

Archaeological Assessment

Commissioned by Mr. and Mrs. E.W. Parry

Kathy Laws

Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd.

Good pen 4458

registered in England

Nº 2869678

Cleifiog Uchaf, Valley, Anglesey
Archaeological Assessment

EAS 2002/19
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Cleifiog Uchaf Archaeological Assessment

Introduction

1 Introduction:

A proposed development at Cleiviog Uchaf includes restoration and conversion of existing buildings, reinstatement of a Victorian walled garden, creation of new garden areas, a wild flower meadow and a golf course (Figure 1).

Evidence for Prehistoric and Roman features not far from the property in advance of the construction of the A55 (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2000) have raised concerns of the potential for archaeological remains within the development site.

Therefore an Archaeological Assessment has been commissioned by the owners, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Parry in order to establish the archaeological significance of the site and to assess the impact of the development proposal on any surviving remains.

1.1 Summary

Cleifiog Uchaf Farm would appear to have its origins in the 17th century AD. Evidence for activity of Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval activity is recorded nearby.

Some areas of potential archaeological concern have been highlighted during the course of the assessment. Recommendations have been made to allow for the preservation or recording of archaeological features during the course of the development.

2 Location

Cleifiog Uchaf lies to the west of Valley on the Island of Anglesey. The current property lies between the A55 road and the Holyhead to London railway line. The development site encompasses an area of approximately 11 hectares.

Cleifiog Uchaf Archaeological Assessment

Sources

The study area is centred upon SH 2860 7950 (Figure 2).

3 Methodology

A desktop study was carried out of cartographic, documentary and photographic materials held at the County Record Office, Llangefni, the Countryside Council for Wales, Bangor, the Sites and Monuments Record held at the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor, and the Archive Department at the University of Wales, Bangor.

Where practical primary sources have been consulted. But in some instances it was necessary to rely on secondary sources.

Copies of plans, pictorial or photographic evidence have been included where relevant and all sources have been fully listed.

Subsequently a site visit was made on Thursday 13th June to view the proposed development site. A series of general photographs were taken using a digital camera for use in the report.

4 List of Sources Consulted

4.1 Written Sources

4.1.1 Primary Records

1715 A Rentrole of all the R^t Hon^{ble} Richard L^d Viscount Bulkleys messuages, lands and tennants in Anglesey for one year ending at Michaelmas 1715. Baron Hill Papers 4745. University of Wales Bangor.

1719 Rental of 1719 - 1720 Anglesey and Caernarfon. Baron Hill Papers 4752. University of Wales Bangor.

1728 - 41 Rental. Baron Hill Papers 4758. University of Wales Bangor.

1735 - 36 Land Revenue 2/318 Crown rentals. Bangor General Collection 3549. University of Wales Bangor.

1750 - 1814 Land Tax Assessments. Gwynedd Archives, Llangefni, WQT/64/1-19.

1772 Valuation of Lord Bulkely's Estate in Anglesey. Baron Hill Papers 4957. University of Wales, Bangor.

1781 - 2, 1789 - 90, 1813 - 14 Land Revenue 2/322 Accounts of the Reciever General. Bangor General Collection 3551. University of Wales Bangor.

2002 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Draft Interim Report. Project Number G1550 Excavations at Cleifiog Uchaf May 1998.

4.1.2 Secondary Sources

Barnes, F. A. 1988 Land Tenure and Landscape in Llanynghenedle, Anglesey. Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society.

Carr, A. D. 1972 The Extent of Anglesey, 1352. Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society.

Carr, A. D. 1982 Medieval Anglesey.

Davidson, A. and Dutton, L. A., Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. Melin Tyddyn Du, Maentwrog. Archaeology in Wales 37, p116 and 117.

Johnston, N. 2000 Llys and Maerdref: The Royal Courts of the Princes of Gwynedd. Studia Celtica Vol. XXXIV

William, E. 1986 The Historical Farm Buildings of Wales.

4.2 Cartographic Sources

1776 Baron Hill Estate Survey. Scale of chains. Baron Hill Papers 4959. University of Wales, Bangor.

1845 Tithe Schedule for the Parish of Llanynghenedl. Gwynedd Archives, Llangefni.

Cleifiog Uchaf Archaeological Assessment

Desk Top Appraisal

- 1845 *Tithe Map for the Parish of Llanynghenedl. Gwynedd Archives, Llangefni.*
- 1890 *Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map, Anglesey Sheet XI.12. Scale 1: 2500. Gwynedd Archives, Llangefni.*
- 1900 *Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map, Anglesey Sheet XI.12. Scale 1:2500. Gwynedd Archives, Llangefni.*
- 1924 *Ordnance Survey Map, Anglesey Sheet XI.12. Scale 1:2500. Gwynedd Archives, Llangefni.*
- 1999 *Ordnance Survey Explorer 262 Map. Scale 1:2500. Anglesey West.*

4.3 Aerial Photographs

Countryside Council for Wales, Bangor - OS/67/27 14th April 1967 frame 31

Gwynedd Sites and Monuments Record, Bangor - Film 93-034 frame 007, 1993

Mrs Prydwyn Parry - Aerial photograph of property dated 1990

5 Desk Top Appraisal

Evidence for Prehistoric and Roman remains were discovered in AD 1998 close to Cleifiog Uchaf Farm in advance of the construction of the A55 road across Anglesey (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2002). The positions of the excavation trenches are shown in Figure 3 along with their relationship to the boundary of the current development proposal.

During the excavations five main phases of activity were recorded covering a time span from the Neolithic to the Medieval period. The Prehistoric features consisted of post holes, pits and a slab lined cist. Of particular relevance to the development is a linear cobbled feature, a probable road surface, dated to the Roman period which runs in a

north east - south west direction just south of Cleifiog Uchaf (PRN 16047). It has been suggested that the road may have served a crossing point between Anglesey and Holyhead. If the line of the feature as defined by its position in the excavated trenches is projected in a straight line it runs through the field, to the south of the house, where a wild flower meadow is planned (Figure 3). There also remains the possibility that features of other periods may extend into this field.

Cleifiog Uchaf falls within the commote of Llifon which by at least the late 13th century AD was administered from the llys (commotal centre) at Aberfraw in the neighbouring commote of Malltraeth.

Details given in the extent of Anglesey dating to AD 1352 (Carr, 1972) however have led to the suggestion that there may have been a commotal centre within Llifon itself at an earlier date.

The precise location for the commotal centre is unknown. Barnes (1988 p38) suggests that mention in the AD 1352 reference of "one caruca of demense (royal) land in Cleifiog" would indicate a location at Cleifiog. Johnston (2000 p180) suggests that mention in the AD 1352 reference of the obligation of tref gyfrif tenants to make the roof of the manor of Llanllibio would indicate Llanllibio to the north east of Cleifiog as another possible location.

It should be noted that the place name of Cleifiog is attached to three locations, Cleifiog Fawr, Cleifiog Uchaf, and Cleifiog Isaf.

The township of Cleifiog was included in a lease granted to Sir Richard Bulkley in AD 1542 by King Henry VIII (Baron Hill 1959). The first of the Bulkleys in Anglesey, William Bulkley, was known to be farming land in Cleifiog in the mid 15th century (Carr 1982,

Cleifiog Uchaf Archaeological Assessment

Field Visit

p 218). The Bulkley's continued paying dues of £14 to the Crown for lands in Cleifiog in Llanllibio right through until AD 1813 (Bangor 3549 and 3551).

It is likely that Cleifiog Uchaf as a farm dates back to at least the early 17th century AD. It appears in documents dating to AD 1608 (Barnes 1988, p65) as being a holding of 126 acres with a house and garden occupied by Edward Bulkley.

