

Penrhos Leisure Village Holyhead, Anglesey

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment v5.0



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Penrhos Leisure Village Holyhead, Anglesey

Archaeological Assessment

Project No. 2163

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Report No.968

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PENRHOS LEISURE VILLAGE, HOLYHEAD (G2163)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Report No. 968

SUMMARY

An archaeological assessment was carried out in advance of proposed development at Penrhos, Holyhead, Anglesey. The report covers three areas, the former Penrhos demesne, and area centred on Cae Glas, and an area around Kingsland. The principal sites within the Penrhos area are the former estate buildings, house and gardens. There are seven listed buildings in the area which form the principal remains of the estate buildings. It is recommended that these are incorporated into the proposed development wherever possible. The house has been demolished, though small parts remain, and the gardens now form part of the Penrhos Country Park. In the Cae Glas area two Neolithic burial chambers (one a scheduled ancient monument) are of particular significance, and indicate the likely presence of buried archaeology. The former house of Tre'r Gof, now reduced to a ruin, is an important example of a late-medieval house.

The potential for the existence of buried archaeology is considered to be moderate to high in the Penrhos and Cae Glas areas, and moderate to high in the Kingsland area. Recommendations include field evaluation for areas of proposed impact which could potentially contain buried archaeology. The risks proposed by the discovery of significant buried archaeological sites are to be managed by liaison with project designers to try to limit impact and minimise the need for large-scale archaeological excavations.

It is recommended that heritage assets are used positively to contribute and enhance the development, and that the potential for the development of heritage as both leisure attractions and as education facilities is examined.

1. INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has been asked by How Planning on behalf of Land and Lakes Ltd to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land close to Holyhead, centred on NGR SH24638067 (Fig. 1). The site is situated close to a number of known archaeological sites, and adjacent to the site of a major archaeological excavation carried out between 2006 and 2010 at Parc Cybi. The study area forms three areas to be assessed; Kingsland (Area 1), Cae Glas (Area 2) and Penrhos (Area 3). This report covers all three areas, and although much of the work for Area 1 was carried out in a previous report for the client (Davidson and Evans 2010), this information is repeated here in this report.

1.1 The Proposed Scheme

The proposed development is to include 360 residential units at the Kingsland site.

The proposals the Penrhos site include a leisure village comprising c.500 lodges, restaurants, a central hub, small retail units and leisure facilities. The Cae Glas site will be developed as a nature village, comprising some 312 lodges, a 75-room hotel, and car parking.

There is an intention to use the facilities for the first few years of operation at the Cae Glas site as accommodation for construction workers and engineers working on the build of the new Wylfa Nuclear Power Station.

2. SPECIFICATION AND PROJECT DESIGN

A detailed brief has not been prepared for this project by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS). A project design was produced by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (appendix 3) which conformed to the guidelines specified in Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based

Assessment.¹ It is advised that the Development Control Archaeologist be consulted regarding the findings and recommendations set out in this report.

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

- to identify and record the cultural heritage of the area to be affected;
 - to evaluate the importance of what was identified (both as a cultural landscape and as the individual items which make up that landscape); and
 - to recommend ways in which damage to the cultural heritage can be avoided or minimised.
- (GAT project design May 2011 [T0164/G2163])

3. METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 Desk-top Study

This involved consultation of maps, computer records, written records and reference works, which make up the Historic Environment Record (HER), located at Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor. A range of aerial photographs were examined at the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth dating from the 1940s and 1960s, as well as more recent colour aerial coverage.

Estate maps, tithe maps and Ordnance Survey (OS) maps were examined at the University of Wales Bangor archives and the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth. The University holds the Penrhos archive which is a vast collection of estate papers and other manuscripts relating to the Stanley family. The map evidence only has been used for this report, but it needs to be recognised that the collection as a whole comprises a huge resource which has the potential to contribute further to our understanding of the development of the Penrhos estate.

The local area record office at Llangedfni was closed for refurbishment at the time that the report was being compiled, but it is not thought that much significant archaeological evidence has been missed. Information about Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments was obtained from Cadw. Secondary sources were consulted to provide background information, particularly on the development of the town and harbour of Holyhead.

A programme of archaeological excavation has recently been undertaken to the east of the study area, at Ty Mawr and Trefignath, and also prior to the construction of the A55 dual carriageway. Both these programmes of work confirmed the dense distribution of archaeology within the area.

Sites noted on the Gwynedd HER are referred to by their Primary Record Number (PRN), a unique number given to each site, and are listed in Appendix 1. A full list of sources consulted is given in section 8 of the report.

3.2 Field Search

The field search was undertaken on the 7th and 8th December, 2010, when the Kingsland site was visited by a professional archaeologist. The Penrhos and Cae Glas areas were visited on 3rd August 2011 by two members of staff. A field search was carried out which included a walk over of the proposed development areas to confirm the existence of sites found on the HER, and to inspect for previously unidentified archaeological sites.

The conditions were fine for a field search, albeit cloudy with some drizzle. Parts of the site were covered in tall dense vegetation, and therefore not readily visible.

3.3 Report

All available information was collated, and the features were then assessed and allocated to categories of national, regional, local and other importance as listed in Appendix 2. These are intended to give an idea of the importance of the feature and the level of response likely to be required; descriptions of the features and specific recommendations for further assessment or mitigatory measures, as appropriate,

¹ Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2007

are given in the relevant sections of this report. The criteria used for allocating features to categories of importance are based on those used by the Secretary of State when considering ancient monuments for scheduling; these are set out in the Welsh Office Circular 60/96. The assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the setting of Listed Buildings follows guidelines set out in Welsh Office Circular 61/96.

3.4 Definitions

Definitions of impact, evaluation methods and mitigation methods as used in the gazetteer (Section 5 below) can be found in Appendix 2.

4. LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

Holy Island, or Ynys Gybi, is located off the western coast of Anglesey, to which it is joined by the Stanley Embankment, and by the bridge at Four Mile Bridge (Pont Rhyd y Bont). Holyhead (Caer Gybi) is the principal town on Holy Island. The three areas studied in this report (Penrhos, Cae Glas, and Kingsland) are all on Holy Island.

Geologically, Anglesey and Holy Island are composed largely of Pre-Cambrian rocks, most notably the Mona Complex. These bedded rocks have undergone intense pressures leaving them deformed and folded, and volcanic events have resulted in their interbedding with lavas, ashes and tuffs.²

The bedrock under the study area is composed of pale green chlorite schists, part of the New Harbour Group of the Mona Complex.³ Boulder clay overlies this, with the bedrock outcropping in places, and occasional patches of glacial gravels. The soils of the study area are brown earths of the Rocky Gaerwen and Trisant types. These soils are suitable for crops and pasture. The Rocky Gaerwen soils are shallow with frequent rock outcrops.⁴

Like much of Holy Island, the topography of the study area is characterised by northeast to southwest aligned rocky ridges within intervening boggy hollows. This is particularly noticeable around the western, central part of the study area, around Cae Glas and Kingsland. The bedrock is never far below the surface, and occasionally outcrops as small crags and knolls.

The Penrhos study area covers the section to the north of the Anglesey Aluminium Works and consists of a fairly level area of land to the north east of Holy Island, containing the Penrhos Demesne, home farm, gardens and many other estate structures.

The Cae Glas study area consists of an extensive area of coast and farmland, the eastern part of which, including Mill Island, is currently heavily overgrown and difficult to access. The area to the east comprises undulating farmland, with a number of farmsteads, the most notable of which was formerly Tre'f Gof, which formed part of the Penrhos estate.

The Kingsland study area is divided by the former post road from Trearddur Bay to Holyhead. The larger section lies to the west, and incorporates the present leisure centre. The smaller section lies to the east and now consists of a single large field. The landscape is generally rocky, and partly corrugated with north-west to south-east aligned ridges. In between the rock outcrops the land has been improved and drained, so that much of it is classified as Brown Earth. These are relatively fertile soils, capable of supporting arable crops, and were frequently chosen for settlement in the prehistoric period. The land lies between 20m and 30m Ordnance Datum (OD). The lowest point lies at the west end of the survey, where a pond has been created.

A pollen study was carried out to the north-west of Trefignath burial chamber⁵ (approximately 1.0 km east of the study area). This suggested that the Boreal period (late glacial) vegetation was of a scrubby sub-arctic type. The woodland developed from open woodland with birch to denser, mixed oak forest, but with an unusual amount of willow. The climax forest contained oak and elm with hazel as an

² Davies 1972

³ Keeley 1987

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Greig 1987

under-storey. A band of peat, with little pollen survival due to the drying out of the bog, was dated to about the start of the Neolithic period. The band contained charcoal and other evidence for burning, suggesting forest clearance in the immediate area. Where the pollen record continued it showed that the forest had been replaced by grassland and arable fields.

5. THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The following sections describe the known archaeological record within the general area of the proposed development. Sites are identified by their Primary Reference Number (PRN) which is the number by which they are identified in the Historic Environment Record (HER). The purpose of this section is to place the study area into its wider geographical and archaeological context. This helps identify the importance of sites and landscapes within the study area, and also provides an indication of the nature and potential for the survival of buried archaeology – that is sites that survive underground, but are not recognisable from surface indications alone. Reference will be made to the extensive programme of excavations undertaken on behalf of Welsh Government within the area of land between the Cae Glas and Kingsland development zones. The site is referred to as ‘Parc Cybi’, and though post-excavation work is on-going, initial results have been taken from the Assessment of Potential report.⁶

5.1 Early prehistoric

The earliest prehistoric archaeological sites within Anglesey post-date the last glaciation and belong to the Mesolithic period (c. 8000 BC to 4000 BC). During this period the settlements were seasonal, and lifestyle was based around hunting and gathering. The principal evidence for occupation comes from finds of flint and chert, either waste flakes and cores which are diagnostic of flint working, or the finished scrapers, knives and microliths. A number of significant collections of Mesolithic flint have been found on Holy Island, including over a hundred flint and chert cores from among the later prehistoric round houses by South Stack.⁷ Microliths were also found during the Parc Cybi excavations, though no identifiable settlements were found at either South Stack or Parc Cybi.

The Neolithic period is characterised by the introduction of farming, more permanent settlements, burial tombs and pottery. Stone axes, made from stone rather than flint, and usually polished to a smooth regular shape, are also characteristic of this period. Stone axes are usually derived from a specific rock source, of which the nearest to Holyhead is Graiglwyd, Penamaenmawr.

Two Neolithic tombs lie within the vicinity of the study area, the chambered tombs at Trefignath (SH 25868055; PRN 2500) and at Treaddur (SH25968004; PRN 2504). The former has been excavated and found to consist of three chambers which were used in succession from c. 3000 BC to c. 2000 BC.⁸ The Parc Cybi excavations identified a rectangular aisled Early Neolithic building, aligned on the chamber and associated with Early Neolithic pottery. Two polished Graiglwyd stone axes were found during the excavations, and these form a group with three more found in the earlier 20th century – two when excavating the pit for a new turntable at the locomotive sheds near Kingsland in 1926 (PRN 2507, SH 2504 8165), and one found at Penllech Nest (PRN 2506, SH 251 816).⁹ A number of pits and post-holes were also found to the north of the aisled building associated with Peterborough ware pottery, a form of pottery vessel which was made in the Middle Neolithic period.

The Early Bronze Age is characterised by new burial and ritual monuments, though settlement sites are rare, and do not show up well in the archaeological record. Two Bronze Age burial barrows were prominently sited on top of Holyhead Mountain (PRN 1760; SH 219 829), though little can be seen of them now. There are others at Garn (PRN 3804; SH 21408276) and Gorsedd Gwlwm (PRN 3798; SH 227 816), and a cemetery of three barrows at Porth Dafarch (PRN 17726; SH 234 801). A barrow was recently discovered under an early Christian cemetery at Ty Mawr (SH 2520 8135) during excavations in advance of construction of the A55, and a complex of sites from the same period was found during the Parc Cybi excavations, consisting of a ring ditch, two adjoining circular ditched enclosures, and a group of eight cist burials.

⁶ Kenney *et al*, 2011

⁷ Lynch 1991, p. 329

⁸ Smith and Lynch 1987

⁹ Lynch, *op cit*, p. 62.

Standing stones are difficult to date, but evidence suggests they were usually erected within the Early Bronze Age. The Ty Mawr standing stone is one of several such stones in this part of Holy Island. There is another to the south, next to Stanley Mill (PRN 2009; SH 2664 7888), and a rare pairing of two stones just over 3m apart, to the west at Plas Meilw (PRN 2748; SH 227 809).¹⁰

A variety of pits with charcoal, pottery fragments and midden material were found at Parc Cybi, and though these are diagnostic of settlement, no specific associated structures were found. However the evidence suggests a flourishing population throughout the period.

The Later Bronze Age, from c. 1000 BC to c. 500 BC is characterised by climatic deterioration, the cessation of use of the ritual monuments of the Early Bronze Age, and the introduction of bronze weapons. It is during this period that the later prehistoric round houses are first built. Burnt mounds (mounds of burnt stone, often associated with a pit which held water), of which there were several found at Parc Cybi, also often date to this period. These are typically thought to represent seasonally occupied sites used, perhaps, during hunting expeditions.

5.2 Iron Age and Roman

The dominant archaeological site within this period is the round house, usually found grouped in nucleated settlements, and sometimes associated with a defended enclosure on a hilltop or promontory (hillfort or promontory fort). Holyhead is dominated by its mountain, to the north-west of the town. The summit is enclosed by a stone rampart wall forming the hillfort of Caer y Twr (PRN 1760; SH 219 829). A much smaller promontory fort, Dinas on the south coast of Holy Island (PRN 807; SH 223 794), is probably also Iron Age. This promontory is surrounded by high cliffs and a low bank runs along the edge of the chasm, which separates it from the mainland. These forts were probably defensive refuges, and the population lived in more hospitable areas.

Towards the foot of the south-western slope of Holyhead Mountain are an extensive group of round houses with associated terraced fields and walled enclosures (PRN 1755; SH 211 820) and a similar hut group overlies the Bronze Age barrows at Porth Dafarch (PRN 2754; SH 234 801). The Parc Cybi excavations revealed a settlement of four stone-built round houses and subsidiary structures, and another settlement of two clay-walled round houses.

The Roman period saw little change in the nature of native settlements, and many roundhouse settlements continued to be occupied. The period is, however, clearly defined in the archaeological record by the introduction of Roman pottery and Roman coins. Military occupation of the area was controlled from the Roman fort of Segontium, Caernarfon, though towards the end of the third century AD a small fort was built in Holyhead as a naval base against Irish raiders.

A Roman coin hoard was found close to Penrhos in 1710. The coins were buried in a brass vessel, and all dated to the 4th century AD (PRN 2503; SH 26 81). Roman pottery was found in small quantities during the Parc Cybi excavations and a group of structures that seem to have had industrial and storage functions. Running from them was a trackway with associated traces of a field system which appeared to continue into the Cae Glas proposed development area (see figure 24).

5.3 Medieval

Occupation of many of the round house settlements ceased in the 4th century AD, and there appears to have been a decline in population levels coinciding with the end of Roman military rule and another period of climatic deterioration. Settlements of this date (5th century AD to 12th century AD) are rare. There was no native pottery produced, and no native coins, so finds are also rare. The principal archaeological sites are cemeteries, defined by east-west graves with no grave goods and often lined with stone slabs (cist graves). Several such cemeteries have been found on Holy Island, including one found during excavations in advance of the A55, and one found at Parc Cybi. Other significant cemeteries have been found at Tywyn y Capel, Trearddur Bay, and Porth Dafarch.

Christianity would have been introduced during the late Roman period through the occupants of the Roman fort, though to what extent this spread to the native population is not known. Further uptake of

¹⁰ Lynch, *op cit.*, p. 152, p. 155.

Christianity was encouraged during the 5th and 6th centuries. The cemeteries described above are usually thought to be Christian, though, as in Ireland, their origins may well lie within a pre-Christian era.

A clas church (a monastic church staffed by canons or *claswyr* and ruled by an Abbot) was established within the Roman fort at Holyhead in the late 5th or 6th century AD. It was of sufficient importance to attract the attention of the Vikings in 961.¹¹ The development of the parochial system in the 12th century saw Holyhead church change from a clas church to a collegiate one. This included responsibility for a number of small chapels in the area, each associated with a holy well. Much of the land around the church was owned by it, and this may account for the survival of medieval open strip fields north of the church well into the 19th century (clearly visible on the tithe map). Land not held by the church was occupied by family groups (*gwelyau*) in settlements referred to in medieval documentation as townships (*trefi*) and hamlets. The occupants of these were described as either free or bond. The freeholders were largely descended from two principal family groups – the descendants of Hwfa ap Cynddelw and Llywarch ap Bran, who also had a controlling interest in the church. The settlements of these family groups are poorly represented in the archaeological record, though it is thought they largely underlie later farm houses and farmsteads. In the later medieval period and early post-medieval period these lands were slowly exchanged and purchased by ambitious landowners, who built up significant estates which dominated the area. In the case of Holy Island, the most significant estates were Tre'r Go and later Penrhos, built up by the Owen family from the mid-16th century who married into the Stanley family in the mid-18th century.

5.4 Post-medieval and Modern

The post-medieval period is characterised by the development of Holyhead as a point of departure for Ireland and by the developments of land transport links, a number of which pass near the study area, to give access to the harbour.¹²

The use of the harbour at Holyhead is already apparent in the reign of Elizabeth I, when it became the departure point for the Royal Mail to Ireland. During the Commonwealth, the town was garrisoned, and regular packet boats sailed to Ireland.

During the 17th century the road across Anglesey to Holyhead was probably just a rough track, but the forerunner to the bridge at Four Mile Bridge already joined Holy Island to Anglesey by 1578.¹³ One of the earliest maps of Anglesey, published by Speed in 1630, marks Pont-Rhydbont (the bridge at Four Mile Bridge), and just to the west of it is Llansanfraid (St Bride's or Trearddur Bay), the only place marked on Holy Island, other than Holyhead itself.¹⁴

The passage of the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland in 1800-01 made Holyhead the principal port for Ireland, which in turn led to clamour from Irish MPs now obliged to sit in Westminster, about the state of the roads. The road from the Menai ferries to Holyhead had been turnpiked in 1765 and much improved, but transport was still difficult until Telford built the new London to Holyhead road (the A5). The Stanley Embankment carries the road over the Afon Lasinwen, the tidal strait between Holy Island and Anglesey, replacing the ferries and fords. The embankment was designed by Thomas Telford, and built by Dargan, who subsequently made his name as the greatest of the railway contractors in Ireland. Work started in 1822 and it was opened in 1823, the final stage in the link between London and Holyhead.

In 1848 the Chester and Holyhead Railway was opened on an alignment which now forms the south-western boundary of the study area. The engineer was Robert Stephenson. The railway subsequently became part of the London and North Western Railway and its successors, the London Midland and Scottish and British Railways.

These developments were facilitated by the Stanley family of Penrhos, owners of most of the land within which the proposed developments falls, as well as much land elsewhere in Anglesey. The

¹¹ N. Edwards, 'Anglesey in the early Middle Ages: the archaeological evidence', *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* (1986), pp. 19-42.

¹² D. Lloyd Hughes and D.M. Williams, *Holyhead: The Story of a Port* (privately published, 1981), *passim*.

¹³ Hughes and Williams 1981

¹⁴ Evans 1972

Stanleys were a family of more than local consequence; Whigs, and later Liberals, in politics, members of the family served in government and in the church, though the third baron converted to Islam. The influence of one member of the family on government was less obvious but more fraught with consequence; Venetia Stanley's liaison with Asquith was crucial in determining the development of the First World War. W.O. Stanley was a noted antiquarian who undertook archaeological work within the Penrhos area. Active 'improving' landlords, the surveys they carried out of their estate form the major source of evidence for the study area. The house and estate buildings were a dominant feature in the landscape until after the Second World War, when its influence declined, and the house was subsequently demolished. The later history of the estate is discussed under Section 6.4 below.

The landscape is currently dominated by the Anglesey Aluminium industrial complex. This was built in the late 1960s and the 125,000 tonne per annum smelter was one of the largest suppliers of aluminium in the UK, though production stopped in 2008.

6. THE STUDY AREAS

The purpose of this section is to describe the archaeology within each of the three study areas in greater detail, and in particular to examine their later history using the wide variety of historical sources available. This allows a clearer understanding of the development of the landscape, and helps explain many of the upstanding features which remain visible; they are included in the gazetteer below.

6.1 Statutory and non-statutory designations (figs. 19-21)

The Trefignath Burial Chamber (Ref: AN011; SH 258805) is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) within the Cae Glas study area. Three other SAMs, the Ty Mawr Standing Stone (Ref: AN012; SH 253809), Ynys Leurad Hut Circles (Ref: AN035; SH 277790) and the Treaddur Hut Group (AN092; SH 262798) lie close to but outside the study area.

