

Ty'n y Gongl, Benllech Ynys Môn

Archaeological Assessment



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Ty'n y Gongl, Benllech Ynys Môn

Archaeological Assessment

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Written by: Robert Evans




Front cover image: General view of Field 2 showing the wider boggy field to the west of the study area (G2581_018)

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CRYNODEB ANHECHNEGOL

Comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd gan Caulmert Ltd i ymgymryd a asesiad archaeolegol ymlaen ddatblygiad preswyl arfaethidegig o dir ar Ty'n y Gongl, Benllech, Ynys Môn. Roedd ardal y ddatblygiad yn mesur 1.4ha and wedi'i leoli yn mhen gogleddol Benllech, i'r gorllewin o ffordd yr A5025.

Roedd yr ardal a'i hastudiwyd yn cynnwys dau gau, cae o dir pori wedi'i wella ar y pen gogleddol a chae fwy a oedd yn gorslyd gyda glaswelltir wedi'i led-wella yn y pen deheuol. Nodwyd dwy ffin caeau, ac mae argymhellion ar gyfer lliniaru'r rhain yn cynnwys cofnodi sylfaenol o'r strwythurau hyn. Ni nodwyd unrhyw nodweddion archeolegol o fewn y caeau eu hunain.

Mae yna ddau safle cynhanesyddol pwysig sydd wedi'u lleoli o fewn 1km o'r ardal astudio, ac mae potensial ar gyfer gweithgarwch cynhanesyddol o fewn yr ymylon gwlypdir isaf, er enghraifft tomenni llosgi, yn ogystal ag anheddiad ar y tir uwch ag sych. Mae adeilad i'r De o'r ardal astudiaeth yn cael ei adnabod fel "Mynachlog" sy'n awgrymu gweithgaredd sy'n gysylltiedig ag gweithgaredd mynachaid yn yr ardal. Oni bai hyn, mae tystiolaeth gadarn ar gyfer gweithgaredd mynachaid wedi bod yn anodd ei ddarganfod yn ystod yr asesiad ac mae tystiolaeth gyfyngedig o weithgaredd canoloesol yn yr ardal a'i hastudiwyd.

Yn ogystal â'r argymhellion penodol a roddwyd ar gyfer y ddwy ffin caeau a nodwyd, ac mewn ystyried lefel ac arwyddocâd yr archaeoleg cynhanesyddol, ac o botensial archaeoleg ganoloesol yn yr ardal gyfagos, mae rhaglen o ffosydd gwerthuso archaeolegol wedi'i argymhelli ar gyfer y ddau gae.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Caulmert Ltd. to undertake an archaeological assessment in advance of a proposed residential development on land at Ty'n y Gongl, Benllech, Ynys Môn. The development area measured 1.4ha and was located at the northern end of Benllech, west of the A5025 road.

The study area comprised two fields, a field of improved pasture at the northern end and a larger boggy field of semi-improved grassland at the southern end. Two features within these were noted, both field boundaries, and recommendations for mitigating these involves the

basic recording of these structures. No archaeological features were identified within the fields themselves.

There are two important prehistoric sites located within 1km of the study area, and there is potential for prehistoric activity within the study area, both within the lower lying wetland margins, for example burnt mounds, with settlement on the higher and dryer ground. A property south of the study area is known as “Mynachlog”, which is monastery in Welsh, suggesting monastic or monastic associated activity in the area, although firm evidence for this activity proved elusive during the assessment and there is limited evidence for medieval activity in the study area.

In addition to the specific recommendations given for the two identified field boundaries, and given the level and significance of the prehistoric and potentially that of the medieval archaeology in the wider surrounding area, a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching is recommended for both fields.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by Caulmert Ltd. to undertake an archaeological assessment in advance of a proposed residential development on land at Ty'n y Gongl, Benllech, Ynys Môn (NGR SH51778336; Figure 01). The development area measured 1.4ha and was located at the northern end of Benllech, west of the A5025 road, across improved and semi-improved open pasture.

The assessment was undertaken in accordance with guidelines specified in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014), MoRPHE (English Heritage 2015) and MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects*).

The assessment was monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) and undertaken in accordance with an approved written scheme of investigation ([Appendix I](#)).

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The assessment area is located in an elevated position in Benllech and is located north of a property named Mynachlog [Monachlog], which means monastery in Welsh. As highlighted in correspondence from GAPS (email correspondence dated: 02/10/2018), this suggested there was potential for medieval activity in this area associated with the monastic precinct. Based on this premise, the assessment aims and objectives included the following:

- a. assessing the evidence for a former monastery;
- b. examining the potential for monastic remains within the site and an understanding of the medieval landscape; and
- c. informing on the potential for other archaeological deposits at the site.

The Historic Environment Record Enquiry Reference Number for this project was Enquiry No. GATHER1009 and the Event Primary Reference Number was 45328.

GAT is certified to ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 (Cert. No. 74180/B/0001/UK/En) and is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and a member of the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Assessment (Desktop Study)

A desk-based assessment is defined as “a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage....Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate” (ClfA 2014, 4).

The desk-based assessment included the study of the following resources:

1. The regional Historic Environment Register (HER) Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT) was examined for information concerning the study area, defined as the highlighted area on Figure 01. As required by GAPS, the assessment focused on assessing the evidence for a former monastery, achieving an understanding of the medieval landscape/potential for monastic remains within the site, and informing on the potential for other archaeological deposits at the site. This included an examination of the core data within the HER, the 1:2500 County Series Ordnance Survey maps and any secondary information held within the HER. All identified features were mapped, described and added to a gazetteer of sites and the relative importance of any sites defined;
2. The National Monuments Record of Wales (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth SY23 1NJ) was checked for sites additional to the HER;
3. Aerial photographs from the National Monuments Record of Wales (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, National Monuments Record of Wales, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth SY23 1NJ) were examined for potential features;
4. An on-line catalogue search of the National Library of Wales (Penglais Rd, Aberystwyth SY23 3BU) was completed;
5. Archive data, including primary and secondary sources, historic maps and estate maps were examined at the regional archives (Archifau Ynys Môn / Anglesey

Archives, Diwydiannol Bryn-cefni / Industrial Estate Rd, Llangefni LL77 7JA and Library);

6. Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data was examined from the Lle Geo-Portal at <http://lle.gov.wales/home> for information on potential surface features using digital terrain modelling and digital surface modelling.

2.2 Walkover Survey

A walkover survey was undertaken on the 5th December 2018 of the study area, as defined in Figure 01. A descriptive record of the area was completed described on GAT pro-formas and added to the gazetteer, where relevant; the potential for sub-surface archaeology was also estimated and defined. A photographic record was maintained in RAW format using a digital SLR (Nikon D5100) camera set to maximum resolution (4,928 × 3,264; 16.2 effective megapixels) and were converted to TIFF format for archiving using Adobe Photoshop; the photographic record was digitised in *Microsoft Access* using archive numbering system G2581_001 to G2581_018 ([Appendix II](#)). A handheld GPS unit was also used during the walkover survey.

2.3 Gazetteer

A gazetteer was compiled for all identified sites within and within proximity to the assessment based on information sourced from the regional HER; the gazetteer included the following:

1. Feature Number
2. Site name
3. PRN number
4. Grid reference
5. Period
6. Site type
7. Assessment category
8. Description
9. Impact
10. Recommendation for further assessment/evaluation
11. Recommendation for mitigatory measures

The following categories were used to define the assessment category of the archaeological asset:

Category A - Sites of National Importance.

Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings of grade II* and above, as well as those that would meet the requirements for scheduling (ancient monuments) or listing (buildings) or both. Sites that are scheduled or listed have legal protection, and it is recommended that all Category A sites remain preserved and protected *in situ*.

Category B - Sites of regional or county importance.

Grade II listed buildings and sites which would not 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 that are of minor importance or are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify their inclusion in a higher category. For Category D sites, rapid recording, either in advance of or during destruction, should be sufficient.

Category E - Sites needing further investigation.

Sites, the importance of which is as yet undetermined and which will require further work before they can be allocated to categories A - D are temporarily placed in this category, with specific recommendations for further evaluation. In this report several sites of unknown potential have been allocated to this category.

The impact of the proposed works on any asset will be identified using the following impact criteria, defined either as *none, slight, unlikely, likely, significant, considerable or unknown* as follows:

None:

There is no construction impact on this asset.

Slight:

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

Unlikely:

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

Likely:

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

Significant:

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

Considerable:

The total removal of an asset or its partial removal which would effectively destroy the remainder of the site.

Unknown:

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

3 RESULTS

3.1 Desk based assessment

3.1.1 Location and geological summary

The proposed residential development is located on land at Ty'n y Gongl, Benllech, Ynys Môn (NGR SH51778336; Figure 01). The development area measured 1.4ha and was located at the northern end of Benllech, west of the A5025 road off the Craig Y Don residential road, across improved and semi-improved open pasture.

The underlying geology consists of carboniferous limestone with fragmented outcropping (Smith and George 1961, 59), overlain by stagnogleyic orgillic brown earths of the Flint Association (BGS 1980).

3.1.2 Statutory and non-statutory designations

There are three Scheduled Monuments (SMs) within 1km of the study area. The first two of these are of prehistoric date, and the date of the third is uncertain.

- A prehistoric enclosed hut circle, Scheduled Monument AN043, is located 760m to the southwest at NGR SH51318243 (Figure 01);
- A prehistoric burial chamber, Scheduled Monument AN004, is located 980m to the southwest at NGR SH5097182401 (Figure 01);
- The site of a possible small megalithic burial chamber, Scheduled Monument AN094, is located 490m to the southeast at NGR SH51918266 (Figure 01). The site was excavated in 1965 after it was discovered when new sewers were dug nearby and the site cleared for the erection of a bungalow.

