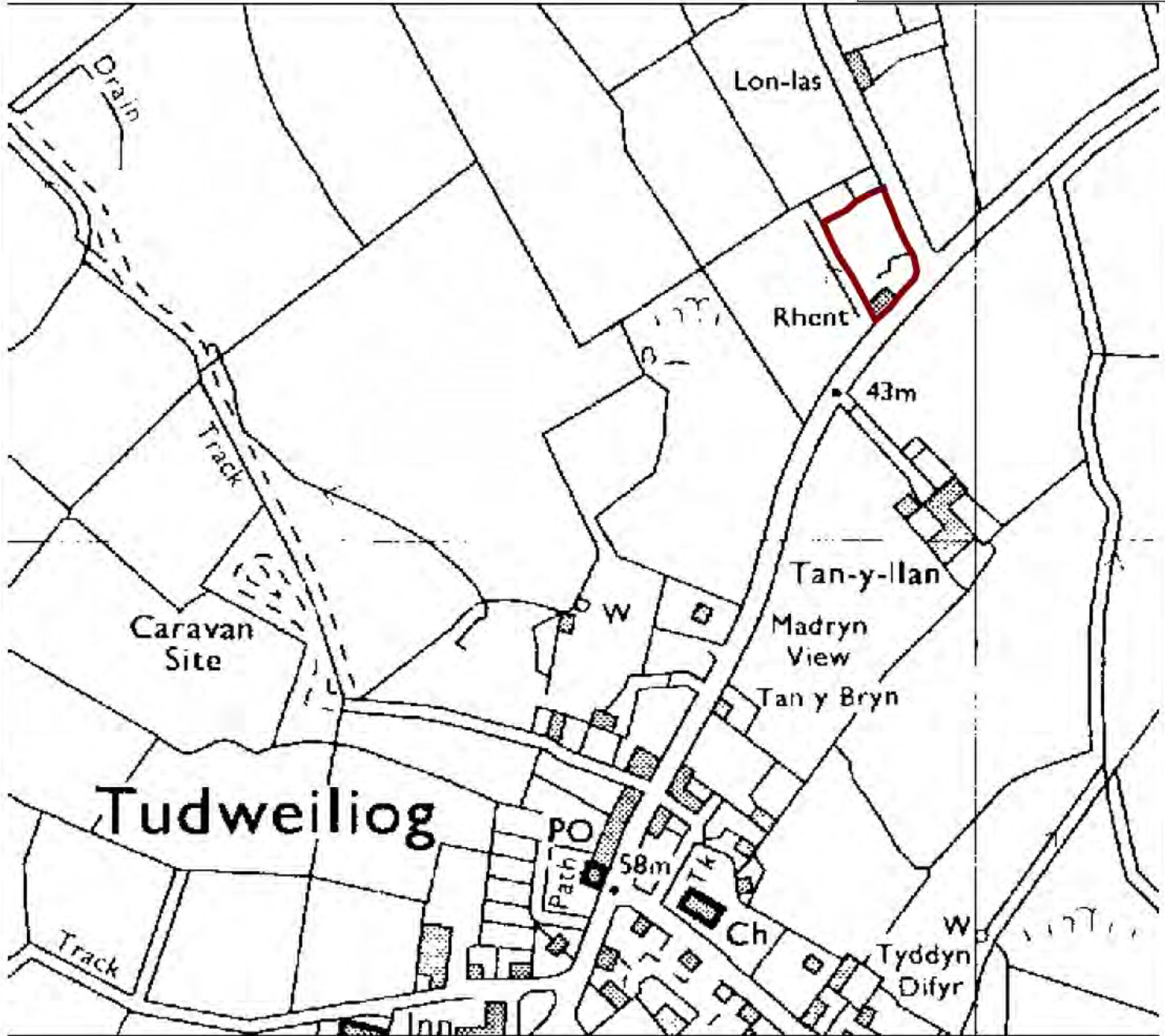
Peate, I.C. 1940 *The Welsh House* [Re-printed 2001]