There are eight listed buildings within the Penrhos study area that are mainly associated with the Penrhos estate and home farm; these are the Stanley Gate Tollhouse (PRN 2512; SH 275804), the Penrhos Bailiff's Tower and Home Farm (PRN 11587 and 12526; SH 270814), the Penrhos Betting Stand (PRN 11588; SH 274809), the Penrhos Candle Tower and walls adjoining the remains of Penrhos House (PRN 11589; SH 271812), the Penrhos Water Tower (PRN 11590; SH 275812), the Tower (PRN 34728; SH 270813), and the Battery (PRN 7168; SH 267817).

There are twelve Listed Buildings within the vicinity of the Kingsland study area. The windmill (variously called George's mill, Melin yr Ogof or Kingsland Mill) is listed Grade II* as an exceptionally important example of a 19th century windmill because of the retention of an almost complete set of machinery. The list of non-designated sites recorded within the Historic Environment Record are shown on figs. 19-21 and listed in Appendix 1.

6.2 Kingsland (Area 1)

Maps and rentals of the Penrhos estate show that in the 18th century this area belonged to two farms: Bodwredd which was the property of the Penrhos estate, lying to the west of the road between Holyhead and Treaddur, and Cae'r Ty Hen, the property of the Carpenter family of Carreglwyd, lying to the east of the road (figs 7-8). There are no upstanding remains of these two farms but their approximate location can be identified from historic mapping (Section 6.6.1) A number of farmsteads and cottages, of post medieval date, are known adjacent to or within the study area. Three sites have been identified within the study area (Sites 1, 2 and 5) and two immediately adjacent to it (Sites 3 and 4). The map evidence suggests the first site of Bodwredd lay at Site 2, where no above-ground features survive. In the early 19th century the principle farmhouse appears to have moved to Site 1, where a ruinous small farmhouse survives. A level platform is thought to indicate the site of the former house at Cae'r Ty Hen (Site 5). Significant changes to the field systems can be seen to have taken place between 1769 (fig. 7) and 1889 (fig. 19), when the small enclosures were replaced with larger ones. Many of the field boundaries noted on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map (fig. 14) are still present today.

The two fields to the north of the study area were, in 1845 at the time of the Tithe survey, part of an area of common ground owned by Queen Anne's Bounty, a charity established to augment poor church

livings. To the north of these lay the farms of Ogof and Tanrallt. A windmill was built at Tanrallt sometime after 1820. One source states the mill was built by Hugh Hughes of Ty Mawr farm (this lies on the east side of the study area) in c.1825 and at his own expense¹⁵. This area was enclosed by 1890 (OS 25" first edition), and a track was constructed through the fields on the line of the road now going to the Leisure Centre. The windmill worked until approximately 1919, and the cap and sails were removed in 1939 when the top was concreted over. The remainder of the machinery remains inside the tower (PRN 11788, appendix I).

The study area is bisected by the road that runs from Rhyd y Bont to Holyhead (now called Kingsland Road). This is an early route into Holyhead, and has been used since the 16th century, as a bridge was established at Rhyd y Bont by at least 1578. However, although a medieval chapel (Capel Ulo) had existed just to the north, there was little development in the vicinity until the second half of the 19th century. By 1890 housing estates had been constructed in the area originally called Penllech Nêst, and renamed Kingsland following the visit of George IV in 1821. Houses lined the road from Capel Ebenezer (a Calvinistic Methodist chapel north of the study area) into town. This ribbon development was extended during the second part of the 20th century when houses were constructed along the west side of the road and into the north-east part of the study area. The adjoining leisure centre was constructed in the late 1970's, though the golf course to the south dates from the early years of the 20th century.

6.3 Cae Glas (Area 2)

Although there is no visible evidence for prehistoric or Roman remains within the proposed development area, the proximity of the Neolithic Trefignath burial chamber Scheduled Ancient Monument (AN012; SH 258805) and the discovery a Neolithic aisled building to the west during recent excavations at Parc Cybi suggests there is high potential for buried prehistoric remains, especially within the northern part of the proposed development area. Moreover, Neolithic pits were found in the adjacent field towards the north of the area, in which a suspected Roman trackway was also located that appeared to run into the northern part of the proposed development area.

The area presently consists of a number of farmsteads surrounded by regularly shaped fields. The majority of the farmsteads are now abandoned and ruinous. The field layout was generally established by 1769, but numerous fields have been amalgamated at various periods since then, and some boundaries have been lost or altered. Unlike the area to the north of Holyhead (Penrhos estate map II, 772, map 14), there were no large open fields here in the late 18th century. There were a number of small farms, often associated with small, irregular in-by fields or tofts, which have since disappeared. The largest of these was Tre Gof, a place of some significance which was inhabited by John Gwyn, High Sheriff of Anglesey in 1543 and 1555. The farm was joined to the Penrhos estate at the end of the 17th century when John Owen inherited it from his grandmother. It is now abandoned but high garden walls and ruinous buildings survive, as well as a formerly roofed arched cattle shed. On the 18th century estate maps it is shown as a farmstead of some significance (Penrhos III 208), and Tyddyn Bach is shown as a small farmstead (Penrhos II 772). Mill island was so called because of a 16th century tide mill which lay between the island and Holy Island. The dams which created the mill pond are still evident, though no foundations of the mill could be found. Treddaniel formed part of Lord Newborough's Glynllifon estate (a large landowner whose estate was mainly in Caernarfonshire, although he had significant holdings in Anglesey), along with the former Glan y Gors, now lost under the Anglesey Aluminium site. It consisted of a farm and garden with 74 acres, 3 roods and 26 perches of mixed pasture, arable and meadow, within a patchwork of 15 small fields, some of which survive to this day.¹⁶ Estate maps of the 18th century also show that some of the present settlements, such as Trefignath, have moved slightly from their original locations. These deserted or migrated settlements will have left archaeological remains, although regular ploughing has removed most surface indications.

6.4 Penrhos (Area 3)

¹⁵ Guise and Lees 1992

¹⁶ NLW Ms. Maps 97

The original house at Penrhos was said to have been built during the reign of Henry VIII,¹⁷ on land granted to John ap Owen (also known as John Derwas). At this time, the land consisted of little more than the Penrhos headland upon which a farm was built, originally known as Tudor House and subsequently, Penrhos. Most of the land in the study area was owned by the Penrhos family, who stabilised their surname to Owen in the early 16th century.¹⁸ A new house was built c. 1720-30, and an 18th century sketch by Lewis Morris shows the new house with the older one alongside (fig. 23). In 1763 Margaret Owen, the heiress to Hugh Owen, married John Stanley and the Penrhos Estate passed to the Stanleys of Alderley, during which time fine plaster ceilings were present in the building (fig. 22).¹⁹ Sir John Thomas Stanley (1766-1850) probably had the 'Tudor' house demolished, and he made many alterations in the early 19th century, including adding the 'gothick' turrets and new south wing, as well as many of the out-buildings. William Owen Stanley (1802-1884) built a new drawing room, large dining room and added various embellishments c. 1862. No major alterations were made to the house after 1884. W. O. Stanley was a noted antiquarian, who excavated and preserved a number of archaeological sites within the area.

The demesne lands consisted of 161 acres, 1 rood and 29 perches in 1769,²⁰ including a garden, nursery and shippin. The layout of the demesne became more elaborate in the latter part of the 18th century, and significant new works continued to be undertaken in the 19th century.²¹ The 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1888 shows an elaborate garden to the east and south of the mansion, a racecourse and a well-developed home farm. Their architectural significance is reflected in the remains that survive, of which eight are listed buildings, including three towers (listed in Appendix 1).

At the outbreak of World War II in 1939, Penrhos was evacuated and the house occupied by troops. During this time the house and grounds were neglected and became ruinous in places.

When the war ended, the existing tenants were given the opportunity to buy their properties and the remaining estate, covering thousands of acres, was sold off. The Penrhos mansion was bought by Sir Patrick Abercrombie with a view to its partial restoration. His ambition was never realized, and the remains were systematically plundered and subsequently demolished. The Home Farm at Penrhos was bought by Captain Nigel Conant, the estates land agent, who continued to farm some 500 acres until its sale in 1969, for the development of the Anglesey Aluminium smelting plant. Public access was granted in 1972 to the coastal strip and former grounds of Penrhos, and the Penrhos Coastal Park was formed by the company under the direction of Ken Williams, a local policeman and amateur naturalist.

The coastal edge of the Penrhos demesne on the north east edge of Holy Island includes a number of other features of interest, that probably survive owing to their marginal position when the rest of the demesne was undergoing improvements during the 18th and 19th centuries. These include a standing stone, which is probably of prehistoric date (SH26828183; PRN 7169), and a Napoleonic era battery built to defend the port of Holyhead from possible invasion (SH26738176; PRN 7168).

6.5 Cartographic Evidence

Good cartographic evidence for the study area survives from the third quarter of the 18th century to the present day. The Stanley's had their land surveyed on several occasions, the earliest in 1769.²² The tithe map of 1845 (NLW) shows the whole area clearly, and modern style mapping of the area commenced with the 1st edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1889 (fig. 14-16).

The map evidence shows major changes in the layout of fields, and also charts the establishment, decline and development of many of the farmsteads and cottages. The more major changes appear to have occurred in the later 19th century, when the small irregular fields were replaced with large rectangular fields. Typical of these is the farm of Bodwredd, which in 1769 held a patchwork of small and medium size fields (fig. 7). Further field sub divisions, probably associated with land improvement are noted by 1810, particularly in the north and east parts of the farm (fig. 8). This pattern is still present in 1817 (fig. 8), but further changes had taken place by the time of the tithe map in 1845 (fig.

¹⁷ RCAHMW 1937

¹⁸ Richards 1940

¹⁹ Ramage 1972, 1987, Richards 1940

²⁰ Penrhos II 776

²¹ Penrhos II 772

²² Penrhos II 772, Penrhos III 208

6). By the time of the 1st edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1889, many of the former field boundaries had been removed, and the landscape had taken on an appearance similar to that seen today. It is likely that evidence for the former field boundaries survives below ground.

Both the estate maps and the apportionment for the 1845 tithe map of the parish lists the field names. Those within the study areas of Kingsland, Penrhos and Cae Glas and the immediately adjoining areas are listed below.

Area 1: Kingsland

Bodwredd in 1769 (Taken from Penrhos MSS 205, a schedule to fig.7 [Penrhos II 772])

Letter and Number	Catherine Williams	A	R	P
K	House Garden &c	1		4
1	Cae Rodyn	8	3	17
2	Cae Cerrig	13	2	29
3	Cae tan ty Ysgubor	9	2	36
4	Cae Ysgubor	14	2	36
5	Cae Dafyd	11	3	1
6	Cae Cufwla	2	3	38
7	Ditto	7	1	4
8	Cae bychan	1	1	25
9	Ditto	2	2	3
10	Anadd fawr	22	1	4
11	Ditto bach	20	2	27
12	Cae tros y ffordd	3	1	28
13	Erw	6		11

Of note is the field name *Cae Rodyn* (1) which may refer to a corn drying kiln (*odyn*), and *Cae Ysgubor* (4) which may have originally been occupied by a barn (*ysgubor*). These names may suggest the presence of buried archaeological remains related to these features.

Cae Ty Hen in 1817 (Taken from Penrhos II MSS 803). Fields 313-315 lie within the study area.

Cae Ty Hen- Captain Carpenter

No	Names of Fields	Clear Ground			Rough Ground			Totals		
		A	R	P	A	R	P	A	R	P
313	Cae Llun	4	1	29						
314	Cae'r Lon	2	2	30						
315	Cae Mawr	6	1	6	3		18	16	1	33
330	Caeau bychan	10	2	27	4	2	3	15		30
437	Llain fawr		2	36						
438	Old School		1	31				1		27
1080	Quillet in Cerrig-ddranen	1	1	24				1	1	24

The tithe apportionment of 1845 covering the Kingsland area is shown below, and the same field names can be shown to be generally in use over the whole period, and are shown on the tithe map (fig. 6):

Landowner	Occupiers	No. on Plan	Name and Description of land and Premises	Quantities in Statute Measure		
				A	R	P
			<i>Bodwredd</i>			
Lord Stanley of Alderley	Richard Jones	1108	Yr erw	3	2	28

		1111	Cae talcen (part)	1 2 31
		1112	Buildings &c	- 1 21
		1113	Llain bach	- 1 13
		1114	Cae'r longlau	4 1 35
		1115	Cae o flaen drws	10 2 8
		1116	Cae'r beudy	5 - -
		1117	House and Llain	1 1 27
		1118	Cae talcen (part)	1 2 14
		1120	Cae'r Gors	8 - 18
		1121	Cae garew	7 1 38
			<i>Cae'r Ty Hen</i>	
Digby Carpenter Esq.	Henry Williams	1291	Cae'r Llyn	4 1 29
		1292	Cae mawr	9 1 24
		1293	Car Lôn	2 2 30
		1294	Cae bychan	2 2 5
		1295	Do.	6 1 12
		1296	Do.	6 1 13

Of note is the field name *Cae'r beudy* which may indicate that a cowshed (*beudy*) once occupied the field, and *Cae'r Gors* which may suggest that the field was once a marsh (*gors*) and thus may retain well preserved environmental deposits or possible bronze age burnt mound sites which often favoured wetland fringes.

Area 2: Cae Glas

Landowner	Occupiers	No. on Plan	Name and Description of land and Premises	Quantities in Statute Measure		
				A	R	P
			<i>Tre Gof</i>			
Lord Stanley of Alderley	Himself	1443	Cae ty rhosydd	14	3	18
		1444	Ty rhosydd Gardens and Cae Buarth	11	3	18
		1445	Cae defaid	7	2	24
		1446	Cae rhydpn rho	15	3	17
		1447	Rosydd	14	1	14
		1448	Cae prys efail	15	1	5
		1449	Cae mawr	9	3	-
		1450	Cae Colomenod	12	2	29
		1451	Plantation	1	3	4
		1452	Bonc y ty	1	-	37
		1453	Buildings and Cae Gwnpas y ty	3	-	30
		1454	Cae ty cefn y ty	7	3	10
		1455	Cae fodrwy	11	2	27
		1456	Cae main	7	-	23
		1457	Cae Canol	12	-	4
		1458	Cae main fawr	9	1	15
		1490	Gwaen y big	2	-	26
			<i>Felin Heli</i>			
	William Thomas	1497	Llain y rhodyn	1	2	33
		1498	Gwaen y ffynnon	-	3	27
		1499	Cae ty cefn ty and Gardd colomenod	1	2	39
		1500	Bonc yr Odyn and cae tan yt	2	2	31

			odyn	
		1501	Ynys y twr	- 1 14
		1502	Ynys yswyddwyer	30 - 17
		1503	Llain y felin	9 - 16
		1504	Llanin adjoining pool	1 3 8
			<i>Cae Glas</i>	
	Thomas Hughes	1491	Cae'r bone	4 - 35
		1492	Gwaen Cae Glas	4 2 10
		1493	Cae Glas	5 - 3
		1494	Cae'r fynnon	5 3 31
		1495	Cae bach	2 1 2
		1496	Bonc Cae Glas	2 1 24
			<i>Tyddyn bach</i>	
	Owen Owens	1471	Gwaen ceffylau	3 - 27
		1472	Cae ty cefn y ty	3 - 37
		1473	House &c	- 3 20
		1474	Cae o flaen drws	- 3 22
		1475	Cae'r odyr	1 1 3
		1476	Cae'r lon	- 2 13
		1477	Cae'r ffynnon	4 1 38
			<i>Trefignath</i>	
	William Jones	1352	Cae pwll tarw	12 3 6
		1353	Cae bryn	4 2 37
		1354	Gors &c	17 - 9
		1355	Cae uwch ben y gors	7 - 33
		1356	Cae canol and gwaen cae'r allt	12 3 6
		1357	Cae llechi	7 - 37
		1358	Cae tan ty	11 3 38
		1359	Buildings and bone y ty	2 3 14
		1360	Cae trefignath	9 2 2
		1361	Penlon House and Llain ddenioal	3 - 5
		1362	Cae pwll du	6 2 13
			<i>Tre Ddaniel</i>	
Lord Newborough	Samuel Jones	1450		7 1 -
		1460		7 3 -
		1461	Gors	5 1 -
		1462		1 3 0
		1463	Ynys y rhediog	3 1 4
		1464	Do.	3 1 4
		1465		2 - -
		1466		3 3 3
		1467		1 1 30
		1468		- 3 25
		1469		5 2 -
		1470		4 1 -
		1478	Cae'r mynydd	1 2 19
		1479	Do.	4 - 30
		1480	Do.	1 - 12
		1481	Do.	2 1 7
		1484	Cae Mawr	3 1 8
		1485	Cae bach	- 3 -
		1486	House and Gardens	1 2 -
		1487	Buildings &c	1 - -
		1488	Cae Pen y Bryn	3 2 36

		1489	Do.	5	2	34

Of note is the field name *Cae colomenod* which I refer to a dovecote, possibly that of Lord Stanley of Alderley, although the potential for there being surviving buried remains is low.

Area 3: Penrhos

This area consists of the demesne land of Penrhos.

Landowner	Occupiers	No. on Plan	Name and Description of land and Premises	Quantities in Statute Measure		
				A	R	P
Lord Stanley of Alderley	Himself	1411	Plantation	1	2	22
		1412	Do.	1	1	0
		1413	Parc mawr	33	2	6
		1414	Parc neuadd	11	1	5
		1415	Cae main	9	-	37
		1416	Cae'r Odyn	2	2	24
		1417	Houses and Buildings	2	2	24
		1418	Oval	-	3	6
		1419	Cae o flaen drws	2	2	9
		1420	Plantation	8	-	14
		1421	Park tros y lôn	8	-	38
		1422	Plantation	-	1	27
		1423	Gwaen y bragdu	5	1	22
		1424	Plantation	-	3	21
		1425	Caer neyadd	6	3	14
		1426	Garden	-	3	8
		1427	Part of Cae neyadd	-	3	20
		1428	Garden	8	2	38
		1429	Cae tan'r ardd	5	-	19
		1430	Cae ty ymdrochi	6	2	14
		1431	Bathing House etc	-	1	17
		1432	Penrhyn yr orsedd	15	3	25
		1433	Penrhyn Quillet	25	3	29
		1434	Plantation	4	1	8
		1435	Cae Beddmanarch	8	1	5
		1436	Beddmanarch house and Gardens	-	1	38
		1437	Towyn Beddmanarch	3	3	1
		1438	Plantation	-	1	34
		1439	-	10	-	-
		1440	Plantation	1	2	-
		1441	Cae maen bras	6	2	9
		1442	-	10	-	-
			TOTAL	205	-	24

Of note is the field name *Cae Beddmanarch* or 'monk's grave' which may suggest that a grange or ecclesiastical site once occupied the field or in close proximity. The name may also refer to a burial ground and there is the potential for currently unknown buried archaeological remains to be discovered in this area.

6.6 Baseline list of sites (figs. 2-5)

This section of the report lists the known archaeological sites and features within the three study areas. Each entry contains an assessment of importance, ranked from International (Very High) through to

National (High), Regional/ County (Medium), Local (Low) and None. If it is not possible to assess the importance of the site from the visible remains, then it is ranked Unknown. Mitigation is given where possible, but if the site is ranked 'Unknown' then further assessment is required so that the correct status of the site can be determined. The criteria for assessing importance are set out in appendix II.

Each feature identified has also been attributed a magnitude of impact level, which is ranked from High through to Medium, Low, and Negligible/Neutral. These impacts can be direct or indirect, as well as being adverse or beneficial. In addition, a breakdown of the positive, negative, and neutral individual impacts has been given for each heritage asset based upon current design information supplied by Land and Lakes Ltd. The criteria for assessing magnitude of impact are set out in appendix II.

For each feature a significance of effect level has been attributed. This level is determined by the importance of the heritage asset and the assigned level of impact. The criteria for assessing significance of effect are set out in appendix II.