There is one Listed Building within 1km of the study area Rhos Boeth (Primary Reference Number (PRN) 11,191; SH5152083750; Grade II LB Ref: 5732), located 450m north northwest of the site. In addition, a number of Listed Buildings lie just outside this range.

The study area lies within the *Historic Landscape Character Area (LCA) 9: Red Wharf Bay* which is described as including 'the historic settlement of Moelfre and the more modern, tourist based settlement at Benllech. Further inland the LCA abuts the rural, agricultural heartland of Anglesey, which is typified by mixed patterns of field sizes and settlement, and has a gently rolling land form. Within this, areas of wetland and mire exist' (Isle of Anglesey Council 2011, 39-42).

3.1.3 Environmental remains and soil morphology

The presence of important environmental remains within the study area is a possibility, although the 25 inch first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 (Figure 02) and 1945 aerial photograph (Figure 06) only shows boggy ground in the southeast corner, so the central boggy mass of the study area may be a recent phenomenon, as the map shows open pasture at this time. It is not therefore thought likely that a programme of environmental sampling should be carried out, but the results of any geotechnical work undertaken could be studied to help to determine the presence or otherwise of environmental deposits.

3.1.4 *Historical and archaeological background*

3.1.4.1 Prehistoric and Roman

The wider area is rich in evidence of early prehistoric activity three sites of Neolithic and Bronze Age date within 1km of the study area relating to funerary and ritual activity, of which two are Scheduled Monuments, although one is of a dubious authenticity. A prehistoric burial chamber at Pant y Saer (PRN 3,601), Scheduled Monument AN004, is located 980m to the southwest at NGR SH5097182401. The site was excavated by Lindsay-Scott in 1933, and a rectangular chamber which presents its sides to the cardinal points, 2.44m long by 1.83m wide, its length being in direction east to west. The capstone is 2.74m square, with its south corner resting on the ground. It contained a cist grave which lay northwest by southeast, diagonal to the burial chamber. Many fragments of human and animal bones were found and seashells (Lindsay-Scott 1933, 185-228).

The site of a possible small megalithic burial chamber at 'Goose Pen', Drws y Nant (PRN 3,610), Scheduled Monument AN094, is located 490m to the southeast at NGR SH51918266. The site was excavated in 1965 after it was discovered when new sewers were dug nearby and the site cleared for the erection of a bungalow. This has been interpreted as a not entirely convincing small low 'burial' chamber. It is now in the garden of Drws y Nant and in a built up area. The capstone supported by uprights and blocks at west side and by recent concreted pillars at east, and stands on gently sloping hillside above the coast with two large orthostats one being 2.2 x 1.2m and standing just to south. Cadw recently reclassified this as a 'goose house' (Smith, 2003).

The site for a possible Bronze Age standing stone (PRN 3,458) is located 560m to the northwest at NGR SH51258360. This is based on place name evidence only, with three fields centred at SH51258360 are known as *meinir*.

Settlement activity in the later prehistoric period is represented by the enclosed hut circle at Pant y Saer (Scheduled Monument AN043; PRN 3,627), located 760m to the southwest at NGR SH51318243 (Figure 01). This site was excavated by Phillips in the early 1930s (Phillips 1934, 1-36) and it contains two roundhouses and two rectangular buildings. The smaller roundhouse had an internal diameter of c. 6.7m and an entrance facing east, while the larger roundhouse was c. 9m in diameter with an entrance facing west, being orientated towards the other roundhouse entrance. The buildings were all constructed from stone-faced walls, which utilized large angular blocks, with rubble and earth cores. Some pits were

identified and these contained fills rich in stone and finds, with one feature containing animal bones and a small flint scraper (Phillips 1934, 16). Fragments of later Iron Age briquetage and Roman pottery were recovered from cracks in the natural rock floor of the large roundhouse, revealing an occupation sequence spanning the later Iron Age and Romano-British period. A large fragment of a rotary quern was found on top of the floor context, and a rock outcrop on the eastern side of the building was interpreted as furniture, providing a seat for example (Phillips 1934, 6).

A possible promontory fort has also been identified from crop-marks at Efail Newydd (NPRN 406,350) at NGR SH52088328, which is 340m east of the study area.

3.1.4.2 Medieval

Llanfair Mathafarn Eithaf was part of the *commote* of Tindaethwy and *Cantref* of Rhgosyr in medieval times. The parish church of St. Mary, Llanfair Mathafarn Eithaf lies 1.02km west southwest of the study area (PRN 3,614, 6987; SH5066482891; Listed Building Grade II*, ref.: 5375). The nave of the church is medieval in date, from at least the 14th century, with the chancel added in the 15th century. However the survival of fragments of 12th to 13th century gravestones indicates that there was a church on the site from at least that time (Haslam *et al.* 2009, 168). There have been many 17th century and later alterations to the building (RCAHMW 1937, 69). There is little surviving evidence for medieval settlement in the vicinity of the study area, but the property of Mynachlog, which lies to the south of the study area, has been suggested may be associated with a medieval monastic site.

Mynachlog, the property to the immediate south of the study area, has been considered to have been the site of 'a monastery, whose known origins are believed to date back to the 14th century' (Dafydd Hardy Sale Literature for the property of Mynachlog seen at (https://media.onthemarket.com/properties/1107964/doc_0_1.pdf, not dated but placed online 3rd February 2015). Despite the place name *Mynachlog* (monastery) no information about this association has been uncovered, but it is possible that the land was in monastic ownership in medieval times. The place name has been recorded as an historic one by the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments for Wales (RCAHMW) (seen at <https://historicplacenames.rcahmw.gov.uk/placenames/recordedname/1fad4b13-feca-4d45-9fe4-63ab6c39238e>), however this references only a tithe map date of 1840. It has been possible to trace the use of the name back to 1718 (Anglesey Archives WQT/34/1), but the evidence for its use in medieval times is unclear.

Benllech as we know understand it is almost entirely a modern development, however a mill is mentioned in the Extent of Anglesey 1352 (Carr 1971-2, 240), shared by eight freemen. This was possibly located at SH52038268 (PRN 36,117). 'Melin y Penllech' and 'Y Benllech' are mentioned in documents of 1453 and 1483 (Baron Hill MSS I, 214 and 216). Red Wharf Bay and Benllech was said to be a free settlement in medieval times and comprised 23 family groups (Jones-Pierce 1951, 3).

3.1.4.3 Post-Medieval

The study area is located immediately north of a property known as Mynachlog, which is shown on all the available historic post-medieval mapping, within the parish of Llanfair Mathafarn Eithaf, and it existed long before the nucleated settlement at Benllech had started to be built up (Figures 2 to 6). The lower Field, Field 2, formed part of the Mynachlog lands. The place name however is clearly not of recent origin, and has been recorded in 1718. In 1718 and 1743 John Edmund paid 10¾d in land tax for the property, which included the study area (Anglesey Archives, WQT/34/1-2). From 1752 until 1764 he paid 1s 9½d and from 1758 1s 10d (Anglesey Archives WQT/34/3-9), from which point until 1796 there is no record of the property in the land tax. In 1796 the property came into the hands of Owen Meyrick of Bodorgan Hall, and under the occupancy of Owen Williams paid 11d in Land tax until 1817 (Anglesey Archives WQT/34/23-41). In 1820 the property was secured by Rowland Edwards, but still tenanted by Owen Williams, paying 9s 2d in Land tax per annum until 1828 (Anglesey Archives WQT/34/43-52), and 18s 4d until 1846 (*ibid.* 53-69). From 1828 the tenant was Richard Meredith and from 1841 Edward Owen. In 1842 J. R. Edwards succeeded his father as the owner (who is recorded on the tithe map of 1843 (Figure 5), followed shortly afterwards by his widow. The same value of Land tax was paid on the property up to 1876, by which time it was owned by Wm Roberts and occupied by Michael Owen (Anglesey Archives WQT/34/83). Refail Newydd, of which Field 1 formed a part of the holding, is not listed on the Land tax documents, suggesting that it then formed part of a larger group of properties.

The widow tax of between 1756 and 1765 indicates that Monachdy and Ty Croes between them had 7 windows, and that 3s in tax was payable by John Edmund (WQT/105/2-4).

A Grade II Listed Building (Ref: 5732) at Rhos Boeth (PRN 11,191; SH5152083750), is considered to be of 18th Century date. It has one storey and a loft and is of mortared rubble masonry. It has end chimneys with dripstones and capping. It is 460m northwest of the study area. A small well house with stone capping of probable 18th century date is located 350m northwest of the study area (PRN 60,093; SH 51638369). Two nonconformist chapels are recorded on the Gwynedd HER; at Benllech (PRN 7,746; SH51878304), 190m southeast of the study area, and the Libanus Chapel 290m south southeast of the study area (PRN 7,743; SH51768283).

In terms of post-medieval to modern land use and development, an examination of the Ordnance Survey First to Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet of the area (Sheets VIII.13, VIII.14, XIV.01 and XIV.02; 1889, 1900 and 1920 respectively; cf. Figures 02 to 04) shows the development area within two enclosed fields that have been altered to the east and south by the construction of modern properties, with Efail Newydd present to the immediate north east of the study area, but the area otherwise relatively unaltered. Benllech begins to be developed around the crossroads 320m to the south. Overall, this information demonstrates the gradual change in local development and industry prior to the later twentieth expansion characterised by modern Benllech. This is reflected in the local Pevsner guide, which succinctly summarises Benllech as a “Seaside resort (with) some older buildings of c. 1900 on the main road, otherwise a combination of C20 housing for the retired, and holiday jumble” (Haslam, et. al., 2009: 113).

The field pattern of the area is dominated by large straight-edged rectilinear fields, which can be expected to be as a result of 18th to 19th century reorganisation and improvement. Some of the elements shown on the tithe map of 1843 (Figure 05) may however be remnants of an earlier less regular pattern (Smith 1997, 5).