A rent roll of the Bulkley estate dating to AD 1715 gives Edward Richard Arther as renting Cleifiog Uchaf for £16 (Baron Hill 4745). He continued as tenant until at least AD 1730 at which time Cleifiog Uchaf seems to have been divided into two parts. Edward Richard Arther paid £13 rent for part while John ap William Owen paid £4 for the other part (Baron Hill 4758).

Rent rolls for AD 1740 show that the holding was still divided. John Jones renting the larger part and William David the smaller. Rents remained unchanged (Baron Hill 4758).

The land tax assessment for AD 1750 lists the tenant of Cleifiog Uchaf still as a John Jones, who paid 9 s in land tax (Llangefni Archive WQT/64/1-19). In AD 1762 tenancy was transferred to a Lewis Hughes who paid 5s 3d in land tax.

A valuation of Lord Bulkely's estates in Anglesey dating to August AD 1772 (Baron Hill 4957) gives Lewis Hughes as still being tenant of Cleifiog Uchaf. A rent of £30 was paid for a holding of 171 acres.

An estate survey dating to AD 1776 (Baron Hill 4959) shows Cleifiog Uchaf to be of the same acreage. The survey map is shown in Figure 4, the approximate area relating to the development proposal has been marked. The field names are as follows: e1. Buildings, yards and gardens; e2. Llain'r Ardd (garden strip); e3. Cae Coch (red field); e4. Cae'r

Beudy (byre field); e5. Cae'r Nadrodd (field of snakes); e9. Cae'r fynnon (well/spring field); Gruaen'r Ardd (?gravel/grit/sand garden; e11. Cae Mieri (stone field).

Lewis Hughes continued as tenant until AD 1808. William Edward then took over the tenancy. The land tax was then 7s. He was still tenant in AD 1814 when the land tax records cease (Llangefni Archive WQT/64/1-19).

In AD 1845 the Tithe schedule gives the occupier of Cleifiog Uchaf as Robert Spencer. The holding was then 257 acres and the rent was £29. The Landowner is listed as Sir Richard Williams Bulkley the 13th. The Tithe map of the same date shows only one building (Figure 5) while the earlier AD 1776 estate map shows at least three buildings with a yard.

In AD 1868 the property was sold to the owner of the Valley Hotel when it then became an annex to the hotel (pers. com. Mrs Prydwyn Parry).

By AD 1890 the First Edition Ordnance Survey map shows an extended house and an extensive range of farm buildings with a walled garden to the east of the house. A number of small ponds are also shown. Three circular features close to the buildings are thought to mark the position of horse gins (pers. com. Mrs Prydwyn Parry). Such features were common in farms of the 18th and 19th centuries AD (William 1986, p170). Such features are normally associated with barns and the powering of winnowing and threshing machines. Little change is then seen on the AD 1900 and AD 1924 Ordnance Survey maps with the exception of some additional field boundaries and some slight changes to the shape of the buildings (Figures 6, 7, and 8). The positions of the possible horse gins are no longer shown.

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Field Visit

Aerial photographs taken in AD 1967 and AD 1973 show field boundaries which have been added more recently and a linear feature running from the farm yard gate to the shore to the west, probably a farm track. The only features visible which may be of archaeological significance are to be seen in the field to the north of the farm yard. One oval parch mark is seen and more significantly a series of small circular marks arranged roughly in a rectangle giving the impression of a post built structure, although a small stand of trees might give a similar impression (Figure 9).

6 Field Visit

The buildings at Cleifiog Uchaf consist of a house with out buildings, a series of barns, cow sheds, animal stalls, stables, and pigsties arranged around an L shaped yard to the north east of the house and a granary with added store and possible grain dryer, and another barn to the east of the main yard (Plate 1). The layout of the buildings with their probable original functions are shown on Figure 10. The additions included in the development proposal have also been marked along with the approximate positions of modern buildings within the farmyard which are due be removed as part of the development proposal.

The house has clearly been much added to and altered over the years. It was clearly, in its day, fairly elegant. Possibly a result of its use as annex to the Valley Hotel. Plate 2 shows the current condition of the front of the house while Plate 3 shows its condition in the AD 1980's. Of particular interest is the arrangement of the north east ground floor end of the house for an agricultural purpose, possibly a byre. Internally this part of the house had two rooms. Notable features include holes in the ceiling for the fixing of partitions and wooden pegs jutting out from

the walls perhaps for storing harness or tools (Plates 4 and 5). The windows are smaller than the remainder of the house and the door is wider.

Bedrooms extend over this end of the house but it is possible that these have been added or that at least the roof level has been raised as a distinct difference in the roof line is seen between this and the other end of the house. The general impression given, from the simple construction, is that at least the ground floor may be one of the older elements of the house.

Two story farmhouses with living areas at one end and with byres or dairies with lofts above at the other end are common from the late 16th century AD onwards (William 1986, p19).

The remainder of the house at face value is very much of a Victorian style though it is possible that older elements exist within it.

To the west of the house lies the walled garden. The external walls are crumbling and the internal divisions shown on the AD 1890 Ordnance Survey map are not visible. The garden has clearly not been used for its intended purpose for many years (Plate 6). Elements of Victorian wrought iron work survive alongside more recent additions (Plate 7).

Directly to the north east of the house a structure thought by the owner to have originally been stables has mainly gone. Part of the wall which joins the front of the house remains with one blocked doorway visible (Plate 8).

To the south of the house, just inside the field a structure with a notable internal structure with small square recesses incorporated into the wall may well be a hen house (Plate 9).

To the north of the house the original farm buildings consist of a barn and animal stalls on the north east side and a large cow shed

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Discussion

with two small enclosed yards to the rear on the north west side. The roof of the cow shed has a date of AD 1878 inscribed on the lath and plaster. This would date either the construction or re-roofing of the building. The roof timbers do appear to be a replacement. Some have clearly been reclaimed from elsewhere, possibly a house as they have molded details which would not normally be included in an agricultural building (Plate 10). The yards to the rear have their own access point to the fields on that side of the farm.

On the west side of the yard a structure thought to be a granary is clearly the earliest structure as ventilation slits, now blocked, are incorporated into all four wall (Plate 11). Added to the north east side is a store with external stone staircase to the second floor and to the south west a series of pigsties which back onto a barn.

Tacked onto the gable end of the added store is a feature of some interest now in a much dilapidated state. The feature is thought to be a small corn or seed drier (Plates 12 and 13). All that survives is the fire box and part of the baffle system. The building within which the drier was housed survives only as a fragmentary wall on one side and a roof line scar on the gable end of the store.

Another structure beyond the corn drier has collapsed, its function is not known. One other small building is seen close to the farm yard gate, probably a shed or store.

The quality of construction of some of the buildings and details such as the round stone pillars at some of the farmyard gates lead to the impression of a farm of some prosperity (Plate 14).

Two ponds were examined, one by the front entrance to the farm yard, one to the west of the cow shed. Both appear to have some form of dry stone wall revetting but are now very overgrown.

The fields around the farm yard are all improved grassland (Plate 15). No obvious archaeological features were visible. Test pits dug in the field to the west of the farm yard showed topsoil to a depth of at least 0.5m.

A stony area in the field to the north west of the farm yard was examined. Some of the rock visible appeared to be a natural outcrop while some had been placed. No structure was discernible and this feature may have resulted from stone clearance. This would appear to correspond to the oval parch mark seen on the AD 1993 aerial photograph.

Today modern open sided barn and brick built sheep dip have been added into the farm yard but essentially a Victorian farmyard and house remains (Plate 1).

7 Discussion

While archaeological features dating back to the Prehistoric period clearly exist close to Cleifiog Uchaf, they appear to be restricted to an area directly to the south of the farm.

As it stands today Cleifiog Uchaf Farm dates to the latter part of the 19th century AD (Victorian). The farm clearly has a history which dates back to at least the 17th century AD. It is not possible on the ground to clearly pinpoint structures which may date to the earlier phases of use of the farm. It remains a possibility that remnants of early structures may be incorporated into existing structures, particularly the house, or exist as archaeological features close to the current buildings. The proposed development includes a number of small extensions to and the provision of new services for the existing buildings which might disrupt such archaeological features.