6.6.1 Kingsland (Area 1)

1. Bodwredd Farmhouse	PRN: 34717
NGR: SH 24308047	Importance: Local
Overall Impact: Neutral	Significance of Effect: Neutral
<p>The former farmhouse of Bodwredd, which is of 18th century or earlier date, is located at this position. The structure survives in a ruined state, with the north gable end surviving to full height, and a possible yard to the south. The farmhouse is noted on the Penrhos estate maps of 1769, 1810 and 1817 and all subsequent maps.</p> <p><u>Proposed development</u> None</p> <p><u>Impacts</u> <i>Neutral</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed development is not expected to have a beneficial or adverse, direct or indirect impact upon the site. <p>Recommendations for further assessment: None</p> <p>Recommendations for mitigatory measures: None</p>	

2. Site of former Bodwredd farmstead	PRN: 34718
NGR: SH 24368065	Importance: Unknown
Overall Impact: Neutral	Significance of Effect: Neutral
<p>This location is shown on the 1769 map (fig 7) as the main location of the farm of Bodwredd. Buildings are also noted at this location on the Penrhos estate map of 1817 (Fig. 8) and the tithe map of 1845 (Fig. 6), though the principal farmhouse is now shown to the south. The buildings are not noted on the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map, suggesting the site had been abandoned by then. No indication of the structures was noted on the field survey, but it is likely that evidence survives below ground.</p> <p><u>Proposed development</u> None</p> <p><u>Impacts</u> <i>Neutral</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed development is not expected to have a beneficial or adverse, direct or indirect impact upon the site. <p>Recommendations for further assessment: None</p> <p>Recommendations for mitigatory measures: None</p>	

3. Site of former building	PRN: 34719
NGR: SH 25078077	Importance: Unknown
Overall Impact: Neutral	Significance of Effect: Neutral
<p>A probable cottage located adjacent to the road, noted on the Penrhos estate maps of 1810 and 1817 and the tithe map of 1845. It is not shown on the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map, suggesting that it had been abandoned by then. From the tithe map evidence it appears that it was located within a small enclosure, and was probably constructed in the early 19th century. There are no visible upstanding remains.</p> <p><u>Proposed development</u> None</p>	
<p><u>Impacts</u></p> <p><i>Neutral</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed development is not expected to have a beneficial or adverse, direct or indirect impact upon the site. 	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for mitigatory measures: None	

4. Site of Ty'n y Coed cottage	PRN: 34720
NGR: SH 25078057	Importance: Unknown
Overall Impact: Neutral	Significance of Effect: Neutral
<p>A cottage located adjacent to the road, noted on the Penrhos estate maps of 1810 and 1817 and the tithe map of 1845. It is not shown on the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map, suggesting that it had been abandoned by then. It is located just outside the study area to the east, and on the tithe map of 1845 is named as Tyn y Coed cottage, a smallholding of 36 perches, owner by the Penrhos estate and in the occupation of one William Parry. There are no visible upstanding remains.</p> <p><u>Proposed development</u> None</p>	
<p><u>Impacts</u></p> <p><i>Neutral</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed development is not expected to have a beneficial or adverse, direct or indirect impact upon the site. 	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for mitigatory measures: None	

5. Site of Cae'r Ty Hen Farmhouse	PRN: 34721
NGR: SH 25368035	Importance: Unknown
Overall Impact: Neutral	Significance of Effect: Neutral
<p>Small buildings are shown on several maps, in the corner of a rough grazing field, north of Trearddur Mews. The earliest reference is on the 1817 map. On the tithe map the field is marked as Cae'r Tyhen, and the building is shown surrounded by a small enclosure. The field was previously subdivided, but the general shape of the field has remained the same. Very vague traces may just be visible on the aerial photographs. On the ground several flat areas between the rock outcrops were inspected, but no earthworks were found. The remains of a wall noticed during field survey in the field just north of here compares well to a boundary on the 1817 map. The former farmhouse of Cae'r Ty Hen is noted on the tithe map of 1845 (Fig. 6) at this location. No remains survive above ground however a level platform approximately 12m by 7m is thought to represent the site of the former farmstead. It is likely to have an 18th century or earlier origin, and was built on an area of higher ground amidst rock outcrops to the east of the study area, above the low lying and boggy ground to the west.</p> <p><u>Proposed development</u></p>	

None
<u>Impacts</u> <i>Neutral</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed development is not expected to have a beneficial or adverse, direct or indirect impact upon the site.
Recommendations for further assessment: None
Recommendations for mitigatory measures: None

6.6.2 Cae Glas (Area 2)

7. Trefignath Farm	PRN: 13929
NGR: SH 2590 8073	Importance: Unknown
Overall Impact: High Adverse	Significance of Effect: Unknown
<p>The 1769 map shows two small buildings to the north-west of the modern farm, which were in a field called Trefignedd, part of the Pen-y-Lone land. By 1817 there was a building, named as Trefignath, in a new location to the west, though the two original buildings to the north were still in use. The situation was the same in 1845 and 1853, but by 1889 the original buildings are no longer shown, although a very small structure is indicated further north near the railway.</p> <p>The new farm of Trefignath, established c. 1817, lies outside the study area alongside the minor road to Trearddur Bay. The buildings were demolished during construction of Anglesey Aluminium in the late 1960's.</p> <p><u>Proposed development</u> The buried remains of Trefignath Farm are located within an area proposed for the construction of a car park to accommodate 700 vehicles.</p>	
<u>Impacts</u> <i>Negative</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The remains of Trefignath Farm, although currently not fully understood, would be removed by the construction of a carpark for 700 vehicles. This would have a high adverse direct and indirect impact upon the heritage asset. 	
Recommendations for further assessment: Trial trenching	
Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Dependant on the results of the trial trenching	

8. Trefignath Burial Chamber Scheduled Ancient Monument (AN012)	PRN: 2500
NGR: SH 25868055	Importance: National
Overall Impact: Low Adverse	Significance of Effect: Minor Adverse
<p>This Neolithic burial chamber lies outside the western edge of the study area. However, it is a scheduled ancient monument, and as the setting of the site may be impacted upon, it is necessary to include it within the gazetteer. The monument is composed of local mica schist, and situated on a natural knoll. It is surrounded by traces of a long cairn, and is best preserved at the eastern end. This site was assumed to be a gallery grave until excavation proved it to be much more complex. The site was excavated between 1977 and 1979, and was partly reconstructed in 1980. This demonstrated that the tomb had three chambers, which were built in succession from west to east, with the cairn enlarged as each new chamber was built. The earliest chamber resembled a simple passage grave. The central and eastern chambers were box-like structures with portal stones. The tomb overlay evidence of domestic occupation of the site dating to the early fourth millennium uncalibrated bc (HAR 3932 5050+/-70 BP).</p> <p>Smith 1987</p> <p><u>Proposed development</u> None</p>	

<u>Impacts</u>	
<i>Negative</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will be a low adverse indirect impact upon the significant views east and northeast through the proposed construction of the Cae Glas visitor car park. This impact is negated somewhat by the sympathetic design of the car park to incorporate newly planted trees. Furthermore, these historic viewpoints have already been frustrated to a degree by the construction of the A55 expressway, Anglesey Aluminium, and the new Morrisons superstore/shopping complex. 	
<i>Neutral</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The significant view towards, from and between the burial chamber and the Trearddur burial chamber will be retained. 	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Avoidance Essential Every effort should be made to avoid excessive visual intrusion. It must be possible to appreciate the monument in its landscape setting. Ideally a vista should be left open towards the standing stone and Holyhead Mountain beyond. The existing guardianship area should be adequate to preserve the immediate surroundings of the monument. The view of Cadw needs to be sought on any design that affects the setting of this site, and scheduled ancient monument consent may be required.	

9. Tyddyn Bach	PRN: 31.566
NGR: SH 26288055	Importance: Unknown
Overall Impact: Neutral	Significance of Effect: Neutral
Tyddyn Bach is shown as a small farmstead of probable 18 th century date, a holding of the Penrhos estate. There are no upstanding remains at this site.	
<u>Proposed development</u>	
None	
<u>Impacts</u>	
<i>Neutral</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed development is not expected to have a beneficial or adverse, direct or indirect impact upon the site. 	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for mitigatory measures: None	

10. Tidal Mill at Felin-Heli	PRN: 7212
NGR: SH 26577977	Importance: Regional
Overall Impact: Neutral	Significance of Effect: Neutral
A dam and sluice with evidence of additional structures associated with a tide mill first mentioned in 1524. The mill pond was formed from the area between the island (Ynys Wyddog, now more usually called Mill Island) and Holy Island. Dams were built at either end, and the mill was located alongside a sluice at the northern dam. The area is currently too overgrown to see if remains of the mill building survive. The water entered from the south end, presumably through sluice gates, and was then allowed to run out through the sluice at the north end, so driving the mill wheel. The mill house and former kiln lie a short distance to the north-east. The house is still occupied, and lies outside of the proposed development area. The mill is one of four tide mills lying on the strait between Holy Island and Anglesey, and was the first to be developed, also pre-dating a similar tide mill in the Menai Strait, for which the earliest evidence is c. 1590 ¹ .	
Williams, 1939 and 1945; Davidson 2000	
<u>Proposed development</u>	

None
<u>Impacts</u> <i>Neutral</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed development is not expected to have a beneficial or adverse, direct or indirect impact upon the site.
Recommendations for further assessment: None
Recommendations for mitigatory measures: None

11. Tre-Daniel	PRN: 31.559
NGR: SH 26188029	Importance: Unknown
Overall Impact: Neutral	Significance of Effect: Neutral
<p>Tre-Daniel formed part of Lord Newborough's Glynllifon estate (a large landowner whose estate was mainly in Caernarfonshire, although he had significant holdings in Anglesey), along with the former Glan y Gors, now lost under the Anglesey Aluminium site. It consisted of a farm and garden with 74 acres 3 roods and 26 perches of mixed pasture, arable and meadow, within a patchwork of 15 small fields, some of which survive to this day (NLW Ms. Maps 97). There no surviving upstanding remains apart from slight traces of the farmyard wall.</p> <p><u>Proposed development</u> None</p>	
<u>Impacts</u> <i>Neutral</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed development is not expected to have a beneficial or adverse, direct or indirect impact upon the site. 	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for mitigatory measures: None	

12. Cae Glas Farm	PRN: 34722
NGR: SH 26418007	Importance: Local
Overall Impact: Neutral	Significance of Effect: Neutral
<p>An extensively modernised farmhouse south-west of Tre-Gof.</p> <p><u>Proposed development</u> None</p>	
<u>Impacts</u> <i>Neutral</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed development is not expected to have a beneficial or adverse, direct or indirect impact upon the site. 	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for mitigatory measures: None	

13. Tre'r Gof Farm (Plates 1-2)	PRN: 34723
NGR: SH 26598020	Importance: Regional
Overall Impact: Medium Adverse	Significance of Effect: Minor/ Moderate Adverse
<p>The largest farm in the Cae Glas area was Tre Gof. This was a house of some significance in the 16th century though it became part of the Penrhos estate through marriage at the end of the 17th century. Although now derelict the foundations of the buildings remain with walls surviving in places up to 3m high. The site is over-grown, but all the structures shown on the 1889 map can be identified on the ground. The most complete building is a stone shed with brick arches, best interpreted as a livestock shelter shed. A courtyard lies close-by, of which the farmhouse lay along the north side, whilst along</p>	

the west side are remains of barns. A walled enclosure, possibly a walled garden, is entered through tall impressive round gate pillars.¹

¹ Bangor Archives, Penrhos III 208

Proposed development

The standing remains of the farm will be stabilised and incorporated into a 75 bedroom hotel. Interpretation boards are also proposed as part of the development.

Impacts

Positive

- There will be a low indirect beneficial impact through increased interpretation through information boards.
- There will be a high direct beneficial impact through the stabilisation of the ruins with their incorporation into a hotel complex, thus ensuring their long-term survival.

Negative

- There will be a high direct adverse impact upon buried remains through the construction of the hotel.
- There will be a high indirect adverse impact through the complete alteration of the monument's setting.
- There will be a low indirect adverse impact through the alteration of the historic landuse from rural farming to a hotel.
- There will be a low indirect adverse impact through the frustration of the key links between the farm and the fields historically associated with it.

Recommendations for further assessment: Trial trenching

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Dependant on the results of the trial trenching. Historic building record.

14. Treaddur Burial Chamber	PRN: 2504
NGR: SH 25968004	Importance: Regional
Overall Impact: Low Adverse	Significance of Effect: Minor Adverse
<p>The site survives as a single large upright and a single recumbent orthostat on a knoll within a field close to the road. These remains, along with the location and setting, have been compared to the small Western chamber of Trefignath.¹ The general landscape setting is very much similar to Trefignath, with the site surrounded by pastoral land, containing rocky outcrops. There has been no excavation on this site.</p> <p>Smith and Lynch 1987</p> <p><u>Proposed development</u> None</p>	
<p><u>Impacts</u></p> <p><i>Positive</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be a low indirect beneficial impact from increased interpretation. <p><i>Negative</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be a medium indirect impact from the proposed lodges and cricket pitch upon the significant views northeast and south. This impact is reduced somewhat by the existing frustration upon the significant views by the A55 expressway, Anglesey Aluminium, and Trearddur Bay. 	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Avoidance.	
33. Roman coin hoard findspot, Trearddur	PRN: 2502
NGR: SH 25907999	Importance: Unknown

Overall Impact: Neutral	Significance of Effect: Neutral
<p>In 1837 a vessel containing a 'great many Roman coins' was found at Trearddur near the Coetan Arthur cromlech. All were of the 4th century. In 1843 four more coins were found in the same area. Their presence may reflect increased Roman activity at the time of the construction of the fort at Holyhead, but also suggests the presence of native Roman settlements in the vicinity.</p>	
<p><u>Proposed development</u> None</p>	
<p><u>Impacts</u></p> <p><i>Neutral</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed development is not expected to have a beneficial or adverse, direct or indirect impact upon the site. 	
<p>Recommendations for further assessment: None</p>	
<p>Recommendations for mitigatory measures: None</p>	

34. Pill box, Trefignath, Holyhead	PRN: 34724
NGR: SH 259128048	Importance: Regional
Overall Impact: Neutral	Significance of Effect: Neutral
<p>One of a series of pill boxes built in 1940 to defend Holyhead harbour from attack. It is located in woodland south of the Neolithic burial chamber.</p>	
<p><u>Proposed development</u> None</p>	
<p><u>Impacts</u></p> <p><i>Neutral</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed development is not expected to have a beneficial or adverse, direct or indirect impact upon the site. 	
<p>Recommendations for further assessment: None</p>	
<p>Recommendations for mitigatory measures: None</p>	

35. Pill box, Stanley Embankment, Holyhead	PRN: 34725
NGR: SH 27258031	Importance: Regional
Overall Impact: Neutral	Significance of Effect: Neutral
<p>One of a series of pill boxes built in 1940 to defend Holyhead harbour from attack. It overlooks the inland sea, and is circular with an external blast wall.</p>	
<p><u>Proposed development</u> None</p>	
<p><u>Impacts</u></p> <p><i>Neutral</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed development is not expected to have a beneficial or adverse, direct or indirect impact upon the site. 	
<p>Recommendations for further assessment: None</p>	
<p>Recommendations for mitigatory measures: None</p>	

36. Pill box, Felin Heli, Holyhead	PRN: 7213
NGR: SH 27137991	Importance: Regional
Overall Impact: Neutral	Significance of Effect: Neutral
<p>One of a series of pill boxes built in 1940 to defend Holyhead harbour from attack. It overlooks the inland sea, and is circular with an external blast wall.</p>	

<u>Proposed development</u> None
<u>Impacts</u> <i>Neutral</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed development is not expected to have a beneficial or adverse, direct or indirect impact upon the site.
Recommendations for further assessment: None
Recommendations for mitigatory measures: None

6.6.3 Penrhos (Area 3)

6. Stanley Gate Tollhouse (Plate 20) Grade II Listed Building	PRN: 2512
NGR: SH 27558040	Importance: Regional
Overall Impact: Neutral	Significance of Effect: Neutral
Set back from the N side of the A5(T), directly over the northern end of the Stanley Embankment and within Penrhos Coastal Park. In 1974 the tollhouse was moved stone by stone from the edge of the A5 to its present location. Following the Act of Union in 1801 a programme to improve the roads between the two capital cities of London and Dublin was initiated. In 1811 Thomas Telford was commissioned to undertake a survey of the roads between London and Holyhead and in 1817 began work on the northern stretch of the road at Shrewsbury. Work started on Anglesey in 1818 and 5 tollhouses, designed by Telford, were built across the island. In 1895 the tollhouses were sold. Despite having been moved it remains a good example of the Anglesey style tollhouses.	
<u>Proposed development</u> None	
<u>Impacts</u> <i>Neutral</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed development is not expected to have a beneficial or adverse, direct or indirect impact upon the site. 	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for mitigatory measures: None	

15. Penrhos Bailiff's Tower and Home Farm (Plates 5, 7-8) Grade II Listed Building	PRN: 11587 and 12526
NGR: SH 2703 8145	Importance: Regional
Overall Impact: Low Adverse	Significance of Effect: Minor Adverse
The Bailiff's Tower, which lies north of the entrance to the home farm, is a two-storey rubble tower with distinctive crenellated parapet concealing a slate roof. The interior now serves as a changing room for the cricket club. Three ranges of farm buildings lie adjacent. All are rubble-built with slate roofs. Two ranges lie north of the tower on an east-west alignment. The nearest has been converted into living accommodation, though may well have been a row of stables originally. The smaller range beyond was inaccessible, though may also have been stables or loose boxes. The roof is deteriorating on this range. Another long range lies east of the tower and is aligned north-south. These comprise a barn and cart sheds with granary over. The north wall of the granary contains an interesting range of graffiti dating from the late 19 th century through both World Wars. The buildings are in use for general storage, though some conversion to modern use has also taken place.	
<u>Proposed development</u> It is proposed that the Bailiff's Tower be retained and function as a guest welcome space, and the Home Farm and range of barns will be utilised as a drinks/refreshments stall, a convenience store, and	

a bike hire with offices above. Interpretation boards are also proposed as part of the development.

Impacts

Positive

- There will be a high direct beneficial impact as the Bailiff’s Tower and Home Farm will be stabilised and retained, thus ensuring their long-term survival. The smaller barn to the north will be brought back into use from dilapidation.
- There will be a low indirect beneficial impact as the construction of the Market Place to the south will reinstate the original historic courtyard layout to the south.
- There will be a low indirect beneficial impact through increased interpretation.

Negative

- There will be a low indirect adverse impact upon the significant view from the Bailiff’s Tower towards the coastline to the north, although this is reduced through the sympathetic design of the height and scale of the Hub building, and by the existing frustration to the significant view by the modern barns to the north.
- There will be a low indirect adverse impact through the alteration of the historic use of the Eastern Range from farm outbuildings to a bike hire and offices.
- There will be a medium indirect adverse impact through the loss of access for local people, although this is reduced as access to the interior of the buildings will be increased for guests and access for locals will be provided on ‘open days’.

Neutral

- The historic approach will be maintained as the main entrance into the complex, thus preserving the significant views of the Bailiff’s Tower on approach and preserving the historic ‘sense of arrival’.
- The Bailiff’s Tower is not currently being utilised for its historic purpose and thus there will be no impact from the alteration from a changing room for the cricket club to a Guest Welcome Space as proposed.
- The larger of the northern range of outbuildings is not currently used as a farm outbuilding as historically intended, and thus the alteration from a meeting room for the cricket club to small retail will have no impact.

Recommendations for further assessment: None

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Listed Building consent; building record prior to alteration.

16. Penrhos Betting Stand Grade II Listed Building	PRN: 11588
NGR: SH 27418097	Importance: Regional
Overall Impact: Low Beneficial	Significance of Effect: Minor Beneficial
<p>The Betting Stand is probably contemporary with the early 19th century remodelling of the estate, built as a point from which to view horse racing on a private course. Possibly originally part of the work carried out by Margaret Owen who is said to have 'planted the pleasure gardens'. It is castellated in a picturesque manner. It has a rubble structure with voussoirs and projecting crenellated parapet which is stepped up to corner beside stairs. The stairs are later which may indicate that the Betting Stand in its present form was converted from a pre-existing folly tower.</p>	
<p><u>Proposed development</u> The building will be stabilised but otherwise remain unaltered. Interpretation boards are also proposed as part of the development.</p>	
<p><u>Impacts</u></p> <p><i>Positive</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be a high direct beneficial impact through the stabilisation of the building, thus ensuring its long-term survival. • There will be a medium indirect beneficial impact through an increase in access by the 	

<p>removal of the existing barriers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be a low indirect beneficial impact through an increase in interpretation. <p><i>Negative</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be a low indirect adverse impact through the frustration of the historic links between the Betting Stand, formal gardens, racecourse, and other Listed Buildings through the construction of the Quillet Lodges and Woodland Parking Area. • There will be a low indirect adverse impact upon the visual links between the Betting Stand, formal gardens, racecourse, and other Listed Buildings due to the construction of Quillet Lodges and Woodland Parking Area, although this is reduced by the existing frustration upon significant views due to the encroachment of the forest. <p><i>Neutral</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access for local people will be retained.
Recommendations for further assessment: None
Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Listed Building consent; building record prior to alteration.