RCAHMW, 1964 *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Caernarvonshire. Vol III: West* (London)

Smith, B. and George, T.N. 1961. *British Regional Geology, North Wales*, HMSO, London



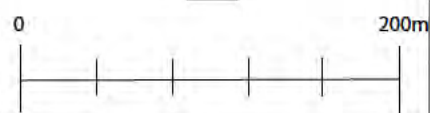
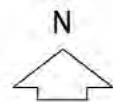
0 50 Miles



Development area outlined in Red

Map taken from OS sheet SH23NE
1:10 000

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Pwllheli**

Figure 1. Site Location

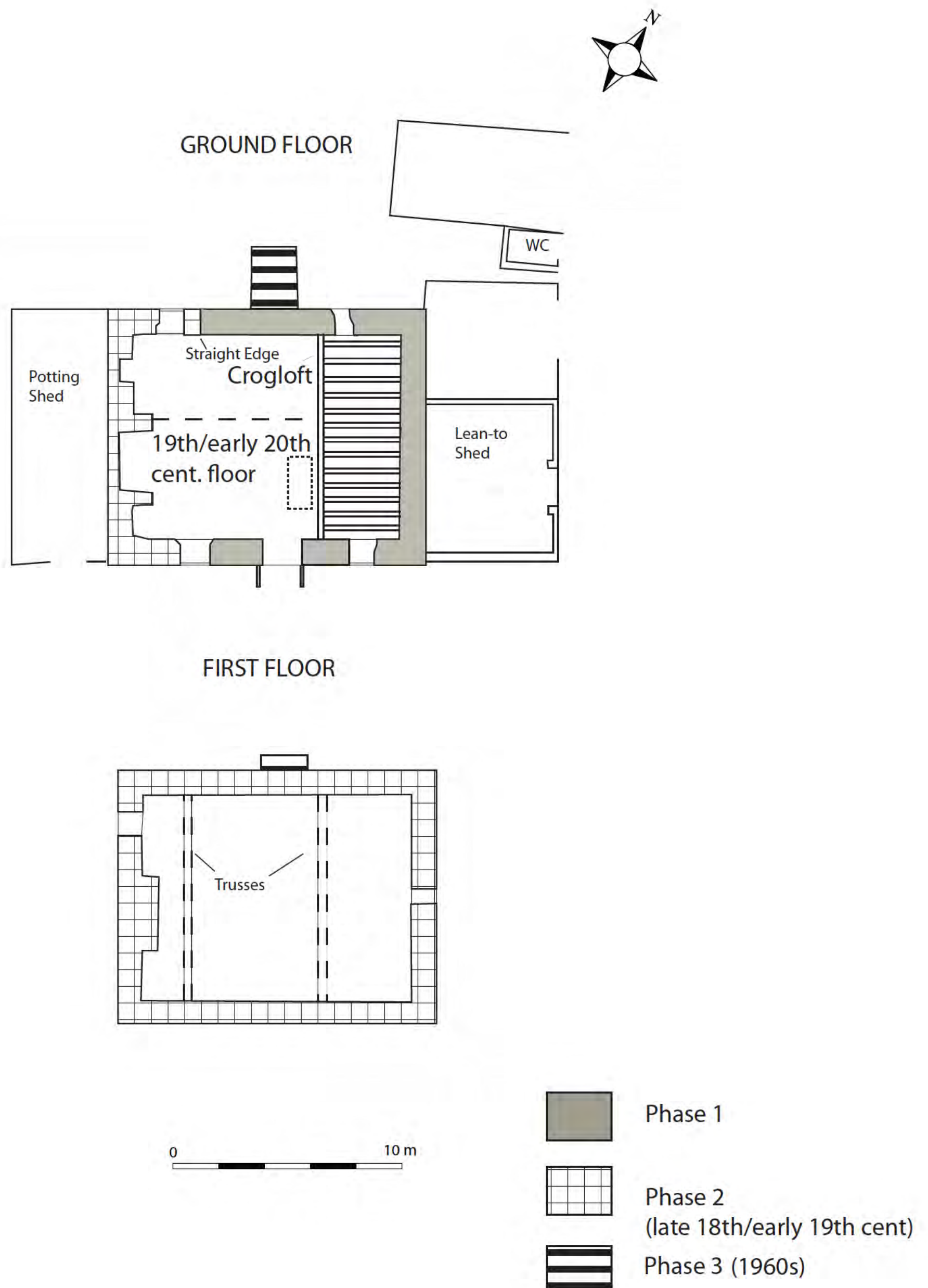


Fig. 2 Plan of Ground and First Floor of Scybor Rhent, Tudweiliog

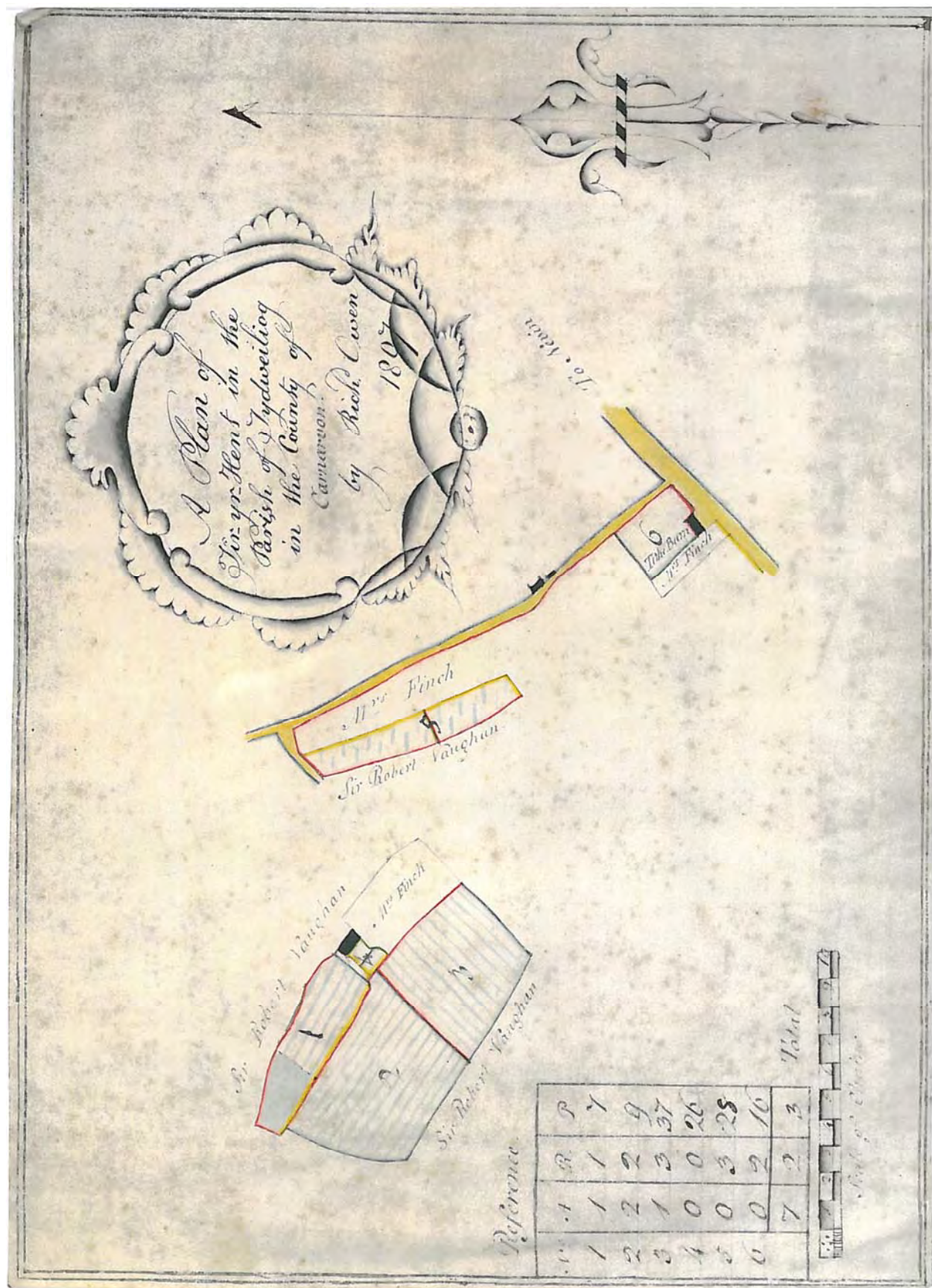


Fig. 3 A Plan of Tir-yr-Hent in the Parish of Tudweiliog by Richard Owen 1807 (NLW MAP 7058 134/1/7)

