

THE BISHOP'S PALACE, LLYS HELIG DRIVE, GOGARTH, LLANDUDNO

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT



Report No. 2004/48

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BEECH HOMES

CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

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By

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SUMMARY

This report examines the Bishop's Palace, Gogarth, Llandudno in its setting, and the surrounding area. The likelihood of archaeological remains in the study area is considered, both contemporary with the Palace and at other periods. It is felt that the terrace at Gogarth was probably intensively occupied from prehistoric times, and that the manor provided a powerful and dramatic location for the Bishop of Bangor to build his palace during the 13th and 14th centuries. Examination of previous excavation reports show the importance of the Bishop's Palace from the late 13th to the 15th century, and documentary sources suggest the possible survival of archaeological deposits in the area under discussion. Study of the documentary and cartographic sources revealed a great deal about the workings and layout of the township of Gogarth from the sixteenth century, and a complex relationship between the various Bishops of Bangor and the major local landowning family, the Mostyns, is revealed. Geophysical survey work, followed by trial trenching in selected areas, is recommended to examine the area further.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project proposals and commission

This project has been prepared by Cambria Archaeology Field Operations in response to a request by Beech Homes to provide a pre-planning archaeological evaluation of a proposed redevelopment site adjacent to the remains of the medieval Bishop's Palace, Llys Helig Drive, Llandudno (fig. 1).

1.2 Scope of the project

This report includes documentary, photographic and cartographic research on the area of the Bishop's Palace, Gogarth, and the medieval manor of Gogarth with specific reference to the area adjacent to the palace. It also includes the results of a site visit. The extent and significance of this resource within the proposed development area is discussed.

1.3 Report outline

This report describes the physical environment of the study area (Section 2) before summarising the archaeological resource (Section 3) and the likely impact of the proposed scheme on that resource (Section 4). Recommendations based on the results of Sections 3 and 4 are given in Section 5. Detailed supporting data are presented in a series of appendices.

1.4 Abbreviations used in this report

All sites recorded on the county Sites and Monuments Record will be identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). References to primary cartographic and documentary evidence and published sources will be given in brackets, full details will be found in the bibliography.

2. THE STUDY AREA

The archaeological remains of the Bishop's Palace (NGR SH 760829) lie on a coastal terrace on the south side of the Great Orme, at a height of approximately 20m OD, situated in the grounds of the Old Abbey house, now a convalescent home. The terrace is about 100m wide, and lies at the foot of the steep slopes of the Great Orme, which rises to a height of over 200m. The terrace is formed from a thick layer of glacial till which overlies Lower Carboniferous limestone rock (Davidson 1999). The Great Orme promontory is covered in a thin deposit of glacial till most of which has been removed by marine action from around the headlands, but around Gogarth this process is still ongoing, and it has meant that the coastal terrace on which the Palace sits is very fertile.

The Palace remains are in two parts, a thirteenth century building which seems to consist of the remains of a stone built chamber block (Block A, Hague 1956), and a fourteenth century complex which included a hall and various ancillary rooms (Block B) located to the north east (RCHMW 1956: 113). The former is located very close to the cliff edge and is at serious risk from erosion.

The location of the Bishops Palace would have enabled it to be supplied by sea, and the fertile terrace would have enabled the associated manor to be reasonably self-supporting. Its location was also sufficiently dramatic to display the wealth and power of the medieval bishops of Bangor, and provide them with a power base separate from the royal borough at Conwy.

No borehole or geotechnical work, which could elaborate on this understanding of the geology of the area, has been carried out in advance of development as yet.

An archaeological management plan for the Great Orme has been produced (Davidson and Jones 2001), which places the area of the site in its wider context, and discusses strategies for achieving conservation objectives.

3. SUMMARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

3.1 Introduction

The area that was to become the manor of Gogarth was intensively occupied in prehistoric times, associated with the substantial copper mining activity on the Great Orme. Excavation was carried out in the vicinity in 1939, when a possible hut floor was found, indeed the “terraces at Gogarth were probably hut-sites, and shell layers may have been floors, laid down for drainage” (Davies 1948, 61-66). The excavator thought that the terraces might have represented the upper edge of settlement. A bronze axe was found just northwest of the Bishop's Palace (Gwynedd SMR PRN 4590).

Hall (1811, Reprint 1952) suggests that there was a cemetery on the terrace and that “large quantities of human bones have been found” (Hall 1952,54), and there is a suggestion that this may be associated with an early medieval religious foundation at Gogarth (Aris 1996,20), although no evidence for this has been found during any of the archaeological campaigns carried out.

3.2 The Bishop's Palace

The history of the manor of Gogarth begins in 1277 when the English Crown granted it to the Bishop of Bangor. Not long afterwards construction began on a hall type structure, to be followed by another complex building to the northeast. These ruins, (SMR PRN 813) are a scheduled ancient monument.

The investigators of the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW) visited the site in 1949, the revised notes they took form the inventory entry and a phased plan was drawn (RCAHMW 1956,112-113). Since then two excavations have been carried out on the palace remains during the 20th century. The first was carried out by Douglas Hague of the RCAHMW who excavated inside both blocks A and B (fig. 2), and externally on the landward side of Block A, in June 1955 and May 1956 (Hague 1956, 9-22). The aims of these excavations were to “(1) Ascertain the date and purpose of Block A, and relate it to group B. Also, to recover, before it was too late, any finds that might assist in the solution of the above points. (2) to date accurately, group B, and recover some details of the plan obscured by vegetation, and to trace the suspected position of destroyed walls, and finally, to recover its history” (Hague 1956,11). The survey, once a considerable quantity of ivy had been removed, was able to resolve many issues regarding the phasing, plans and layout of the two groups of buildings. It is the interpretation from this survey that is generally followed in most of the later descriptions of the monument. Whilst this project revealed a lot of information, it can hardly be said “it is doubtful whether further work would produce any more information” (Hague 1956,19)!

Block A

The excavations of 1955-6 revealed a number of points of interest in Block A. Sherds of early 14th century greenish-yellow glazed ware were found below a considerable quantity of charcoal indicating a conflagration, which the excavator attributed to the revolt of Owain Glyndwr. This provided a useful *terminus post quem* for the date of the fire, and also suggested a 13th century use for the building. Hague dated this block to the late 13th century more on architectural grounds however.

The remains of this building are of uncoursed rubble and are set on the extreme edge of the cliff (Hague 1956 Block A). The walls, standing on a battered plinth, stand about 3.5m high at their highest point. This building, partly destroyed by cliff erosion, was probably the earliest building on the site, and is probably of hall type. It has been identified on morphological grounds to the late 13th century (Hague 1956, 19), as it is similar to the conventual buildings at Penmon, Anglesey (Carr 1982), which are also probably 13th century. Hague (1956) considered that the quality of the masonry and the immense footings were comparable with that of the Edwardian Castles of North Wales.

In 1997 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) carried out an evaluation excavation in order to ascertain the archaeological value of the remaining deposits in the area northwest of Block A, where erosion had been most active (fig. 3). These investigations included a trench against the southern corner of Block B, to ascertain the nature and significance of remaining archaeological deposits in that area (Davidson 1999). A radiocarbon date obtained from Block A during this evaluation excavation indicated that major building may have taken place prior to 1283, confirming the thirteenth century date suggested by earlier investigators (Davidson 1999, 5). A stone yard, which predated Block B stratigraphically, and was probably contemporary with Block A, was also noted in the westernmost trench (*ibid*, 5). This investigation included the drawing of a cliff section through the archaeological deposits by Block A, to a depth of about 2m, which provides useful information as to potential depth of survival of deposits across this part of the site. Also in 1998 GAT carried out recording of the upstanding remains of Block A.

Block B

The chief surviving building is a large hall with subsidiary rooms and built of mortared limestone (Hague 1956 Block B), which it is suggested can be dated to the early 14th century. The hall had two windows in the north eastern half of the north western wall and a smaller one in the south eastern half (RCAHMW 1954), and it is possible more were in evidence earlier last century, when evidence of "portions of early 14th century moulding" was found (Hughes and North 1924, 32-34). The southwest wall of the hall contains a central doorway with internal chamfered jambs, which possibly included an iron tie as part of some hinge structure (Plate 1).