No previous archaeological work is believed to have been carried out either within the study area or within the vicinity of it.

3.1.4.4 Cartographic evidence

The tithe map of the Parish of Llanfair Mathafarn Eithaf of 1843 (National Archives) shows that the southern part of the study area (Field 2) was part of a larger field (No. 181 on the map; Figure 5) and part of the Monachlog holding, and the northern Field (Field 1) to have been part of the former Refail Newydd holding. The information from the apportionment of it and the surrounding and adjacent fields is given below; with the Monachlog holding treated as a single entity, as is the Refail Newydd one. The fields in which the study area is located are highlighted in bold:

Landowner	Occupiers	Numbers referring to the Plan	Name and Description of Lands and Premises	Quantities in Statute Measure		
				A	R	P
Richard Edwards	Edward Owen	181 148 165 236 240 247 225 190	Monachlog	62	3	10
The Most Noble the Marquis of Anglesey and William Williams in Moiety	William Williams	232 237 246	Part of Refail Newydd	12	-	1

An examination of the Ordnance Survey First to Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet of the area (Sheets VIII.13, VIII.14, XIV.01 and XIV.02; 1889, 1900 and 1920 respectively; cf. Figures 02 to 04) shows the development area as part of two irregular shaped fields north of Mynachlog Farm and a small lime kiln. Within the wider area farmsteads are present, along with pockets of settlement along the main road (now the A5025). The nucleated settlement that characterises modern Benllech is not yet present, since it develops from Edwardian to modern times.

3.1.5 Artefact potential

The potential for the recovery of archaeological artefacts is thought to be low to moderate. The presence of significant archaeological activity in the wider area suggests that it is possible that prehistoric artefacts may be encountered, but there are no specific indications that they are present in the study area. As the study area lies at the interface between the lower wetter ground and the raised dryer ground to the south the area may have been a focus for activity that resulted in the deposition and loss of material culture artefacts. There is a low potential for the recovery of artefacts from the medieval period, and the potential for the recovery of post-medieval artefacts is thought to be low to moderate.

3.1.6 *Aerial photographs and LiDAR*

RAF aerial photograph 106G/UK655 frame 4135 taken on 13th August 1945 was examined (Figure 06). This was a clear image that showed the study area clearly, with the boundary between Field 1 and Field 2 present. Both fields are shown as pastureland and to be generally clear of undergrowth, in particular Field 2 is shown as being clear and capable of agricultural use, except in the southwest corner where a wet area is noted. This is confirmed by the cartographic evidence, and suggests that the quality of the field has deteriorated in the years since 1945, become less well drained, and suggests that any environmental remains noted are probably not of great significance or antiquity. The field boundaries shown are broadly the same as those shown on the 25 inch County Series Ordnance Survey maps from 1889 to 1920 (Figures 02-04). No additional archaeological features not noted elsewhere were identified.

LiDAR 2m and 1m DTM and DSM data were examined at the Welsh Government's Lle Portal <http://lle.gov.wales/catalogue/item/lidarcompositedataset/?lang=en> , with data being available for the study area (Figure 07). The study area was shown to be low lying, but no additional archaeological information was uncovered.

3.2 Walkover survey

The study area consists of two areas, a pasture field (Field 1), bounded by hedged *cloddau* to the north-west and south-west, and a large area of semi improved boggy grassland (Field 2). They are bounded to the east by an extensive area of modern housing development between the study area and Amlwch Road (A5025). The historic mapping shows that the fields were formerly larger, with eastern portions of them having been previously developed.

3.2.1 Field 1

The northern field is accessed through a gate off the western end of Cherry Tree Close (Plate 15). The field is bounded by a hedged *cloddau* to the northwest and southwest (Feature 2; Clawdd 'a'; Plates 4, 7, 13), which are about 3m high, with the clawdd itself 2m wide and 0.5m high. They are heavily overgrown and uncut, but the clawdd stones can just be made out on the northwest one, which lies outside the study area. They are both so overgrown that it is difficult to make out much detail, but mature trees are present, including beech and rowan which indicates that is of some antiquity (Plate 4). To the northeast and east the field is bounded by a hedgerow with clawdd (Feature 1; clawdd 'b') and modern housing. This clawdd is old and pre-dates the housing, it can be seen on the tithe map of 1843 (Figure 05); at the point where this has been cut through, the stones forming the clawdd can be seen (Plate 6). It is about 1.5m wide and 1m high, with an additional 1m of hedgerow above.

The field itself has a gentle northeast-southwest slope, is of improved grassland forming pasture, and no archaeological features were identified within it (Plates 1-3).

3.2.2 Field 2

Field 2 is an area of semi improved boggy grassland. It is currently accessed through a blocked gap off a cul-de-sac off Craig Y Don Road at its north-eastern corner (Plate 14). There is low scattered undergrowth present to a height of 0.3m across the field, but thicker undergrowth and brambles are noted close to the south side of clawdd 'a' (Feature 2), and at the southern edge of the site near Mynachlog where the ground rises considerably, and the land is of a more wooded character, with seeded tree samplings noted. Only a small part of this is included in the plot. There is much evidence of juncus and the ground is very boggy and undrained, with a much boggier area noted to the west, outside the development plot but

within the field (Plates 11-12). No evidence of archaeology was encountered, and settlement is probably unlikely in such a low lying boggy area. The surface of the field is uneven, but not excessively so, with undergrowth confined to the margins.

The presence of Bronze Age burnt mounds must however be considered a possibility as the area has good access to water resources, and there is significant evidence for prehistoric settlement in the wider area. The rising ground towards Mynachlog deserves further attention, as it is an interface with the dryer ground to the south, and could have been of significance throughout medieval and earlier times, as it appears to be a promontory stretching into the lower-lying boggy land (Plates 8-10, 12). The presence of important environmental remains is also a possibility, although the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 (Figure 02) only shows boggy ground in the southeast corner, so the character of the central boggy mass of the study area may be a recent phenomenon, as the map shows open pasture at this time.

3.3 Gazetteer of features

Feature Number	1 [clawdd 'b'; Plate 6-7]
Site name	Clawdd/Hedgerow running NW-SE at the top of Field 1
PRN number	74833
Grid reference	SH51758336- SH51778334
Period	Post-medieval
Site type	Field Boundary
Assessment category	C
Description	The clawdd has an irregular course, and shown on the tithe and Ordnance Survey maps between 1843 and 1920 (Figures 02 - 05). The facing stones of the clawdd can be seen in places, where it has been cut through as a result of agricultural activity and the housing development to the north, along with an earthen core. It is about 1.5m wide and 1m high, with 1m of cut hedgerow above.
Impact	Considerable. The clawdd is a type of Hedgerow discussed in section 3.5 of the <i>Guide to the Law and Good Practice</i> for the Hedgerow Regulations 1997. Although cut through, the surviving section is over 20m in length and could be considered to be 'an integral part of a field system predating the enclosure acts' as defined in Part II Criteria 5a of the Regulations, as it pre-dates the enclosure era. Thus consent to remove may be required.
Recommendation for further assessment/evaluation	None
Recommendation for mitigatory measures	Basic recording and a sketch section through the clawdd bank should be drawn

Feature Number	2 [clawdd 'a'; Plates 3-4]
Site name	Clawdd/Hedgerow running NW-SE between Fields 1 and 2
PRN number	74834
Grid reference	SH51708328 – SH51768326
Period	Post-medieval
Site type	Field Boundary
Assessment category	C
Description	A heavily overgrown clawdd, with a post and wire fence on top of the clawdd bank. It is bounded by a 3m wide strip of uncut decayed bracken, so details were hard to make out. It was however about 2m wide and 0.5m high, with about 2m of hedge growth above it, and the clawdd facing stones could be made out. The boundary is shown on the 1889 1 st edition Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 02) therefore it must be earlier than that in date. It is not shown on the parish tithe map of 1843.
Impact	Considerable. As it is not shown on the tithe map of 1843 this clawdd cannot be defined as important under the Hedgerow Regulations of 1997.
Recommendation for further assessment/evaluation	None
Recommendation for mitigatory measures	Basic recording and a sketch section through the clawdd bank should be drawn

4 CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusion

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has carried out an archaeological assessment on land at Ty'n y Gongl, Benllech, Anglesey in advance of a proposed development. The study area was noted to consist of parts of two fields, the northern one (Field 1) being a field of improved pasture and the southern one (Field 2) being a boggy field of semi-improved grassland pasture north of Mynachlog. Two features were noted, both field boundaries, and recommendations for mitigating these are noted in Section 3.3, and involves the basic recording of these structures. No archaeological features were identified within the fields themselves, in the case of Field 1 its heavily improved character is likely to have obscured any evidence, and in the case of Field 2 the boggy nature of, and the presence of low undergrowth is likely to have obscured any evidence.

The wider area however can be shown to be rich in prehistoric archaeological activity, although none is known from the immediate study area and the area around it. There is a moderate possibility that prehistoric archaeological activity may be identified in the area associated with the low lying wetland margins, for example burnt mounds (prehistoric cooking places), with settlement on the higher and dryer ground. The rising ground towards Mynachlog is of some potential however, as it is at the interface with the dryer ground to the north in Field 1.

The aims and objectives of the study involved assessing the historical evidence for a former medieval monastery, relating to the *Monachlog* place-name, examining of the potential for the presence of monastic remains within the site and an understanding of the medieval landscape. A study of the digital resources including the Gwynedd HER, archive sources and secondary published material did not reveal firm evidence for medieval monastic activity. However the place name evidence, *Monachlog* being Welsh for monastery, and the location of the site in a significant location on higher ground to the site of the study area is suggestive. Land tax sources (Anglesey Archives WQT/34/1) indicate that the name *Monachlog* has been in use since at least 1718, and the tithe map and apportionment of 1843 (cf. Section 3.1.4.4; Figure 05) indicates that the name covered an estate with a number of fields covering over 62 acres (25.1 hectares), a portion of which lies within the study area. It is clear that the place name usage goes back at least 300 years, and it is possible therefore

that some folk memory of monastic use of or ownership of the area is being preserved in the centuries following the reformation in the 16th century, although any details about this remain elusive.