The existing buildings are of interest in view of their completeness as a range of buildings of this date. The impression given is of a farm of some prosperity. Virtually all of the

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Discussion

Victorian structures are to be renovated as part of the development plan, one structure which has collapsed is to be reinstated, and the walled garden is to be re-established.

The only structure which it is not possible to include in the proposal is the feature thought to be a corn drier. This feature is considered to be of interest in that although a number of such features are known in association with corn mills, for example at Melin Tyddyn Du, Maentwrog (Davidson and Dutton 1997) few now survive associated with farms (pers. com. Peter Crew, Snowdonia National Park Archaeologist). At Cleifiog Uchaf the feature only survives in an incomplete condition.

The buildings and in particular some of the farm buildings are in a poor state of repair. Two structures have already collapsed and others are in urgent need of attention.

The fields immediately surrounding the farm buildings are to be converted for use as a golf course. Minimal ground disturbance is anticipated here with the exception of the creation of some of the deeper bunkers.

One field to the south of the property has been proposed as a wild flower meadow. This is of some concern as it is possible that archaeological features recorded during the construction of the A55 to the south of the property extend into this field. Careful consideration must be given to the execution of the proposal in this area.

Cleifiog Uchaf, Archaeological Assessment

Recommendations

8 Recommendations

8.1 General

1. Trenches excavated for service trenches and new foundations should be inspected by a suitably qualified archaeologist to record and assess any features of an archaeological nature uncovered.

2. Building renovations should as far as practical be in keeping with the existing building style.

3. The structure thought to be a corn drier should be recorded in detail prior to removal or covering over.

4. Any deep pits excavated to create bunkers on the golf course should be inspected by a suitably qualified archaeologist.

8.2 In relation to the proposed wild flower meadow

The proximity of Roman and Prehistoric remains as reported by The Gwynedd archaeological Trust (2000) to this area need to be considered carefully. The creation of the wild flower meadow would involve the removal of areas of top soil. The previous excavations indicated that the archaeological features, survived directly below the topsoil. The most likely area for archaeological survival is the southern most downhill half of the field which incorporates the projected line of the Roman road surface.

Two options are suggested as follows:

1: Areas of top soil removal should be subject to a full archaeological evaluation. Planting should be of shallow rooted species and avoid the most likely area of potential archaeological survival.

2: Areas of top soil removal should be limited to the northern uphill extreme of the field to avoid the most likely area of potential

archaeological survival. Striped areas should be subject to an archaeological inspection. Planting should be of shallow rooted species and avoid the most likely area of potential archaeological survival.

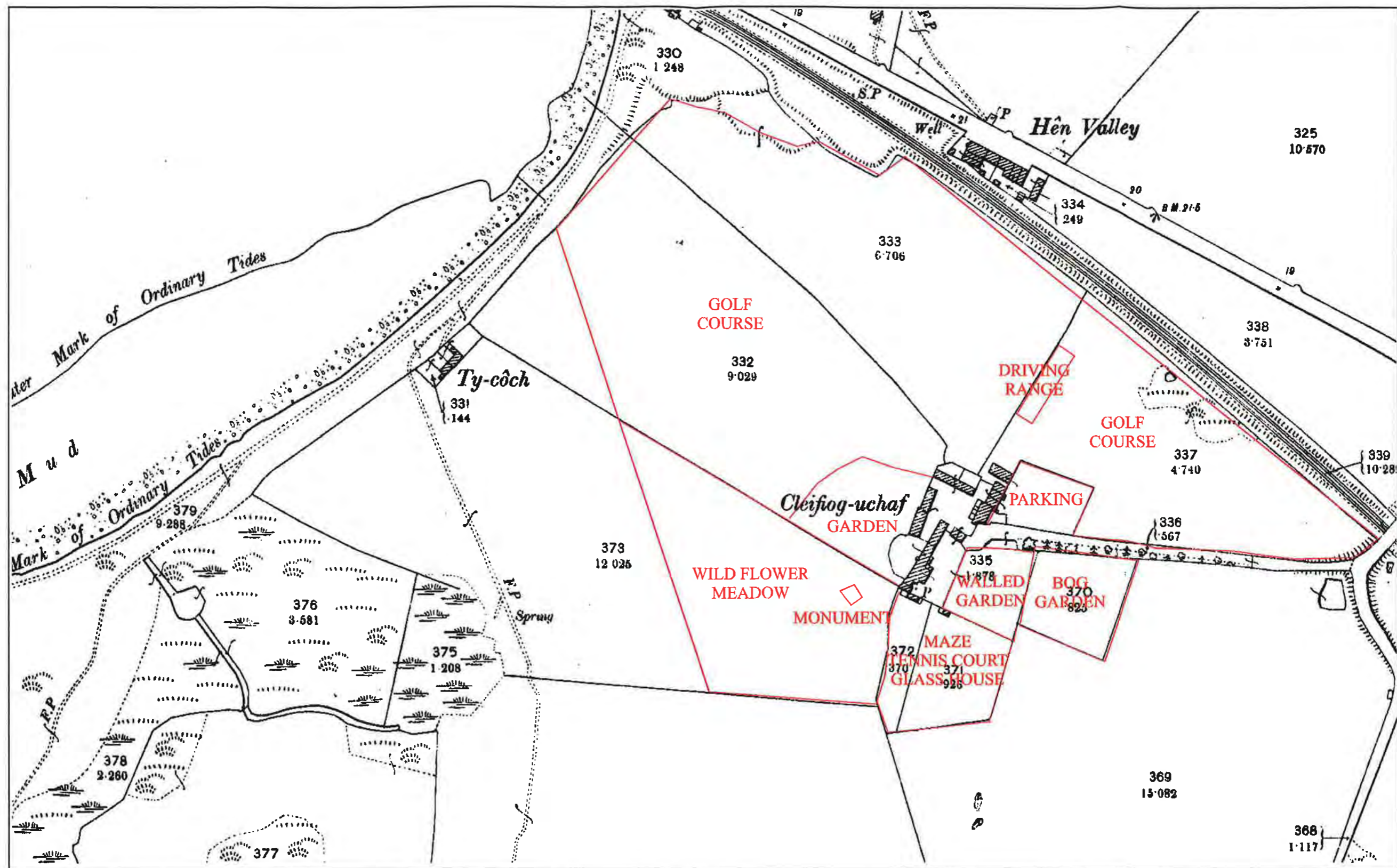


Figure 1: Outline Plan of Proposed Land Use, Superimposed on the AD 1900 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Map