Vertical slots were evidenced during clearance of the walls in 1956 on both the east and west walls of the hall. The excavator suggests reasonably that this may have

housed the lower portions of cruck roof timbers (Hague 1956, 16-17). Smith (1988, 48) includes a suggested reconstruction of the hall, with window openings and the suggested location of cruck frames, based on the evidence of both the Hague excavation and the fieldwork of Hughes and North (1924). Two mason's marks were also noted, one on the SW doorway, and one on a window (RCAHMW Caernarvonshire Vol. III 1964, clv).

The five smaller rooms to the southwest and west of the hall are clearly later since their walls have butt joints with the hall (RCHAMW 1956, 112). The northern of these rooms is the latest since it also has butt joints with the room to the southwest. A number of fragments of dressed stone survive in this area (Plate 2), including portions of possible mullions and transoms.

Hague (1956, fig. 2) who excavated within this building suggested that the westernmost of these five rooms was possibly a kitchen, and the room to the northwest of it a latrine (Plate 3), although his excavation does not seem to have demonstrated this conclusively.

Dating evidence from the excavations in these rooms was limited, which is probably not surprising since the area had been thoroughly gardened, and there were only small areas of undisturbed stratigraphy (Hague 1956, 15). The RCAHMW inventory records various finds from the site prior to the excavations including two limestone bowls (Lowe 1912, 393-5; 1927, 243-8), one possibly a piscina, three silver pennies of Edward I and a two handled jug (catalogued by the National Museum of Wales as 57.513/52).

3.3 Proposed Redevelopment Area Adjacent to Bishop's Palace

The area to the east of the hall complex and to the north of the earlier building, referred to on a 1741 manorial map (ECE/EL/B66,029) as Garth-y-Twr (fig. 4), was not examined during either the 1956 (Hague 1956) or 1997-8 (Davidson 1999) campaigns. It is now an area of grassland and a vegetable garden (Plate 6). The southern end of this area is recorded on the Gwynedd SMR as being the site of medieval gardens (PRN 4437). This entire area has been thoroughly landscaped and cultivated in modern times, probably ever since the substantial mansion was built in 1894. It is possible that ancillary structures connected with the palace may have been located here, and considerable evidence may survive below ground.

It is usual for bond townships to be nucleated communities (Carr 1982, 31), and there clearly was a township at Gogarth in 1306 (Ellis 1838, in Kenny 2001). This would probably be near the Bishop's Palace, so may be located in the proposed redevelopment area, although study of the cartographic and documentary evidence has not managed to resolve this.

A copy of a 1741 Map of the Manor of Gogarth (NLW ECE/EL/B66,029ii) shows two buildings at the southern end of Garth-y-twr (fig. 4). The easternmost one appears to have been located on higher ground, but the other is referred to in the schedule (NLW ELB 359) as being "a barn at ye east end" (fig. 5). A letter from the Bishop

dated 1740 refers to this as being a tithe barn (NLW ECE/EL/B356), but he did not consider it episcopal property. These buildings may lie just outside the area of proposed development, but there may be other structures associated with them.

The earlier field pattern of the manor, as seen on the Tithe Map (which was drawn before the Enclosure Act of 1843), can still be observed in places to the south of the Gogarth Abbey Hotel on the 25 inch 1913 map, but this has since been obscured by development. The only surviving feature close to the site under consideration is a field bank to the north west of the palace ruins, recorded on the Gwynedd SMR as PRN 15,514. A number of other field banks have been noted in more distant parts of the manor.

3.4 Monk's Barn

The property of Monk's Barn, Marine Drive, which is approximately 100m east of the Bishop's Palace, underwent an archaeological assessment by GAT in 2001 (Kenny 2001). This area, as part of the manor of Gogarth, is clearly of relevance to the development area, and the evidence from this report needs to be considered here as some of the same ground is covered. Gogarth Farm was located here (NLW WCC Maps B13-17; XS/2224/19/12/1-5; XS/1330/13). The report covers some of the same documentation covered in this report concerning the manor of Gogarth itself, but admits that "the boundaries of the manor cannot be established with any certainty", and that there is confusion as to how much of the manor the Mostyn family leased and how much they owned (Kenny 2001,4), information which might be resolved with detailed study of the substantial primary documentary resource. It deals in some detail with what became Gogarth farm and the history of the buildings there.

3.5 Entries noted on Gwynedd SMR

PRN	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE TYPE	PERIOD	NOTES
813	GOGARTH GRANGE, BISHOP'S PALACE	SH76058290	PALACE	MEDIEVAL	BISHOP'S PALACE. REMAINS SUGGEST DATE OF 1300.
4437	GOGARTH GRANGE GARDENS	SH76058290	GARDEN	MEDIEVAL	
4590	BRONZE AXE	SH 76008300	FINDSPOT	PREHISTORIC	
15514	FIELD BANK, GOGARTH	SH75878303	BANK	MEDIEVAL	

The location of these entries can be seen on figure twelve.

3.6 Site Visit

A site visit was carried out on 10th March 2004 to ascertain the current state of the remains, identify any new possible sites, and to carry out photography and rapid recording of any evidence noted.

No new sites were noted during the visit. A fence now runs to the landward side of Block A, and through the westernmost room of Block B, thereby cutting through the site (Plate 4). It was not possible to examine the area beyond the fence closely, but the remains appear to be being eroded at a considerable rate, and detailed study of these lies outside the scope of this report.

Block B was examined and found to be generally as noted in RCAHMS (1956) and in Hague 1956. *In situ* masonry, including the chamfered jambs, with the remains of a possible iron hinge (Plate 1), was noted on the southwestern doorway into the hall. Also loose fragments of dressed masonry were observed and photographed (Plate 2). The remains are heavily overgrown and there are substantial piles of rubble, some of which appear to be modern (Plate 5), within the rooms. It is likely that further details would be observed if these were cleared. The slots for a possible cruck frame (Hague 1956:16-17) were not visible due to dense growth on the walls.

The area to the north and east of the surviving remains has been heavily gardened and landscaped, with a grassy area, and evidence of a vegetable garden to the east (Plate 6). There is steep terracing between this area and Llys Helig Drive further to the east, which appears to have been landscaped when the mansion was built. It is in this broad area that ancillary structures associated with the Palace may have been located, and it is a possible location for the medieval settlement of Gogarth. It was not possible to observe anything older than nineteenth century on the ground in this area however owing to the heavy landscaping of the area.



Plate 1: Chamfered jamb in south-west doorway into hall of Block B



Plate 2: Possible Transom Fragment



Plate 3: Possible Latrine Block at North End of Block A



Plate 4: Block A, situated by Cliff Face beyond Modern Fence



Plate 5: Rubble including Modern Debris within Rooms of Block B



Plate 6: Area of Grassland to southeast of Bishop's Palace

4. IMPACT OF PROPOSED SCHEME ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

- 4.1 It is possible that evidence of prehistoric and early medieval activity may be found in any of the areas under consideration for development, since the whole area of the Great Orme saw much activity in prehistoric times, particularly during the Bronze Age when the copper resources were exploited. Previous archaeological investigations have identified prehistoric domestic activity on the terrace (Davies 1948), and vestiges of such activity may be present in the area under consideration; a bronze axe (PRN 4590) was found just to the northwest of the study area. *See recommendation 5.2*
- 4.2 It is possible that evidence of ancillary structures associated with the Bishop's Palace may be found in the area under consideration, to the north and east of the palace ruins.
- It has been suggested that the area north of the palace remains may also be the site of medieval gardens (Gwynedd SMR PRN 4437) and evidence of this may survive below the current grassed area. *See recommendation 5.1*
- 4.3 It must be considered that the site of the medieval settlement of Gogarth may be located in the assessment area, possibly towards the northern end, although its exact location is not known. Field bank and property boundaries associated with this settlement might also be found. *See recommendation 5.2*
- 4.4 Any development may impact upon the setting of the Bishop's Palace, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, but most particularly the view from the monument towards the Great Orme will be affected. *See recommendation 5.4*
- 4.5 It is likely that new archaeological features would be identified during any conservation works on the Bishop's Palace remains (PRN 813) and therefore, any proposals to clear and consolidate the site will have significant archaeological implications. The palace is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and no such work could take place without obtaining Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) from Cadw. *See recommendation 5.3*
- 4.6 Post-medieval agricultural structures associated with Gogarth Farm and Old Abbey Farm might also be identified. *See recommendation 5.2*

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

The assessment has highlighted the significant archaeological potential of the proposed development site. The following recommendations are intended to provide more detailed information regarding the nature of any archaeological deposits within the area in order to allow the implications of the scheme to be better assessed.