No archaeological evidence for medieval settlement was encountered, however historic evidence from the 1353 extent of Anglesey suggests that the wider Benllech area was a free settlement with 23 households, and a mill (Carr 1971-2, 240; PRN 36,117). If there were monastic landholdings it is surprising that these are not mentioned.

The development of the wider Benllech area as an expanding settlement in the 20th century and as a resort is well understood from the cartographic evidence and other sources.

4.2 Recommendations

In addition to the specific recommendations given for the two identified field boundaries, and given the level and significance of the prehistoric and potentially that of the medieval archaeology in the wider surrounding area, it is considered that there is an increased potential for the presence of archaeological remains, particularly in the northern Field 1 and at the southern end of Field 2. Whilst there is no direct evidence for the presence of archaeology within the study area it is felt that some archaeological evaluation should be carried out in advance of the proposed development in order to manage any risk of archaeology being encountered during the construction process. It is recommended that 20m by 2m archaeological evaluation trenches, covering an area of about 5% of Field 1 and Field 2 within the development plot are excavated onto the natural glacial horizon. This should be carried out before any geotechnical test pitting has been carried out, to avoid any potential damage to the archaeology. Any further mitigation would then follow the evaluation work.

5 SOURCES CONSULTED

4.3 Primary Sources

Aerial Photographic Unit, Welsh Government, Cardiff

RAF 106G/UK655 frame 4134 taken 13th August 1945

Anglesey Archives, Llangefni

WQT/34/1-83 Land tax for the Parish of Llanfair Mathafarn Eithaf for 1718-1876

WQT 105/1-4 Window tax for the Parish of Llanfair Mathafarn Eithaf for 1719, 1756, 1760, 1765

WSH 11/23 Photograph of the Lime Kiln, Benllech

Bangor University Archives

Baron Hill I MSS 214, 216

National Archives

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19. Smith, G. 1997 *Moelfre to Benllech Sewage Pumping Main (G1453). Archaeological Assessment*. Unpublished GAT Report No. **241**
20. Smith, G., 2003 *Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monument Survey: West Gwynedd and Anglesey*. Unpublished GAT Report No. **478**
21. Smith, B. and George, T.N. 1961 *British Regional Geology. North Wales* (HMSO, London)
22. Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).
23. *The Hedgerows Regulations 1997. A Guide to the Law and Good Practice* (HMSO)



Figure 01: Location of assessment area (outlined red) and local archaeological features. The hedgerow features identified in the survey are numbered in blue.

Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map Sheet SH58. Scale 1:10000 @A4.

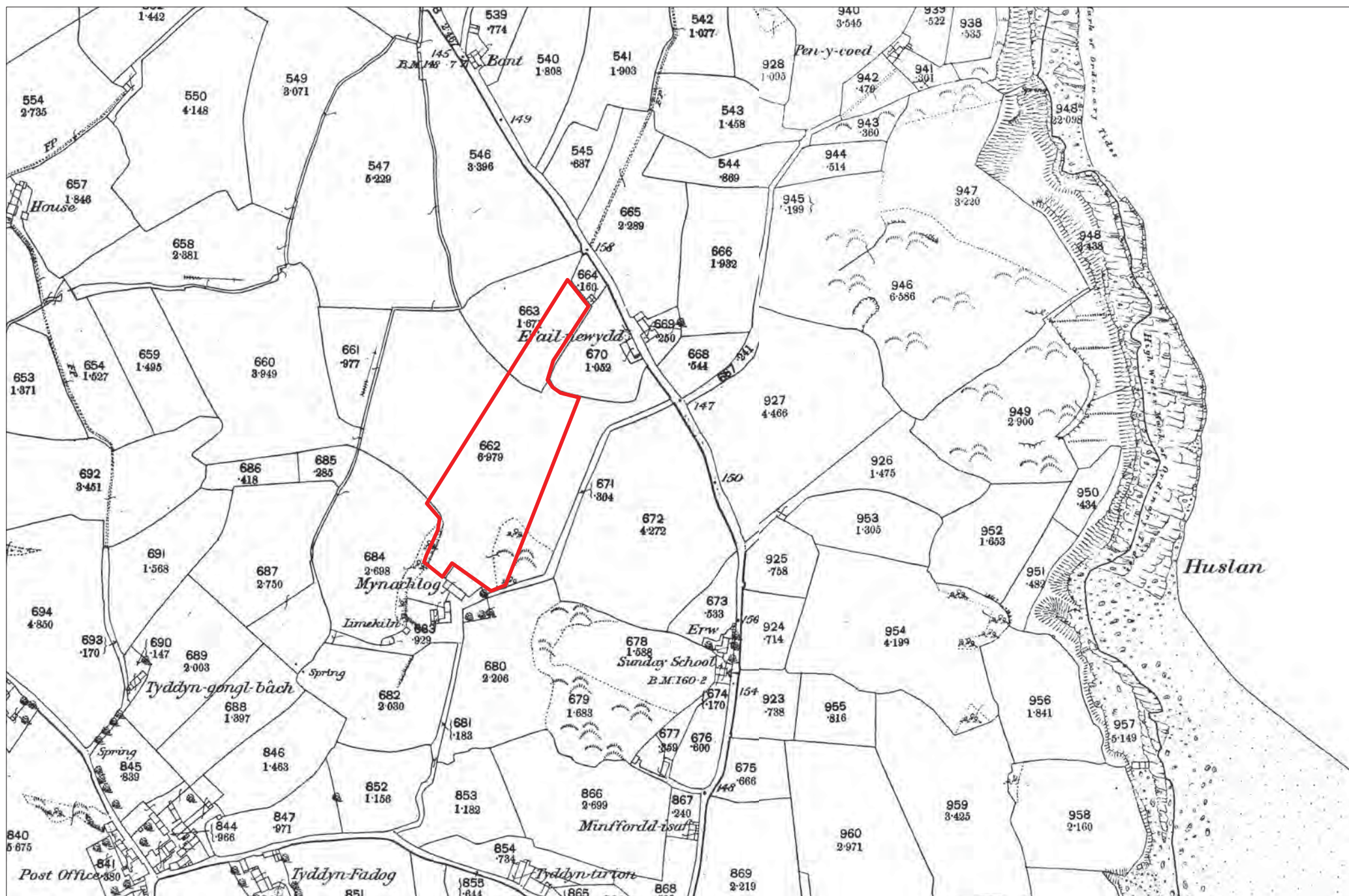


Figure 02: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey First Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets VIII.13, VIII.14, XIV.01 and XIV.02; 1889. Scale 1:4000 @A4.

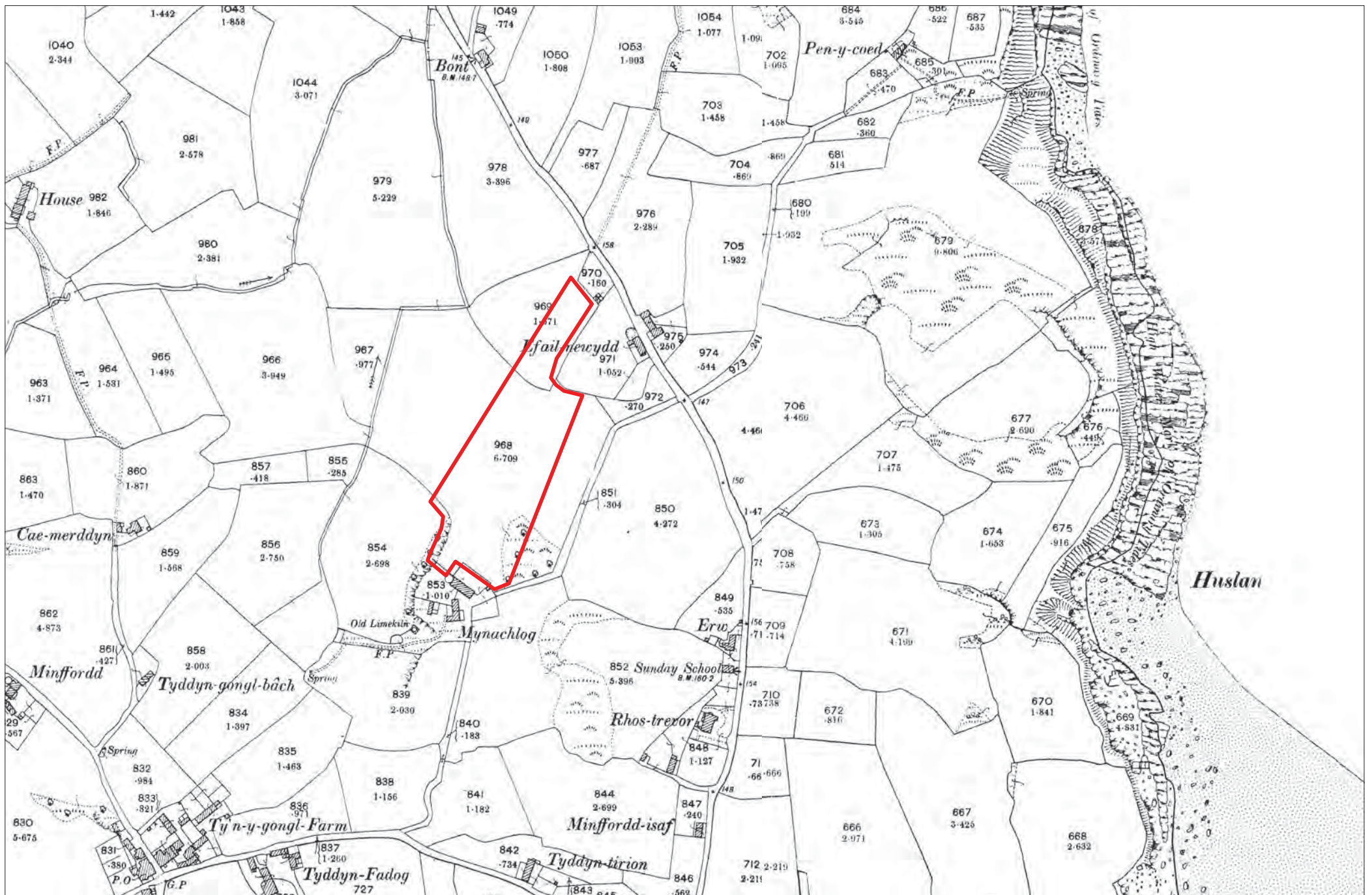


Figure 03: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Second Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets VIII.13, VIII.14, XIV.01 and XIV.02; 1900. Scale 1:4000 @A4.