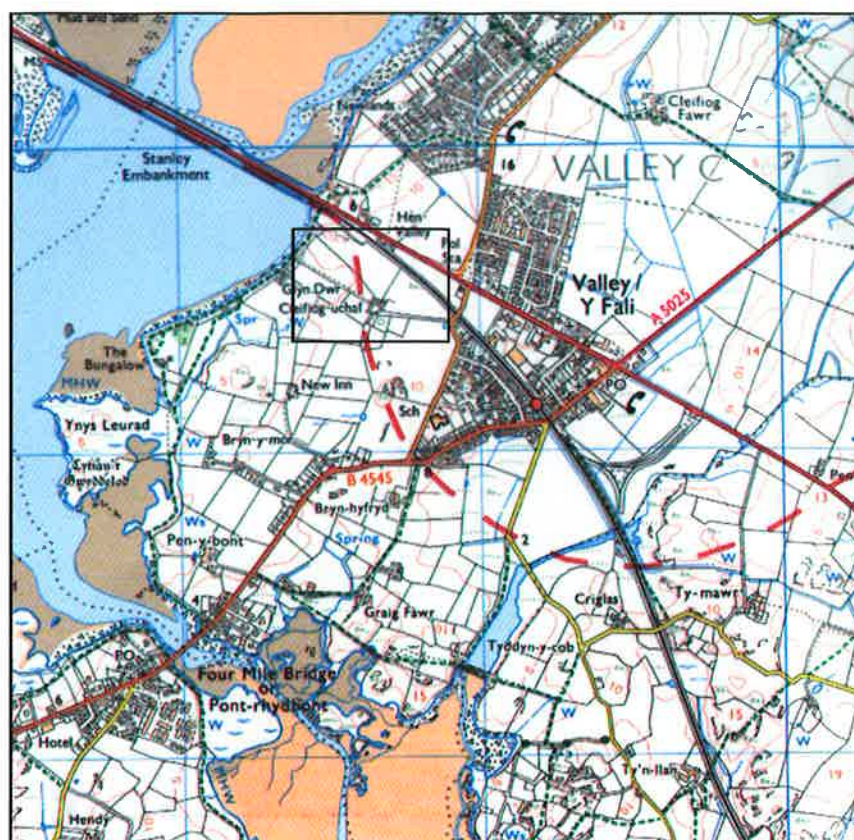


Figure 2: Location Map

Reproduced from Explorer 262 map, 1:25000 scale by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. © Crown Copyright 1999. All rights reserved.
Licence number AL 100014722

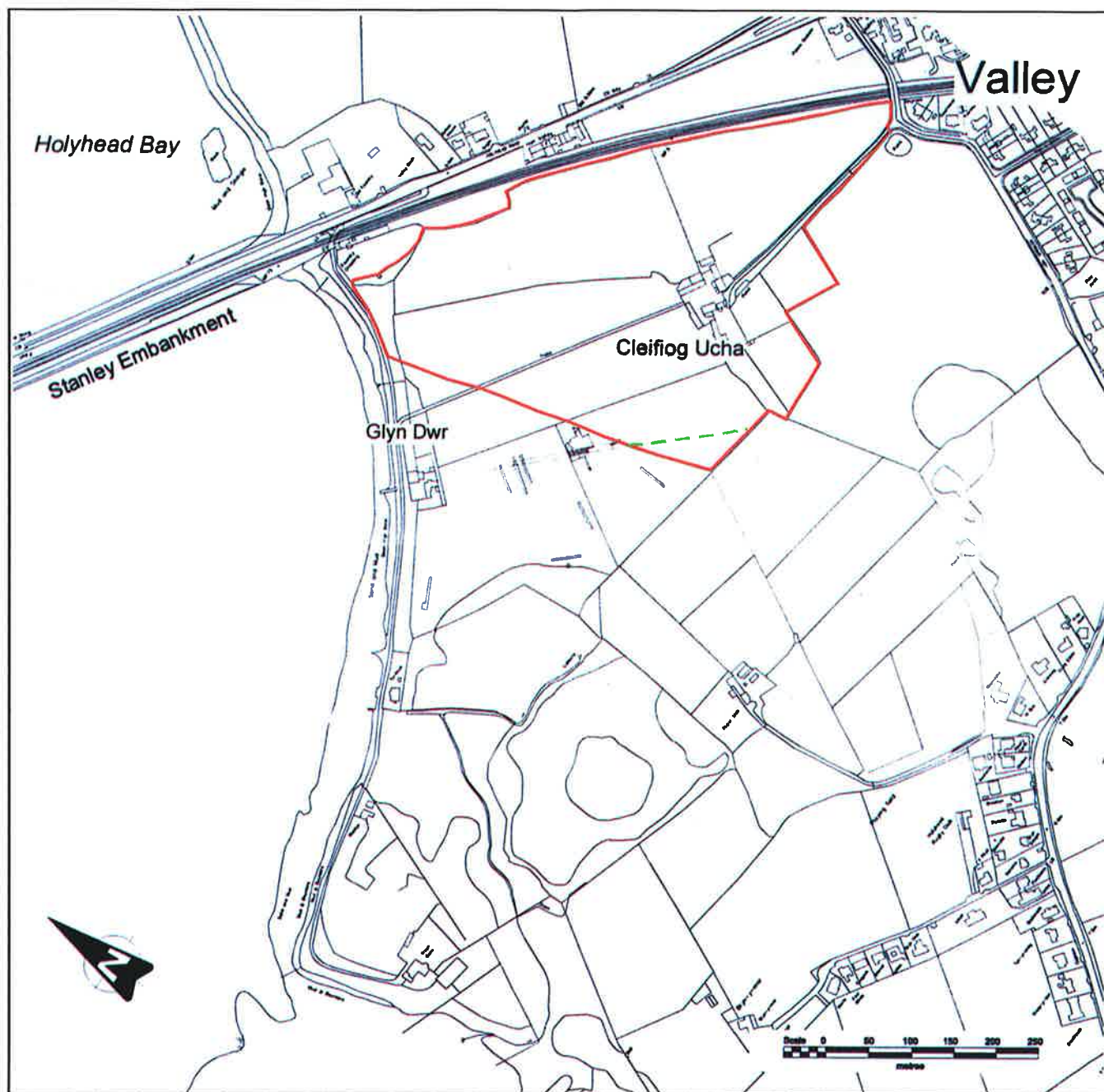


Figure 3: Map Showing Outline of Development Area and Position of Archaeological Features Recorded by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust in 1998. After Gwynedd Archaeological Trust with Additions.