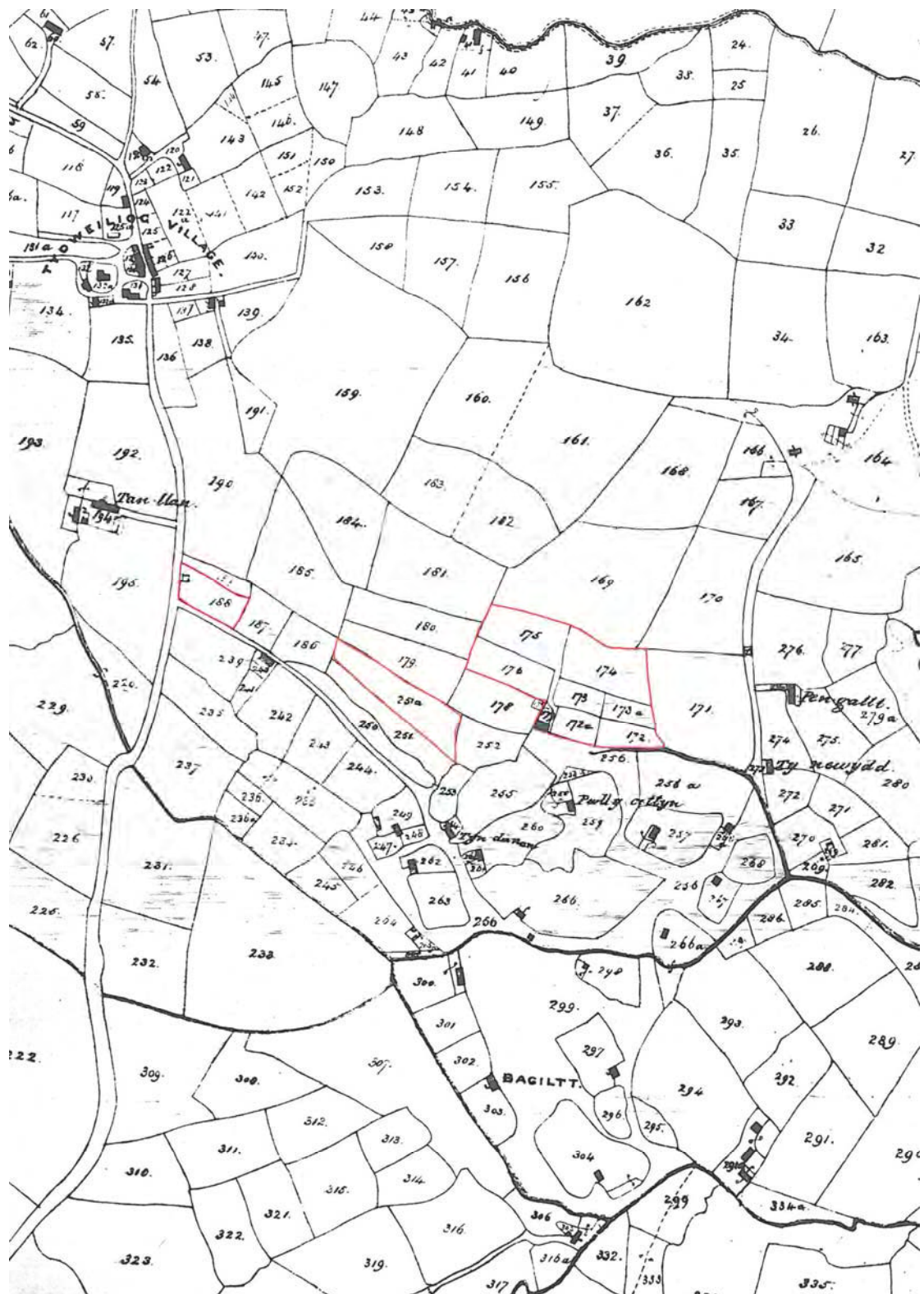


Fig. 4 Extract from the Tithe Map of Tudweiliog 1842 with Ysgybor Rhent (188) and the Fields associated with Ty Rhent (177) outlined in red.