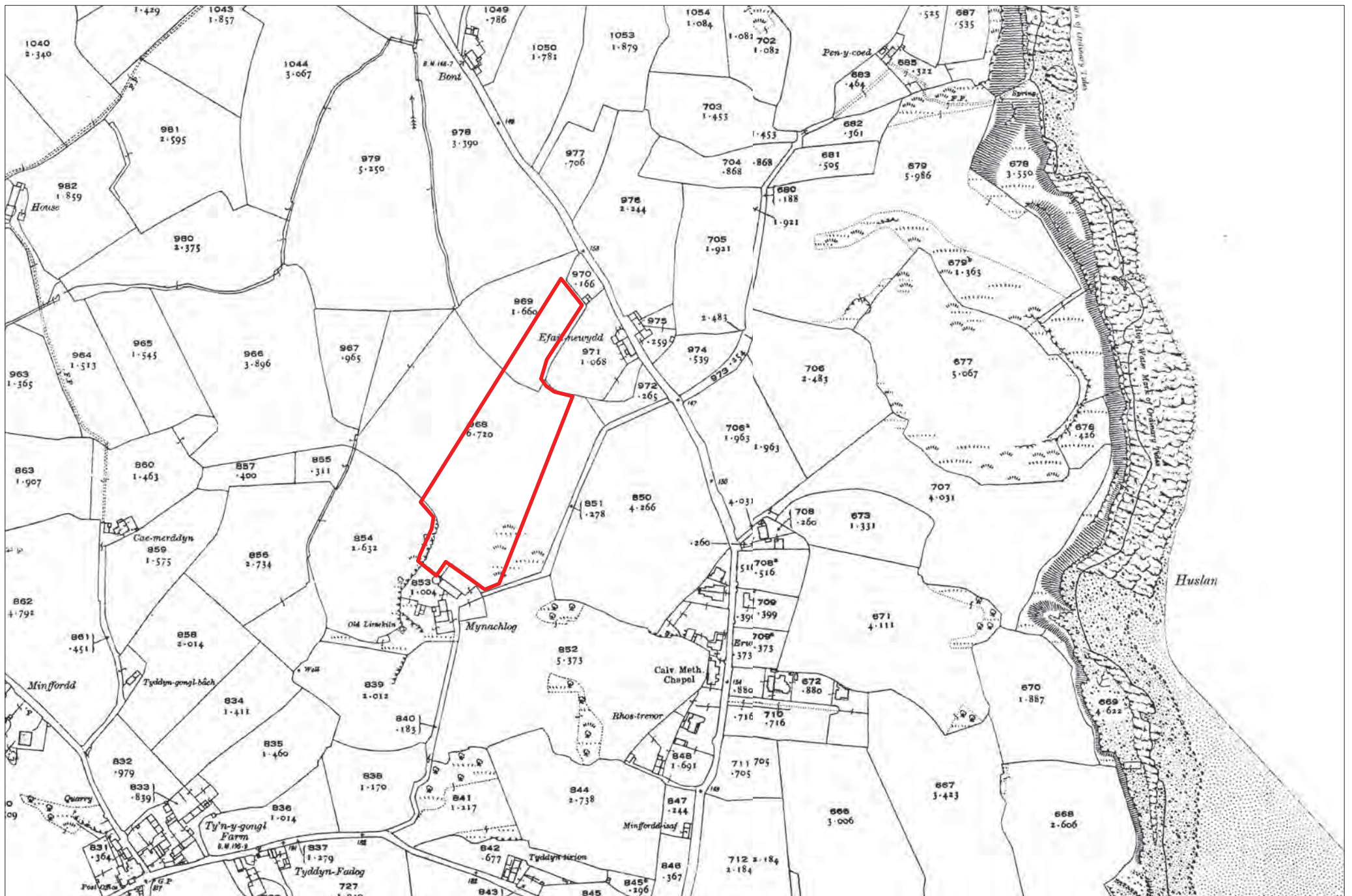


Figure 04: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series



Figure 05: Reproduction of detail from the Tithe Map of the parish of Llanfair Mathafarn Eithaf of 1843 (National Archives). The approximate outline of the study area is shown in red. Not to scale



Figure 06: Detail from RAF aerial photograph 106G/UK655 frame 4134 taken on 13th August 1945, with the approximate Ty'n y Gongol area outlined in red (not to scale).

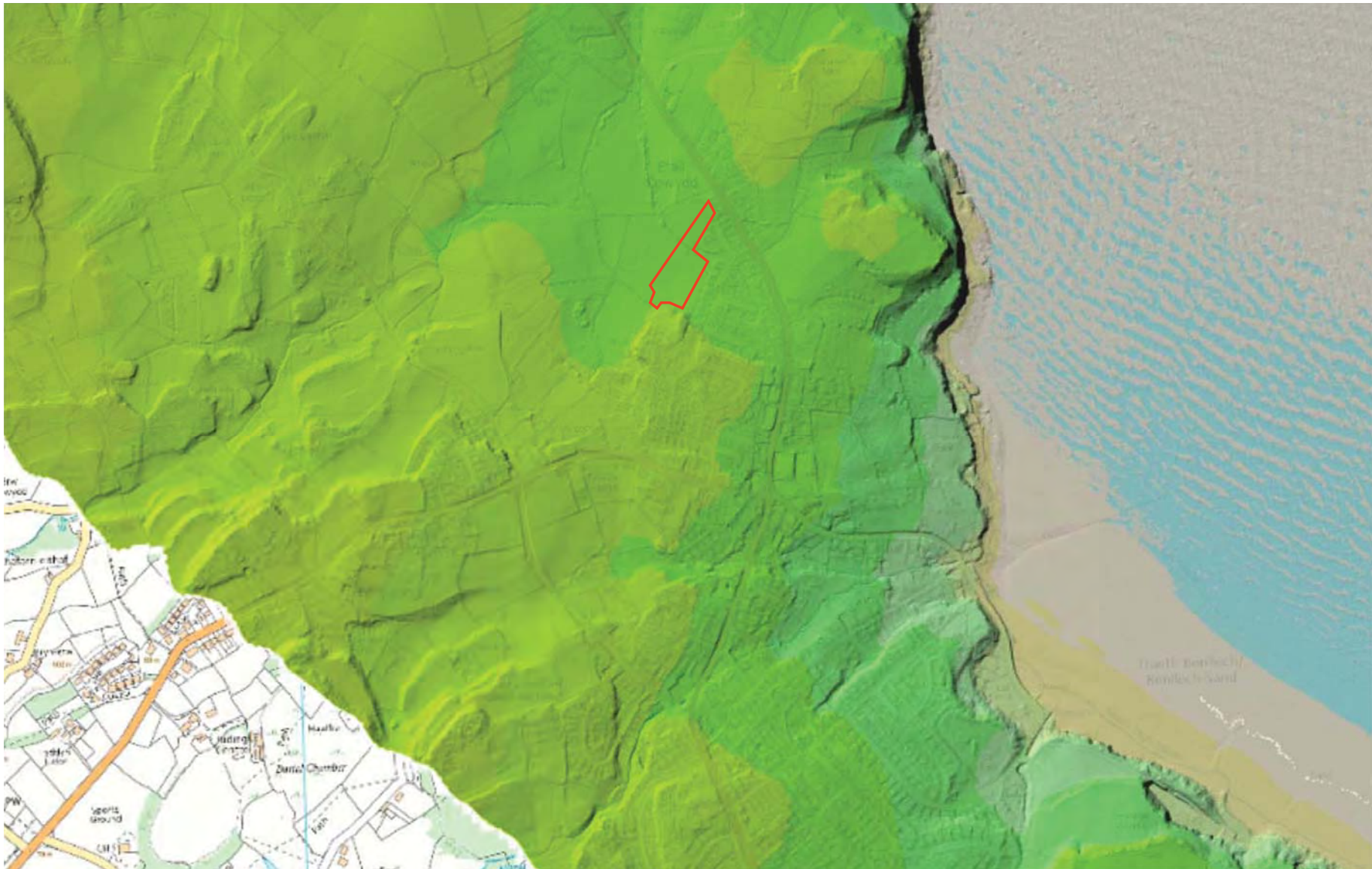


Figure 07: Lle Portal LiDAR data showing the development area at Ty'n y Gongl (outlined in red).



Plate 1: General view of Field 1 detailing improved pasture; scale: 1x2m
(archive reference: G2581_001).



Plate 2: General view of Field 1 detailing improved pasture; scale: 1x2m
(archive reference: G2581_002).