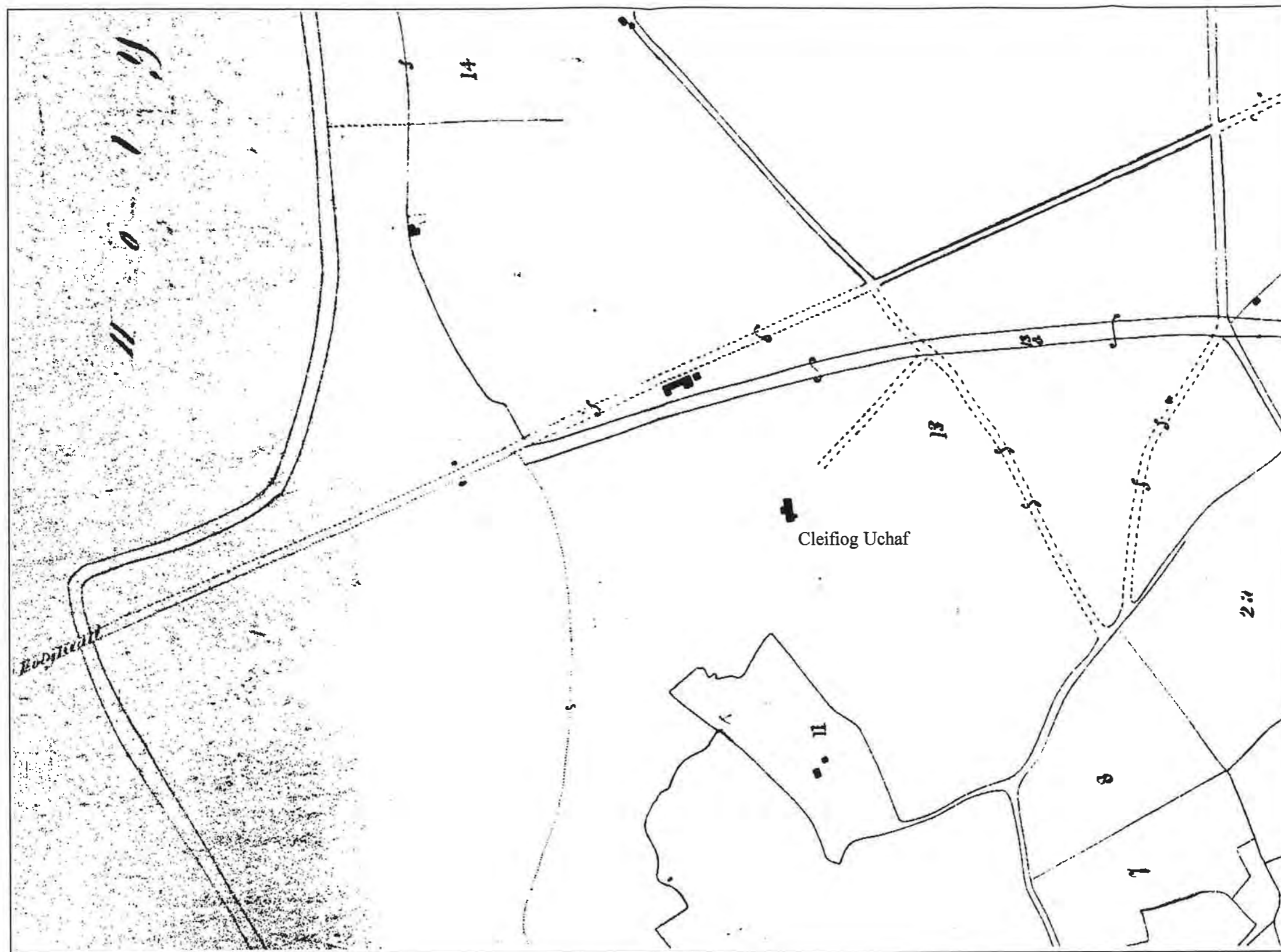


Figure 5: Extract from Tithe Map of AD 1845

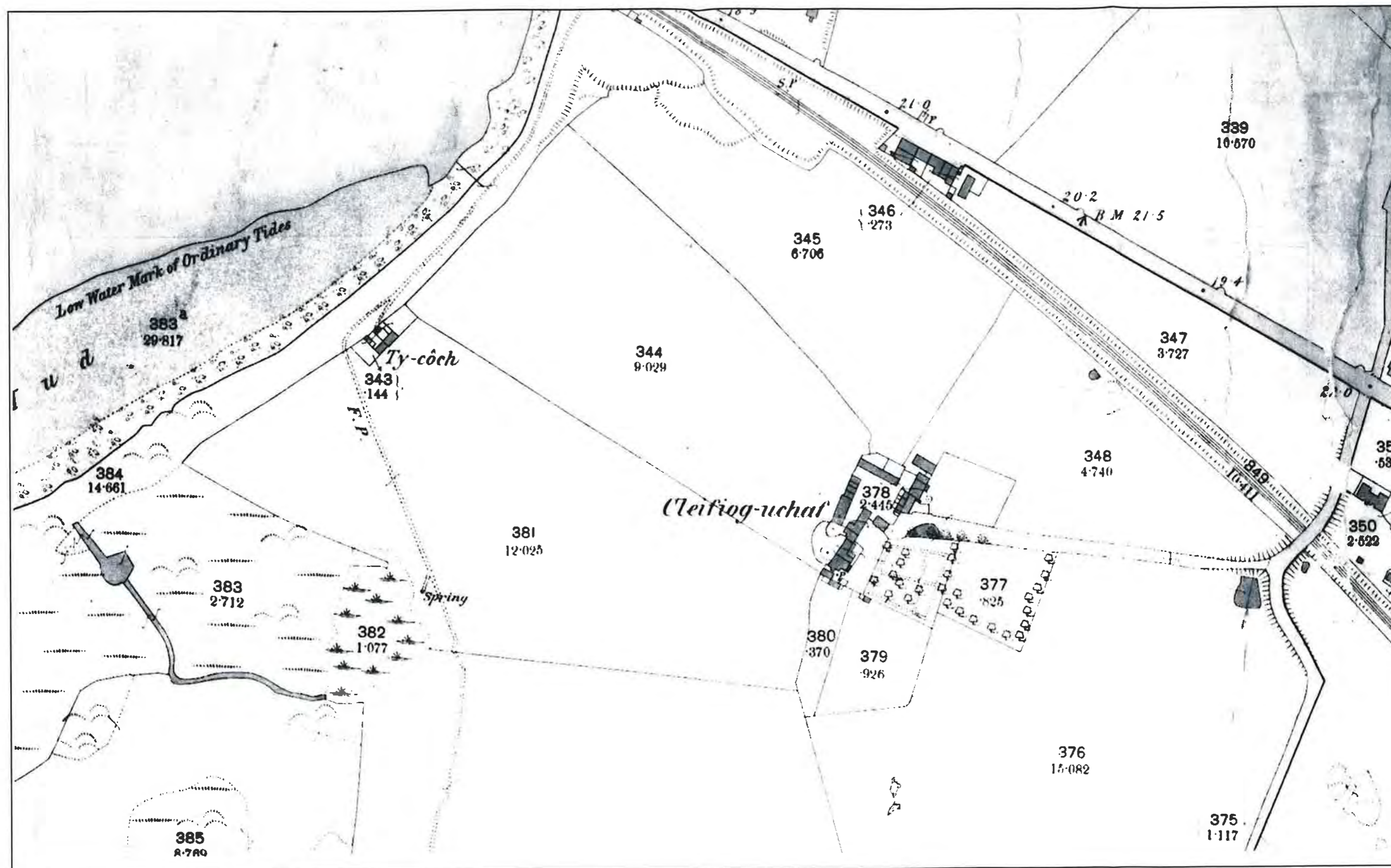


Figure 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey AD 1890 Map
Scale 1:2500