5.1 It is possible that ancillary structures associated with the Bishop's Palace may be found in the area to the north and east of the palace ruins. It is also possibly the area of medieval gardens (PRN 4437). **Therefore, it is recommended that a programme of geophysical survey be carried out on the site between the Bishop's Palace and the existing garden sheds.**

5.2 There is a reasonable possibility that as well as previously unrecognised structures associated with the palace, the site of the medieval settlement of Gogarth may be located in the area under consideration. The site may also contain evidence of prehistoric, early medieval and post-medieval activity. **Therefore, it is recommended that archaeological evaluation trenches be targeted on the most promising results of the geophysical survey. The objective of the trial trenches will be to characterise any surviving archaeological deposits or structures. This will allow informed decisions to be taken over any further work if considered appropriate.**

All evaluation trenches will be hand excavated and located outside of the scheduled area.

5.3 A plan to conserve the surviving masonry of the Bishop's Palace in association with this development must be agreed with Cadw prior to any works that will directly, or potentially impact on the standing remains or the scheduled area around them. The obtaining of Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) is required. It is likely that new archaeological features would be identified during the consolidation process and these would require recording. **Therefore, it is recommended that a detailed specification for clearing, recording and consolidating the standing remains is prepared.**

5.4 **The final design plans need to take into account the setting and scale of the Bishop's Palace and be sympathetic to its location and character in order to minimize any impact on the views of and from the monument.**

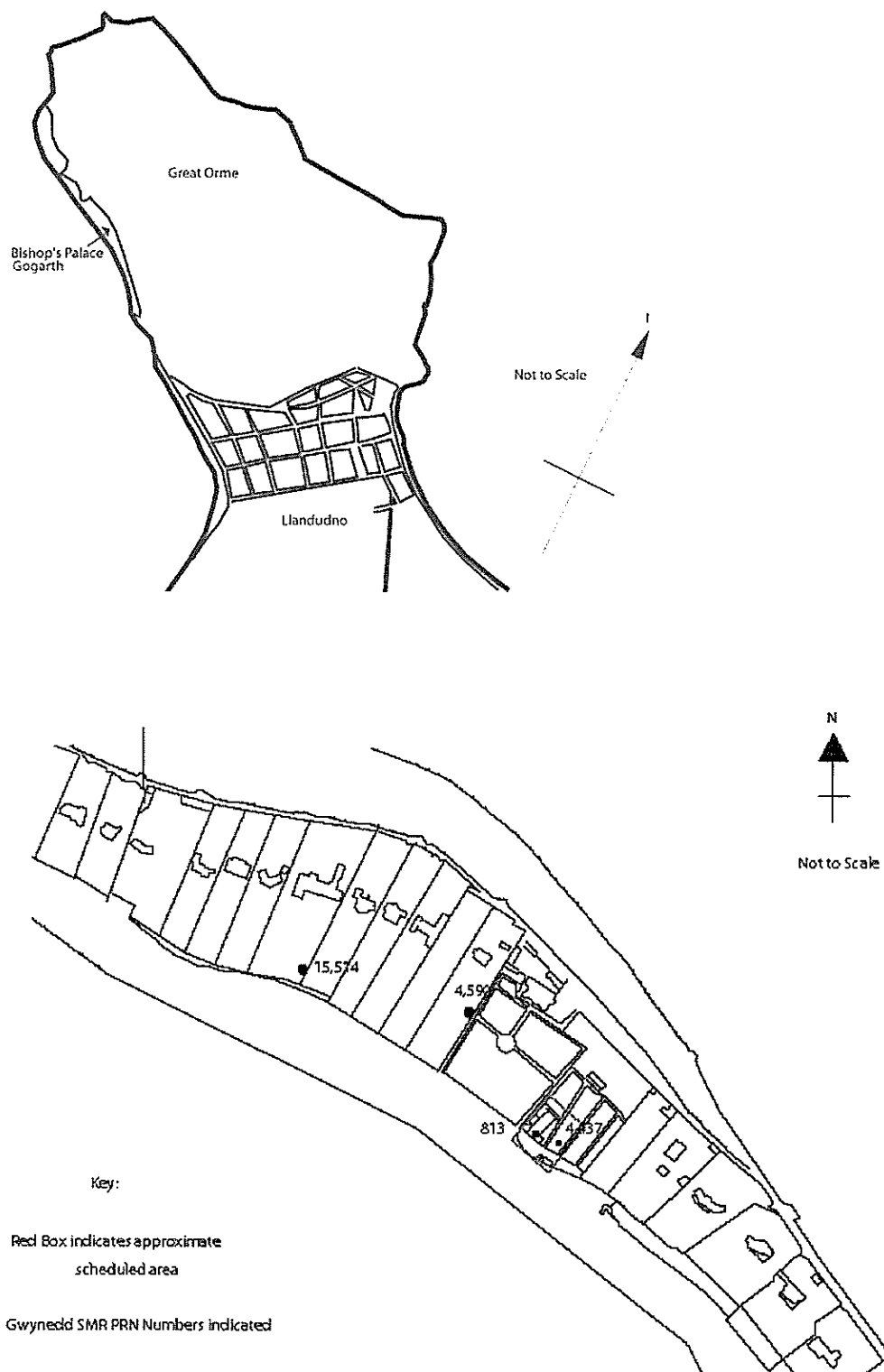


Figure One: Location of Bishop's Palace, with PRNs and approximate Scheduled Area Noted

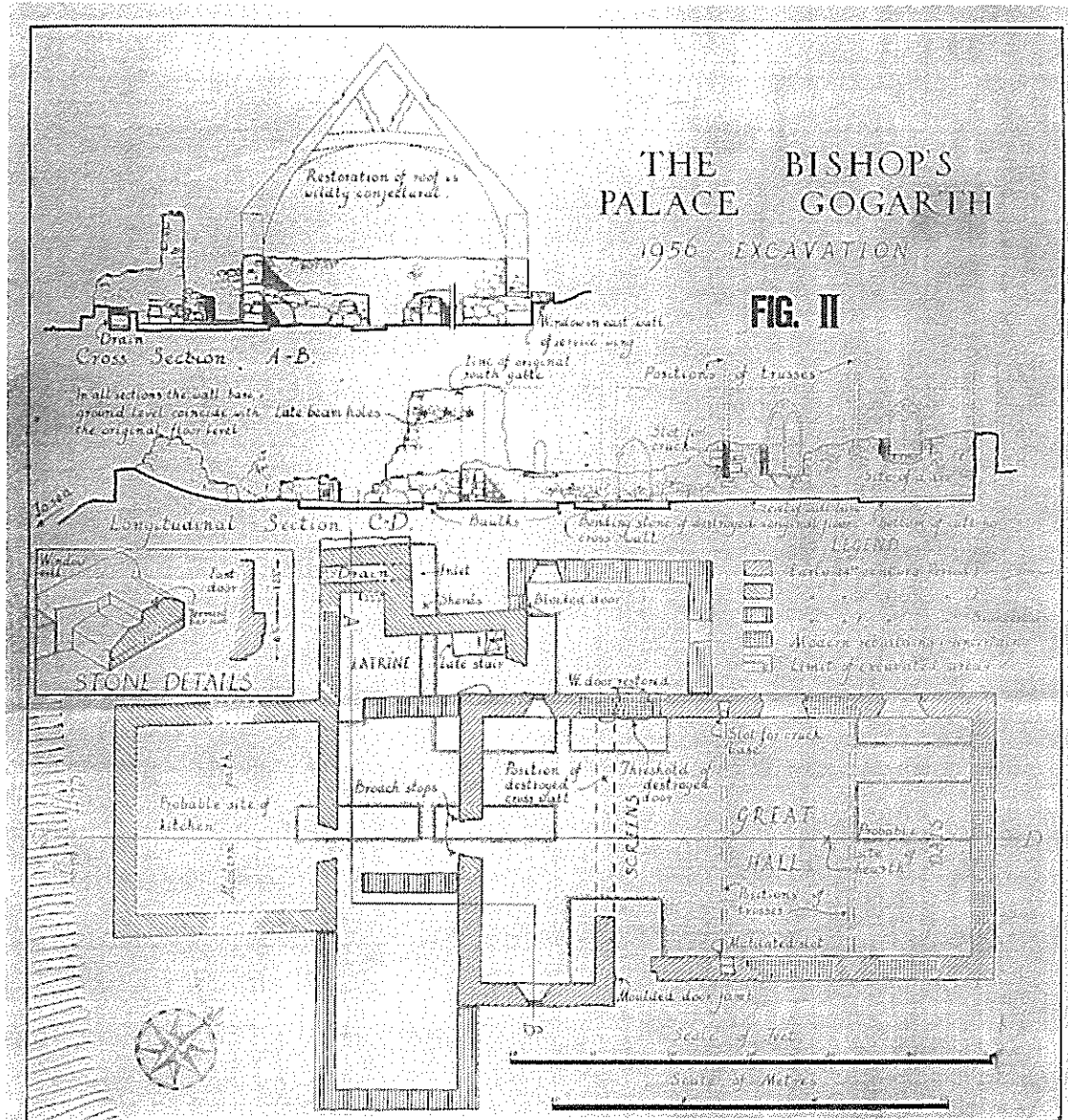


Figure Two: Hague's 1956 Excavation Plan (Hague 1956)

