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PROPOSED WIND FARM  
MYNACHDY, ANGLESEY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (GAT 1187)

INITIAL REPORT NO. 97

41187

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

PROPOSED WIND FARM  
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (GAT 1187)

prepared for Dulas Engineering Ltd.

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**Gwynedd Archaeological Report No. 97**

# **PROPOSED WIND FARM, MYNACHDY, ANGLESEY**

## **INITIAL REPORT**

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

Planning permission is to be sought for a proposed wind farm to be constructed on land at Mynachdy, Llanfairynghornwy, Anglesey. The application area involves some 200 hectares of fairly rough terrain surrounding Mynachdy, currently laid down to permanent pasture. The house and buildings of Mynachdy do not form part of the application.

As part of a general feasibility study being prepared to accompany the application, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (Contracts Section) have been contracted by Dulas Engineering Ltd on behalf of their client to undertake an archaeological assessment.

### **2. ASSESSMENT BRIEF**

An initial report was requested from Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, assessing the likely archaeological impact of the plans and suggesting mitigatory measures.

The basic requirement was for a limited desk-top survey and field search of the proposed area in order to assess the impact of the proposals on the archaeological and heritage features within the area concerned. The desk-top survey was to be limited to readily accessible records only, with recommendations for further work. The fieldwork was to concentrate on those areas to be developed, with an initial look at the remaining area. The importance and condition of known archaeological remains were to be assessed and areas of archaeological potential and new sites to be identified. Broad recommendations regarding the appropriate siting of the turbines were to be made.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust's proposals for fulfilling these requirements were, briefly, as follows:

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

### **3. METHODS AND TECHNIQUES**

#### **3.1 Desk-top Study**

Consultation of maps, computer records, written records and reference works, which make up the Sites and Monuments Record, was undertaken at Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. Basic records held by the County Archives in Llangefni (including early Ordnance Survey maps, tithe maps and schedules, Land Tax Assessments) were consulted, and an initial search of the records held by UCNW, Bangor was carried out. Aerial photographs were inspected at the offices of the Countryside Council for Wales. Further work should concentrate on manuscript collections in the National Library of Wales (eg Nanhoron Mss) and UCNW (eg Caera Mss and Penrhos Mss), which could throw further light on the development of the landscape and identify those elements which may be Medieval in date.

### 3.2 Field Search

This was undertaken on the 21st and 24th March 1994 by two members of Trust staff. The areas to be directly affected by the proposed development were covered in detail during field walking. Other fields nearby, though not directly affected were walked, though not to the same standard. This means that visible sites could remain undetected within the development area. Conditions were fair to difficult for fieldwork, light and visibility were reasonable for the time of year.

Sites identified were marked on copies of 1:2,500 OS maps as accurately as possible without surveying. Forms were filled in assessing each site, and detailed notes made of the more important. Photographs were taken of all potential sites identified.

### 3.3 Report

All available information was collated, and transferred onto a single set of maps at a scale of 1:2,500 for convenience. The sites were then assessed and allocated to the categories listed below. These are intended to give an idea of the importance of the site and the level of response likely to be required; descriptions of the sites and specific recommendations for further evaluation or mitigatory measures, as appropriate, are given in the relevant sections of this report.

In some cases, further investigation may result in sites being moved into different categories. The criteria used for allocating sites to categories are based on those used by the Secretary of State when considering ancient monuments for scheduling; these are set out in Annex 3 to Planning Policy Guidance 16 (Wales): Archaeology and Planning.

### 3.4 Categories

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

#### *Category A - Sites of national importance.*

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

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

#### *Category B - Sites of regional or county importance.*

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

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

#### *Category C - Sites of district or local importance.*

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

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

*Category D - Minor and damaged sites.*

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

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

*Category E - Sites needing further investigation.*

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

## **4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

Archive material consulted during the desk-top study provided dating evidence for known sites (e.g. Mynachdy - the Cistercian grange (1284), Mynachdy - the present farmstead (late 17th century, Taldrwt (1752), and maps of successive dates allowed an appreciation of the development of the landscape. There were no Estate maps available for the land of Mynachdy itself, though the other properties in the study area were covered by estate maps of 1783 and 1883, Ordnance Survey and tithe map coverage of the area was good.

Lists supplied by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments gave information about listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments. There are no scheduled ancient monuments within the application area, though there is a Grade II listed building (Mynachdy) on the northern edge of the area.

Aerial photographs both confirmed the positions of known sites and showed up some possible new sites.

Sites noted from documentary sources were identified in the field where possible, and in addition a number of previously unrecorded sites were identified. These are included, with the rest of the sites, in the gazetteer. The total of sites allocated numbers in the gazetteer was 22.