17. Penrhos Candle Tower and walls adjoining remains of Penrhos House Grade II Listed Building	PRN: 11589
NGR: SH 27148129	Importance: Regional
Overall Impact: High Beneficial	Significance of Effect: Moderate Beneficial
<p>The Candle Tower formed part of the service courtyard of the mansion, and lies in the centre of the east side of the former house. It is probably contemporary with the remodelling of 1802-8, when turrets were known to have been added to Penrhos. It consists of a circular corner tower with high walls adjoining which screened the service courtyard from the east side of the main house. It is built of rubble masonry, with crenelated walls. The attached wall has a window with cusped gothic style tracery.</p> <p><u>Proposed development</u></p> <p>The Candle Tower and walls will be stabilised and will form part of a walled garden for the spa complex. Interpretation boards are also proposed as part of the development.</p>	
<p><u>Impacts</u></p> <p><i>Positive</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be a high direct beneficial impact through the stabilisation of the building, thus ensuring its long-term survival. • There will be a low indirect beneficial impact through an increase in interpretation. <p><i>Negative</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be a medium indirect adverse impact through the reduction of access for local people to open days only. 	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Listed Building consent; building record prior to alteration.	

18. Penrhos Water Tower Grade II Listed Building	PRN: 11590
NGR: SH 27508126	Importance: Regional
Overall Impact: Medium Beneficial	Significance of Effect: Minor/Moderate Beneficial
<p>A 4-storey square water tower designed in the manner of a church bell tower. It is located south-west of the main house, in the south-west corner of a former walled garden. The high garden walls still adjoin either side. It is constructed of local rubble with red brick voussoirs, hipped slate roof and overhanging eaves. Attached are buttressed garden walls which run N including a large rustic stone archway opening into the main transverse path.</p> <p><u>Proposed development</u></p>	

The building will be stabilised and may possibly form a lookout point. Interpretation boards are also proposed as part of the development.
<p><u>Impacts</u></p> <p><i>Positive</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be a high direct beneficial impact through the stabilisation of the building, thus ensuring its long-term survival. • There will be a medium indirect beneficial impact through an increase in access by the removal of current vegetation overgrowth. This impact is reduced as access will not include local people. • There will be a low indirect beneficial impact upon the significant view westward by the demolition of the property of Erw Deg, thus reinstating the historic view. • There will be a low indirect beneficial impact upon the setting of the building through the clearing of vegetation alongside the trackway to the east, thus reinforcing the historic link between these two features. <p><i>Negative</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be a medium indirect adverse impact upon the setting of the Listed Building through the frustration of the historic links between it and Penrhos House and outbuildings by the construction of the Estate Cottages. <p><i>Neutral</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Water Tower was constructed with the historic intention of being seen from the estate house and gardens, hence the church style architecture. The key views towards it however have been lost with the encroachment of the forest, and thus the thinning out of the woodland and the construction of the Estate Cottages will have a negligible impact. <p><i>Unknown</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals for guest accommodation or a viewing station are to be confirmed.
Recommendations for further assessment: None
Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Listed Building consent; building record prior to alteration.

19. Penrhos Garden (Plates 12-16)	PRN: 34726
NGR: SH 27098131	Importance: Regional
Overall Impact: Neutral to Slight Adverse	Significance of Effect: Negligible to Minor Adverse
<p>The demesne lands consisted of 161 acres, 1 rood and 29 perches in 1769,¹ and they included a garden, nursery and shippon. The layout of the demesne became more elaborate in the latter part of the 18th century and into the 19th. By the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1888 the estate included an elaborate garden to the east and south of the mansion, containing walled gardens with greenhouses, and kitchen gardens.</p> <p>Bangor Archives, Penrhos II 776</p>	
<p><u>Proposed development</u></p> <p>The area which originally formed the formal garden will be cleared of vegetation and be reinstated as landscaped grounds. The forested parts of the garden to the north and south will be retained and estate cottages constructed.</p>	
<p><u>Impacts</u></p> <p><i>Positive</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be a low direct beneficial impact through the stabilisation of some garden features thus ensuring their long-term survival. • There will be a medium direct beneficial impact through the reinstatement of a formal garden to the immediate east of Penrhos House. • There will be a low indirect beneficial impact through an increase in interpretation. <p><i>Negative</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be a medium indirect adverse impact upon the setting of the garden through the frustration of the intimate historic character of the gardens by the construction of the Estate Cottages. 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will be a medium indirect adverse impact through the restriction of access for local people, although access will be provided on 'open days'. <p><i>Unknown</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not all of the historic features of the gardens have been documented and further key historic links between elements may exist.
Recommendations for further assessment: Conservation Management Plan.
Recommendations for mitigatory measures: To be decided based upon the findings of the Conservation Management Plan.

20. Footprint of Penrhos House (Plates 9-10)	PRN: 34727
NGR: SH 27048135	Importance: Unknown
Overall Impact: Unknown	Significance of Effect: Unknown
<p>Penrhos was the home of the Owen family from the 16th century, and their house became known as the 'Tudor' house. A new house was built c. 1720-30, and an 18th century sketch by Lewis Morris shows the new house with the older one alongside. Sir John Thomas Stanley (1766-1850) probably had the 'Tudor' house demolished, and he made many alterations in the early 19th century, including adding the 'gothick' turrets and new south wing, as well as many of the out-buildings. William Owen Stanley (1802-1884) built a new drawing room, large dining room and added various embellishments c. 1862. No major alterations were made to the house after the death of William Stanley in 1884. The house was largely demolished after the Second World War, and though small parts survive, such as part of the west front and parts of the north end of the house by the candle tower, the majority has been completely removed.</p> <p><u>Proposed development</u></p> <p>It is proposed that a spa complex be constructed on the footprint of Penrhos House. Interpretation boards are also proposed as part of the development.</p> <p><u>Impacts</u></p> <p><i>Positive</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will be a high direct beneficial impact through the incorporation of the upstanding remains of Penrhos House into the Spa, thus stabilising it and ensuring its long-term survival. There will be a low indirect beneficial impact through the reinstatement of the principal significant view eastward by the re-creation of the formal garden. There will be a low indirect beneficial impact upon the setting of Penrhos House as the Spa is located on the footprint of the house and will reinstate the historical focus of activity. There will be a low indirect beneficial impact through an increase in interpretation. There will be a medium indirect beneficial impact through the increase of access. This will not be available to local people, although access will be provided on 'open days'. <p><i>Negative</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will be an unknown direct adverse impact upon the surviving below ground remains. 	
Recommendations for further assessment: Inspection after vegetation removal.	
Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Dependent upon further assessment.	

21. The Tower, Dairy, Laundry and Gunroom Penrhos Grade II Listed Building	PRN: 34728
NGR: SH 27038137	Importance: Regional
Overall Impact: High Beneficial	Significance of Effect: Moderate Beneficial
<p>The tower formed part of the service buildings off the north-west side of the main house, and is situated within a courtyard enclosed on the north by a high crenelated wall through which there is a large segmented gateway. The tower is square, and of three stories, and is thought to have included a dairy, laundry and gun room. The buildings probably belong to the remodelling of Penrhos undertaken in the early 19th century. It has been converted to domestic accommodation, and is still occupied.</p> <p><u>Proposed development</u></p> <p>It is proposed that the Tower, Dairy, Laundry and Gunroom be stabilised and retained. The Tower will function as a spa admin building, and the ruined Dairy, Laundry, and Gunroom utilised as a luxury restaurant associated with the spa. Interpretation boards are also proposed as part of the development.</p> <p><u>Impacts</u></p>	

<p><i>Positive</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be a high direct beneficial impact through the stabilisation of the buildings, some of which are close to collapse, thus ensuring their long-term survival. • There will be a low indirect beneficial impact through the construction of the Marketplace which will reinstate the historic courtyard layout. • There will be a medium indirect beneficial impact through an increase in access for guests. • There will be a low indirect beneficial impact through an increase in interpretation. <p><i>Negative</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be a medium indirect adverse impact by the restriction of access for local people. <p><i>Neutral</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Tower is no longer utilised for its historic purpose and thus the alteration from domestic dwelling to Spa Admin will have no impact. • The significant view westward will be retained and unaltered by the current proposals.
Recommendations for further assessment: None
Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Listed Building consent; historic building record prior to alteration.

22. The Battery (Plate 26) Grade II Listed Building	PRN: 7168
NGR: SH 26728175	Importance: National
Overall Impact: Medium to High Beneficial	Significance of Effect: Moderate to Major Beneficial

The battery is located on the headland at the north-west edge of the park, with Penrhos Beach below to west. It was probably built between 1801 and 1808, and if so is a good example of a Napoleonic fortification. It is possible that it was in fact built as a dummy battery to provide some security by fooling invading French forces into believing that Holyhead was defended. This Battery is the subject of a pencil drawing dated 1818 by Isobella Louisa Stanley (her husband was a well know naval figure at the time). It consists of a D-shaped rubble gun battery; partly collapsed on landward side where, at each end, there were battlemented tower platforms (perhaps containing the magazines). The semi-circular firing bay has 8 square, slightly splayed, embrasures.

Proposed development

It is proposed that the Battery be stabilised and interpretation boards added.

<p><u>Impacts</u></p> <p><i>Positive</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be a high direct beneficial impact through the stabilisation of the Battery thus ensuring its long-term survival. • There will be a medium indirect beneficial impact through an increase in access for guests and local people through the improvement of the coastal path. • There will be a low indirect beneficial impact through an increase in interpretation. <p><i>Negative</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be a low indirect impact upon the view southeast from the monument through the construction of the Hub and Headland Lodges. <p><i>Neutral</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key historic significant views seaward will be preserved.
Recommendations for further assessment: None
Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Historic building record prior to stabilisation.

23. Possible Prehistoric Standing Stone (Plate 25)	PRN: 7169
NGR: SH 26828183	Importance: Unknown
Overall Impact: Neutral	Significance of Effect: Neutral

A standing stone, about 1.05m high, surrounded by a number of recumbent and field clearance stones, which have probably been placed there in recent times. It is probably Bronze Age in date, and may have survived cultivation improvements because of its marginal location close to the coastal edge. If it was erected in prehistoric times, there is a strong probability of further prehistoric buried archaeology

in the immediate vicinity.
<u>Proposed development</u> None
<u>Impacts</u> <i>Positive</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be a medium indirect beneficial impact through an increase in access for guests and local people through the improvement of the coastal path. <i>Negative</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be a medium indirect adverse impact upon far reaching views southeast across the headland by the construction of the Headland Lodges. The impact has been somewhat mitigated by sympathetic design utilising simple, unadorned pitch form and natural timber boards or shingles to help the lodges blend into the landscape. More prominent lodges will also have grass roofs, further reducing visual impact.
Recommendations for further assessment: None
Recommendations for mitigatory measures: None

24. Flint finds, Penrhos Bay	PRN: 7895
NGR: SH 26578177	Importance: Unknown
Overall Impact: Neutral	Significance of Effect: Neutral
Flints and human bones were recovered off peat exposures on the beach in 1949. A visit in 2002 also recorded flints eroding from above the glacial clay on the adjoining headland west of the Napoleonic battery.	
<u>Proposed development</u> None	
<u>Impacts</u> <i>Neutral</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed development is not expected to have a beneficial or adverse, direct or indirect impact upon the site. 	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for mitigatory measures: None	

25. Boathouse, Penrhos	PRN: 7169
NGR: SH 27048183	Importance: Regional
Overall Impact: Low Adverse	Significance of Effect: Minor Adverse
The remains of two boathouses alongside one another. Remains of rails are visible inside. The western building was built from large rounded boulders in picturesque style, similar to the rusticated gates in the garden. Both buildings stand to eaves height, the western one with a rounded arch in the gable wall facing the sea, the other one open to the sea.	
<u>Proposed development</u> It is proposed that the standing remains of the Boathouse be stabilised and a new café/ restaurant be constructed on top of the original foundations. The new building will be of a similar scale and form to the original boathouse, and interpretation boards provided.	
<u>Impacts</u> <i>Positive</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be a high direct beneficial impact through the stabilisation of the monument thus preserving its long-term survival. • There will be a low indirect beneficial impact through an increase in interpretation. <i>Negative</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be a high direct adverse impact through the construction of a new café/ restaurant upon the monument. • There will be a low indirect adverse impact upon views towards the Boathouse due to the 	

<p>construction of the new café/ restaurant. This impact is reduced through the sympathetic design of the proposed new building in scale and form to the original wooden Boathouse, and the possibility of reusing the monument to store boats.</p> <p><i>Neutral</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The principal significant view seaward will be retained.
Recommendations for further assessment: None
Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Historic building record prior to alteration.

26. Bathing house, Penrhos (Plate 24)	PRN: 34729
NGR: SH 27418147	Importance: Local
Overall Impact: Low Beneficial	Significance of Effect: Negligible
<p>Bathing house bay played a significant role in the life of the families who occupied Penrhos. Parts of the original stone bathing house and steps can be seen beneath the modern building which has been erected on top.</p> <p><u>Proposed development</u></p> <p>It is proposed that the modern building constructed on top of the Bathing House ruins be demolished. The remains will then be stabilised and a new restaurant building be constructed on the ruins. The new building will incorporate glazing panels thus preserving the views seaward as well as interpretation boards.</p> <p><u>Impacts</u></p> <p><i>Positive</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be a high direct beneficial impact through the consolidation and stabilisation of the surviving stone foundations thus ensuring their long-term survival. • There will be a medium direct beneficial impact through the demolition of the existing modern building, and the construction of the new restaurant which will incorporate significant amounts of glazing and a sympathetic scale and materiality to be less visually intrusive than the current modern building. • There will be a low indirect beneficial impact through the enhancement of the historical significant view seaward through the use of large glazing panels in the new restaurant building. <p><i>Negative</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be a low direct adverse impact through the addition of a plinth to the existing stonework although this will be reduced through the use of locally sourced stone. <p><i>Neutral</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bathing house already has a modern building attached to the surviving foundations, thus there is no impact from the addition of a new modern building. • The bathing house is not currently being utilised for its historic intention, and thus there is no impact from the change of use from a disused café/ice-cream parlour to a restaurant. 	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for mitigatory measures: Historic building record prior to alteration.	

27. Fishweir, Cerrig yr Adar, Penrhos	PRN: 7170
NGR: SH 27438172	Importance: Regional
Overall Impact: Neutral	Significance of Effect: Neutral
<p>A simple fish trap utilising the numerous outcrops known as Cerrig yr Adar on a sandy beach to the north of Penrhos nature reserve. Two lengths of ruinous walling, shown on early OS maps as bedrock, complete a semi-circle formed by the outcrops. The wall stands to a maximum height of 0.4m with occasional surviving facing stones.</p> <p><u>Proposed development</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Impacts</u></p> <p><i>Neutral</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed development is not expected to have a beneficial or adverse, direct or indirect impact upon the site. 	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	

Recommendations for mitigatory measures: None

28. Fishweir, Penrhos	PRN: 7171
NGR: SH 27758115	Importance: Local
Overall Impact: Neutral	Significance of Effect: Neutral
<p>This site consists of the very fragmentary remains of a possible fishweir. The most visible feature is a low stone bank running out into the river channel. This could be natural. Three wooden posts in the vicinity do not appear to be directly associated with the trap ¹.</p> <p>¹ Hopewell 2000, PRN 7171</p> <p><u>Proposed development</u> None</p> <p><u>Impacts</u> <i>Neutral</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed development is not expected to have a beneficial or adverse, direct or indirect impact upon the site. <p>Recommendations for further assessment: None</p> <p>Recommendations for mitigatory measures: None</p>	

29. Fishweir, Penrhos	PRN: 7172
NGR: SH 27708095	Importance: Regional
Overall Impact: Neutral	Significance of Effect: Neutral
<p>A simple rectangular weir (the wall forms an 'L' shape) marked on the 1900 OS map. The apex of the weir, about 120m from the shore, is formed by a large rock outcrop. The rest of the weir is visible as an 8m wide spread of stone bank. The outer arm also incorporates an outcrop about 60m long.¹</p> <p>¹ Hopewell 2000, PRN 7172</p> <p><u>Proposed development</u> None</p> <p><u>Impacts</u> <i>Neutral</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed development is not expected to have a beneficial or adverse, direct or indirect impact upon the site. <p>Recommendations for further assessment: None</p> <p>Recommendations for mitigatory measures: None</p>	

30. Beddmanarch, Penrhos	PRN: 5541
NGR: SH 27528087	Importance: Local
Overall Impact: Neutral	Significance of Effect: Neutral
<p>Beddmanarch is clearly marked on the 1769 estate map, but may be older than that. It is situated on the coast edge, close to where the Afon Lasinwen (the Strait between Holy Island and Anglesey) was forded. The present house appears to be 19th century in date, though it has been altered, and was the centre for the coastal park in the 1970's, and parts of the building may well be 18th century. A collection of quern stones used to lie within the building, though the present location of these is not known. The stones suggest the existence of late prehistoric or Romano-British settlement in the vicinity.</p> <p><u>Proposed development</u> None</p> <p><u>Impacts</u> <i>Neutral</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed development is not expected to have a beneficial or adverse, direct or indirect impact upon the site. <p>Recommendations for further assessment: None</p> <p>Recommendations for mitigatory measures: None</p>	

31. Roman coin hoard findspot, Penrhos	PRN: 2508
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NGR: SH 27058139	Importance: Unknown
Overall Impact: Neutral	Significance of Effect: Neutral
Several instances of finding Roman coins within the vicinity of Penrhos have been noted. In particular 6 coins were found when 're-laying the grass in front of Penrhos' in 1852-4, whilst another 29 coins were found at 'Penrhos Isaf' in 1710. All the coins were 4 th century in date. Their presence may reflect increased Roman activity at the time of the construction of the fort at Holyhead, but also suggests the presence of native Roman settlements on the Penrhos headland.	
<u>Proposed development</u> None	
<u>Impacts</u> Neutral <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed development is not expected to have a beneficial or adverse, direct or indirect impact upon the site. 	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for mitigatory measures: None	

32. Penrhos Lodge, Penrhos	PRN: 34730
NGR: SH 26708150	Importance: Regional
Overall Impact: Neutral	Significance of Effect: Neutral
A single-storey lodge with central chimney is located at the west end of the headland, close to Penrhos Beach. It is probably early 19 th century in date.	
<u>Proposed development</u> None	
<u>Impacts</u> Neutral <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed development is not expected to have a beneficial or adverse, direct or indirect impact upon the site. 	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for mitigatory measures: None	

7. SUMMARY OF IMPORTANCE

This section will summarise the findings given above, and discuss these in relation to potential impact and mitigation. The proposed evaluation and/or mitigation is determined by the nature and importance of the site and the proposed impact. If there is to be no impact, then no work would be required. Further discussion of mitigation is provided below.

7.1 Kingsland (Area 1)

The following sites have been identified within this area:

Number	Name	Importance	Impact	Recommendations
1	Bodwredd Farmhouse	Local	Neutral	None
2	Site of former Bodwredd Farmhouse	Unknown	Neutral	None
3	Site of former building	Unknown	Neutral	None
4	Site of Ty'n y Coed cottage	Unknown	Neutral	None
5	Site of Cae'r Ty Hen Farmhouse	Unknown	Neutral	None

All known sites are post-medieval farmsteads, though only Site 1 contains any upstanding remains. This site is considered to be of local importance, and it is anticipated that the other four sites would, if any remains survive, be of similar status. The level of below-ground preservation is not known, but this could be easily determined at sites 2 – 5 by a programme of evaluation, following which an appropriate course of mitigation could be decided upon. This would only be necessary if the sites were to be directly impacted upon.

There are no known buried archaeological sites of prehistoric or Roman date in this area, though this study has shown that the surrounding area is rich in sites of archaeological interest. This lack may be partly explained by the rocky nature of much of the area, and the boggy low-lying ground now occupied by the sports centre. The nearby ridge, where the farms of Ogof and Tanrallt were established, would have held more appeal to early settlers. However, the excavations at Parc Cybi revealed a wealth of archaeological information from prehistoric times onwards, much of which was not identified during the assessment phase, and it is possible that prehistoric remains lie preserved underground, which will only be revealed by field evaluation. This includes the possibility of Late Bronze Age burnt mounds, a site type often found on low-lying wetter ground. Environmental evidence may be preserved within waterlogged parts of the site.

Given the known quality and quantity of archaeological remains in the vicinity, the study area (Site 1) is thought to have a medium to high potential for the survival of archaeological remains. It is recommended that a programme of field evaluation be undertaken. This should adopt a phased approach, of which the first phase would be geophysical survey with a possible subsequent phase of trial trenching. The trial trenching phase would typically consist of the excavation of a series of trenches 20m by 2m which would target features previously identified and also sample other areas.