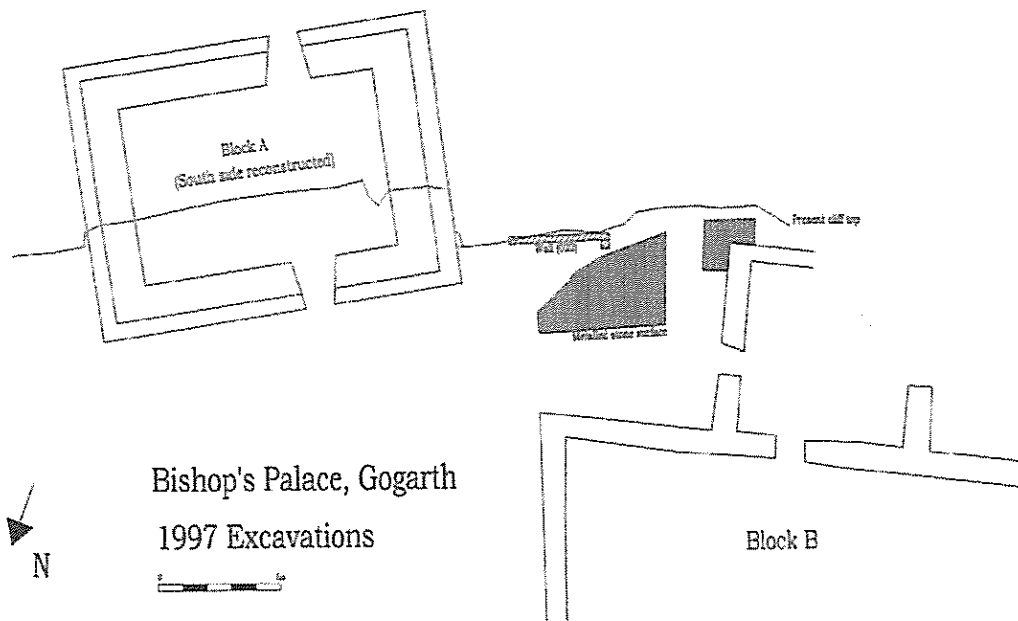


Figure Three: Davidson's 1997 Excavation Plan (Davidson 1999)

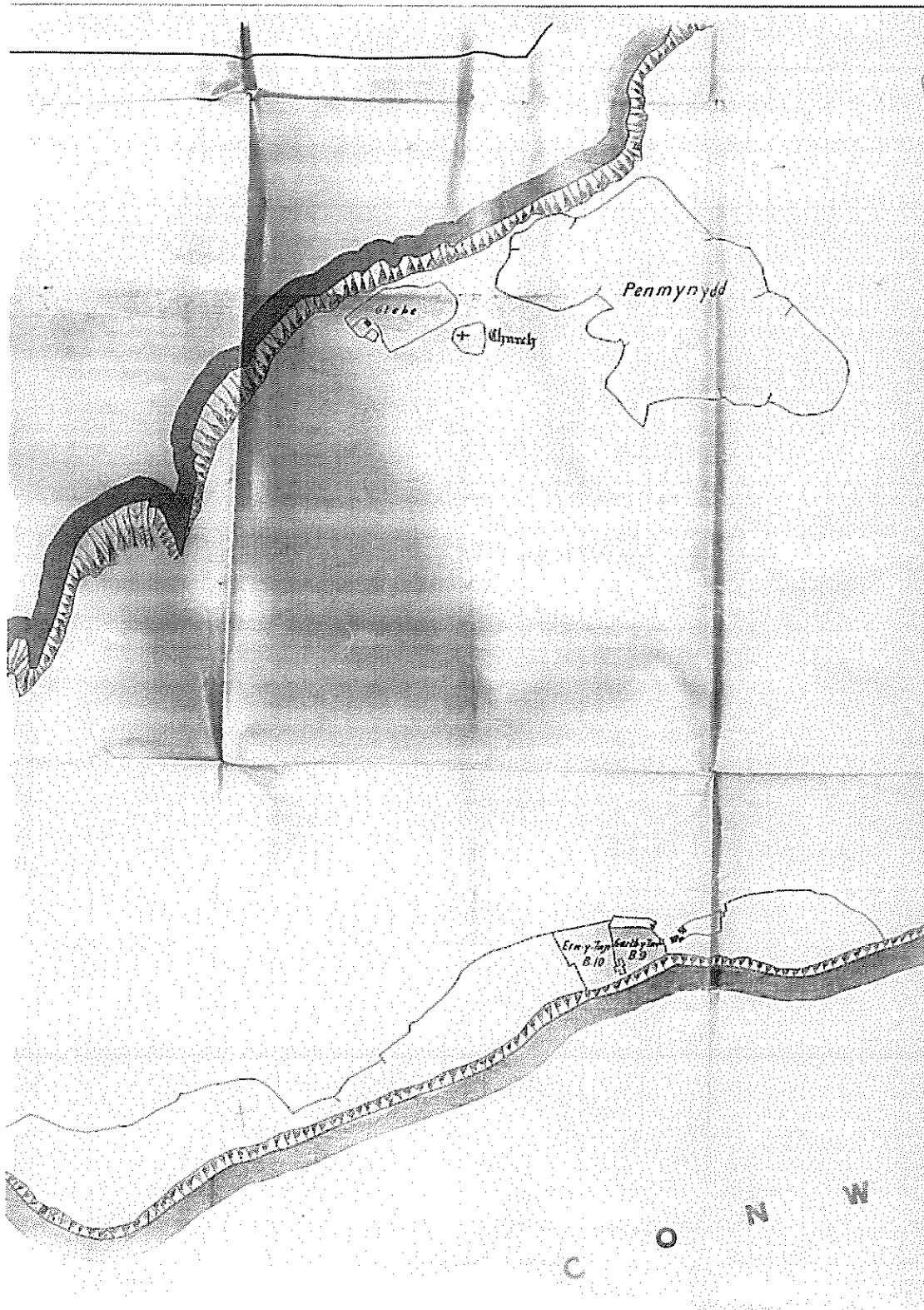


Figure Four: A copy of 1741 Map of Bishop's Lands (ECE/EL/B66,029ii)

Gegarth Abbey

B9	Speth y Tŵr with the ruin of ye Abbey also a Barn at ye East End	1. 3. 20	5. 13. 14
B. 10	Erŵr Tŵr.	3. 0. 0	2. 14. 0
		*	280. 2. 2 40. 5. 14

Figure Five: Extract from a Schedule of 1741 Map (WCC ELB 359)