Plate 3: General view showing hedgerow boundary between Fields 1 and 2, with modern housing to the east; scale: 1x2m (archive reference: G2581_004).



Plate 4: View of overgrown clawdd field boundary and hedgerow "a", forming the boundary between Fields 1 and 2; scale: 1x2m (archive reference: G2581_006).



Plate 5: General view of field, showing the eastern boundary line with modern housing; scale: 1x2m (archive reference: G2581_007).



Plate 6: Detail of clawdd to the northeast of Field 1, adjacent to modern housing, showing breach; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2581_010).



Plate 7: General landscape view showing Field 1 with the hedgerow and Field 2 in the background; scale: not used (archive reference: G2581_011).



Plate 8: Field 2 as viewed from the blocked entrance at the northwestern corner of the field; scale: 1x2m (archive reference: G2581_012).



Plate 9: View of the southern end of the development plot showing the steeply rising ground around Mynachlog; scale: 1x2m (archive reference: G2581_015).



Plate 10: View in profile of the southern end of the development plot showing the steeply rising ground around Mynachlog; scale: 1x2m (archive reference: G2581_016).



Plate 11: General view of Field 2 showing the wider boggy field to the west of the study area; scale: 1x2m (archive reference: G2581_017).



Plate 12: General view of Field 2 showing the wider boggy field to the west of the study area; scale: 1x2m (archive reference: G2581_018).



Plate 13: General view of overgrown clawdd "a" viewed from Field 2; scale: 1x1 m (archive reference: G2581_019).



Plate 14: View of blocked entrance to Field 2 and wooden fencing for a cul-de-sac at Craig-y-Don estate; scale: 1x2m (archive reference: G2581_021).



Plate 15: View of gated entrance to Field 1 off Cherry Tree Close; scale: not used (archive reference: G2581_022).

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust approved written scheme of investigation, October 2018.

TY'N Y GONGL, BENLLECH
(G2582)




WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Prepared for Caulmert Ltd.

October 2018



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	JOHN ROBERTS		12/10/18
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	ROBERT EVANS		12/10/18
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	JOHN ROBERTS		12/10/18

Revision History			
Rev No.	Summary of Changes	Ref Section	Purpose of Issue

All GAT staff should sign their copy to confirm the project specification is read and understood and retain a copy of the specification for the duration of their involvement with the project. On completion, the specification should be retained with the project archive:

Name

Signature

Date

TY’N Y GONGL, BENLLECH

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Prepared for *Caulmert Ltd.*, October 2018

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1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by Caulmert Ltd. to prepare a written scheme of investigation for an archaeological assessment in advance of a proposed residential development on land at Ty'n y Gongl, Benllech, Ynys Môn (NGR SH51778336; Figure 01). The development area measures 1.4ha and is located at the northern end of Benllech, west of the A5025 road, across improved and semi-improved open pasture.

The assessment will conform to the guidelines specified in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014). The format of this written scheme of investigation corresponds to the requirements of section 2.3 of MoRPHE (English Heritage 2015) and to MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects*). The assessment will be undertaken from October 2018.

The assessment will be monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS); the content of this written scheme of investigation and all subsequent reporting by GAT must be approved by GAPS prior to final issue.

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The assessment area is located in an elevated position in Benllech and is located north of a property named Mynachlog, which means monastery in Welsh. As highlighted in correspondence from GAPS (email correspondence dated: 02/10/2018), this suggests there is potential for medieval activity in this area associated with the monastic precinct. Based on this premise, the assessment aims and objectives will include the following:

- a. assessing the evidence for a former monastery;
- b. examine the potential for monastic remains within the site and an understanding of the medieval landscape; and
- c. inform on the potential for other archaeological deposits at the site.

The Historic Environment Record Enquiry Reference Number for this project is Enquiry No. GATHER1009 and the Event Primary Reference Number is 45328.

GAT is certified to ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 (Cert. No. 74180/B/0001/UK/En) and is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and a member of the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A brief examination of the regional Historic Environment Record demonstrates that the assessment area is not within an area of known archaeological activity, although prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval assets are present within the wider area, including the following:

- A prehistoric enclosed hut circle, Scheduled Monument AN043, is located 760m to the southwest at NGR SH51318243 (Figure 01);
- A prehistoric burial chamber, Scheduled Monument AN004, is located 980m to the southwest at NGR SH5097182401 (Figure 01);
- The site of a possible small megalithic burial chamber, Scheduled Monument AN094, is located 490m to the southeast at NGR SH51918266 (Figure 01). The site was excavated in 1965 after it was discovered when new sewers were dug nearby and the site cleared for the erection of a bungalow;
- The site for a possible standing stone (Primary Reference Number (PRN) 3458) is located 560m to the northwest at NGR SH51258360 (Figure 01); this is based on place name evidence only, with three fields centred at SH51258360 are known as *meinir*.
- A disused post-medieval farmhouse with a reused medieval window (PRN 1702) is located 180m to the northwest at NGR SH51548335 (Figure 01).
- The assessment area is also located to the immediate north of a property named Mynachlog, which means monastery in Welsh, suggesting the potential for medieval activity in this area associated with the monastic precinct.

An examination of the Ordnance Survey First to Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheet of the area (Sheets VIII.13, VIII.14, XIV.01 and XIV.02; 1889, 1900 and 1920 respectively; cf. Figures 02 to 04) shows the development area as part of two irregular shaped fields north of Mynachlog Farm and a small lime kiln. Within the wider area farmsteads are present, along with pockets of settlement along the main road (now the A5025). The nucleated settlement that characterises modern Benllech is not present.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Assessment (Desktop Study)

A desk-based assessment is defined as “a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage....Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate” (ClfA 2014, 4).

The desk-based assessment will involve a study of the following resources:

1. The regional Historic Environment Register ((HER) Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT) will be examined for information concerning the study area, defined as the highlighted area on Figure 01. As required by GAPS, the assessment will focus on assessing the evidence for a former monastery, achieving an understanding of the medieval landscape/potential for monastic remains within the site, and informing on the potential for other archaeological deposits at the site. This will include an examination of the core data within the HER, the 1:2500 County Series Ordnance Survey maps and any secondary information held within the HER. All identified features will be mapped, described and added to a gazetteer of sites and the relative importance of any sites defined;
2. The National Monuments Record of Wales (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth SY23 1NJ) will be checked for sites additional to the HER;
3. Aerial photographs from the National Monuments Record of Wales (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, National Monuments Record of Wales, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth SY23 1NJ) will be examined for potential features;
4. On-line catalogue search of the National Library of Wales (Penglais Rd, Aberystwyth SY23 3BU);
5. Archive data, including primary and secondary sources, historic maps and estate maps will be examined at the regional archives (Archifau Ynys Môn / Anglesey

Archives, Diwydiannol Bryn-cefni / Industrial Estate Rd, Llangefni LL77 7JA and Library).;

6. Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data will be examined from the Lle Geo-Portal at <http://lle.gov.wales/home> for information on potential surface features using digital terrain modelling and digital surface modelling;

3.2 Walkover Survey

A walkover survey will be undertaken that will incorporate the assessment area as detailed on Figure 01. All known and new archaeological features on the ground will be located and described them on GAT pro-formas. The sites will then be added to the overall gazetteer and their relative importance defined. The potential for sub-surface archaeology will be estimated and defined.

A photographic record will be maintained in RAW format using a digital SLR set to maximum resolution (Nikon D3000; resolution: 3,872 × 2,592 [10.2 effective megapixels]) and photographic metadata table will be completed and included in the report. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format; the archive numbering system will start from G2582_001. A handheld GPS unit will also be used during the walkover survey

3.3 Gazetteer

A gazetteer will be compiled for any identified sites within and within proximity to the specified route based on information sourced from the regional HER; the gazetteer will include:

1. Feature Number
2. Site name
3. PRN number
4. Grid reference
5. Period
6. Site type
7. Assessment category
8. Description
9. Impact
10. Recommendation for further assessment/evaluation
11. Recommendation for mitigatory measures

The following categories will be used to define the assessment category of the archaeological asset:

Category A - Sites of National Importance.

Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings of grade II* and above, as well as those that would meet the requirements for scheduling (ancient monuments) or listing (buildings) or both. Sites that are scheduled or listed have legal protection, and it is recommended that all Category A sites remain preserved and protected *in situ*.

Category B - Sites of regional or county importance.

Grade II listed buildings and sites which would not 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 that are of minor importance or are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify their inclusion in a higher category. For Category D sites, rapid recording, either in advance of or during destruction, should be sufficient.

Category E - Sites needing further investigation.

Sites, the importance of which is as yet undetermined and which will require further work before they can be allocated to categories A - D are temporarily placed in this category, with specific recommendations for further evaluation. In this report several sites of unknown potential have been allocated to this category.

The impact of the proposed works on any asset will be identified using the following impact criteria, defined either as *none*, *slight*, *unlikely*, *likely*, *significant*, *considerable* or *unknown* as follows:

None:

There is no construction impact on this asset.

Slight:

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

Unlikely:

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

Likely:

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

Significant:

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

Considerable:

The total removal of an asset or its partial removal which would effectively destroy the remainder of the site.