7.2 Cae Glas

Number	Name	Importance	Impact	Recommendations
7	Trefignath Farm	Unknown	High Adverse	Trial excavation
8	Trefignath Burial Chamber Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	National	Low Adverse	Avoidance Essential, Statutorily Protected as a SAM. Every effort should be made to avoid excessive visual intrusion. It must be possible to appreciate the monument in its landscape setting.
9	Tyddyn Bach	Unknown	Neutral	None
10	Tidal Mill at Felin-Heli	Regional	Neutral	None
11	Tre-Ddaniel	Unknown	Neutral	None
12	Cae Glas Farm	Local	Neutral	None
13	Tre'r Gof Farm	Regional	Moderate Adverse	Building record and excavation.
14	Treaddur Burial Chamber	Regional	Low Adverse	Avoidance Every effort should be made to avoid any disturbance to this monument.
33	Roman coin hoard findspot, Trearddir	Unknown	Neutral	None
34	Pillbox	Regional	Neutral	None
35	Pillbox	Regional	Neutral	None
36	Pillbox	Regional	Neutral	None

The study area has been shown to be potentially rich in archaeological remains. It contains two Neolithic chambered cairns (one of them scheduled). The area is similar in character to Parc Cybi, where considerable remains of buried archaeology were found. The presence of the cairns and the Roman coins suggest buried archaeology is likely in this area also. The remains at Tre-gof have the potential to considerably enhance our understanding of the development of medieval settlement, which is quite rare on Anglesey. The tide mill at Tre'r-gof is also of late medieval date and of archaeological significance as the earliest of a series of tide mills which lay within the inland sea.

Given the known quality and quantity of archaeological remains in the vicinity, the study area is thought to have high potential for the survival of archaeological remains. It is recommended that a programme of field evaluation be undertaken. This should adopt a phased approach, of which the first phase would be geophysical survey with a possible subsequent phase of trial trenching. The trial

trenching phase would typically consist of the excavation of a series of trenches 20m by 2m which would target features previously identified and also sample other areas.

7.3 Penrhos

Number	Name	Importance	Impact	Recommendations
6	Stanley Gate Tollhouse Grade II Listed Building	Regional	Neutral	None
15	Penrhos Bailiff's Tower and Home Farm Grade II Listed Building	Regional	Low Adverse	Listed Building consent; building record prior to alteration
16	Penrhos Betting Stand Grade II Listed Building	Regional	Low Beneficial	Listed Building consent; building record prior to alteration
17	Penrhos Candle Tower and walls adjoining remains of Penrhos House Grade II Listed Building	Regional	High Beneficial	Listed Building consent; building record prior to alteration
18	Penrhos Water tower Grade II Listed Building	Regional	Medium Beneficial	Listed Building consent; building record prior to alteration
19	Penrhos Garden	Regional	Neutral to Slight Adverse	Conservation Management Plan
20	Footprint of Penrhos House	Unknown	Unknown	Inspection after vegetation removal
21	The Tower, Dairy, Laundry and Gunroom Penrhos, Grade II Listed Building	Regional	High Beneficial	Listed Building consent; building record prior to alteration
22	The Battery Grade II Listed Building	National	Medium to High Beneficial	Historic building record prior to alteration
23	Prehistoric standing stone	Unknown	Neutral	None
24	Flint finds, Penrhos Bay	Unknown	Neutral	None
25	Boathouse	Regional	Low Adverse	Historic building record prior to alteration
26	Bathing house	Local	Low Beneficial	Historic building record prior to alteration
27	Fish weir	Regional	Neutral	None
28	Fish weir	Local	Neutral	None
29	Fish weir	Regional	Neutral	None
30	Beddmanarch	Local	Neutral	None
31	Roman coin hoard findspot, Penrhos	Unknown	Neutral	None
32	Penrhos Lodge, Penrhos	Regional	Neutral	None

The Penrhos estate was the seat of the principal land and property owners on Holy Island for over 400 years, starting with John ap Owen in the 16th century, and passing into the hands of the Stanley family following the marriage of Margaret Owen to Sir John Thomas Stanley in 1763. The Penrhos study area is entirely contained within the former Demesne lands. The layout of the demesne became more elaborate in the latter part of the 18th century and into the 19th (Penrhos II 772). By the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1888 the estate included elaborate gardens to the east and south of the mansion, a racecourse and a well-developed home farm. Though the house has been demolished and the gardens very overgrown there are still seven listed buildings associated with the estate, of which three are towers. Much of the area currently forms part of the Penrhos Coastal Park.

The coastal edge of the Penrhos demesne on the north east edge of Holy Island includes a number of other features of interest, that probably survive owing to their marginal position when the rest of the

demesne was undergoing improvements during the 18th and 19th centuries. These include a standing stone, which is probably of prehistoric date (PRN 7169; SH26828183), and a Napoleonic era battery built to defend the port of Holyhead from possible invasion (PRN 7168; SH26738176).

The significant nature of the formal estate coupled with the overall site integrity, association with the Penrhos family, and the complete country landscape means the former estate is of high group value. It is considered that most of the structures could remain *in situ*, and that new development could be placed in such a manner that the most significant elements of the historic landscape are retained. Geophysical survey should be carried out on those open areas where this technique is considered suitable, in advance of trial trenching. The trial trenching phase would typically consist of the excavation of a series of trenches 20m by 2m which would target features previously identified and also sample other areas.

8. SUMMARY OF MITIGATION

8.1 Introduction

Recommendations for further evaluation and mitigation are derived from the significance, or potential significance, of the archaeology and the proposed impact. Where the significance of a site is not understood then further assessment and/or evaluation work is recommended. A programme of field evaluation is also recommended for all presently undeveloped areas on which there is going to be direct impact.

8.2 Field Evaluation

The definition of archaeological field evaluation is:
'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.' *IFA Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation*, 1994, revised October 2008.

It has been established above that there is potential for the survival of buried archaeology within areas of proposed development, and a programme of archaeological evaluation is therefore necessary. This needs to be targeted at areas of proposed impact. This should be a staged process, which will include use of a number of techniques. The following list is derived from the IFA guidelines, and includes non-destructive and destructive techniques.

a) Non-destructive

- geophysical survey
- remote sensing
- geochemical survey
- earthwork survey
- field scanning (i.e. observation and mapping of artefact and other distributions, but not collection of artefacts)
- standard building survey

b) Destructive Methods (of varying destructive potential)

- augering
- hand-excavated test pits
- hand-excavated trenches
- machine-stripped and manually excavated test pits
- machine-stripped and manually excavated trenches
- probing (frequently used underwater)
- surface artefact collection: fieldwalking for collection as opposed to scanning

Magnetometer survey is a non-invasive form of geophysical survey which is capable of surveying large areas of land relatively quickly and identifying the presence of buried features. It does not work in all

areas, and is less suitable where rock is close to the surface. Nonetheless, magnetometer survey should be considered as one of the principal techniques to be used within the evaluation process at Penrhos in areas unaffected by the encroachment of vegetation. Other forms of geophysical survey which might be relevant include resistivity survey and radar.

In order to confirm the results of the magnetometer survey and to investigate known sites it is necessary to carry out invasive or destructive methods of evaluation. Trial excavation involves the controlled excavation of test pits or trial trenches either over features identified during earlier stages of archaeological assessment or within areas of unknown archaeological potential. This technique is capable of locating and assessing the nature and importance of buried archaeological features, and it is recommended that it form a part of the field evaluation process at Penrhos.

Wherever possible below-ground impact should be minimised. Areas where such impact cannot be avoided should be evaluated early on in the process, so that the risk of encountering significant archaeological sites can be better assessed. If significant below ground archaeology is found, then the opportunity for changing the layout or design should be examined so as to avoid large-scale archaeological excavation. This might include designs which do not require below-ground disturbance, or moving part of the development to areas where evaluation has identified little or no archaeology.

8.3 Mitigation

The mitigation options primarily rely on either avoiding direct impact or fully investigating and recording the archaeology prior to impact, so that the site is preserved by record. The opportunities for incorporating historic buildings and archaeological remains into the development should be examined. This would both secure their future and provide cultural depth and historic interest within the development. This should certainly apply to all listed buildings, but also to many of the other structures. For example an increasing interest in Second World War archaeology may provide an opportunity for imaginative re-use of the three pill-boxes within the Cae Glas area.

However if it should be necessary to demolish upstanding remains then a full record is required in advance of destruction and a watching brief should be maintained during destruction. Buried archaeology associated with the standing remains would need to be recorded by excavation.

If 'new' archaeological sites are discovered during field evaluation a decision will have to be made on their appropriate mitigation. This will involve either protection and preservation *in situ*, or excavation and recording in advance of destruction.

Other invasive techniques which might be considered include strip, map and sample, where much larger areas are stripped and evaluated in advance of development. This technique is particularly successful at locating sites which consist of dispersed or ephemeral features, and which are therefore difficult to identify in trial trenches. It is usually undertaken following the identification of areas of high archaeological potential by geophysical survey or trial trenching, and at the mitigation stage.

8.4 Conclusions

This initial assessment has identified an area rich in history and archaeology. A wealth of sites from the Neolithic to the Second World War survives, including significant remains of the Penrhos estate. In addition the assessment has identified high potential for the discovery of buried archaeology.

Cadw have published guidelines for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales which allow for the integration of new development with existing historic assets, and there is clear potential for such an approach in this development.²³ This would require a sound understanding of the nature and status of the historic assets and proposals for their management. This would be best provided in the form of a Conservation Management Plan, which would provide the designers of the scheme with the information required to incorporate the historic environment into the proposed development. Such an approach would identify the historic environment as a positive asset to the development by providing cultural and historic depth to new development. Further use of the comprehensive Penrhos archive collection held by Bangor University Archives would be of benefit in

²³ Cadw 2011

this respect. Opportunities for active engagement with the historic environment by visitors and/or the community as part of the development need to be explored. Such an approach might see the continued exploration and research of the historic environment as an opportunity for research and excavation, and the integration of academic style courses or training schemes inter-mingled with leisure activities.

The identification of significant below-ground archaeology poses both time and financial risks to the project. These risks are best managed by careful liaison between the designers of the scheme and the archaeologists so that areas of direct impact are minimised, identified and evaluated, and the scheme kept sufficiently flexible so that the requirement for any large-scale archaeological excavations is either avoided or carefully controlled and incorporated into the project timetable. Close liaison with the curatorial archaeologists is recommended throughout this process.

9. ARCHIVE

The archive consists of field notes, historic maps and photographs taken on the field visit. It is currently held by GAT under the project code **G2163**

10. SOURCES

OS Maps

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Ms. Maps Vol. 97 Maps of the Glynllifon Estate 1788

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Penrhos II 772 Map of Several Estates of Penrhos, Bodewryd and Bodwina, lying in the Island of Anglesey, surveyed by T. Boydell 1769

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APPENDIX 1

Sites within 1km of the centre of Kingsland (Site 1) on the Gwynedd HER					
PRN	SITENAME	NGR	STATUS (SAM or LB)	SITETYPE	PERIOD
1765	CAPEL ULO - SITE OF, HOLYHEAD	SH24918132A		CHAPEL	Unknown, possibly medieval
1766	FFYNNON ULO (POSS.), HOLYHEAD	SH24798131		WELL	Unknown, possibly medieval
3807	STANDING STONE, SITE OF, KINGSLAND, HOLYHEAD	SH24008100A		STANDING STONE	Prehistoric
1833	MACEHEAD - FINDSPOT, NR PORTH DAFARCH	SH24008060A		FINDSPOT	Prehistoric
21168	PONT CYTIR, HOLYHEAD	SH25158150		BRIDGE	Modern
21169	TY MAWR HOUSE, HOLYHEAD	SH25238121		HOUSE	Post-Medieval
21170	RAILWAY BRIDGE, HOLYHEAD	SH25318133		BRIDGE	Modern
2501	TY MAWR STANDING STONE	SH25398095	A012 SAM	STANDING STONE	Prehistoric
11788	KINGSLAND WINDMILL; ROGO MILL, ST. GEORGE'S	SH24858107	GII* LB	CORN MILL	Post-Medieval
7671	LONDON ROAD	SH25048102		NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL	Post-Medieval
7682	EBENEZER CHAPEL	SH24938122	GII LB	NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL	Post-Medieval
11048	TY MAWR CEMETERY, HOLYHEAD	SH25168130		CEMETERY	Early-Medieval
14588	COTTAGES, PEN Y LON	SH25578080		COTTAGE	Post-Medieval
14599	ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT, TREFIGNATH	SH25548075		HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT?	Prehistoric;Romano-British
14602	ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT, TY MAWR	SH25618091		HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT	Prehistoric;Romano-British
13925	FIELD BOUNDARIES, TY MAWR	SH25508070C		FIELD BOUNDARY	Post-Medieval
13926	ROAD - LON TOWYN CAPEL	SH25578086C		ROAD	Post-Medieval
13927	WELL, TY MAWR	SH25258092		WELL	Unknown
13928	BONC-DEG, TY MAWR	SH25528088		BUILDING	Post-Medieval

Sites within 1km of the centre of Cae Glas (Site 2) on the Gwynedd HER					
PRN	SITENAME	NGR	STATUS	SITETYPE	PERIOD
13925	Field Boundaries, Ty Mawr	SH25508070	-	FIELD BOUNDARY	Post-Medieval
13926	Road, Lon Towyn Capel	SH25578086	-	ROAD	Post-Medieval
13929	Trefignath Farm	SH25908073	-	BUILDING	Medieval
13930	Possible Prehistoric Site, Ty Mawr	SH25688040	-	OCCUPATION SITE	Prehistoric
14587	Stone Settings, Trefignath	SH25738062	-	STONE SETTING	Unknown
14588	Cottages, Pen y Lon	SH25578080	-	COTTAGE	Post-Medieval
14599	Romano-British Settlement, Trefignath	SH25548075	-	HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT	Prehistoric
14602	Romano-British Settlement, Ty Mawr	SH25618091	-	HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT	Prehistoric
16077	Chester to Holyhead Railway Line, Holyhead	SH25698102	-	RAILWAY	Post-Medieval
17138	Penrhos Character Area	SH27007982	-	LANDSCAPE	Multi-Period
18407	Cobbled Area, Ty Mawr	SH25558067	-	COBBLED SURFACE	Unknown
2003	Hut Group, Trearddur	SH26257989	SAM	HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT	Prehistoric
21160	Anglesey Aluminium, Holyhead	SH26508100	-	ALUMINIUM WORKS	Modern
2500	Trefignath Burial Chamber	SH25868055	SAM	CHAMBERED TOMB	Prehistoric
2502	Roman Coin Hoard - Findspot, Tref Arthur, Holyhead	SH25908000	-	FINDSPOT	Roman
2503	Roman Coin Hoard - Findspot, Penrhos Isaf, Holyhead	SH26008100	-	FINDSPOT	Roman
2504	Trearddur Burial Chamber	SH25968004	-	CHAMBERED TOMB	Prehistoric
33939	Wall or Trackway, Ty Mawr	SH2568580933	-	TRACKWAY	Unknown
33940	Wall, Ty	SH2569380938	-	WALL	Unknown

	Mawr				
4467	Parc Penrhos, Holyhead	SH27008100	-	GARDEN	Post-Medieval
7212	Tidal Mill (Site of), Felin-heli	SH26577977	-	TIDE MILL	Medieval
7213	Pill Box? Felin-heli	SH27077991	-	PILL BOX	Post-Medieval

Sites within 1km of the centre of Penrhos (Site 3) on the Gwynedd HER						
PRN	SITENAME	form	NGR	Status	SITETYPE	PERIOD
2508	Roman Coins - Findspot, Penrhos, Holyhead	Find Only	SH27058139	-	FINDSPOT	Roman
4467	Parc Penrhos, Holyhead	Other Structure	SH27008100	-	GARDEN	Post- Medieval
5541	Quernstones - Findspot, Beddmanarch	Find Only	SH27518089	-	FINDSPOT	Prehistoric
7168	Battery (Napoleonic?), Penrhos	Multiple	SH26738176	-	BATTERY	Post- Medieval
7169	Standing Stone, Penrhos	Other Structure	SH26828183	-	STANDING STONE	Prehistoric
7170	Fish Trap, Cerrig yr Adar	Other Structure	SH27468171	-	FISH WEIR	Unknown
7171	Fish Trap, Penrhos	Other Structure	SH27788115	-	FISH WEIR	Unknown
7172	Fish Trap, Penrhos	Other Structure	SH27658109	-	FISH WEIR	Unknown
7895	Flints - Findspot, Brynglas, Penrhos Bay	Find Only	SH26508180	-	FINDSPOT	Prehistoric
11587	Penrhos Home Farm Bailiffs Tower		SH27058154	Listed Building	FOLLY	Post- Medieval
11588	Penrhos Betting Stand		SH27448111	Listed Building	FOLLY	Post- Medieval
11589	Penrhos Candle Tower		SH27008130	Listed Building	FOLLY	Post- Medieval
11590	Penrhos Water Tower		SH27198116	Listed Building	FOLLY	Post- Medieval
11664	Stanley Gate Tollhouse; The Tollhouse, Penrhos	Document	SH27598034	Listed Building	TOLL HOUSE	Post- Medieval
12526	Penrhos Home Farm		SH27068152	Listed Building	BUILDING	Post- Medieval
21160	Anglesey Aluminium, Holyhead	Building - Roofed	SH26508100	-	ALUMINIUM WORKS	Modern

APPENDIX 2: DEFINITIONS OF IMPORTANCE AND RECOMMENDATION

1. Definition of Categories of importance

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

Significance	Description
International (Very High)	Archaeological sites or monuments of international importance, including World Heritage Sites. Structures and buildings inscribed as of universal importance as World Heritage Sites. Other buildings or structures of recognised international importance.
National (High)	Ancient monuments scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, or archaeological sites and remains of comparable quality, assessed with reference to the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria. Listed Buildings. Undesignated structures of national importance.
Regional/ County (Medium)	Conservation Areas Archaeological sites and remains which, while not of national importance, score well against most of the Secretary of State's criteria.
Local (Low)	Archaeological sites that score less well against the Secretary of State's criteria. Historic buildings on a 'local list'.
None	Areas in which investigative techniques have produced no or only minimal evidence for archaeological remains, or where previous large-scale disturbance or removal of deposits can be demonstrated.
Unknown	Sites whose historic significance can only be determined by further work.

2. Definition of Impact

The direct impact of the proposed development on each site was estimated. The impact is defined as neutral, low, medium, high or unknown as follows:

Magnitude	Direct Impact	Indirect Impact
High Adverse	Complete removal of an archaeological site. Complete destruction of a designated building or structure.	Radical transformation of the setting of an archaeological monument. A fundamental change in the setting of a building.
Medium Adverse	Removal of a major part of an archaeological site and loss of research potential. Extensive alteration (but not demolition) of a historic building or feature, resulting in an appreciable adverse change.	Partial transformation of the setting of an archaeological site (e.g. the introduction of significant noise or vibration levels to an archaeological monument leading to changes to amenity use, accessibility or appreciation of an archaeological site). Partial adverse transformation of the setting of a designated building.
Low Adverse	Removal of an archaeological site where a minor part of its total area is removed but the site retains a significant future research potential. Change to a historic building or feature resulting in a small change in the resource and its historical context and	Minor change to the setting of an archaeological monument or historic building.

	setting.	
Negligible/ Neutral	No impact from changes in use, amenity or access. No change in the ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its historical context and setting.	No perceptible change in the setting of a building or feature.
Low Beneficial	Land use change resulting in improved conditions for the protection of archaeological remains or understanding/ appreciation of a historic building or place	Decrease in visual or noise intrusion on the setting of a building, archaeological site or monument. Improvement of the wider landscape setting of a building, archaeological site or monument.
Medium Beneficial	Land use change resulting in improved conditions for the protection of archaeological remains, or understanding/ appreciation of a historic building or place, including through interpretation measures (heritage trails, etc). Removal of harmful alterations to better reveal the significance of a building or structure, with no loss of significant fabric.	Significant reduction or removal of visual or noise intrusion on the setting of a building, archaeological site or monument; and Improvement of the wider landscape setting of a building, archaeological site or monument Improvement of the cultural heritage amenity, access or use of a building, archaeological site or monument.
High Beneficial	Arrest of physical damage or decay to a building or structure;	Exceptional enhancement of a building or archaeological site, its cultural heritage amenity and access or use

3. Definition of Significance of Effect

The significance of the impact of the Overall Development on archaeological remains and built heritage is determined by:

- the importance of the asset; and
- the magnitude of impact to the asset.