### **4.2 The Archaeological Background**

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

#### **4.2.1 Prehistoric**

The Prehistoric period is to some extent represented in the general area by finds and sites. To the north-west of the study area lies the possible promontory fort and associated hut circle at Ynys y Fydlyn (SH29189175). A grooved hammer-stone/awl was found immediately outside the area at the farmstead of Mynachdy. This was considered to be a ceremonial weapon (Latham, J., 1989), though is equally likely to have been associated with mining or agricultural activities, as has been suggested for similar artifacts.

A possible burnt mound (see gazetteer) was located during field work in the area. This monument type is thought to date from the Bronze Age, usually located near marshy ground or streams, are essentially crescentic or horseshoe-shaped mounds of stone with evidence of burning. Excavation usually reveals a hearth, often associated with a wooden or clay lined



tank located within a central depression. Experimental evidence has suggested that these features might be the result of prolonged cooking activity, using heated stones for either roasting or boiling.

#### *4.2.2 Roman*

There are no Roman finds from the immediate area, however a rectangular structure at Penbrynyreglwys (SH29309243) just outside the area has been interpreted as the possible remains of a Roman watch tower, which operated in conjunction with those at Caer Gybi and Holyhead Mountain. Therefore there is the possibility of further Roman remains lying within the area.

#### *4.2.3 Medieval*

Settlement of the area during the Medieval period is fairly well documented, but difficult to identify on the ground. The area lies within the Commote of Talybolion in the Cantref of Cemaes. The land formed part of the Medieval township of Cornwy-lys, and is known to have been among those lands granted in 1284 by Edward I to the Cistercian Abbey of Aberconwy as part of the compensation for the removal of the Abbey from Conwy to Maenen. The land granted is estimated to have amounted to some 550 acres, appearing as tithe-free in later documents.

The exact location of the monastic grange buildings of Mynachdy is unknown, though it is likely to have stood somewhere in the vicinity of the present post-Medieval farmstead of the same name. There is a reference to a monastic water mill in 1294, when the mill at Cornwy-lys is mentioned as being 'broken' and 'valueless'. Williams in his *Atlas of Cistercian lands in Wales* (1990), mentions the possibility of a windmill situated at the Lodge (SH311928), though the evidence for this is somewhat vague. It is possible that the present water mill of Hen Felin (SH31679260) may lie on the site of the monastic water mill referred to above. Similarly it is likely that the associated millrace is of a contemporary early date.

It is unknown what the exact affect of the grant of the township of Cornwy-lys to the Abbey of Aberconwy had on the pre-Cistercian settlement. There is some evidence to suggest that the result of such grants was often to cause considerable disruption to the existing settlement pattern, with the removal of the population to make way for 'exclusive exploitation by their own (Cistercian) lay brethren and paid servants', (Williams, D.H., 1984). The opportunity exists to establish the nature of the settlement pattern in the area and to investigate any changes which may have resulted under the Cistercians.

Other sites of interest from the period, though outside the area, are the two parish churches: St. Mary's with a chancel arch and nave dating from the 11th or 12th century; and the church of St. Rhwydrys, which retains its 12th century nave and doorway and 13th century chancel.

There are two, possibly three other ecclesiastic sites nearby which deserve mention. The possible church site (mentioned above as a possible Roman watch tower) at Bryn-yr-Eglwys, which has been interpreted as a pre-Cistercian foundation, though could equally be contemporary with the grange; and the sites of Capel Ber-yr-Eos and Capel-y-Gader (SH31609038), which as far as can be ascertained are one and the same (also known as Hen Gapel). The old house which stands on the site is now ruinous.

Many of the remaining landscape features, such as clearance cairns and field boundaries may date initially from this period.