Unknown:

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

3.4 Data processing and report compilation

Following completion of the stages outlined above, a report will be produced incorporating the following:

1. Front cover;
 2. Inner cover;
 3. Figures and Plates List;
 4. Non-technical summary;
 5. Introduction;
 6. Methodology;
 - i. Desk-based assessment;
 - ii. Walkover survey;
 7. Results;
 - a. Desk based assessment;
 - i. Location and geological summary;
 - ii. Statutory and non-statutory designations;
 - iii. Environmental remains and soil morphology;
 - iv. Historical and archaeological background;
 - v. Cartographic evidence;
 - vi. Artefact potential;
 - vii. Aerial photographs and LiDAR;
 - viii. Setting of Scheduled Monument AN047 in relation to the proposed development site;
 - b. Gazetteer of features;
 - c. Walkover survey;
 8. Conclusions and recommendations;
 - a. Conclusion;
 - b. Table of sites and recommendations;
 9. Acknowledgements;
 10. Bibliography;
 - a. Primary sources;
 - b. Secondary sources;
 11. Figures; inc.:
 - location plan;
 - historic mapping;
 - location plan with identified features;
 - grey scale plot;
 - anomaly identification and interpretation;
 12. Appendix I (approved written scheme of investigation);
 13. Appendix II (Sites listed on GAT Historic Environment Record);
 14. Appendix III (Definition of mitigation terms);
 15. Appendix IV Photographic metadata (walkover survey);
- Back cover.

Illustrations will include plans of the location of the study area and archaeological sites. Historical maps, when appropriate and if copyright permissions allow, will be included.

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. The archaeological assessment outlined in this written scheme of investigation will be submitted in draft format in October 2018; a final report will be submitted to the Historic Environment within six months of submitting the draft report (April 2019).

The following dissemination will apply:

- A paper report(s) plus digital report(s) will be provided to the client/consultant and GAPS (draft report then final report);
- A paper report plus a digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust; this will be submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), along with any relevant, digital information such as the project database, GIS table(s) and photographs. All digital datasets submitted will conform to the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1);
- A digital report and archive (including photographic and drawn) data will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. Digital information will include the photographic archive and associated metadata;

4 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section. The assessment will be completed by a project archaeologist who will have responsibility for completing the desk based assessment, maintaining the site archive, liaising with GAPS and *Caulmert Ltd.* and submitting the draft report and final report. The project manager will be responsible for reviewing and approving the report prior to submission.

5 INSURANCE

5.1 Public/Products Liability

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 any one event in respect of Public Liability

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Public Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2019

5.2 Employers Liability

Limit of Indemnity- £10,000,000 any one occurrence.

The cover has been issued on the insurers standard policy form and is subject to their usual terms and conditions. A copy of the policy wording is available on request.

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101 CHC / UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2019

5.3 Professional Indemnity

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 in respect of each and every claim

INSURER Hiscox Insurance Company Limited

POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity

POLICY NUMBER 9446015

EXPIRY DATE 22/07/2019

6 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects
2. English Heritage, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE).
3. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1)
4. Ordnance Survey First Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets VIII.13, VIII.14, XIV.01 and XIV.02; 1889.
5. Ordnance Survey Second Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets VIII.13, VIII.14, XIV.01 and XIV.02; 1900.
6. Ordnance Survey Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets VIII.13, VIII.14, XIV.01 and XIV.02; 1920.
7. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015 *Guidelines for digital archives*
8. Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

FIGURE 01

Location of assessment area (outlined red) and local archaeological features. Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map Sheets SH58. Scale 1:10000 @A4. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License Number AI100020895.



Figure 01: Location of assessment area (outlined red) and local archaeological features. Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map Sheets SH58. Scale 1:10000 @A4.
 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License Number AI100020895.

FIGURE 02

Reproduction of Ordnance Survey First Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets VIII.13, VIII.14, XIV.01 and XIV.02; 1889. Scale 1:10000 @A4.

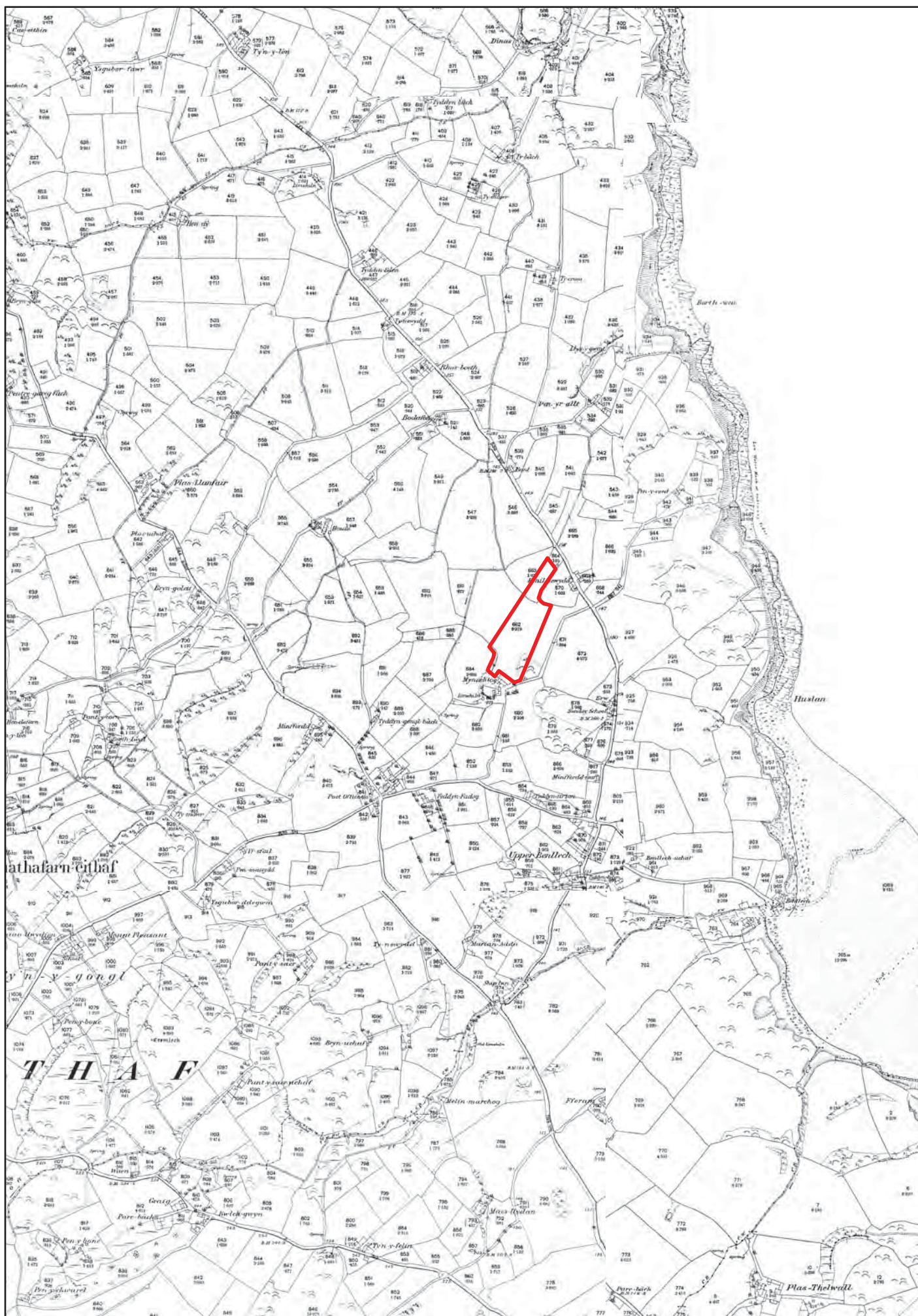


Figure 02: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey First Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets VIII.13, VIII.14, XIV.01 and XIV.02; 1889. Scale 1:10000 @A4.

FIGURE 03

Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Second Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets VIII.13, VIII.14, XIV.01 and XIV.02; 1900. Scale 1:10000 @A4.