Magnitude of Impact	Negligible/Neutral	Low	Medium	High
International Importance	Negligible	Moderate	Moderate/Major	Major
National Importance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate/Major	Major
Regional/County Importance	Negligible	Minor	Minor/Moderate	Moderate
Local Importance	Negligible	Negligible	Minor	Minor/Moderate
No importance	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

4. Definition of field evaluation techniques

Field evaluation is necessary to allow the reclassification of the unknown sites, and to allow the evaluation of areas of land where there are no visible features, but for which there is potential for sites to exist. Two principal techniques can be used for carrying out the evaluation: geophysical survey and trial trenching.

Geophysical survey

This technique involves the use of a magnetometer, which detects variation in the earth's magnetic field caused by the presence of iron in the soil. This is usually in the form of weakly magnetised iron oxides, which tend to be concentrated in the topsoil. Features cut into the subsoil and back-filled or silted with topsoil contain greater amounts of iron and can therefore be detected with the gradiometer. Strong readings can be produced by the presence of iron objects, and also hearths or kilns.

Other forms of geophysical survey are available, of which resistivity survey is the other most commonly used. However, for rapid coverage of large areas, the magnetometer is usually considered the most cost-effective method. It is also possible to scan a large area very rapidly by walking with the magnetometer, and marking the location of any high or low readings, but not actually logging the readings for processing.

Trial trenching

Buried archaeological deposits cannot always be detected from the surface, even with geophysics, and trial trenching allows a representative sample of the development area to be investigated. Trenches of an appropriate size can also be excavated to evaluate category E sites. These trenches typically measure between 20m and 30m long by 2m wide. The turf and topsoil is removed by mechanical excavator, and the resulting surface cleaned by hand and examined for features. Anything noted is further examined, so that the nature of any remains can be understood, and mitigation measures can be recommended.

5. Definition of Mitigatory Recommendations

None:

No impact so no requirement for mitigatory measures.

Detailed recording:

Requiring a photographic record, surveying and the production of a measure drawing prior to commencement of works.

Archaeological excavation may also be required depending on the particular feature and the extent and effect of the impact.

Basic recording:

Requiring a photographic record and full description prior to commencement of works.

Watching brief:

Requiring observation of particular identified features or areas during works in their vicinity. This may be supplemented by detailed or basic recording of exposed layers or structures.

Avoidance or preserve *in situ*:

Features, which may be affected directly by the scheme, or during the construction, should be avoided or preserved *in situ* and incorporated into the scheme. Occasionally a minor change to the proposed plan is recommended, but more usually it refers to the need for care to be taken during construction to avoid accidental damage to a feature. This is often best achieved by clearly marking features prior to the start of work.

Reinstatement:

The feature should be re-instated with archaeological advice and supervision.

APPENDIX 3: GAT PROJECT DESIGN: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

PENRHOS LEISURE VILLAGE, HOLYHEAD, ANGLESEY

PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (T0164/G2163)

Prepared for *Capita Symonds*, May 2011

1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has been asked by Capita Symonds on behalf of How Planning and Land and Lakes Ltd to provide a cost and project design for carrying out an archaeological assessment on an area of land at Penrhos, Holyhead. A map showing the area concerned has been supplied by Capita Symonds. The works are centred on SH226 809. The total area measures between 350 and 400 ha.

An archaeological brief has been prepared for this scheme by HOW Planning. This design will conform to the guidelines specified in the brief and in *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001, 2008).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AIMS

A desk-based assessment is defined as “a programme of assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. It consists of a collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate” (IFA 2008, 2)

The aims of the assessment are:

- to identify and record the cultural heritage within the defined study area;
- to evaluate the importance of what has been identified;
- to recommend ways in which impact upon the cultural heritage can be avoided or minimised.

To comply fully with the aims expressed above it can be necessary to undertake a programme of Field Evaluation following the Desktop study and Field Visit. This is because some sites cannot be assessed by desktop or field visit alone, and additional fieldwork is therefore required. This typically takes the form of geophysical survey or trial excavation, although measured survey is also a possible option. A full programme of assessment and evaluation may therefore consist of:

- Desktop study
- Field walkover
- Initial report
- Field evaluation
- Draft report
- Final report

This design is for the first **three** phases only, and recommendations will be made for any field evaluation required.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The area lies on Holy Island, off the west coast of Anglesey. Holy Island has a rich heritage, reflected both in upstanding monuments and buildings and also in buried archaeology. Excavations adjacent to the study area over the last five years have revealed well-preserved archaeological sites of all periods from the Neolithic through to present times. Sites known to lie within the study area include the Trefnath Neolithic burial chamber (a scheduled ancient monument), a second neolithic burial chamber at Trearddur, the former medieval and sub-medieval houses at Penrhos and Tre Gof, and a former tide mill at Felin Heli. Prehistoric flints have been eroding from cliffs at Penrhos Beach, whilst further round the coast are several fish weirs of varying dates. The area incorporates the former estate centre of Penrhos, occupied from the 16th century by the Owen family, who married into the Stanley

family of Alderley, Cheshire. The main house no longer stands, but a number of significant estate buildings remain.

4. PROGRAMME OF WORK

4.1 Introduction

The project will develop an archaeological deposit model, which will take into account:

- The history of the site
- The potential impact of development on archaeological remains
- The potential impact of development on the setting of sites of archaeological importance
- The requirements for further assessment in the form of non-intrusive and intrusive field evaluation.

The project will be undertaken in four stages:

- Desk-based assessment
- Field visit
- Report compilation
- Project archive

4.2 Desk-based assessment

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

The regional Historic Environment Register (HER, GAT, Craig Beuno, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT) will be examined for information concerning the study area. This will include an examination of the core HER, and secondary information held within the record which includes unpublished reports, the 1:2500 County Series Ordnance Survey maps, and the National Archaeological Record index cards.

The National Monuments Record (NMR RCAHMW, National Monuments Record of Wales, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth, SY23 1NJ) will be checked for sites additional to the HER, and if required additional supporting information will be examined at the NMR.

Information about Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments from Cadw will be examined in the regional HER, with supporting information from Cadw if required. The Register of Outstanding and Special Historic Landscapes and the Register of Parks and Gardens will be checked, and also the location of World Heritage Sites.

Secondary sources will be examined, including the Inventories of the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments for Wales, and works held within the regional libraries. Indices to relevant journals, including county history and archaeology society journals and national society journals such as *Archaeologia Cambrensis* will be checked. Also at this stage 19th century topographical dictionaries, antiquarian tours and trade directories will be examined where relevant.

Evidence from aerial photographs will be collated. Vertical and oblique collections held by the NMR, CCW and Welsh Assembly Government will be considered for examination. All photographs examined will be listed in the assessment report.

Archive maps, where relevant, will be consulted in the regional archive (Archives Service, Anglesey County Record Office, Shire Hall, Glanhwfa Road, Llangefni, Ynys Môn, LL77 7TW), the National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth, and at the archives of the University College of Wales, Bangor (Archives Department, College Road, Bangor, LL57 2DG). This will include the relevant estate maps and tithe maps and information from Land Tax Assessments. Where relevant antiquarian prints and photographs from the national and regional archives will be examined.

Results from previous archaeological work will be reviewed. These results, combined with the results from the desk-based assessment and field survey will be used to assess environmental potential, faunal potential and artefactual potential of the study area. This will apply in particular to results from

archaeological excavations undertaken in advance of the construction of the new A55 dual carriageway and in advance of the creation of a new business park (Parc Cybi) next to the study area.

4.3 Field survey

This part of the assessment will involve a walkover of the study area and assessing the sites identified during the desk-based study. Any additional sites noted will also be assessed. The location of potentially well-preserved environmental deposits will be noted.

The aims of this stage of the work are to:

- verify the results of the desk based assessment
- identify any further archaeological sites which may exist as above ground features
- assess the potential for the preservation of below-ground archaeology
- assess the impact upon the historic landscape
- photograph and record the present condition of all sites noted.

Access onto land is to be arranged by the Clients.

4.4 Consultation

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (Projects Section) has an excellent working relationship with the local planning authority and its archaeological advisors (Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service – GAPS). We consult with GAPS on a regular, often daily, basis and we have built up a relationship based on trust and our reputation for undertaking archaeological projects in a professional but pragmatic and cost effective manner. We also have excellent working relationships with Cadw. We undertake both grant-aided and contract work for Cadw, and operate closely with their Inspectors at regional and national level.

4.5 Field Evaluation

Following desk-based assessments field evaluation work may also be required in order to further assess the presence or absence of remains, their extent, nature, quality and character before determining the appropriate mitigation strategy, whether it be preservation *in situ*, archaeological excavation or a combination of the two.

This might include a methodology for non-intrusive survey and or intrusive evaluation to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

Field evaluation needs to be carefully targeted in response to proposed impact and archaeological potential. It would usually be undertaken in stages, and might typically include:

- geophysical survey.
- a programme of trenching and/or test pits to investigate the deposit model in more detail.

Recommendations for any field evaluation considered necessary will be contained within the assessment report. Specific attention will be paid during the assessment as to the suitability of the vegetation and geology for geophysical survey.

The varying potential for the survival of archaeological remains will be identified as part of the assessment and these will be fed through to the design team so that direct impact of development will, where possible, be kept to areas of low archaeological potential, and areas of high archaeological potential avoided. Methods of the protection of remains *in situ*, will, if necessary, be considered.

4.6 Data processing and report compilation

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

Non-technical summary

1. Introduction
2. Aims and purpose
3. Specification and Project Design
4. Methods and techniques, including details and location of project archive
5. Archaeological Background
6. Results of assessment in the form of a gazetteer
7. Assessment of impacts
8. Proposals for field evaluation and/or mitigation
9. Summary and conclusions
10. List of sources consulted.

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. Photographs of relevant sites and of the study area where appropriate will be included.

A draft copy of the report will be sent to the regional curatorial archaeologist and to the client prior to production of the final report.

4.7 Definition of category of importance

To assess the importance of sites and to allow the appropriate mitigatory action to be proposed for each, a framework of categories will be used with each site allocated to a particular category according to its relative importance:

Category A - Sites of National Importance.

This category includes Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings (Grade I and II*) as well as those sites which would meet the requirements for scheduling (ancient monuments) or listing (grade I and II* and certain grade II) 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 Importance

These sites are those which would not fulfil the criteria for scheduling, but may include Listed Buildings at grade II. They are sites 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. Sites that are Listed have legal protection, and it is recommended that all listed buildings are preserved *in situ*.

Category C - Sites of District or Local Importance

These sites are not of sufficient importance to justify a recommendation for preservation if threatened, but nevertheless merit adequate recording in advance of damage or destruction.

Category D - Minor and Damaged Sites

These are sites which are of minor importance or are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify their inclusion in a higher category. For these sites the most appropriate mitigation is often rapid recording either in advance or during destruction.

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. This category can also apply to areas as well as to individual sites.

5. DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions will be labelled, and cross-referenced,

and lodged in an appropriate place within six months of the completion of the project. The location is to be agreed with the Curatorial Archaeologist.

Copies of the report will be sent to the regional HER.

The results of the assessment will be published in a suitable journal (e.g. *Archaeology in Wales*) if relevant.

6. PERSONNEL

The work will be managed by Mr John Roberts, Acting Head of Contracts. The work will be undertaken by one of the Trust's Archaeologists experienced in the relevant skills/periods required. Full details of personnel involved, with *curricula vitae*, can be supplied upon request.

7. MONITORING AND TIMING

Monitoring visits can be arranged during the course of the project with the clients and with the appropriate Development Control archaeologist.

8. HEALTH AND SAFETY

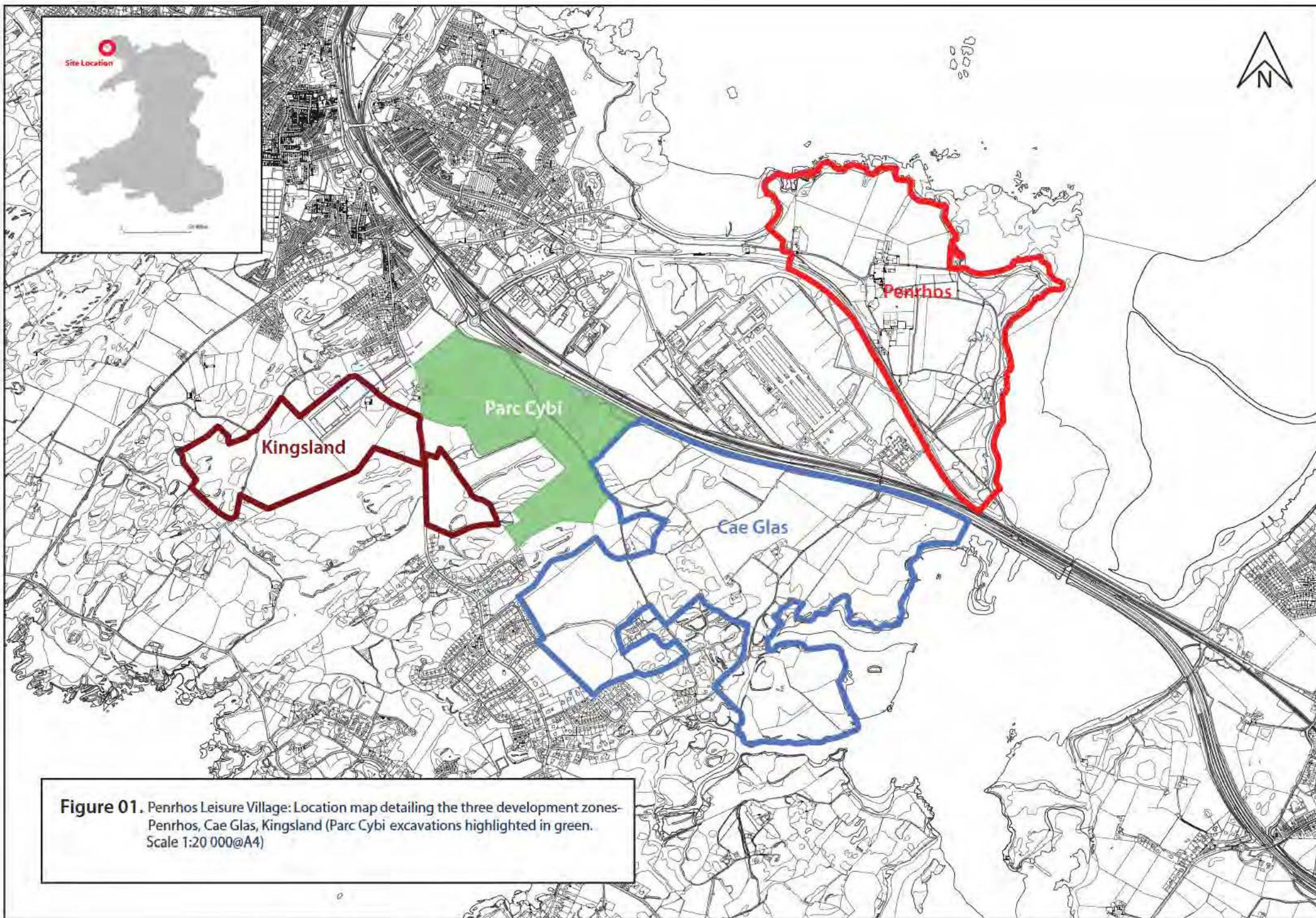
The Trust subscribes to the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) Health and Safety Policy as defined in **Health and Safety in Field Archaeology** (2006). Risks will be assessed prior to and during the work.

9. OTHER

Any queries concerning the above should be directed to Mr John Roberts at the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Offices, Garth Road, Bangor. Telephone (01248) 352535ext234.

10. SOURCES CONSULTED

Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001)



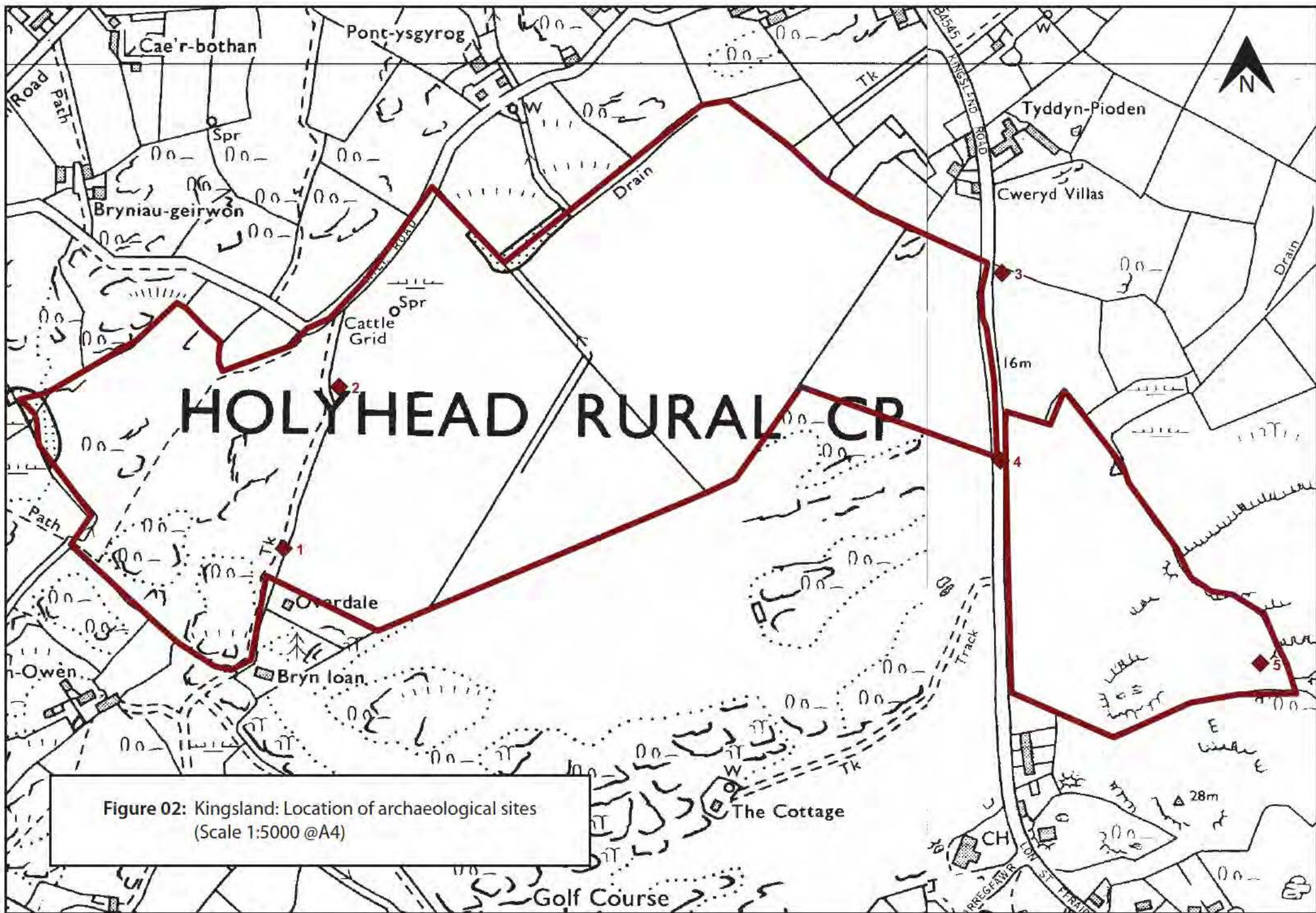


Figure 02: Kingsland: Location of archaeological sites
(Scale 1:5000 @A4)