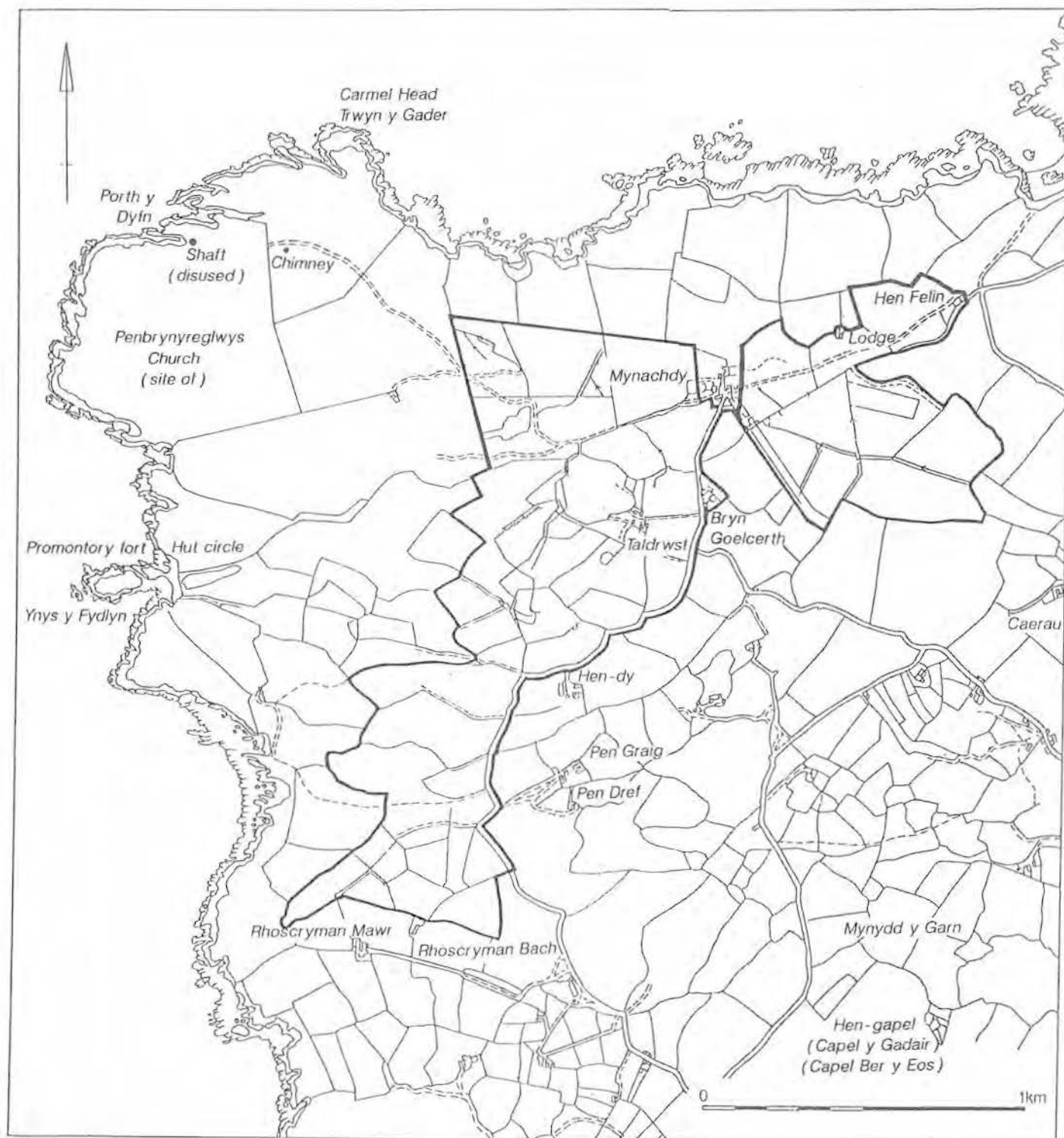


Fig. 1 Location of archaeological and historical sites in the area.