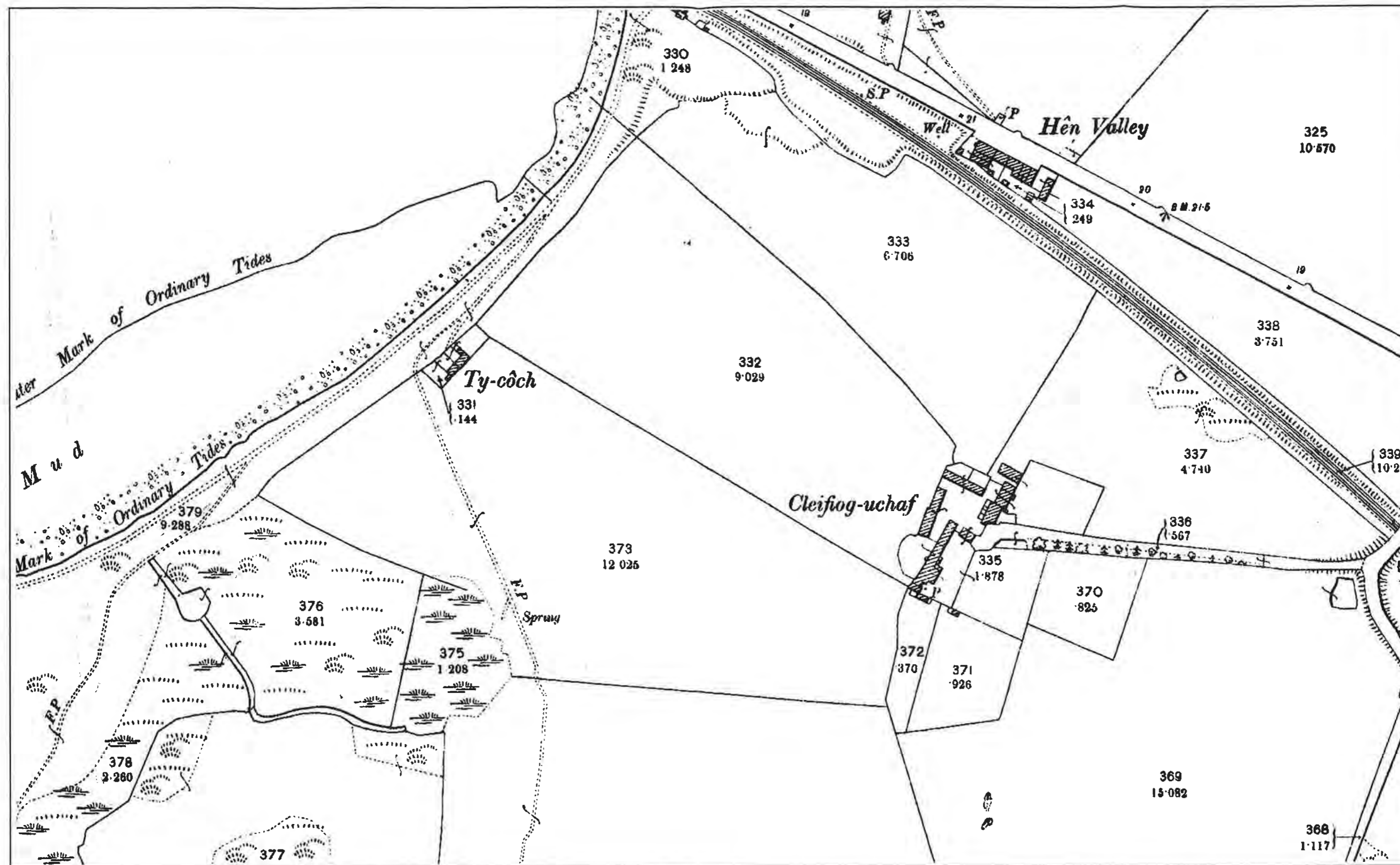


Figure 7: Extract from Ordnance Survey AD 1900 Map
Scale: 1:2500

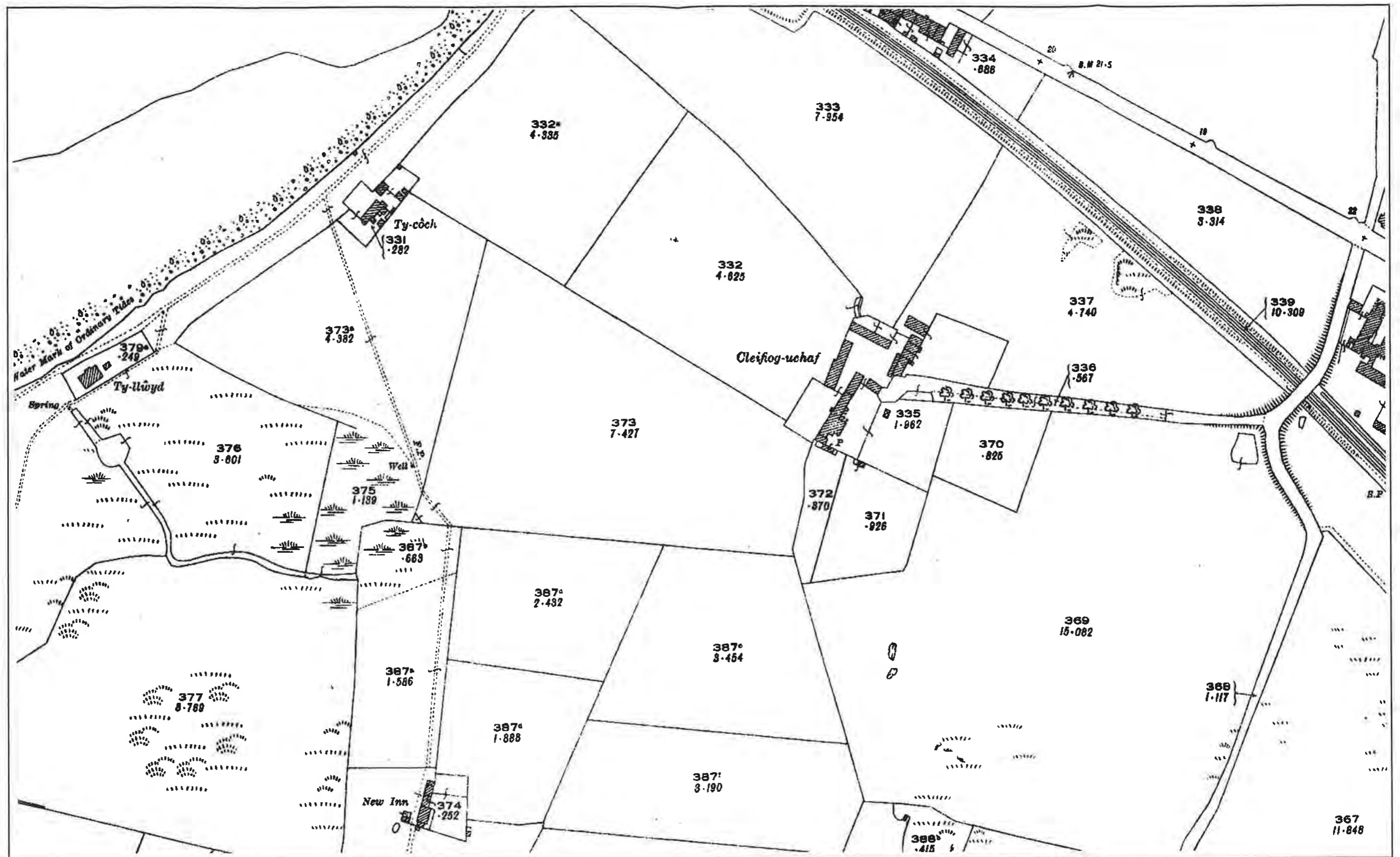


Figure 8: Extract from 1924 Ordnance Survey Map
Scale 1: 2500

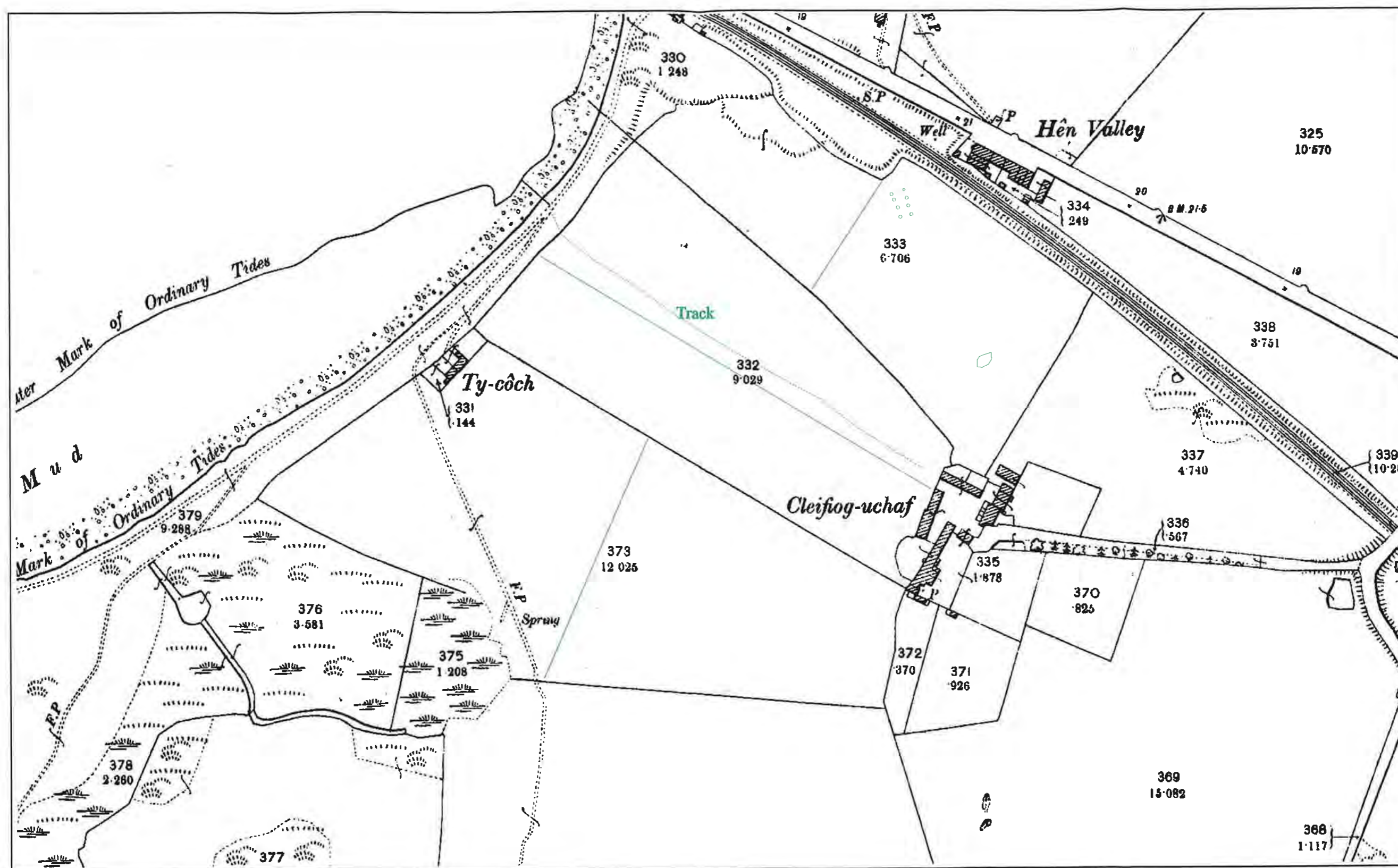


Figure 9: Features Noted on Aerial Photograph, Approximate Positions Superimposed on Ordnance Survey AD 1900 Map, Scale: 1:2500

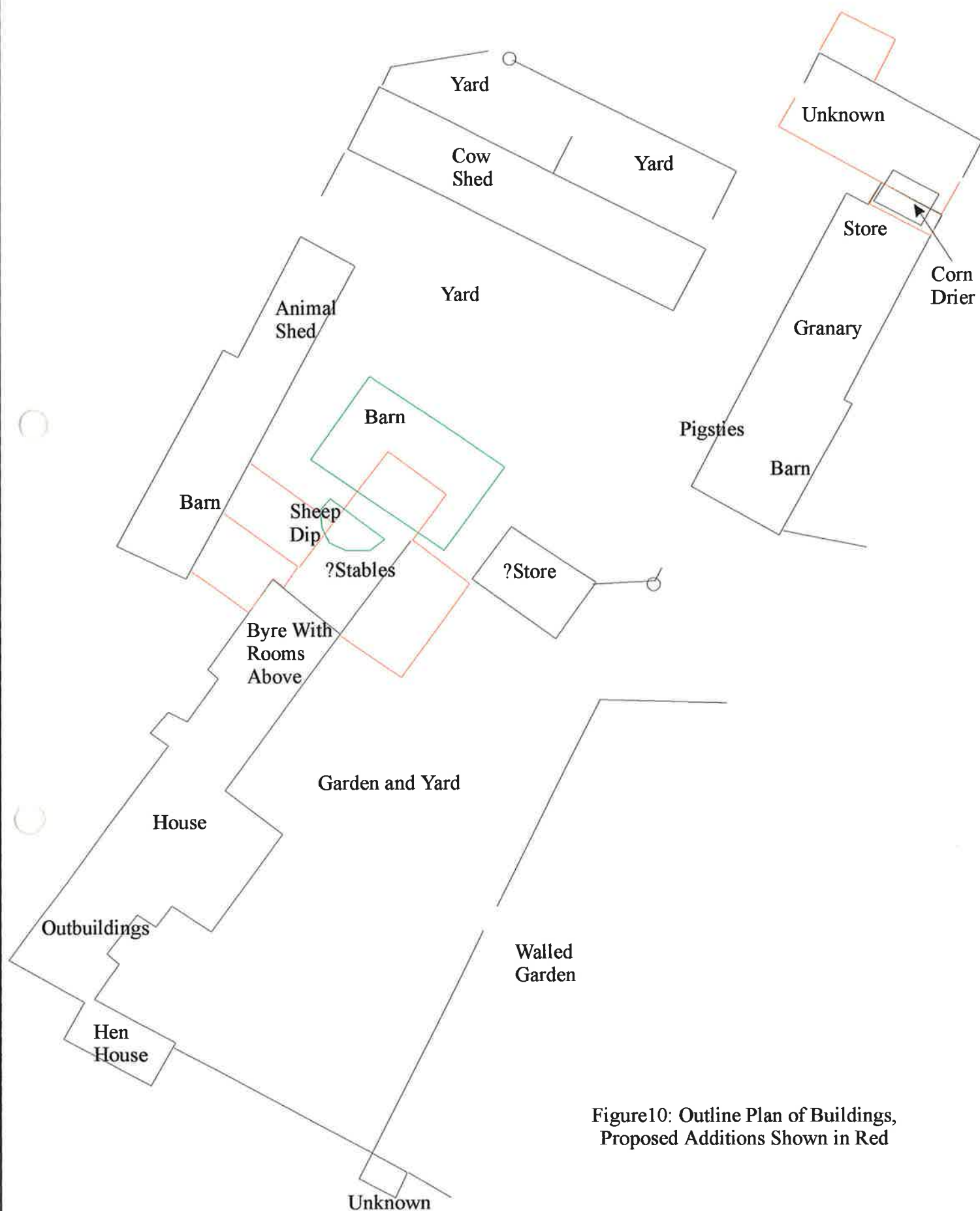


Figure10: Outline Plan of Buildings,
Proposed Additions Shown in Red



Plate 1: Air photograph of the buildings at Cleiflog Uchaf



Plate 2: Cleifiog Uchaf House in AD 2002



Plate 3: Cleifiog Uchaf house in the AD 1980's



Plate 4: Internal detail of byre



Plate 5: Internal detail of byre



Plate 6: General view of walled garden



Plate 7: Victorian cast iron work



Plate 8: Surviving wall of possible stables



Plate 9: Hen house



Plate 10: Cow shed roof



Plate 11: Inside the granary



Plate 12: Corn drier



Plate 13: Corn drier



Plate 14: Gate pillar



Plate 15: Field to the west of the farm yard

Appendix 1: The Project Brief

DESIGN BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service

Site: Cleifiog Uchaf, Valley, Ynys Môn

Planning application: 49C221/SCR

Client/applicant: Mr & Mrs E W Parry

Date: 18 April 2002

National Grid Reference: 228800 379500

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 Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) for north-west Wales before completing their specification. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service cannot guarantee the inclusion of all relevant information in the design brief.

1.0 Site Description

- 1.1. For the purposes of this brief the proposed development site comprises approximately 11 hectares of land between the A55 and Holyhead-London railway to the south-east of Holyhead, as shown on drawing JD53-A1-0 accompanying the planning application (reference 49C221/SCR).
- 1.2. The proposed development site lies on the north-western outskirts of Valley and about two miles south-east of Holyhead, Ynys Môn. The recent construction of the A55, completed in 2001, enclosed a roughly triangular area of land between the road and the Holyhead-London railway.
- 1.3. The discovery of archaeological remains close to the proposed development site suggests that the potential for further discoveries is high. Evidence for prehistoric settlement was found in advance of the A55 road construction, along with a probable Roman road, the alignment of which suggests that it passed to the south-west of Cleifiog Uchaf farm.

1.4. Documentation

Davidson, A. 1998. Draft interim report: excavations at Cleifiog Uchaf carried out in May 1998. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, project code G1550.

Davidson, A., Riley, H. & Dutton, L.A. 1996. A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead (East Section): Archaeological Evaluation. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust report 204. Unpublished report held by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor.