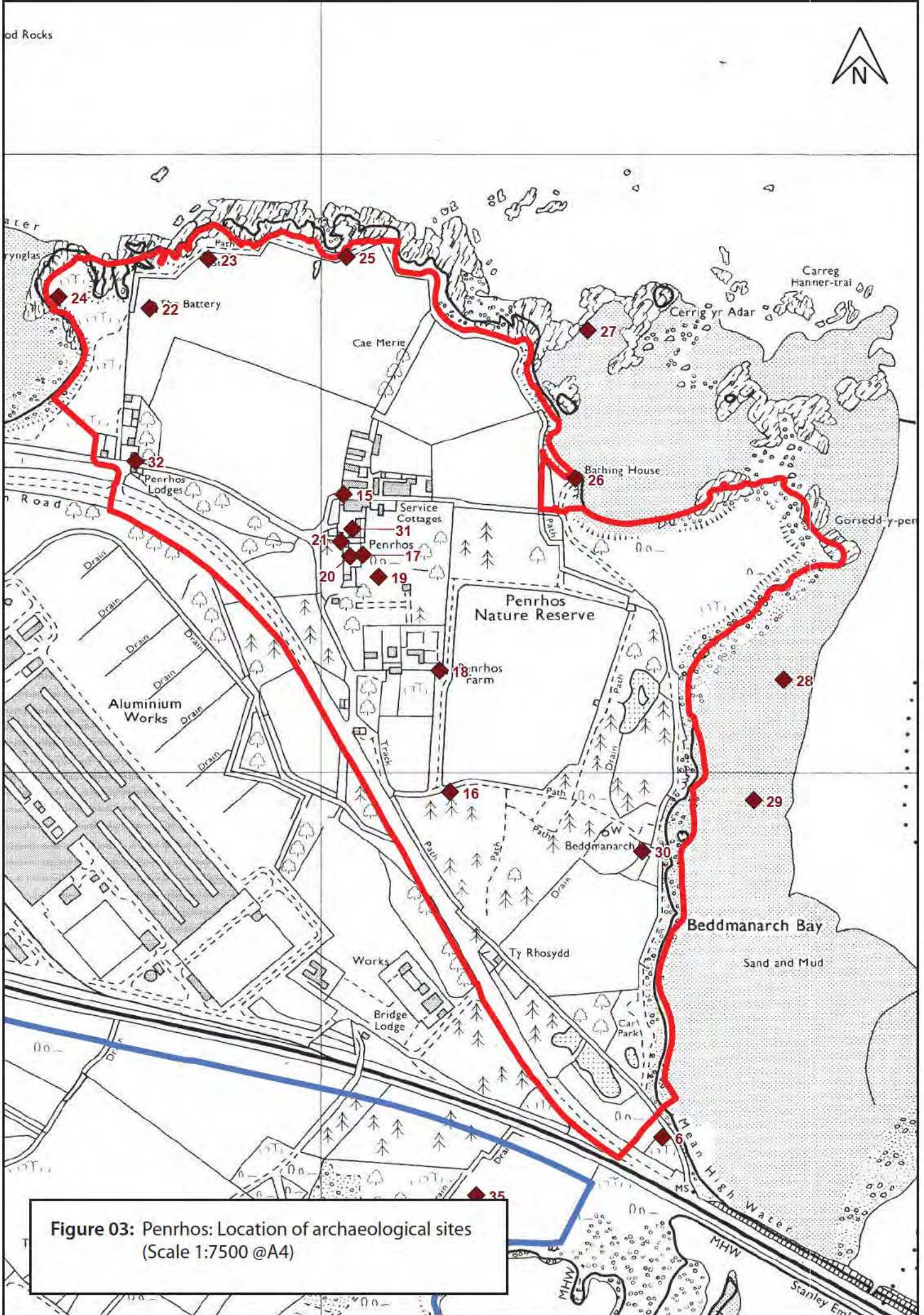


Figure 03: Penrhos: Location of archaeological sites
 (Scale 1:7500 @A4)

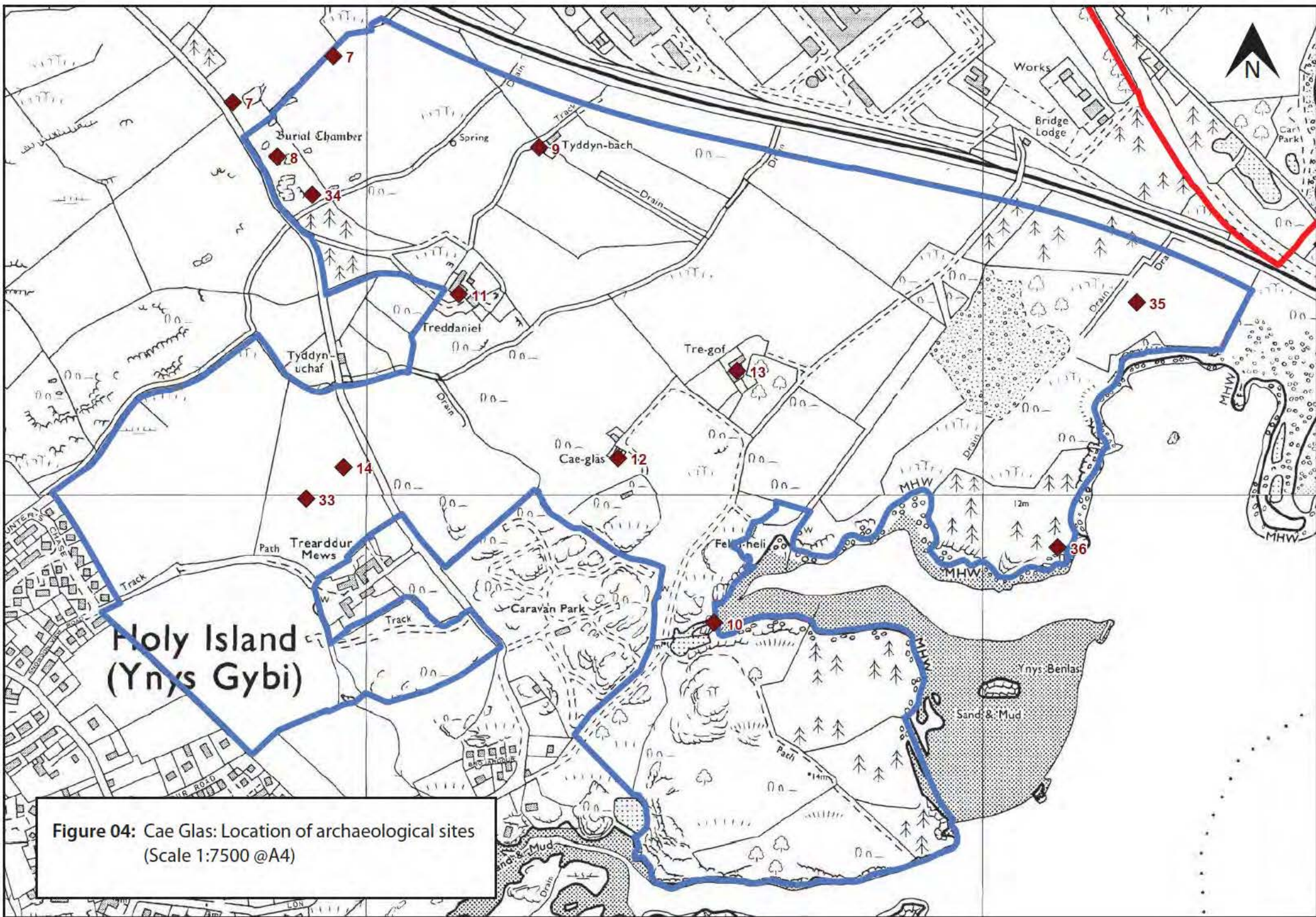


Figure 04: Cae Glas: Location of archaeological sites
 (Scale 1:7500 @A4)

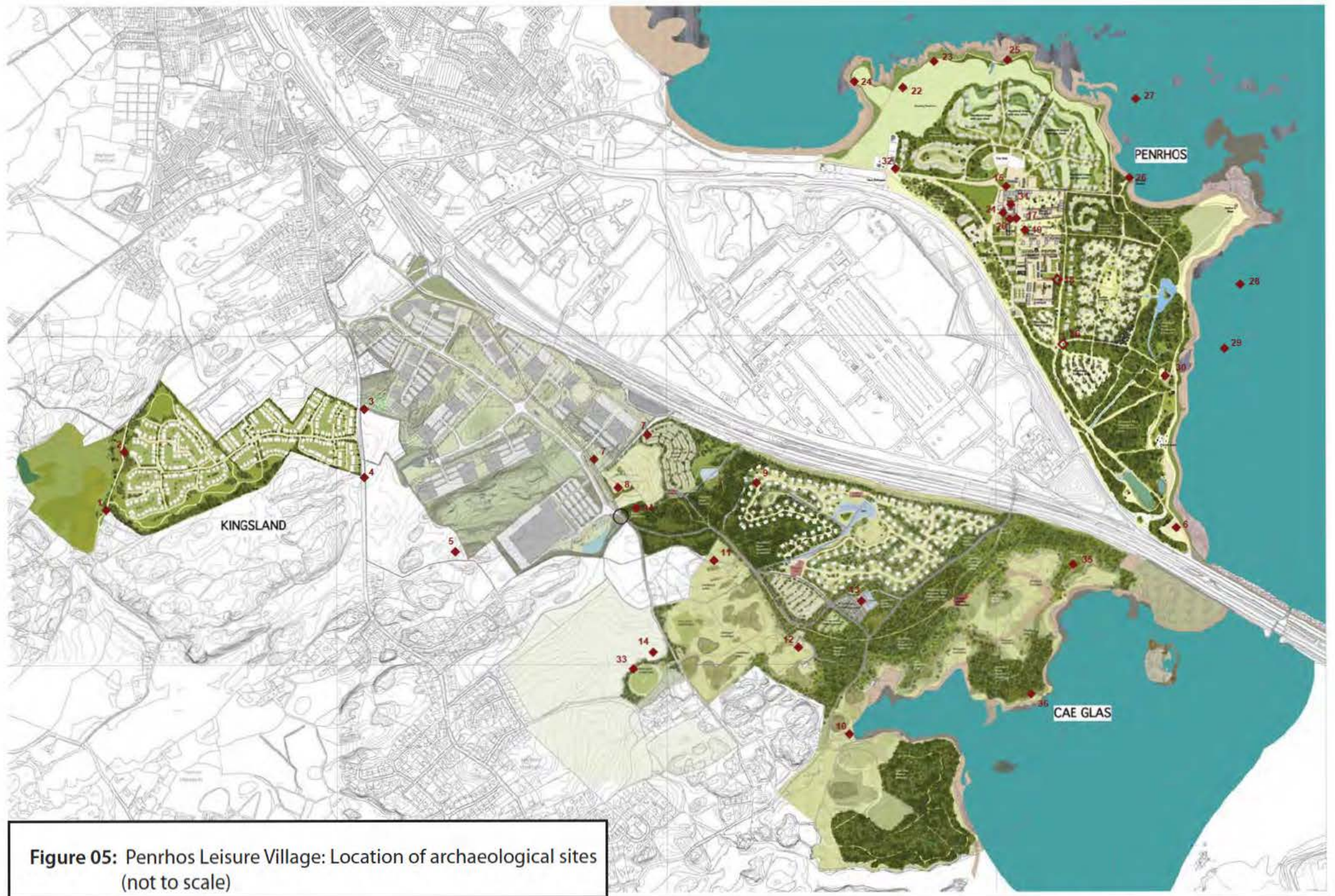


Figure 05: Penrhos Leisure Village: Location of archaeological sites (not to scale)

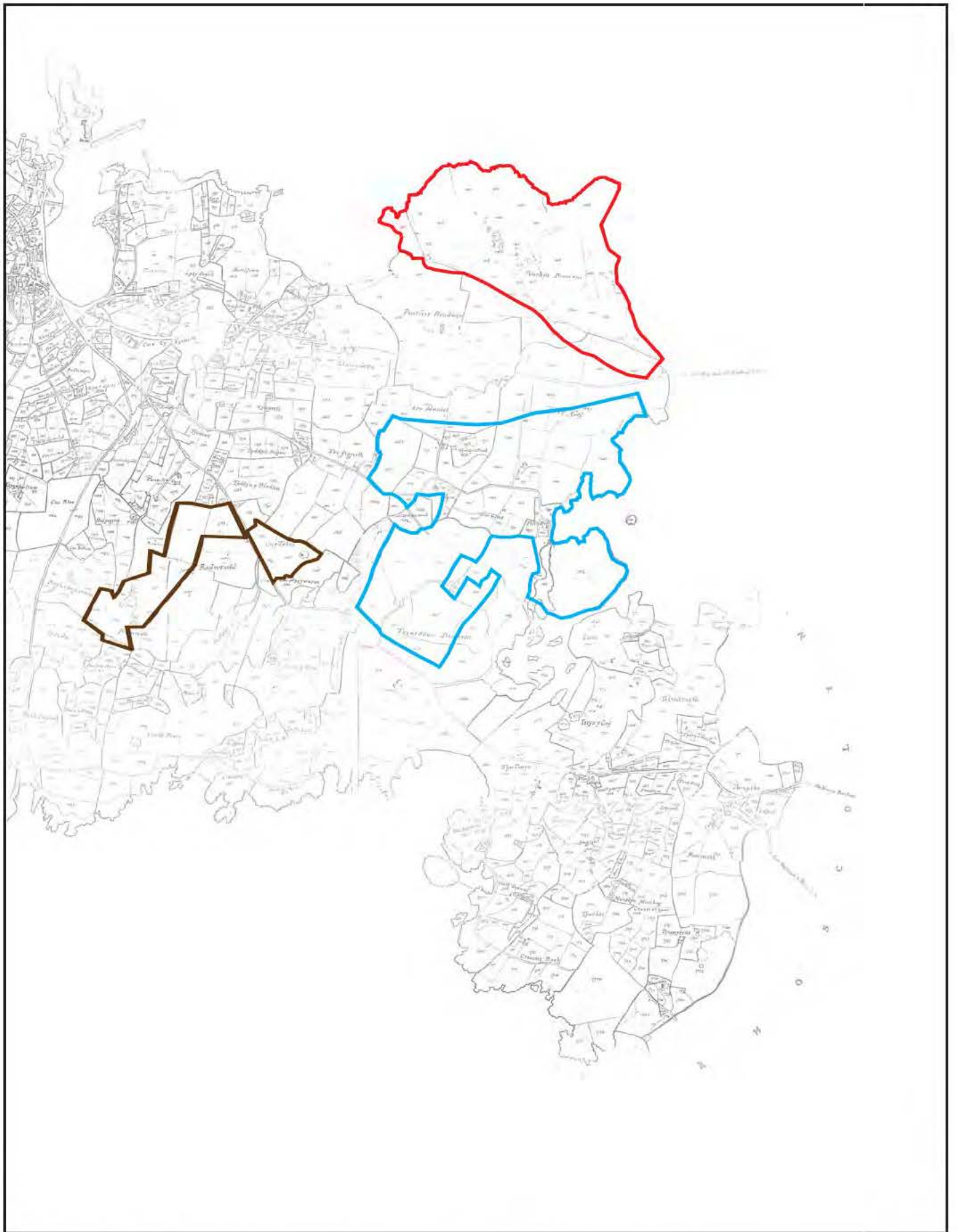


Figure 06: Tithe Map of the Parish of Holyhead 1845 (NLW) Study areas outlined

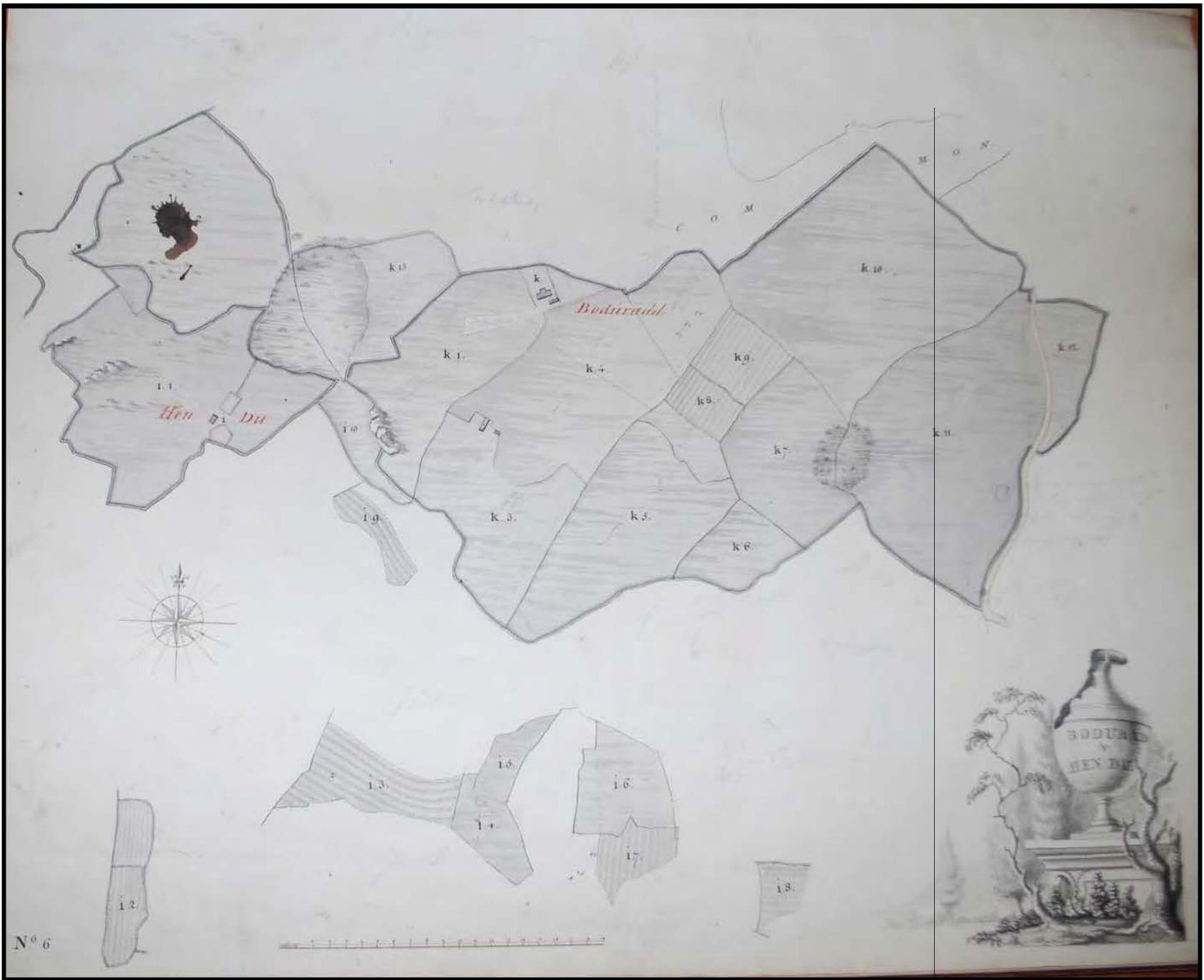


Figure 07: Bodurad and Hen Du taken from Map of Sevrall Estates of Penrhos, Bodewryd and Bodwina, lying in the island of Anglesey. (surveyed by T. Boydell 1769 [Bangor University Archives Penrhos MSS II 772])

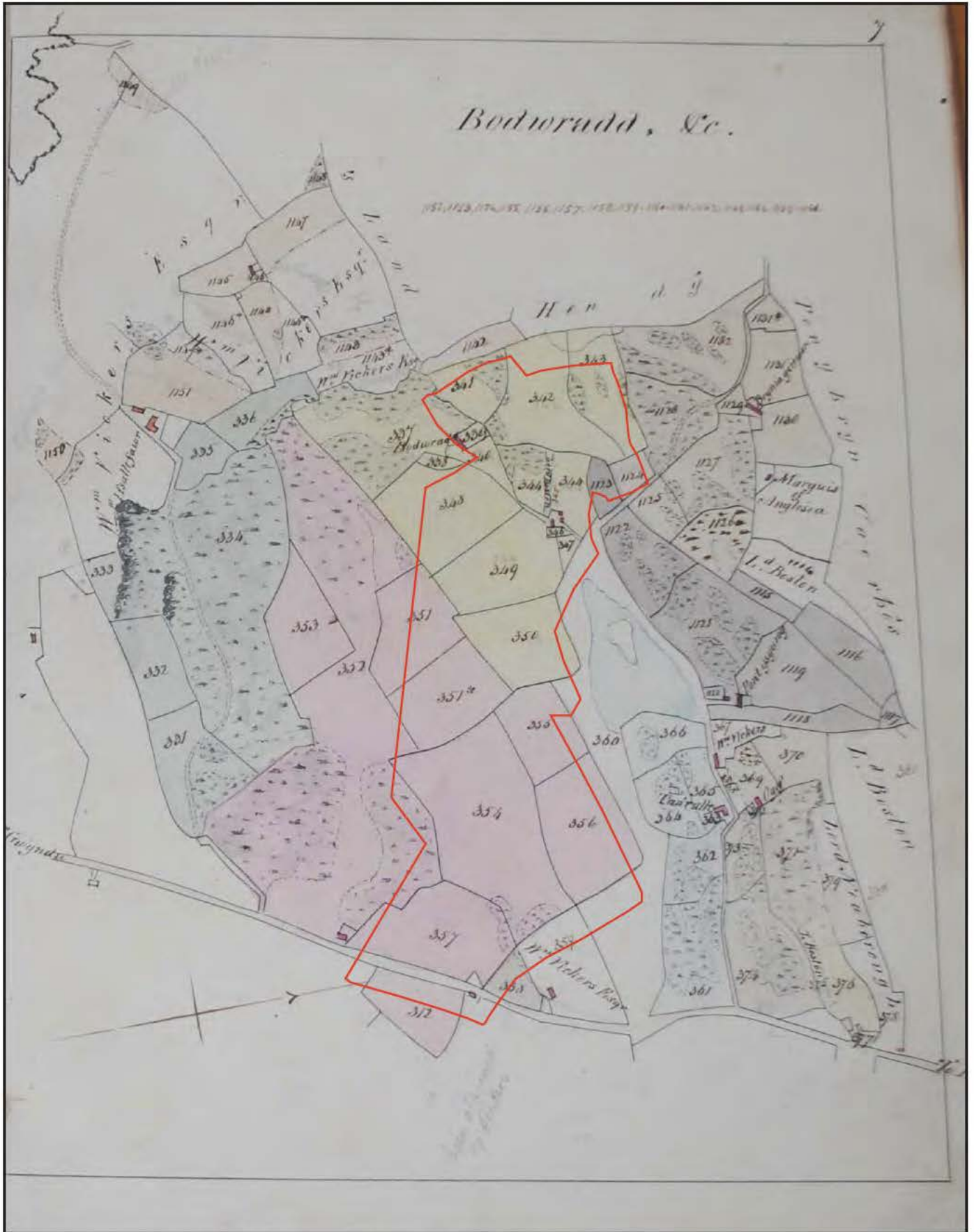


Figure 08: Bodwradd etc. from reduced plans of the property Sir John Stanley Bart. in the parish of Holyhead and part of Rhoscolyn. (John Williams 1817 [Bangor University Archives Penrhos II MSS804]. (Site 1 outlined in red)