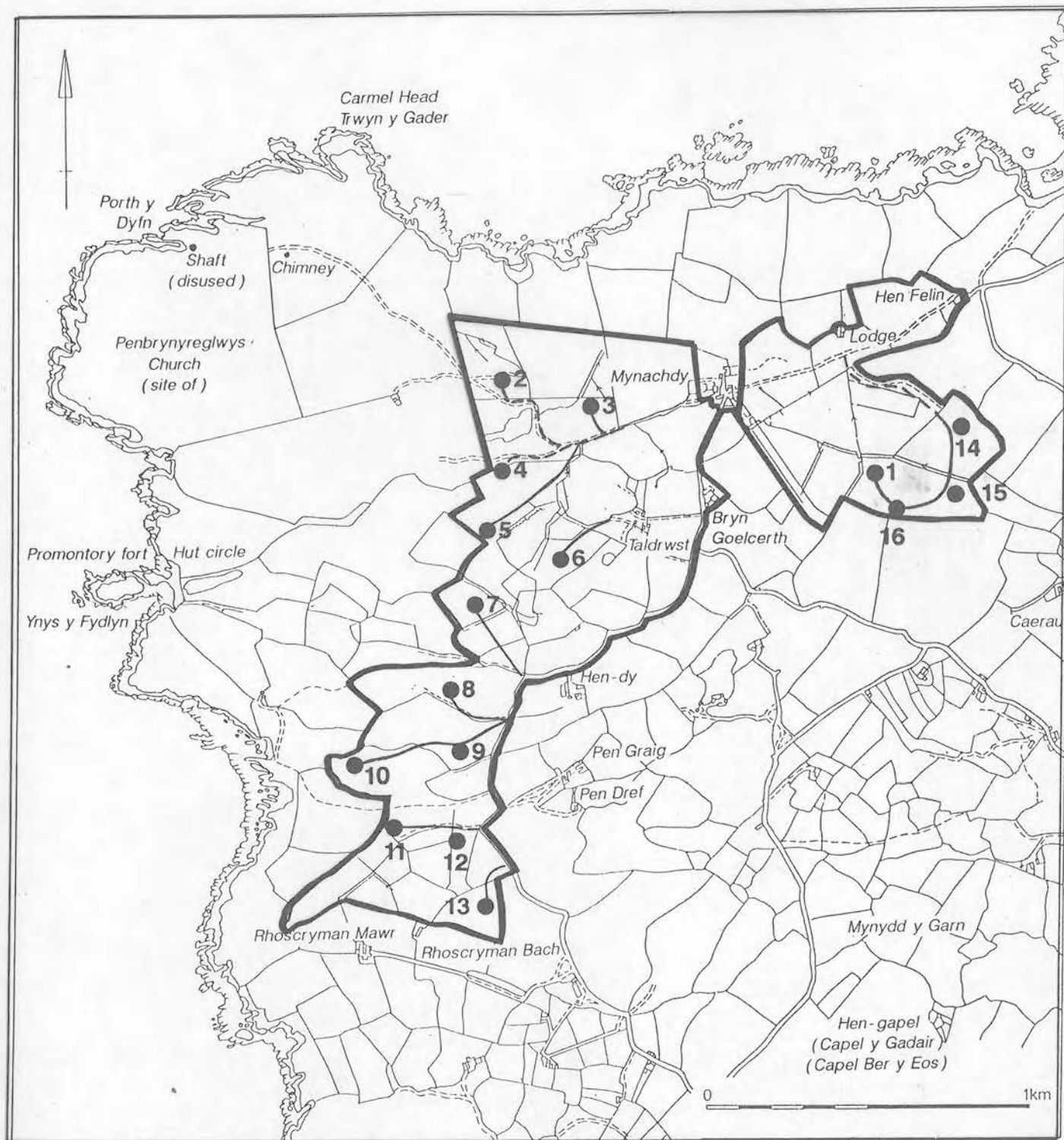


Fig. 1 Location of archaeological and historical sites in the area.



#### *4.2.4 Post-Medieval*

During the Post-Medieval period the study area appears to have formed part of two estates: the Mynachdy estate and the Penrhosllugwy estate of Lord Boston. Though further research is required, it is known that not long after the Dissolution the Mynachdy estate was purchased from the secularised estate of Maenen Abbey (Aberconwy) by Nicholas Robinson (c. 1530-85), Bishop of Bangor. The estate remained in the Robinson family until 1737, when it was sold to Francis Lloyd of Rhosbeirio, following the death of William Robinson, drowned with 12 others while returning from the islands of the Skerries.

Houses and farms in the area date from at least the late 17th century onwards, some of them being buildings of intrinsic merit and some having group value with their associated outbuildings and walls.

The main building at Mynachdy (listed Grade II) is of two stories and comprises a late 17th century central hall flanked by a living room and kitchen and a rear projecting wing containing a staircase. The construction is of rubble masonry rendered and limewashed, with boulder foundations, other external features are the massive square chimneys. The interior retains some original fixtures including a bolection moulded mantel, original oak wall panelling and chamfered beams and a late 17th century stairs with turned balusters, moulded string and panelled newels.

A variety of agricultural buildings, probably dating from the late 18th, early 19th century, are located nearby. Other farmsteads in the area such as Hen-dy (SH30459140) and Bryn Goelcerth (SH30909197) date at least from the early 18th century. Of interest is the building known as the Lodge (SH31299250) just within the area, east of Mynachdy. This byre and dwelling complex arranged in a linear fashion is probably of 18th century date and still retains the remnants of early riven and pegged timbers from its now collapsed roof.

#### *4.2.5 Industrial*

There is much evidence of mining activity in the region, with some documentary references to the extraction of Copper, asbestos, serpentine and marble. To the north-west of Mynachdy at SH29599279 stand an extensive range of buildings and a chimney associated with copper mining, apparently abandoned by the 1880s.

#### *4.2.6 Conclusions*

The region around Mynachdy holds a number of sites of archaeological and historical interest. The sites of the Medieval period are of particular interest being reasonably well chronicled, though difficult to locate with certainty on the ground. The existence of a medieval monastic grange in the area is of particular note, as are the buildings presently standing at Mynachdy, which date from at least the late 17th century.

There are a number of houses and farms dating from the early eighteenth century, though possibly older, which together with their associated farm buildings, enclosures and field boundaries form an important element in the historic landscape.

### **4.3 Archaeology of proposed development area.**

#### *4.3.1 Introduction* (N.B. the numbers refer to the site numbers in the gazetteer)

The area proposed for the development is currently a mixture of rough pasture and improved grazing. Though on the whole the land is well drained, there are some areas of bog, notably to the south-east of Mynachdy. Outcropping occurs over a large part of the area and bedrock is

always fairly close to the surface.