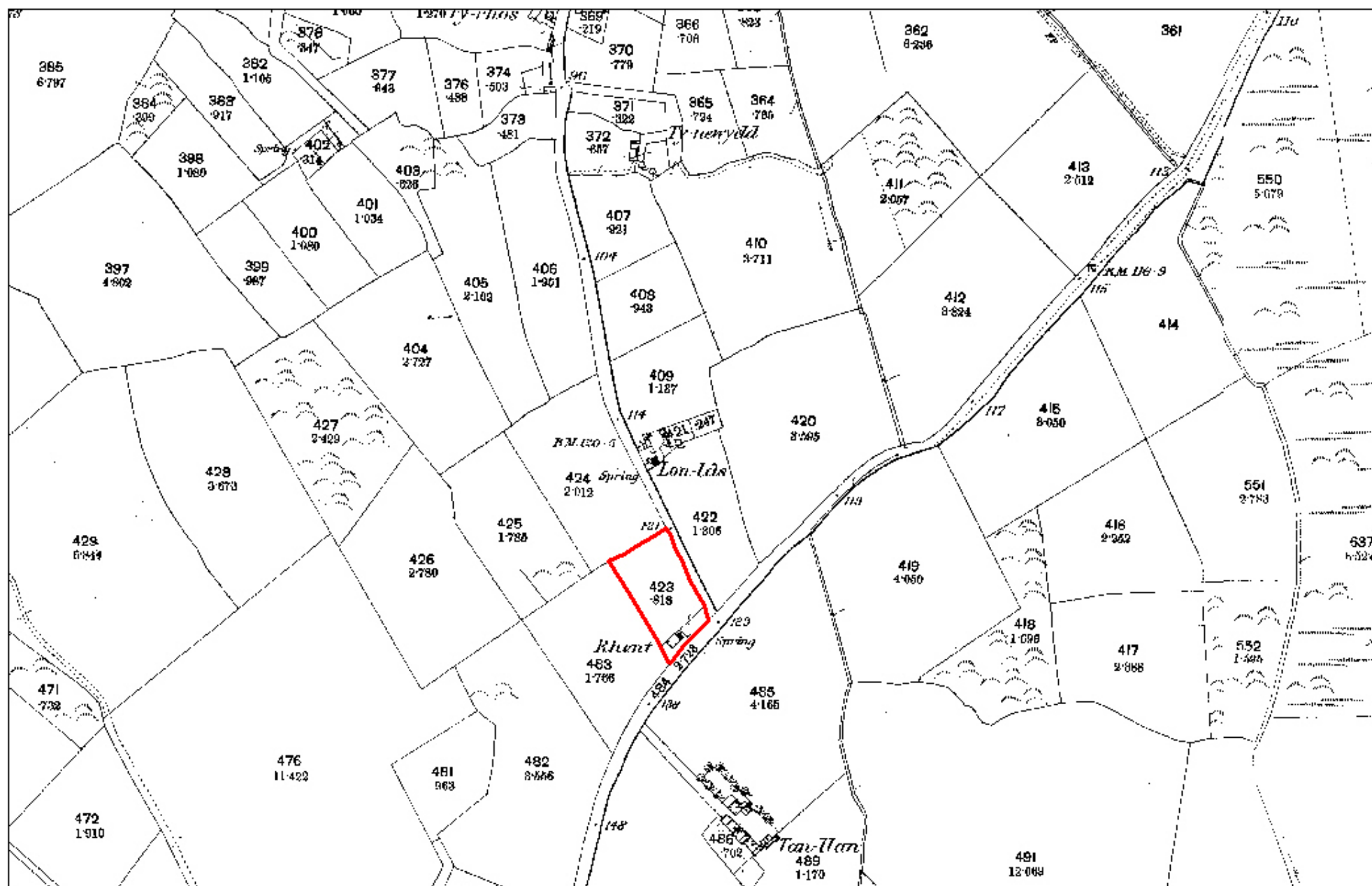


Fig. 5 Ysgubor Rhent and Ty Rhent on Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st Edition Map 1889 Sheet IX.3. Scale 1:6000 @A4



Fig. 6 General View of Scybor Rhent from the south east



Fig. 7 The fireplace from the north east. Scales 2m and 1m, in 50cm divisions



Fig. 8 Straight edge in north west wall indicating earlier phase of construction to the right, extending only to ground floor level. Scales 2 metres.



Fig. 9 First floor of north west wall showing smaller rubble masonry above level of straight joint and rafter holes for late 19th century floor insertion.



Fig. 10 The surviving Roof Structure of Rhent, showing wooden pegged principal rafters.



Fig. 11 The Main Crogloft Beam. Scales 2m and 1m



Fig. 12 Original joists for the croglift, from the south east



Fig 13 The Croglift Light



Fig. 14 Nine paned horned sash window



Fig. 15 Window at northern end of north west wall, showing infilled former slit opening above.



Fig. 16 Lean-to structure at the south western end of Rhent



Fig. 17 Corrugated Iron and Brick sheds at north eastern end of the building. The croftlight can be seen above.



Fig. 18 Remnants of decorative porch (with later additions)



Fig. 19 Rhent from the north west. The 1960s buttress can be seen, along with the division between the two phases of building (near the 2m scale).