2.0 The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 2.1 The proposed development comprises plans to build a golf complex.
- 2.2 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 1998*) and Welsh Office Circular 60/96 (*Planning and*

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the Historic Environment: Archaeology). The assessment will comprise a desk top study and field visit.

- 2.3 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.

- 2.4 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.

3.0 Desk-top assessment detail :-

- 3.1 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.

- 3.2 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 a deposit model. This deposit model should reflect accurately the state of current knowledge and provide a research framework for further work if necessary.
- b) The history of the site.
- c) The potential impact of any proposed development on the *setting* of known sites of archaeological importance.
- 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.

4.0 Archaeological deposit model

- 4.1 The archaeological deposit model will involve the following areas of research:

- a) Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the SMR, including listed building records.
- b) Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its *setting*.
- c) Assessment of all extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence and, where relevant, a re-plotting of archaeological and topographic information by a suitably qualified specialist at an appropriate scale. Many of the main archaeological aerial photographic records can be consulted at the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW), Aberystwyth. However, the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW), Bangor, also holds AP collections including 1940s Luftwaffe photographs, and these may be equally suited to the requirements of the desktop study.
- d) Assessment of records held at the RCAHMW and University College Bangor, if appropriate.

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- e) Assessment of the environmental potential of the archaeological deposits through existing data or by inference.
- f) Assessment of the faunal potential of the archaeological deposits through existing data or by inference.
- g) Assessment of the artefactual potential of the archaeological deposits through existing data or by inference.
- h) Assessment of all available geotechnical information for the area including the results of test pits and boreholes.
- i) Assessment of the present topography and landuse of the area through maps and site visits.

5.0 Historical research

5.1 Historical research will involve the following:

- a) An analysis of relevant maps and plans. 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.

6.0 The Issue of setting

- 6.1 When considering the Issue of setting for scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings and other sites of national and/or regional significance, the SMR 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.

7.0 Evaluation methodology

7.1 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.

- 7.2 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.

- 7.3 The evaluation should carefully consider any artefactual and environmental information and provide an assessment of the viability (for further study) of

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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.

8.0 Results

- 8.1 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 SMR Officer should be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the SMR are given a Primary Recognition Number (PRN) and that data structure is compatible with the SMR. The historical development of the site must be presented in phased maps and plans comprising clearly, the outline of the site.
- 8.2 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.
- 8.3 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).
- 8.4 All relevant aerial photographs, re-plots and historic maps must be included and be fully referenced.
- 8.5 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, including full dimensional and descriptive detail

9.0 General requirements

- 9.1 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).
- 9.2 Contractors and subcontractors are expected to conform to standard professional guidelines, including the following:-
- English Heritage's 1991 Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2).
 - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1985 (revised 1997) Code of Conduct.
 - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1990 (revised 1997) Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology.
 - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised 1999) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs.

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- The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised 1999) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation.
- The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1995 (revised 1999) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.
- The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1996 (revised 1999) Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures.
- The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1999 Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials.
- Museum and Galleries Commission 1994 Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections.
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1990 Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage.

9.3 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.

9.4 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-top study.

9.5 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.

9.6 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 attention of the SMR Officer, who will deposit the copy in the SMR.

9.7 The involvement of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

10.0 Glossary of terms

10.1 *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.

10.2 *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.

10.3 *Archive*

An ordered collection of all documents and artefacts from an archaeological

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project, which at the conclusion of the work should be deposited at a public repository such as the local museum.

10.4 *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.

10.5 *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.

10.6 *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.

10.7 *Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)*

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

10.8 *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.

11.0 *Further information*

11.1 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.

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

Emily La Trobe-Bateman
Development Control Archaeologist

Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service
Craig Beuno
Ffordd Y Garth
Bangor
Gwynedd LL57 2RT

Appendix 2 : The Project Specification

Specification for Cleifiog Uchaf, Valley, Ynys Mon, Archaeological Assessment:

1 Background

- 1.1 A proposed development at Cleifiog Uchaf, Valley, Ynys Mon involves the building of a golf course on an 11 hectare site.
- 1.2 Archaeological features of various dates were recorded during the construction of the A55 close to the development site (Davidson, 1988). There is a potential for archaeological remains. The planning application is therefore subject to an Archaeological Assessment.
- 1.3 This specification has been written in accordance with the brief provided by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (ref. D581).

2 Objectives

The principal objectives of the proposed archaeological assessment are as follows:

- 2.1 To identify and map, primarily by desktop survey, features within the area of study as outlined.
- 2.2 To confirm, by field visit the extent and nature of any surviving archaeological remains.
- 2.3 To assess the archaeological potential and importance of the site.
- 2.4 To make recommendations for further work if necessary.

3 Methodology

3.1 Desktop study:

The following sources will be consulted

- 3.1.1 The County Record Office, will be consulted for relevant map and documentary records.
- 3.1.2 Gwynedd Sites and Monuments Record, Bangor will be consulted for appropriate records.
- 3.1.3 Aerial photographs belonging to the Countryside Council for Wales, Bangor.
- 3.1.4 Any other relevant sources as available i.e. records held by the University of Wales at Bangor, antiquarian references etc.
- 3.1.5 Copies of plans and scanned copies of pictorial or photographic evidence will be included.
- 3.1.6 All sources will be fully listed and shall include accession numbers.

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3.2 Field Survey:

- 3.2.1 The site will be visited to check for any visible ground level remains

4 *Report and Archive*

- 4.1 On completion of the desktop study and the field survey a report shall be produced which will contain:

- 4.1.1 A summary of the sources used.
- 4.1.2 A summary of the methodology.
- 4.1.3 A general description and photograph of any visible ground level features.
- 4.1.4 A location plan of an appropriate scale plotting any located features.
- 4.1.5 A gazetteer of features located if appropriate.
- 4.1.6 An assessment of the vulnerability of the site arising from the proposed development.
- 4.1.7 Recommendations for further work if appropriate.
- 4.1.8 A bibliography.

- 4.2 A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other relevant findings will be lodged in an appropriate place and in appropriate order within six months of the completion of the project.

5 *Liaison*

- 5.1 *EAS Ltd.* aims to conform to the conditions set out in “General Conditions for Archaeological Contractors in Gwynedd”.
- 5.2 Project staff will liaise with Mr and Mrs E.W. Parry regarding access for the proposed site visit.
- 5.3 Project staff will liaise with the Development Control Archaeologist with regard to the monitoring of the project by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service

6 *Staff*

- 6.1 The project will be directed by Kathy Laws.
- 6.2 Project staff will include Dr. Ian Brooks, Kathy Laws.
- 6.3 It is proposed that one member of staff should carry out the desk top phase of the evaluation and also complete the final report and archive.

Appendix 2 : The Project Specification

7 *General*

7.1 IFA Code of Conduct

7.1.1 All staff will abide by, and all procedures be carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct.

7.1.2 *EAS* Ltd. will abide by the Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology.

7.2 Health and Safety

7.2.1 *EAS* Ltd. adopt and adhere to safe working practices at all times. Copy of Health and Safety Policy available on request.

7.3 Insurance

7.3.1 *EAS* Ltd. carries all necessary Public and Employee Liability Insurances.

7.3.2 *EAS* Ltd. carries Professional Indemnity Insurance.

7.4 Copyright

7.4.1 *EAS* Ltd. shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documentation, under the *Copyrights, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved: excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive license to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

7.4.2 *EAS* Ltd. is prepared to assign copyright at the request of the client.

8 *Timetable*

8.1 Should the project be awarded to *EAS* Ltd., work can begin in mid June 2002.

8.2 Timetabling would break down as follows:

8.2.1 Desktop - visit to County Records Office, Llangefni and The Countryside Council for Wales
- 1 man day

8.2.2 Desktop - visit to Gwynedd SMR and University of Wales, College of Bangor - 1 man day

8.2.3 Field survey - ½ man day

8.2.4 Report and archive- 2 man days