There are several sites considered to be of regional importance, notably the mill site of Hen Felin (1), its associated mill-race (2) and bridge (3). The linear agricultural building known as the Lodge (5) is also of a similar status.

Sites deemed to be of local importance (Category C) are the two farmsteads and associated buildings of Taldrwst (14) and Bryn Goelcerth (16).

The majority of the remaining sites identified within the corridor are minor sites only, but nonetheless form an intrinsic part of the cultural landscape.

Four possible sites, (4), (7), (10) and (17) require further evaluation before their archaeological status can be confirmed, and are therefore placed in Category E.

#### *4.3.2 Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites*

##### **1. Hen Felin** SH31679260 *Category B*

A late eighteenth/ nineteenth century mill possibly standing on the site of its Medieval monastic precursor.

##### **2. Mill-race / boundary ditch** SH31529246 *Category B*

A deep linear stone lined watercourse, formerly the mill-race for Hen Felin. The line of the ditch delineated part of the boundary between the Mynachdy estate and that of the neighbouring estate Caerau, from at least the end of the 18th century, but it is possible that it is also the original boundary to the monastic grange.

##### **3. Small bridge** SH31349239 *Category B*

A single arch bridge carrying farm track over mill-race (2). This site features abutments of large roughly dressed boulders to the north and south of the ditch and a mortared bridge with centred segmental arch and cobbled road surface. The bridge appears to have been widened on its west side at some time by means of a large flat slab. This site is probably 18th century or earlier in date.

##### **4. Possible settlement area** SH31099238C *Category E*

An area of possible low platforms and uneven ground beside a linear scarped slope (to north), with track running east to west above the scarped edge. This could represent structures associated with the medieval grange of Mynachdy.

##### **5. The Lodge** SH31299250 *Category B*

A single building probably of more than one phase, arranged in a linear fashion. The building comprises a dwelling to the centre with a later added byre to the north and at the south end a byre with probable fodder store over. The whole was roofed with slates supported on a gabled roof with mostly riven, pegged roof trusses. The roof has now mostly fallen and the building is in a ruinous state.

##### **6. Trackway** SH31469239C *Category D*

Field trackway leading following drystone field boundary to the southeast of the bridge (3) after crossing the mill-race (2). Associated with the track are a number of small shallow scoops, immediately to the south, these probably represent quarrying for aggregate to repair the track surface.

##### **7. Possible Feature** SH31679218 *Category E*

An area of unknown archaeological potential appearing in the form of clearance material standing on and around a small natural hummock.

**8. Quarry SH31579213 Category D**

A sizable quarry scoop in the north side of a hillock, probably a source of local building stone.

**9. Trackway and associated walls SH30709223 Category D**

A trackway leading west from Mynachdy, which eventually branches its southern leg continuing on to Pant-yr-Eglwys outside the area, while the other strikes north-west for the copper mine at Porth-y-Dyfn. As the track leaves the farmstead of Mynachdy its northern boundary is at first demarcated by the footings of a substantial drystone wall.

**10. Possible burnt mound SH30279213 Category E**

A low vaguely crescentic grass covered mound lying to the north of the track in a boggy area. Burnt stone was found closeby during field work. This site could be an example of a Bronze Age burnt mound.

**11. Possible standing stone and early enclosures SH30549195 Category D**

An orthostat standing alone in an area of small enclosures and robbed out field banks. It may be a rubbing stone for cattle or simply represent the remains of a former field boundary now gone. The enclosures comprise a series of small fields enclosed by denuded earth and stone banks with occasional orthostats.

**12. Trackway SH30649200 Category D**

A slightly sunken track running to the south of a lozenge shaped enclosure with drystone walls and unusually large orthostats forming gate posts.

**13. Bank SH30689197C Category D**

A low linear earth bank running north from the dwelling at Taldrwst farm. The bank delineates a small rectangular strip field.

**14. Taldrwst farmstead SH30679190C Category C**

This is a complex of agricultural buildings, including a barn/byre and a number of small enclosures and pens. This farmstead appears on an estate map of 1783, although some of the existing outbuildings may date from this period, the dwelling house has recently been extensively remodelled.

**15. Trackway near Taldrwst SH30719180C Category D**

This trackway lies between existing field boundaries and is an alternative route south of the presently used track allowing access from Taldrwst to the tarmacadamed lane. This appears as the main trackway to Taldrwst on the 1783 estate map.

**16. Bryn Goelcerth farmstead SH30889198C Category C**

This farmstead and associated outbuildings, though 19th century in appearance, are shown on the 1783 estate map. As for Taldrwst the possibility of an early date for this farmstead cannot be discounted.

**17. Area of archaeological potential SH30379160C Category E**

On an estate map of 1783 these fields bore the names Cae'r Ty (field of the house), also known as Cae yr Hen Dafarn (Old Tavern field - 1883) and Cae'r Ysgubor (field of the barn). Both fields are shown containing buildings on the 1783 map. The foundations of a small rectangular structure (SH30499159) are still visible in the field known as Cae'r Ysgubor.