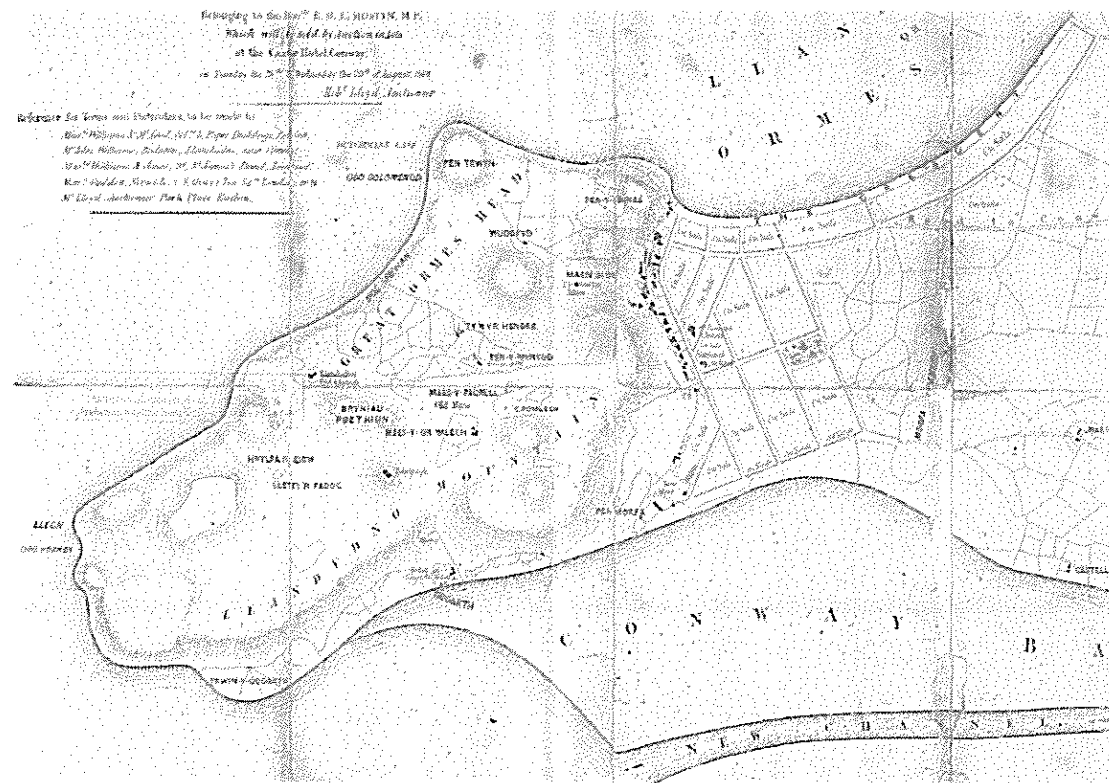


Figure Six: Mostyn Estate Map 1849, showing Properties for Sale (C/Maps/7)