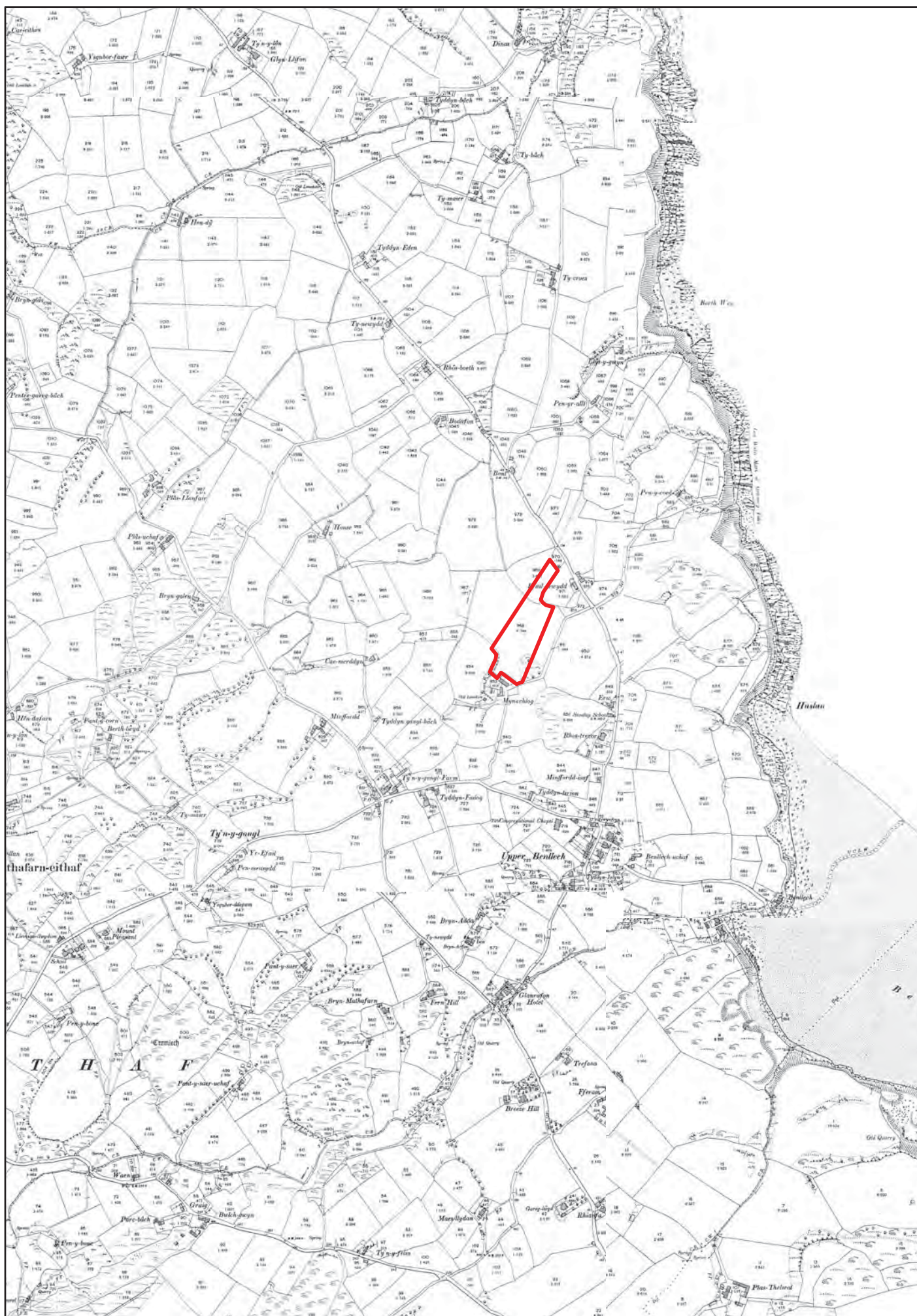


Figure 03: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Second Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets VIII.13, VIII.14, XIV.01 and XIV.02; 1900. Scale 1:10000 @A4.

FIGURE 04

Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets VIII.13, VIII.14, XIV.01 and XIV.02; 1920. Scale 1:10000 @A4.

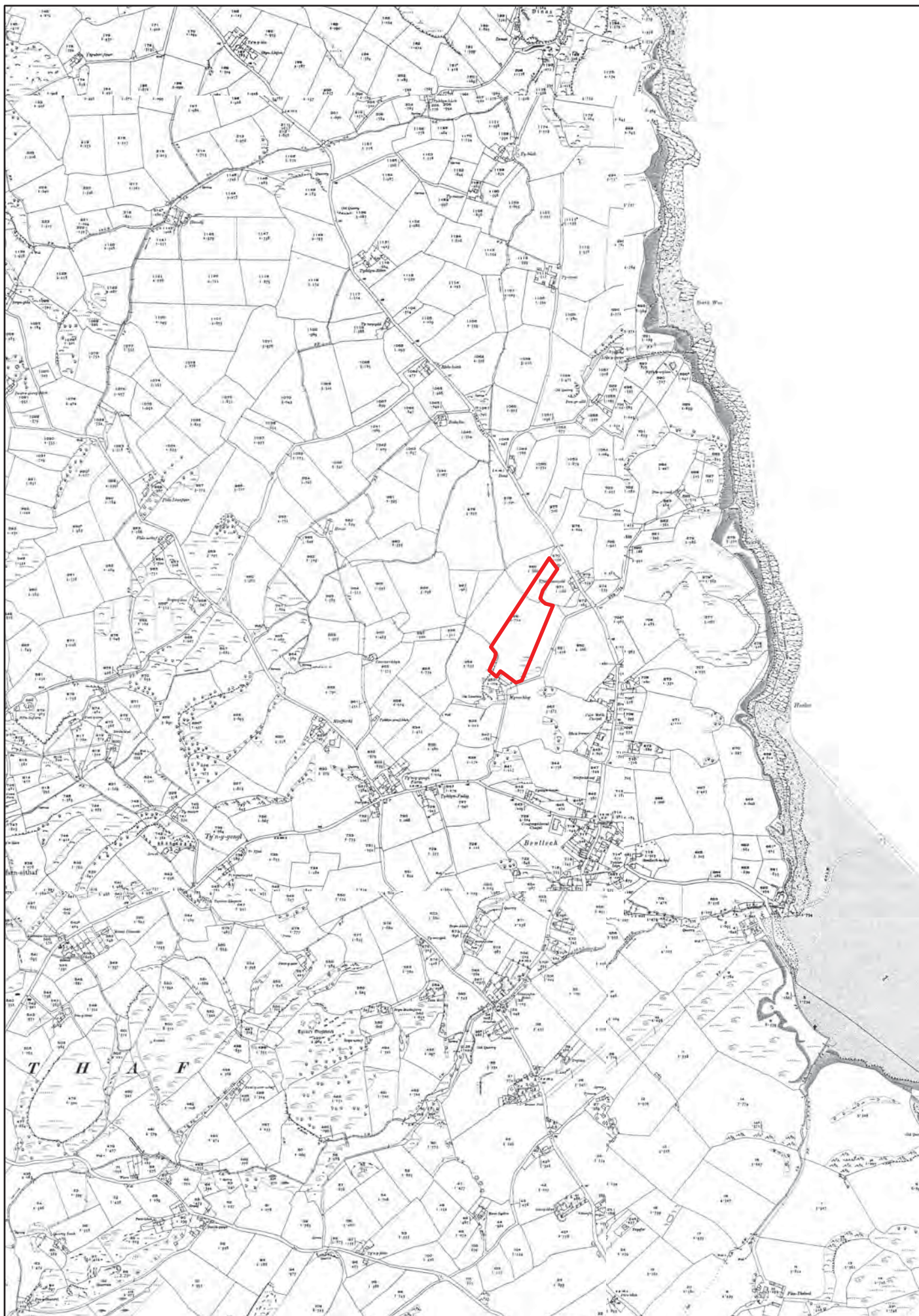


Figure 04: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets VIII.13, VIII.14, XIV.01 and XIV.02; 1920. Scale 1:10000 @A4.

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	SITE SUB- DIVISION	NGR*	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
G2581_001	Field 1	SH51778336	General view of Field 1 detailing improved pasture	n/a	NE	1x2m	Robert Evans	05/12/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	1
G2581_002	Field 1	SH51778336	General view of Field 1 detailing improved pasture	n/a	SW	1x2m	Robert Evans	05/12/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	2
G2581_003	Field 1	SH51778336	View of Field 1 detailing modern northeast and east boundaries and modern housing	n/a	WSW	1x2m	Robert Evans	05/12/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2581_004	Field 1	SH51778336	General view showing hedgerow boundary between Fields 1 and 2, with modern housing to the east	n/a	NNW	1x2m	Robert Evans	05/12/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	3
G2581_005	Field 1	SH51778336	View of <i>clawdd</i> field boundary with mature trees at the northern end of Field 1	n/a	WSW	1x2m	Robert Evans	05/12/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	SITE SUB- DIVISION	NGR*	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
G2581_006	Field 1	SH51778336	View of overgrown <i>clawdd</i> field boundary and hedgerow "a", forming the boundary between Fields 1 and 2	n/a	NW	1x2m	Robert Evans	05/12/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	4
G2581_007	Field 1	SH51778336	General view of field, showing the eastern boundary line with modern housing	n/a	SW	1x2m	Robert Evans	05/12/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	5
G2581_008	Field 1	SH51778336	General view of Field 1 detailing improved pasture	n/a	SW	1x2m	Robert Evans	05/12/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2581_009	Field 1	SH51778336	View of northeast boundary of Field 1, showing hedgerow "b"	n/a	NW	1x2m	Robert Evans	05/12/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2581_010	Field 1	SH51778336	Detail of <i>clawdd</i> to the northeast of Field 1, adjacent to modern housing, showing breach	n/a	NW	1x1m	Robert Evans	05/12/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	6

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	SITE SUB- DIVISION	NGR*	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
G2581_011	Field 1	SH51778336	General landscape view showing Field 1 with the hedgerow and Field 2 in the background	n/a	NNE	not used	Robert Evans	05/12/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	7
G2581_012	Field 2	SH51778336	Field 2 as viewed from the blocked entrance at the northwestern corner of the field	n/a	NNW	1x2m	Robert Evans	05/12/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	8
G2581_013	Field 2	SH51778336	Field 2 general shot showing the boundary with the modern housing	n/a	SSW	1x2m	Robert Evans	05/12/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2581_014	Field 2	SH51778336	General view from the southwest corner of the study area showing low undergrowth and boundaries with Field 1 and the modern housing	n/a	SW	1x2m	Robert Evans	05/12/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	SITE SUB- DIVISION	NGR*	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
G2581_015	Field 2	SH51778336	View of the southern end of the development plot showing the steeply rising ground around Mynachlog	n/a	NNW	1x2m	Robert Evans	05/12/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	9
G2581_016	Field 2	SH51778336	View in profile of the southern end of the development plot showing the steeply rising ground around Mynachlog	n/a	WNW	1x2m	Robert Evans	05/12/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2581_017	Field 2	SH51778336	General view of Field 2 showing the wider boggy field to the west of the study area	n/a	S	1x2m	Robert Evans	05/12/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	11
G2581_018	Field 2	SH51778336	General view of Field 2 showing the wider boggy field to the west of the study area	n/a	N	1x2m	Robert Evans	05/12/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	12

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	SITE SUB- DIVISION	NGR*	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATES
G2581_019	Field 2	SH51778336	General view of overgrown <i>clawdd</i> "a" viewed from Field 2	n/a	WNW	1x1m	Robert Evans	05/12/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	13
G2581_020	Field 2	SH51778336	General view of Field 2	n/a	E	1x2m	Robert Evans	05/12/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2581_021	Field 2	SH51778336	View of blocked entrance to Field 2 and wooden fencing for a cul- de-sac at Craig-y- Don estate	n/a	E	1x2m	Robert Evans	05/12/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	14
G2581_022	Field 1	SH51778336	View of gated entrance to Field 1 off Cherry Tree Close	n/a	NE	not used	Robert Evans	05/12/2018	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	15



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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