**18. Holloway SH30139132C Category D**

A trackway running east - west along north side of stone faced field bank.

**19. Field bank SH30029139C Category D**

This is a denuded field bank continuing, to the north east, the line of a stone faced earth bank still in use as a field boundary. This bank is mentioned by Latham, in the National Trust's survey of the area as being typical of former boundaries in the locality.

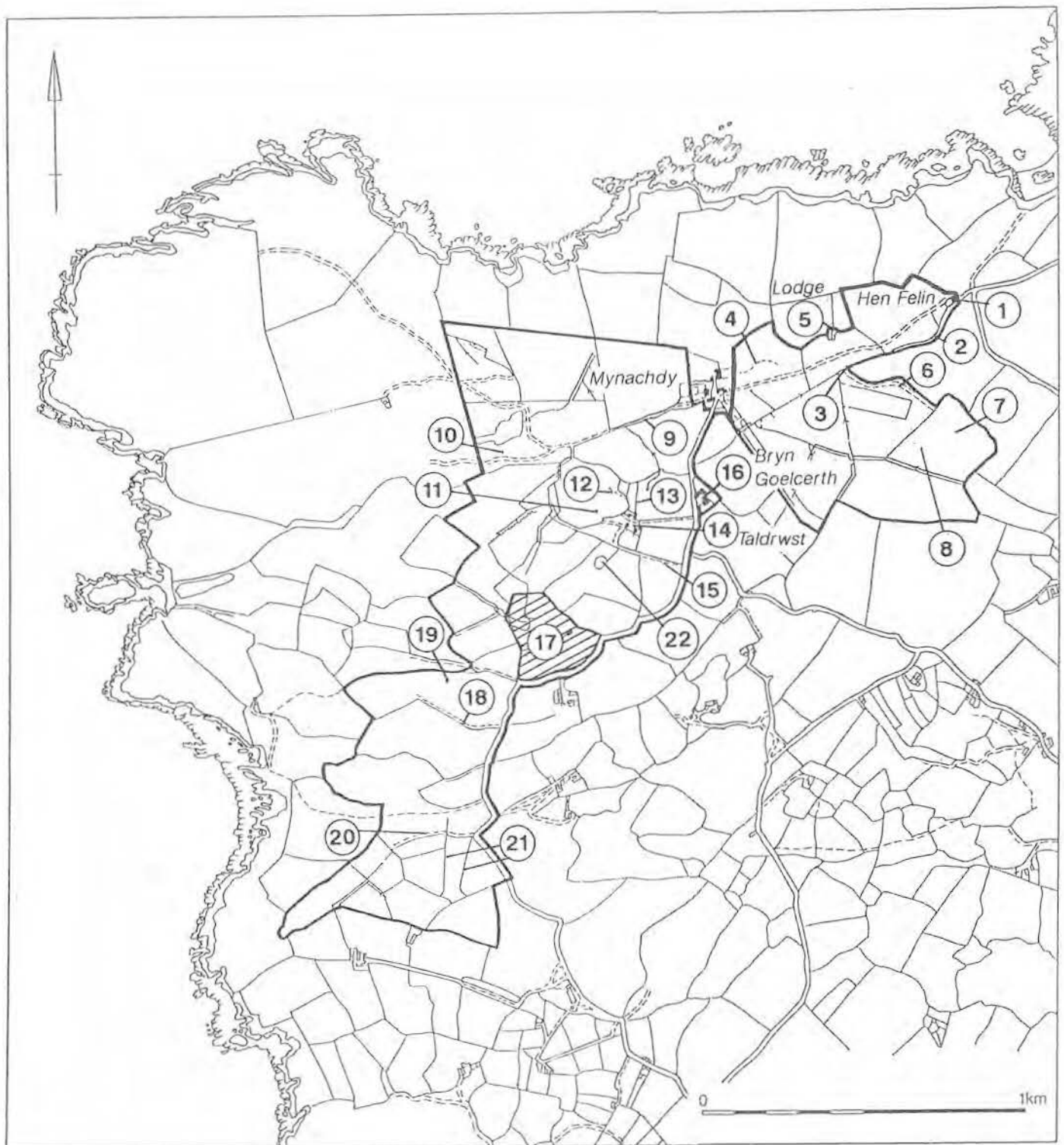


Fig. 2 Location of archaeological sites listed in the gazetteer.

Overlay shows location of proposed turbine sites and associated paths.



**20. Trackway SH30119096C *Category D***

A slightly sunken trackway with a stone faced bank partially delineating its south side and a low grassed over bank to the north. The track is shown crossing the centre of the modern field as far as the spring, following a now ploughed out field boundary, slight traces of which remain as an ephemeral low bank running east west.