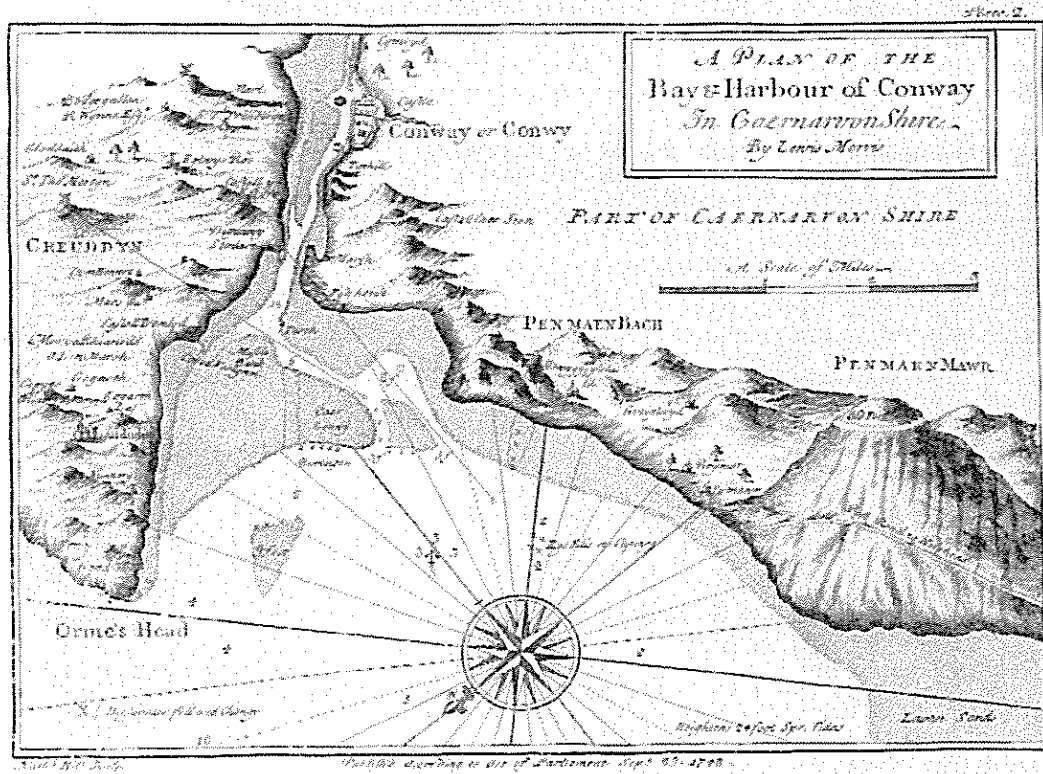


Figure Seven: Lewis Morris 1748 Map of Conwy Bay

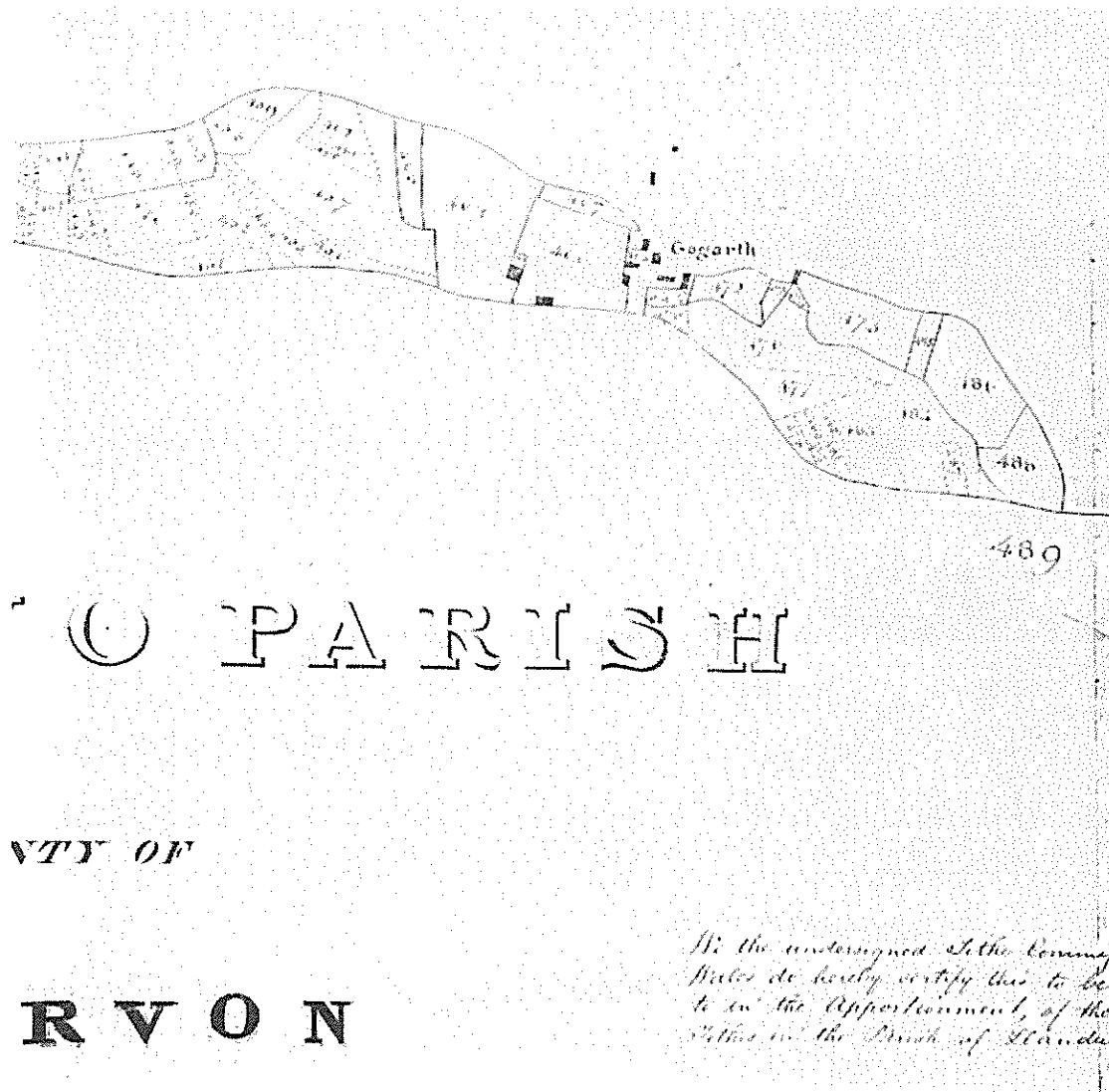


Figure Eight: Tithe Map of the Parish of Llandudno 1840

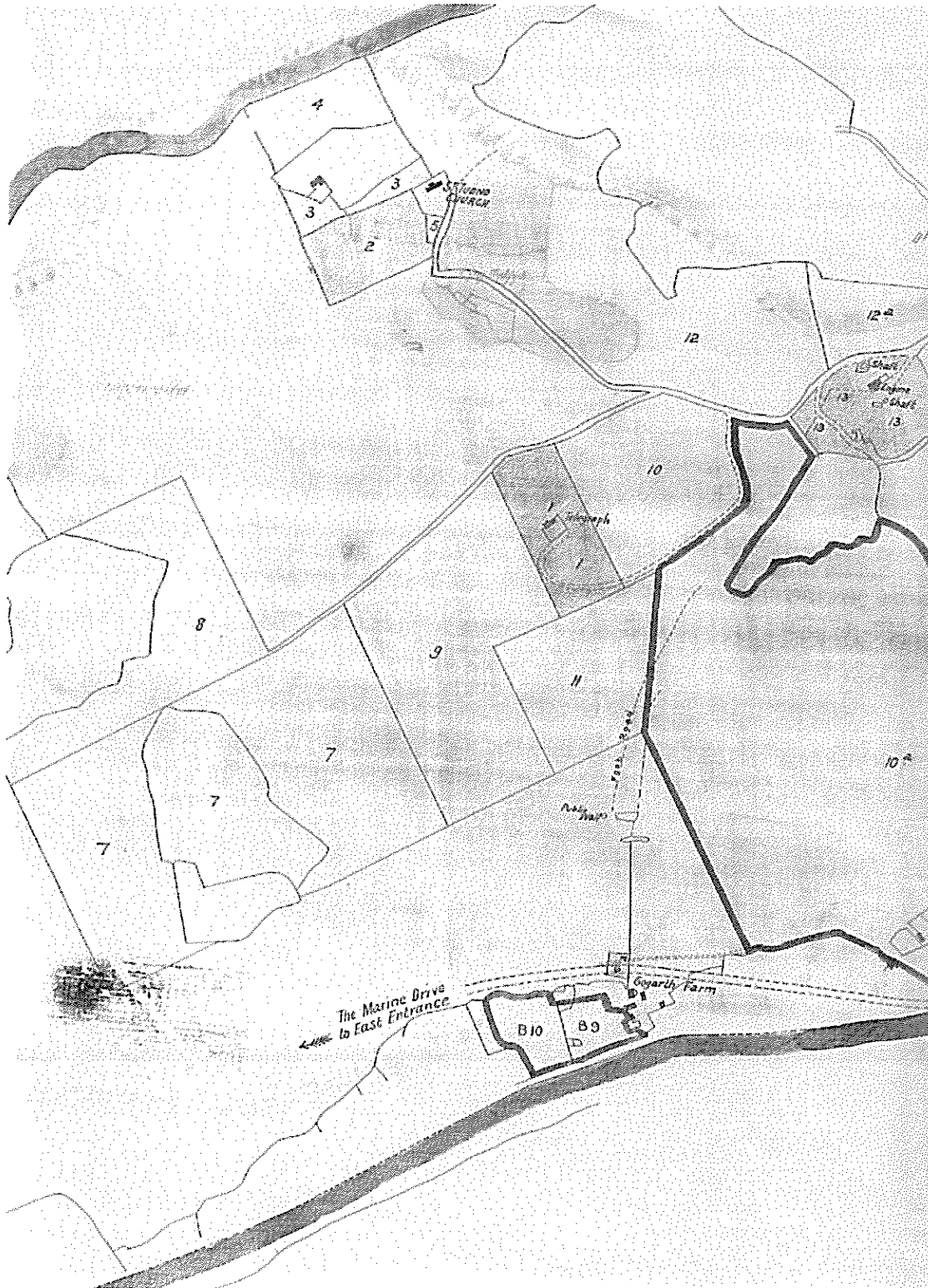


Figure Nine: Late 19th century tracing showing Bishop's Lands, Gogarth Farm and the recently built Marine Drive (WCC Maps 13-17)

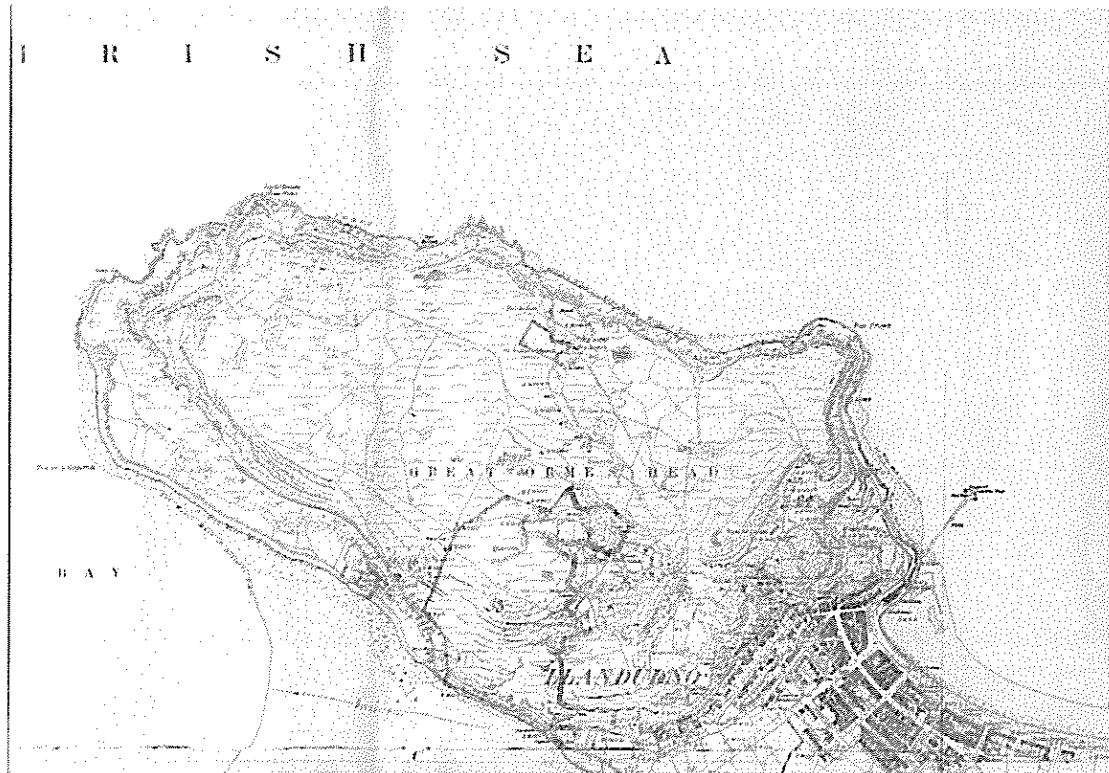


Figure Ten: First Edition 6" OS Map annotated with lands for sale 1894 (WCC Maps B19)