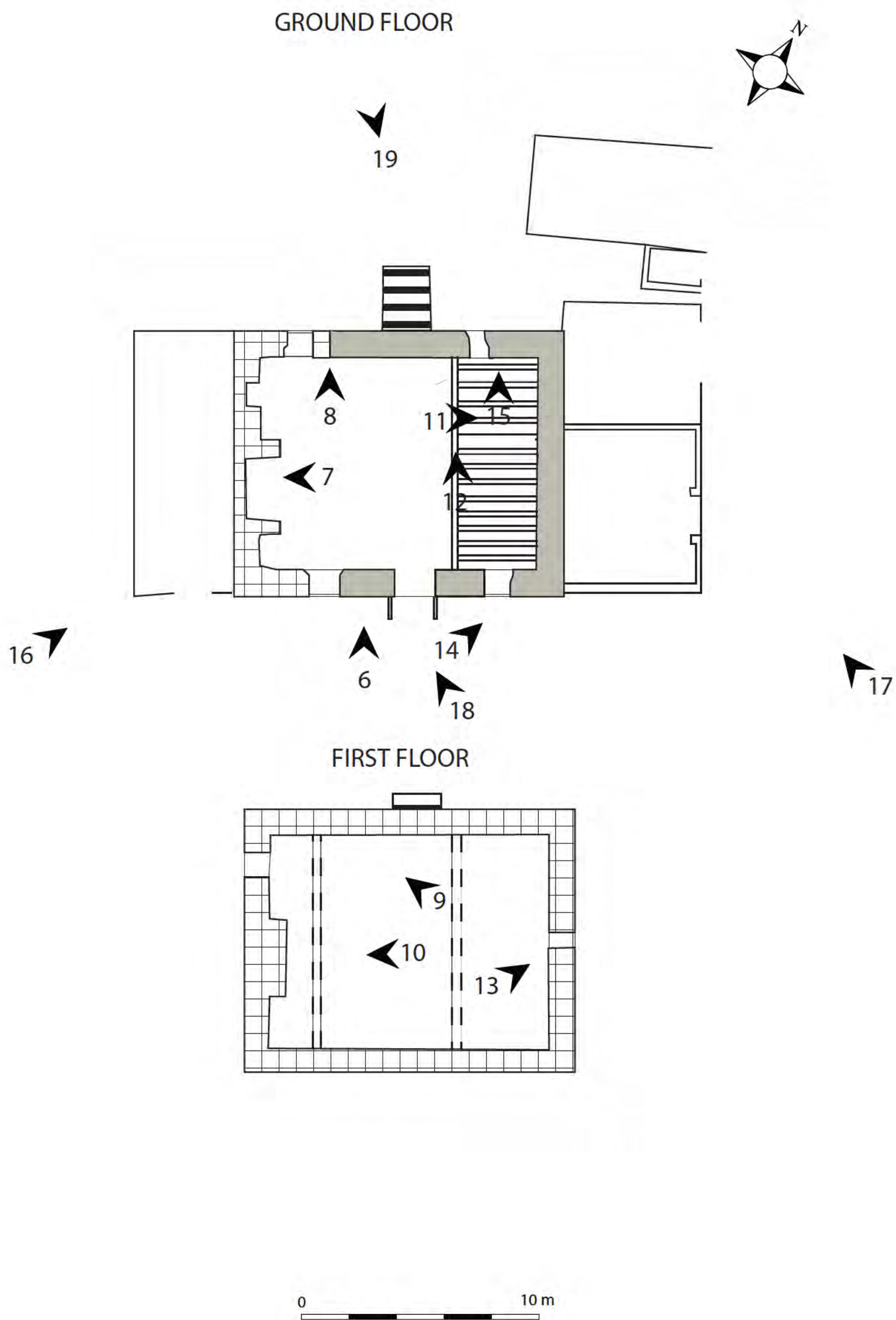


Fig. 20 Location of photographs. Numbers refer to image figure numbers

DESIGN BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORD

Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service

Site: Rhent, Tudweiliog, Pwllheli

Date: 13th March 2009

National Grid Reference: 223943, 337148

Planning reference: C08D/0369/46/CR

Applicant: D R & R H T Williams

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.

Key elements specific 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 discrete parcel of land adjacent to the B4117 north of Tudweiliog.
- 1.2 The plot comprises a c.500m² holding including a small cottage and outbuildings.
- 1.3 Tudweiliog is located on the main road that runs along the north coast of the Llyn Peninsula, North Wales.

2.0 Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The site comprises a grade II listed building, Rhent, Tudweiliog (LB Ref. 19427).
- 2.2 The cottage dates to the eighteenth century and is listed as a good example of a single storey traditional cottage of the local vernacular style.
- 2.3 The building retains substantial historic character, original fabric, fixtures and fittings although it has had several later additions and extensions.
- 2.4 The outbuildings associated with the property are of unknown date but do not appear on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889).
- 2.5 The report below must be consulted in relation to this brief.
- 2.6 Documentation
English Heritage, 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings A guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage, London.