**21. Two field banks SH30159090C and SH30109085C *Category D***

Two extremely low, ploughed out field banks which delineated former strip fields, probably of Medieval origin.

**22. Small enclosure and field system SH30589178C *Category D***

A small sub-rectangular enclosure with associated field system, visible on aerial photographs and partially represented on the 1783 map.

**23. Field boundaries, etc.**

The pattern and nature of field boundaries are an important part of the historic landscape. Their construction, linear plan and ecological diversity can provide valuable information about the landscape and its evolution. The most common type of field boundary in this area is the drystone wall, with adjacent thorn hedge, but there are also examples of stone faced banks, usually topped with modern sheep-fencing.

## **5. RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.1 General**

A number of sites have been identified within the study area, some of which are likely to be affected by the present placing of the turbines, and others which will not. The nature of the development means that it is usually possible to move the proposed location of the individual turbines so that known archaeological sites can be avoided, however if this should not be possible, then recommendations for recording are given below.

Four sites require further assessment before their archaeological status can be established. Two of the sites (4) and (17), are areas of potential archaeological value as opposed to sites. The lack of soil coverage would mean that trial trenches would be a better method of assessment than geophysical survey, and therefore this is the recommended approach for three of the sites, (4), (7), and (10). The other (17) will require further field work to locate possible structures, this may include a geophysical survey. The easiest solution would be to avoid these areas altogether, but if this is not possible, then an assessment of the archaeological potential should, ideally, take place before the locations of the turbines are fixed by planning approval.

### **5.2 Recommendations for further assessment**

**4. Possible settlement area.** Trial trenching to see if any archaeological features exist.

**7. Possible feature.** Trial trenching to see if any archaeological features exist.

**10. Possible burnt mound.** Trial trenching to establish the exact nature of the site.

**17. Area of archaeological potential.** Further field work to establish location of possible structures. This may include a geophysical survey.



### 5.3 Recommendations for mitigatory measures

The majority of sites included in the gazetteer are of minor importance only, but it is recommended that these are recorded at a level sufficient to allow future students of the landscape to be aware of the existence and nature of the features concerned. For the building remains, this should include a measured survey, but for the lesser features it is considered necessary only to photograph them and provide a brief written description.

Recommended mitigatory measures for each of the sites are as follows:

1. **Hen Felin** This site is unlikely to be disturbed by the current proposals. If it is to be considered for development, then the preferred option is to be preserved *in situ*, but if other considerations override this then it should be fully recorded before disturbance.
2. **Mill-race / boundary ditch.** This boundary is going to be crossed by the access track to turbines 1, 14, 15 and 16. The present route would take it over a bridge, site 3. It would be better if the new track could cross the drain west of site 3, so avoiding the best preserved section of bank and leat, and the bridge. However if this is not possible, a full archaeological examination and recording should be carried out on any part of the bank and ditch prior to work starting.
3. **Small bridge.** The preferred option is for this site to be preserved *in situ* (see recommendations for site 2 above), but if it is necessary to disturb the remains, then the site should be recorded by a measured survey, written description and a photographic survey.
5. **The Lodge.** This site is unlikely to be disturbed by the current proposals. If it is to be considered for development, then the preferred option is to be preserved *in situ*, but if other considerations override this then it should be fully recorded before disturbance.
6. **Trackway.** This track is going to be upgraded. It is recommended that it is recorded by photograph and description before work starts.
8. **Quarry.** Unlikely to be affected, but a rapid photographic record is recommended if it is to be disturbed.
9. **Trackway and associated walls.** This trackway is to be upgraded. A photographic record of the site before work starts is recommended.
11. **Possible standing stone and early enclosures.** This area is unlikely to be affected by the current proposals, but should be fully recorded by measured survey, description and photograph if it is to be disturbed.
12. **Trackway.** Unlikely to be affected, but should be recorded by photograph and written description and the line of the track surveyed if it is to be disturbed.
13. **Bank.** Unlikely to be affected, but should be recorded by photograph, written description and survey if it is to be disturbed.
14. **Taldrwst farmstead.** Unlikely to be affected, but should be recorded by photograph, written description and survey if any of the buildings are to be disturbed.
15. **Trackway near Taldrwst.** Unlikely to be affected, but should be recorded by description and photograph if it is to be disturbed.
16. **Bryn Goelcerth farmstead.** Unlikely to be affected, but should be recorded by photograph, written description and survey if any of the buildings are to be disturbed.

18. **Hollow-way.** Likely to be overlain by track serving turbine number 8. It should be recorded by photograph and written description before work starts.

19. **Field bank.** Unlikely to be affected, but should be recorded by photograph, written description and survey if it is to be disturbed.

20. **Trackway.** To be upgraded to serve turbines 11 and 12. It should be recorded by photograph and written description before work starts.