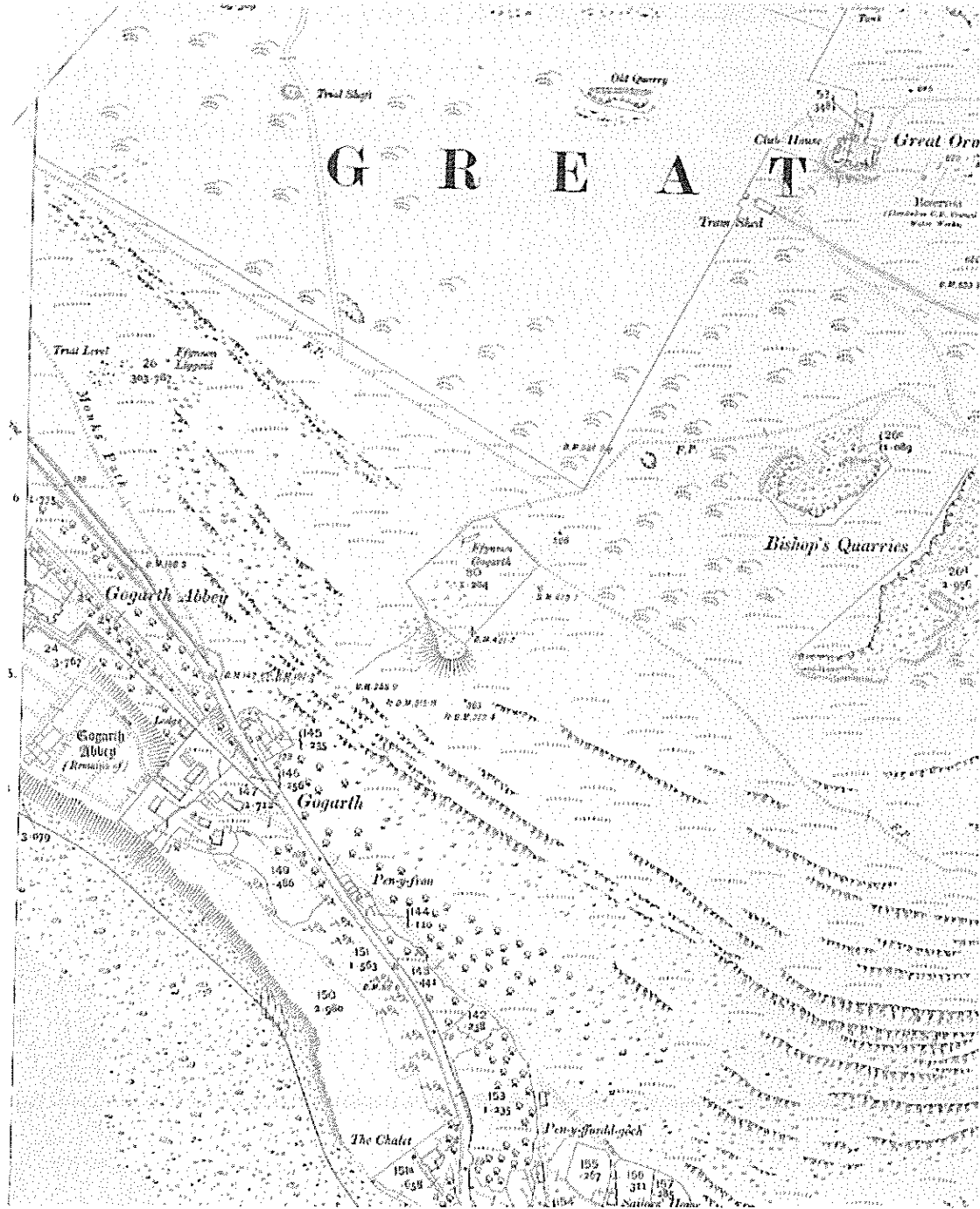


Figure Eleven: Ordnance Survey 25 inch Map 1913

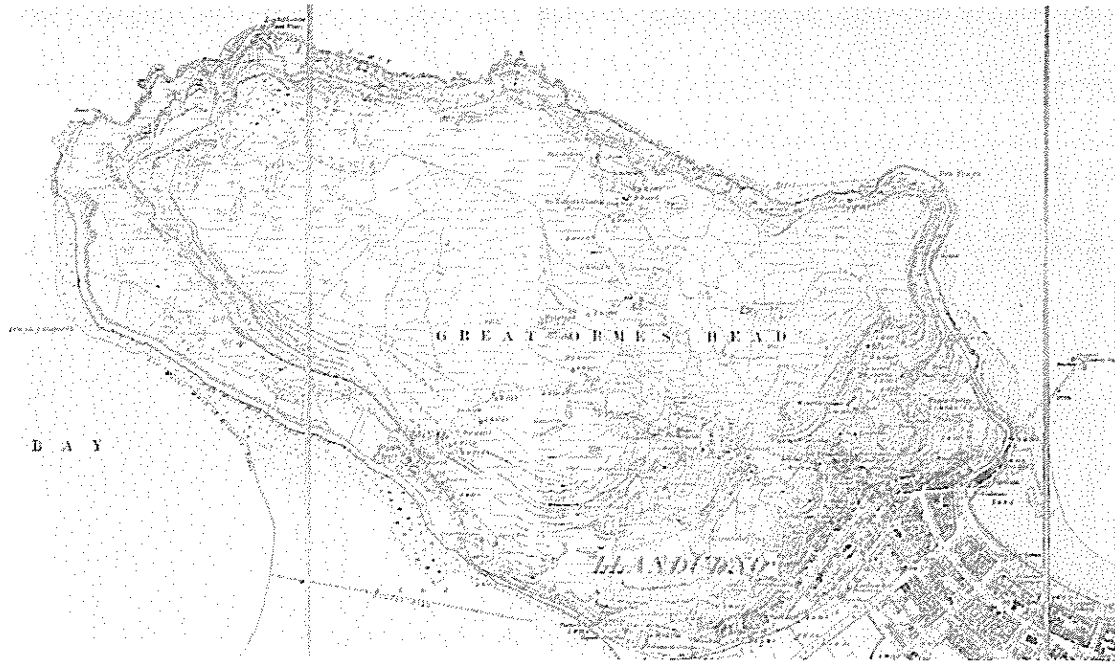


Figure Twelve: Ordnance Survey 6 inch Map 1919

APPENDIX ONE: HISTORY OF THE SITE

The earliest references to the area refer to the "Dark Age palace of Llys Helig" (Aris 1996), and suggest that the fertile Gogarth terrace may have "had some role as part of the food producing lands which victualled the royal court in the era of the Welsh princes" (Aris 1996,20). It has also been suggested that there may have been some form of early religious foundation in the area. If this is so, this may explain the "large quantities of human bones" (Hall 1811,54) found in the early 19th century. At this time the terrace was probably considerably larger than it is today and a substantial amount of land may have been lost to erosion since that time.

The first mention of the manor of Gogarth is its grant to Bishop Anian I by Edward I in 1279. It is mentioned in the *Taxatio* of Pope Nicholas in 1291 as being a property of the Bishop of Bangor with an annual value of £4 1s. 8d. It is included in the extent of the Bishop's Lands undertaken in 1306 (Ellis 1838), which demonstrates that there was a population of bondsmen belonging to the manor (Kenny 2001). It is further referred to in 1348 and in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII when it was appropriated to Sir William Griffith of Penrhyn, valued at £12 13s. 4d (Roberts 1950, 41). The Bishop's manor included three townships at Llandudno, Gogarth in the south, below the Orme, Cyngreawdr, probably in the northern sector of the Orme near St Tudno's church and Yr Wyddfid in the east (Aris 1996:21).

Very little is known of the history of the Bishop's Palace itself. The remains consist of two parts, one in a very fragmentary condition (Block A) located on the cliff edge, and a second complex of hall and ancillary rooms (Block B) standing further away from the sea to the northwest (Hague 1956, 10). In the 1920's sufficient moulding and dressed stone remained at Block A to enable it to be said they "had a distinctly thirteenth century character", and also portions of early fourteenth century moulding were found at Block B (Hughes and North 1924, 32). From this a dating of late 13th century for Block A, and early 14th century for Block B have been suggested.

Block A is traditionally thought to have been burnt down during Owain Glyndwr's uprising in about 1402, and whilst it may have been in use after that time, probably never fully recovered from that disaster. Both the 1956 and 1997 excavations uncovered evidence of a conflagration Hague 1956,13: GAT 1999,4). The RCHAMW inventory (1956) refers to a "6 inch layer of burnt wood, blackened wood and broken slate, fused lumps of iron and other debris" (RCAHMW 1956,113) visible in the cliff face below the building remains. The interpretation of Block A has been variously interpreted as "a tower for defence" (Hughes and North 1924,32) or a mill (Roberts 1950, 41), but Hague's (1956) interpretation of the building as the earlier hall has been generally accepted. The fate of Block B at this time is not known, but there is no evidence that it had been burnt (Hague 1957,xxii). It is possible that Block A began life as the hall of the Bishop, becoming a private chamber when the hall complex (Block B) was built, and declining in importance after the suggested fire of 1402. Hall (1811) refers also to the remains of a fireplace in good preservation in Block A, although no trace of this can be seen today. This might add further evidence to the suggestion that this building served for a time as a private chamber (Davidson 1999).

The manor is believed to have been functioning in 1438 (Hague 1956, 21), although no specific mention of the hall is made at this time. During the latter part of the 15th century the bishops of Bangor carried out substantial work at the Cathedral, but appear to have abandoned or at least ignored the palace at Gogarth. The location of any nucleated settlement at the manor at this time is not known, although the presence of a bond township had been recorded in 1306 (Kenny 2001).