3.0 The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 3.1 The proposals comprise plans to substantially alter and extend the existing dwelling.
- 3.2 This is a *design brief* for a programme of archaeological works to mitigate the impact of the development to be undertaken following planning consent, 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 programme of works will comprise a **detailed building record** to be made in advance of the proposed works.
- 3.3 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.
- 3.4 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.
 - The level and grade of all key project staff.
 - A timetable for the proposed works including contingency costs (if appropriate).
 - The intended method of publication.
 - Archive deposition.

4.0 Mitigation detail

- 4.1 The programme of archaeological works to **mitigate** the impact of the development will consist of a detailed building record.

4.2 Building record detail

- 4.3 The building record should be roughly commensurate with the English Heritage '*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*' (2006) Level 2 and should include the following elements:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| • written account | 1-3, 5-8, 22; |
| • drawings | 2, 7-9; |
| • photographs | 1-9. |

- 4.4 Before new records are prepared, existing sources of information should be found and examined for their adequacy. Such information may be found in drawings, photographs, published and unpublished accounts.
- 4.5 The **written account** should be a descriptive record but should also set the building within its local and regional context. It should draw on a range of available resources and discuss the building's significance, origins and development. The archives held at Caernarfon County Record Office may hold further information.
- 4.6 The **drawings** must include plans of the existing floor and room spaces recording the form and location of architectural / structural features of historic significance.
- 4.7 **Photographs** should be detailed and must record all features, room spaces and elevations to illustrate the setting, appearance and structure of the building and to support an historical analysis. Each print should be clearly labelled with the subject, orientation and the date taken, and cross-referenced to its negative and or digital file (see 4.8 & 4.9).
- 4.8 Both black-and-white and colour photography should be used where appropriate.
- 4.9 If utilising digital technology, high resolution images (preferably in tiff. format) must be produced. These should be presented within the report as a hard copy and a compact disc must be included as an archive to accompany the report.
- 4.10 Recording methodology must be in accordance with Institute for Archaeologists guidance (see general requirements below).
- 4.11 The archaeological contractor will ensure that sufficient resource is made available for a resulting archive report.
- 4.12 The report should specifically include the following:
 - a) a copy of the design brief and agreed specification,
 - b) a location plan,
 - c) a plan illustrating the location and direction of any photographs or drawings,
 - d) full dimensional and descriptive detail, a full bibliography of sources consulted,
 - e) An archive compact disc.

5.0 General requirements

- 5.1 The archaeological recording and watching brief must be undertaken by an appropriately qualified individual or organisation, fully experienced in work of this character.
- 5.2 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).
- 5.3 Contractors and subcontractors are expected to conform to standard professional guidelines. The following are of particular relevance in this instance:-

- Brown D. H. 2007 Archaeological Archives A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, Transfer and curation. Archaeological Archives Forum.
- English Heritage's 2006 Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice.
- 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 for Archaeologists 1985 (revised 2006) Code of Conduct.
- The Institute for Archaeologists 1990 (revised 2002) Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology.
- The Institute for Archaeologists 1994 (revised 2001) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment.
- The Institute for Archaeologists 1994 (revised 2001) Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief.
- The Institute for Archaeologists 1996 (revised 2001) Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures.
- The Institute for Archaeologists 2001 Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials.
- The Institute for Archaeologists 1999 Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials.

5.4 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.

- 5.5 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.
- 5.6 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.
- 5.7 Care must be taken in dealing with human remains and the appropriate environmental health regulations followed. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and the local Coroner must be informed immediately human remains are discovered.
- 5.8 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.
- 5.9 The involvement of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

- 5.10 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.
- 5.11 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.

6.0 Curatorial monitoring

- 6.1 The project will be monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service to ensure the fulfilment of the brief and specifications. The Development Control Archaeologist will normally review the progress of reports and archive preparation. The archaeological contractor must inform Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service in writing of the proposed start dates for the project and any subsequent phases of work.

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, 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 *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.
- 7.5 *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.
- 7.6 *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.

7.7 *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.

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 the 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

Swyddog Rheolaeth Datblygiad - Development Control Officer

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