21. **Two field banks.** Unlikely to be affected, but should be recorded by photograph, written description and survey if they are to be disturbed.

22. **Small enclosure and field system.** Unlikely to be affected, but should be recorded by photograph, written description and survey if it is to be disturbed.

23. **Field boundaries** It is recommended that where a significant part of any field boundary is to be destroyed, then it should be recorded in advance by photograph and description.

#### 5.4 Recommendations for areas of unknown archaeological potential

Previous results from similar projects have shown that many sites can only be detected by excavation, particularly in areas such as this where surface indications are slight due to ploughing. It is recommended that a continuous watching brief is undertaken during soil stripping operations. This is an important part of the mitigatory strategy, with potential for discovering sites which would otherwise go unrecorded.

### 6. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK AND MITIGATORY MEASURES

#### 6.1 Further assessment work

This section summarises the work which is recommended to evaluate those archaeological remains whose status and extent are not yet established, i.e. sites in Category E. If it is necessary to disturb these areas, then they will be reclassified and suitable mitigatory measures suggested following evaluation.

##### *Category E - Sites needing further investigation*

4.	Possible settlement area	Trial trenching
7.	Possible feature	Trial trenching
10.	Possible burnt mound	Trial trenching
17.	Area of archaeological potential	Further field work, geophysical survey

#### 6.2 Mitigatory Measures

This section lists the remaining sites according to category (as described in Section 3.4 above).

##### *Category A - National importance*

None.

### *Category B - Regional importance*

- |    |              |                             |
|----|--------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Hen Felin    | Preservation <i>in situ</i> |
| 2. | Mill-race    | Preservation <i>in situ</i> |
| 3. | Small bridge | Preservation <i>in situ</i> |
| 5. | The Lodge    | Preservation <i>in situ</i> |

### *Category C - Local importance*

- |     |                          |  |
|-----|--------------------------|--|
| 14. | Taldrwst farmstead       | Record by survey, photograph and description |
| 16. | Bryn Goelcerth farmstead | Record by survey, photograph and description |

### *Category D - Minor and damaged sites*

- |     |   |  |
|-----|---|--|
| 6.  | Trackway  | Photographic and written description         |
| 8.  | Quarry  | Photographic and written description         |
| 9.  | Trackway and associated walls                   | Photographic and written description         |
| 11. | Possible standing stone<br>and early enclosures | Record by survey, photograph and description |
| 12. | Trackway  | Record by survey, photograph and description |
| 13. | Bank  | Record by survey, photograph and description |
| 15. | Trackway near Taldrwst                          | Record by survey, photograph and description |
| 18. | Holloway  | Record by survey, photograph and description |
| 19. | Field bank                                      | Record by survey, photograph and description |
| 20. | Trackway  | Record by survey, photograph and description |
| 21. | Two field banks                                 | Record by survey, photograph and description |
| 22. | Small enclosure and field system                | Record by survey, photograph and description |
| 23. | Field boundaries                                | Photographic and written description         |

A continuous watching brief should be maintained during soil stripping operations as some sites will not be suspected until topsoil stripping reveals them, and sites identified in advance of the works may require further recording during construction.

## **7. BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Information on archaeological sites in Gwynedd from the Sites and Monuments Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor  
Listed buildings information - Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments  
Plans and aerial photographs provided by Dulas Engineering Ltd.

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## 8. Non Technical Summary

An initial assessment of the proposed development area has identified a number of actual and some possible sites. Recommendations for further assessment are made for those sites whose archaeological status is not yet known, and mitigation strategies are recommended for the remaining sites.

Four of the sites require further evaluation before appropriate mitigatory measures can be recommended. It is suggested that, should they need to be disturbed, three of the sites (4),(7) and (10) are investigated by trial trenching to see if any archaeological remains are present, the other site (17) would require further field work.

There are four sites of regional interest in the area: Hen Felin (1), a mill site possibly on Medieval foundations, with an associated mill-race (2) and bridge (3). Also in this category is the agricultural building known as the Lodge (5). It is recommended that all four be preserved *in situ*.

There are two farmsteads for which there are references dating from the first half of the eighteenth century, Taldwrst (14) and Bryn Goelcerth (16). These comprise buildings of local interest which should be fully recorded if they are to be disturbed.

The remaining sites identified within the area are mainly agricultural features (ie. field banks and trackways) of a relatively recent date. It is recommended that nine of these, sites (11), (12), (13), (15), (18), (19), (20), (21), and (22) are recorded by measured survey and photograph before disturbance. Recommendations for the remainder of the sites noted are for recording by written description and photograph.

As with all schemes of this nature, the potential for further discoveries once soil removal commences is a possibility. Taking into account the wealth of archaeological remains in the locality (outlined in 4.2 above) it is recommended that a continuous watching brief be undertaken during soil stripping operations.