Leyland writing in the 16th century said that the Bishop's Palace "be ruines" (in Hughes and North 1924, 32), indicating that it had already fallen considerably into decay by then. Hall (1811, reprint 1952) writes that "the ruins are placed on the edge of the shelf ... a spot of ground progressively eaten away by the action of the stronger tides. Much has already been carried off, and the remainder seems destined to suffer the same fate" (Hall 1952, 54).

From about 1550 until the 19th century the manor was leased from the Bishop of Bangor by the Mostyn family, with a short interruption between 1650 and 1660, when the manor was sequestered and sold to Col. John Jones of Maesygarnedd for £322 4s 3d. (NLW Thorne MSS 271), but it was restored with the other church lands to the bishop at the restoration, and again leased to the Mostyn family. Numerous family leases and rentals survive from the late 16th to the 18th century (Mostyn MSS 1123-1137; 5427-5473A), but these fail to define the exact extent of the manorial property in Mostyn hands, and unfortunately no map is included, although the terrier of 1832 (Mostyn MSS 5472) refers to one. Therefore the boundaries of the manor cannot be defined with certainty. The Mostyns were very acquisitive in their enclosure activities, such that an Episcopal survey of 1680 complained about these in the Great Orme area (NLW Thorne MSS), and the fact that individual farms had replaced areas of open fields (Aris 1996, 25). A 1741 Episcopal Estate Map (NLW, WCC ECE/B66, 029ii) show buildings at what is now Monk's Barn, but was then probably Gogarth Farm, and the ruins of the palace. A building at the east end of the field with the palace ruins in Garth-y-twr is referred to as a tithe barn in the terrier (NLW ELB 359). A memorandum of the Bishop of Bangor dated 21st Feb 1739/40 stated that 3.5 acres are "ye enclosure of which there are some remains of ye walls" (ECE/EL/B356), which presumably refer to the palace remains. He also refers to the tithe barn, stating that it was "built by the family at Gruiddau and conveyed to [the Mostyns]... and [the agent] was of the opinion that it did not belong to the bishop" (*ibid.*).

Lewis Morris 1748 map (fig. 7) shows Gogarth but does not show any detail, nor does it seem to be particularly accurate. In 1761 Edward Price is referred to as *of Gogarth*, paying £2 1s. 2d. in Land Tax (XQA/LT 1/2), but no detail is available as to which building he actually occupied, and in 1796 John Hughes is put down as the occupant. John Evan's 1797 map of North Wales shows Gogarth, but there is no detail on the area itself.

The manor was not enclosed by Act of Parliament until July 12th 1843 (ECE/EL/B357-8). The tithe map of the 1840's (GCRO Caernarfon), which dates from before the enclosure of the manor, and a Mostyn estate Map of 1849 (GCRO

C/Maps/7), dating from after it, show the layout of the Manor of Gogarth clearly (fig 6,8), and suggest that the manor was under intense cultivation. There is a suggestion from the Tithe Map of the survival of strip fields in the southeast corner of the terrace at least until Parliamentary enclosure, as well as in the northwest part of it. It shows that there were two main farms within the old manor, Old Abbey Farm and Gogarth Farm, the schedule identifying the occupier of the former as Richard Jones.

Various later nineteenth century photographs, which predate the building of Marine Drive in 1875, show Gogarth farm (XS 2224/19/12/1-5, XS/1330/13), which by the 1870's appears to be the only farm at Gogarth (Kenny 2001). This structure remains unchanged on most of the maps during the nineteenth century (Tithe Map, C/Maps/7, XM/680/12i+ii), as does the field system on the terrace. A plan for the proposed marine drive (X Maps/680/12i), dating from about 1872, also shows the only farm as Gogarth. This house formed the core of a house known as Monk's Barn by 1955 (Hague 1956: Kenny 2001), a house that otherwise appeared modern, and very few features of the earlier farm seem to survive. A late 19th century tracing from a map shows the traditional land usage, with Marine drive having just been constructed (fig. 9).

The late 19th century 1st edition 6" OS map shows the area prior to redevelopment (NLW WCC Maps B19). Much of the evidence for the medieval township of Gogarth on the ground has been lost due to considerable early twentieth century development in the area, generally associated with a burgeoning tourist industry, in the years after the first edition map was published.

In 1894 the land on which the Bishop's Palace stands was sold by the Church Commissioners, and a large house was built, which is now a convalescent home (fig 10.). The area under discussion currently forms part of its grounds. In 1913 the 25-inch ordnance survey map (fig. 11) shows that some of the old manorial field system on the terrace was still visible to the southeast of the palace ruins. It is not possible to see what development had taken place by that time to the north at this large scale, since the survey for that area dates from 1953, and the earlier map is unavailable, by which time development had taken place to the north. The 6-inch map of 1919 (fig.12) shows that much of the old field system seems to have been still in existence. These grounds have been heavily landscaped, including terracing towards the northern end of comparatively recent date.

APPENDIX TWO: PRIMARY CARTOGRAPHIC AND DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

Caernarfon Record Office:

County Series 25" map, Caernarfonshire sheet 1.16, 1913 edition Ordnance Survey

County series 6" map Caernarfonshire sheet 1.SE, 1919 edition Ordnance Survey

Tithe Map for Llandudno Parish, sheet 7 of 12, 1840, and schedule

XM/680/12(i) Plan of Proposed Marine Drive. Not dated (c.1872-3).

XM/680/12(ii) Map of Llandudno and Environs by T. Williams (undated)

A plan of the bay and harbour of Conwy in Caernarfonshire, Lewis Morris 1748 (copy)

John Evan's Map of North Wales 1797 (copy)

Conwy Archive Service, Llandudno:

C/Maps/7. 1849 Map of property for sale from Mostyn Estate showing the Great Orme.

Photographic Collection

XS/2224/19/12/1-5. Five photographs of Gogarth Abbey Ruins.

XS/1330/13 Gogarth Farm, "where annual Ffair defaid was held"

University College of North Wales, Bangor, Archives:

Mostyn MSS 1123-1137. Leases etc. of Gogarth manorial land (16th-17th century)

Mostyn MSS 5427-5473A. Rent Rolls of the Mostyn Estate, including Gogarth

Mostyn MSS 6144. Lease of the Manor of Gogarth, including terrier.

National Library of Wales:

Welsh Church Commission MSS

WCC Maps 13-17. Post 1870's Tracing of Map showing Bishop's Lands.

WCC Maps B19. Annotated 1st Edition 6" OS Map showing lands for sale in 1894.

ECE/EL/B356 Bishops Correspondence concerning Gogarth Manor 1730-1741.

ECE/EL/B357-8 Copy of Enclosure Act for Manor of Gogarth.

ECE/EL/B66,029ii Late 19th century tracing of 1741 Map of Bishop's Estates.

WCC ELB 359. Terrier Corresponding with 1741 Map. Manor of Gogarth.

Thorne MSS

271 Sequestration of Bishop's Lands at Gogarth 1650.

Gogarth Manor Court Leet MSS

APPENDIX THREE: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

G100/90/07/01 Aerial Photograph of Gogarth taken 11/03/95

APPENDIX FOUR: CATALOGUE OF RESEARCH ARCHIVE

The project archive has been indexed and catalogued according to National Monument Record (NMR) categories and contains the following:

- A. Copy of the report.
- B. Notes from site visits.
- D. Site photographs - catalogue, colour slides, B/W contact sheets.
- G. Documentary data, including primary and published sources.
- I. Draft copies of report.
- J. Publication drawings.
- M. Miscellaneous correspondence

There is no material for classes C, E, F, H, K, L and N.

The project archive is currently held by
Cambria Archaeology Field Operations, Llandeilo, Dyfed as report number 2004/48.

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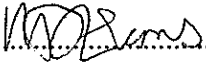
**THE BISHOP'S PALACE, LLYS HELIG DRIVE, GOGARTH, LLANDUDNO.
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT**

REPORT NUMBER 2004/48

APRIL 2004

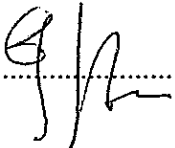
This report has been prepared by Robert Evans

Position Archaeologist

Signature  Date 6/4/04

This report has been checked and approved by Gwilym Hughes on behalf of Cambria Archaeology, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Position Director

Signature  Date 6/4/04

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or presentation of this report