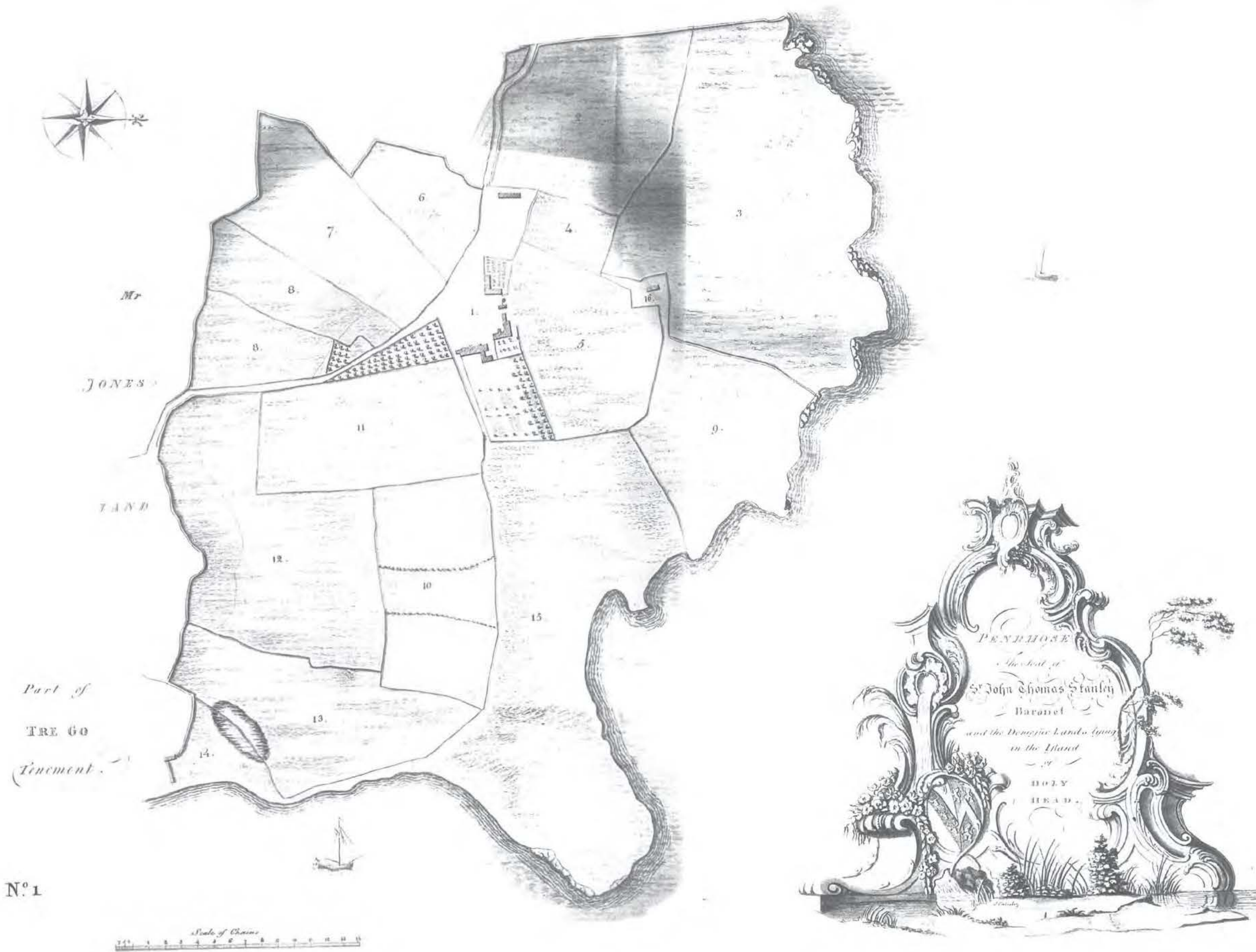


Figure 09: Penrhose: The seat of Sir John Thomas Stanley c.1769 (Bangor Archives Penrhos II 772)



Figure 10: The Mill Island and Llantraith Castil Gwyn c.1769 (Bangor Archives, Penrhos II 772)

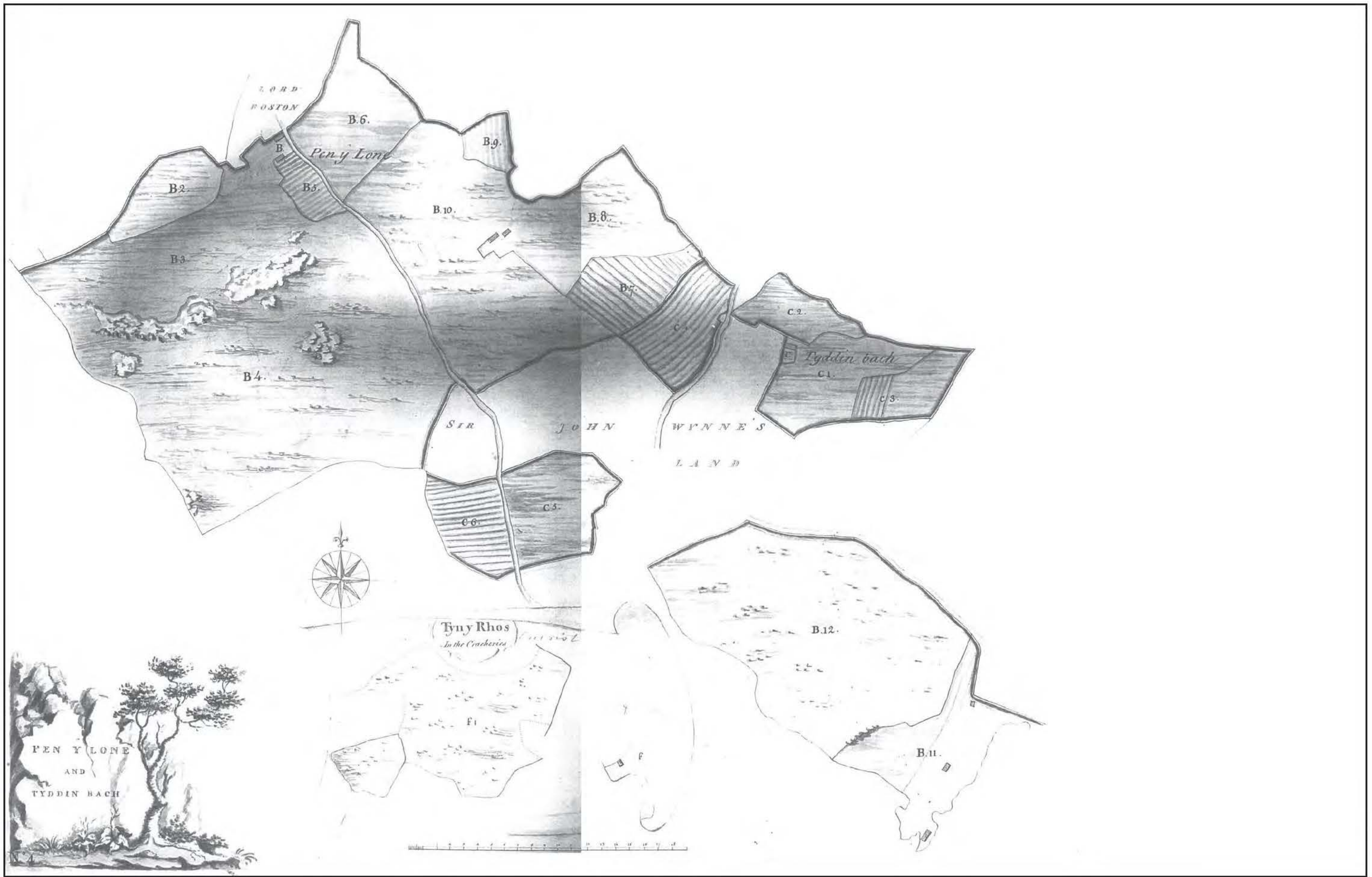


Figure 11: Pen y Lone & Tyddin Bach c.1769 (Bangor Archives, Penrhos II 772)

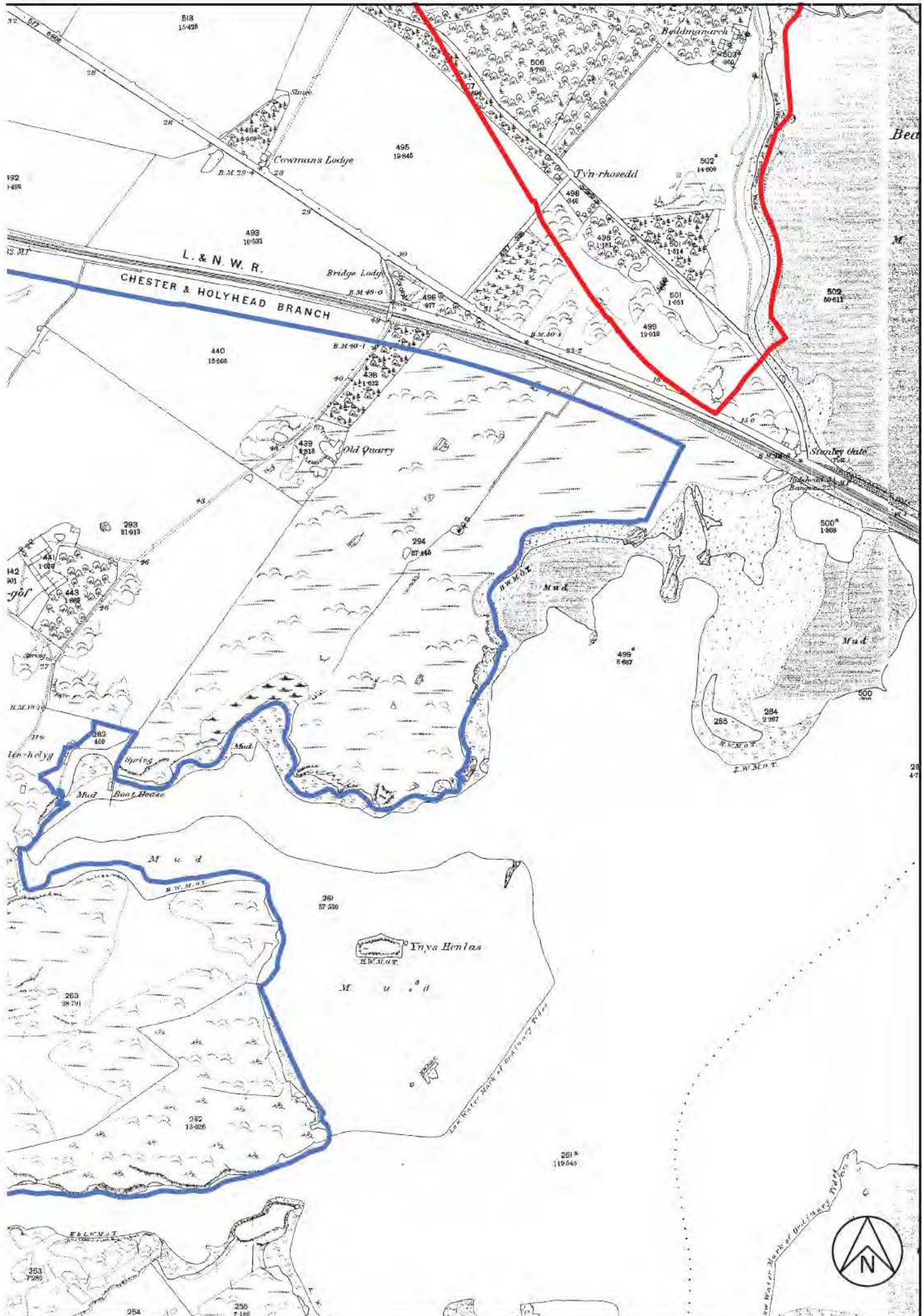
Penrhos Demesne

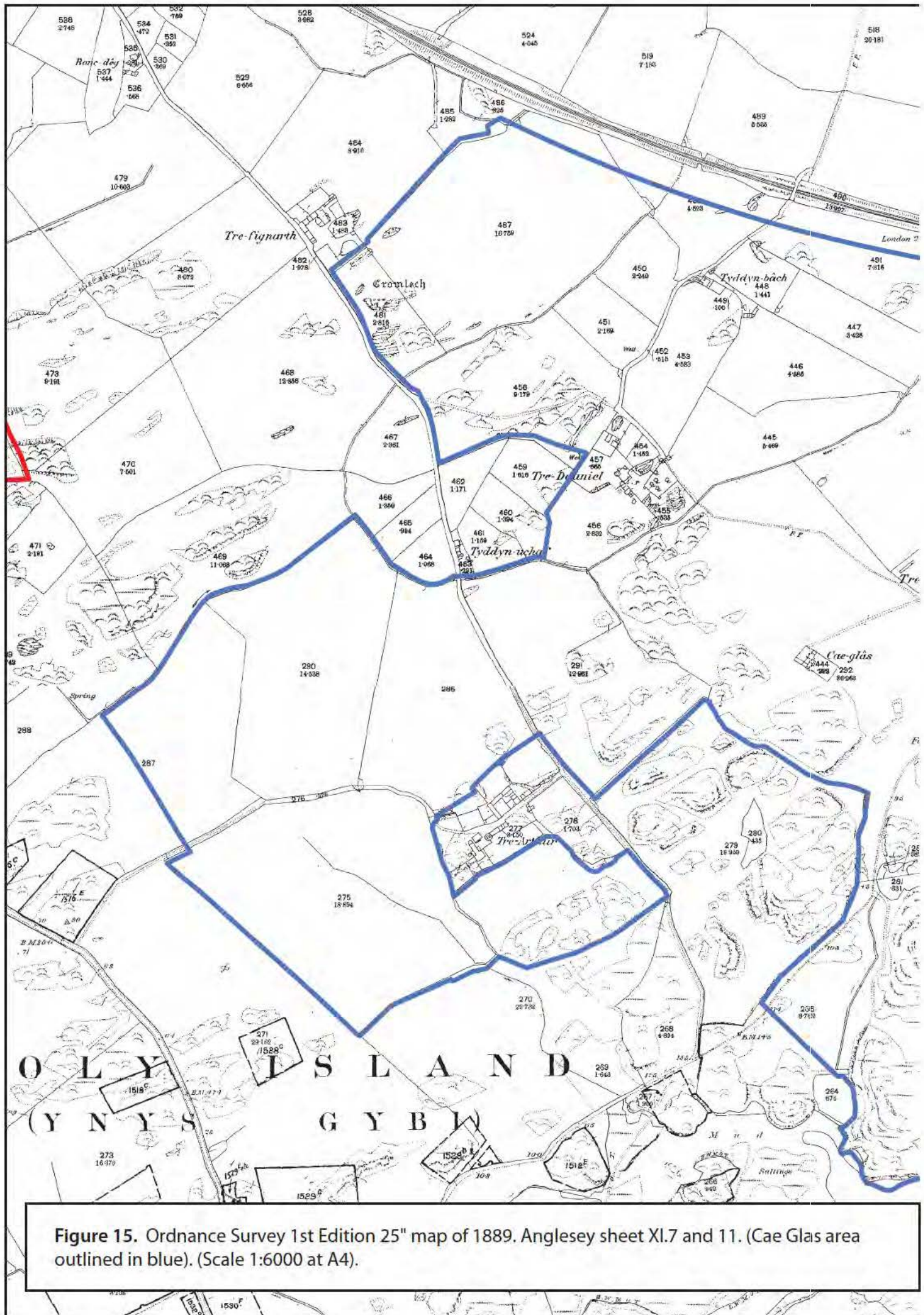


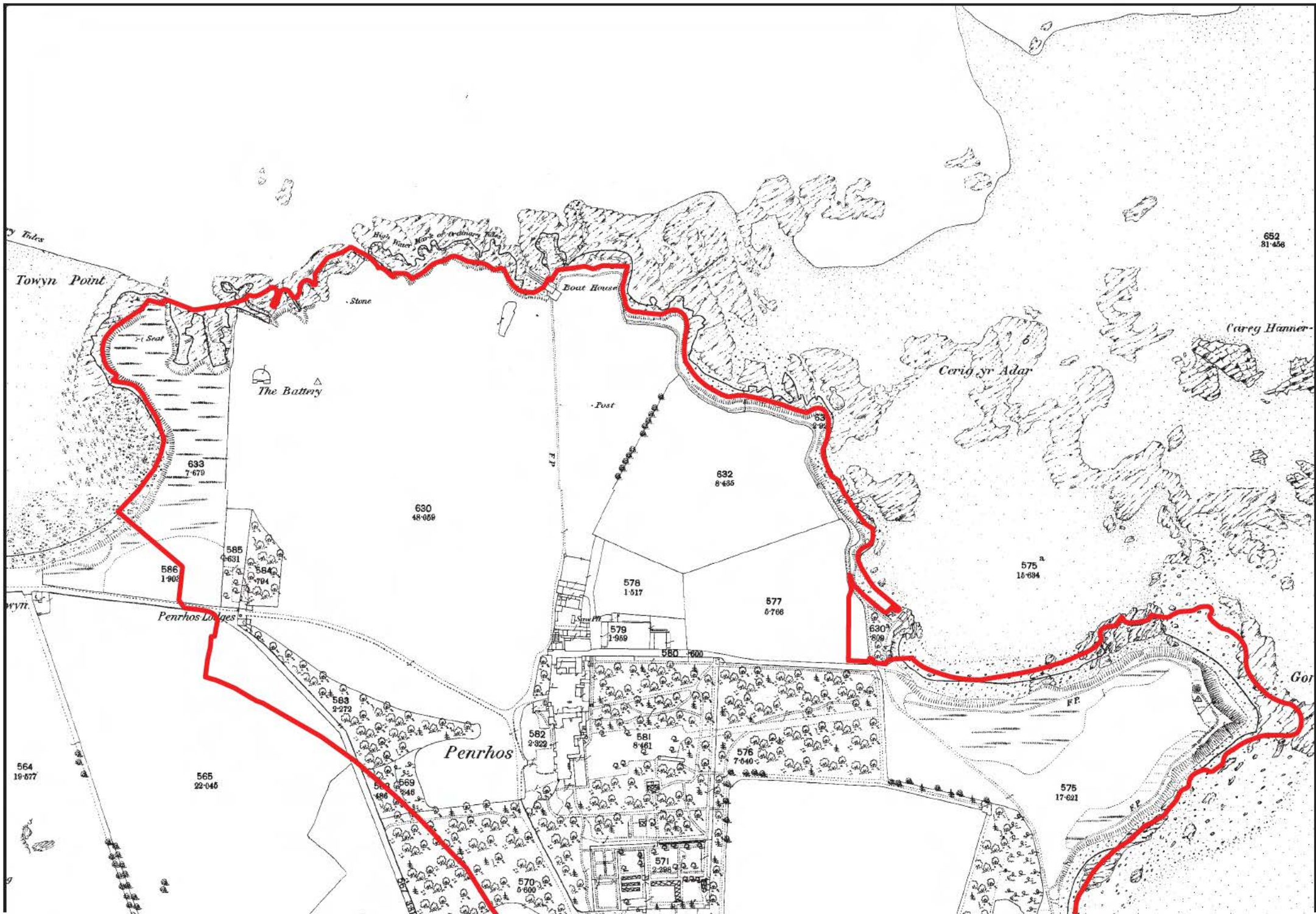
Figure 12: Penrhos Demense c.1817 (Bangor Archives II 802)



Figure 13: Tre'r Gôf c.1817 (Bangor Archives Penrhos II 804)







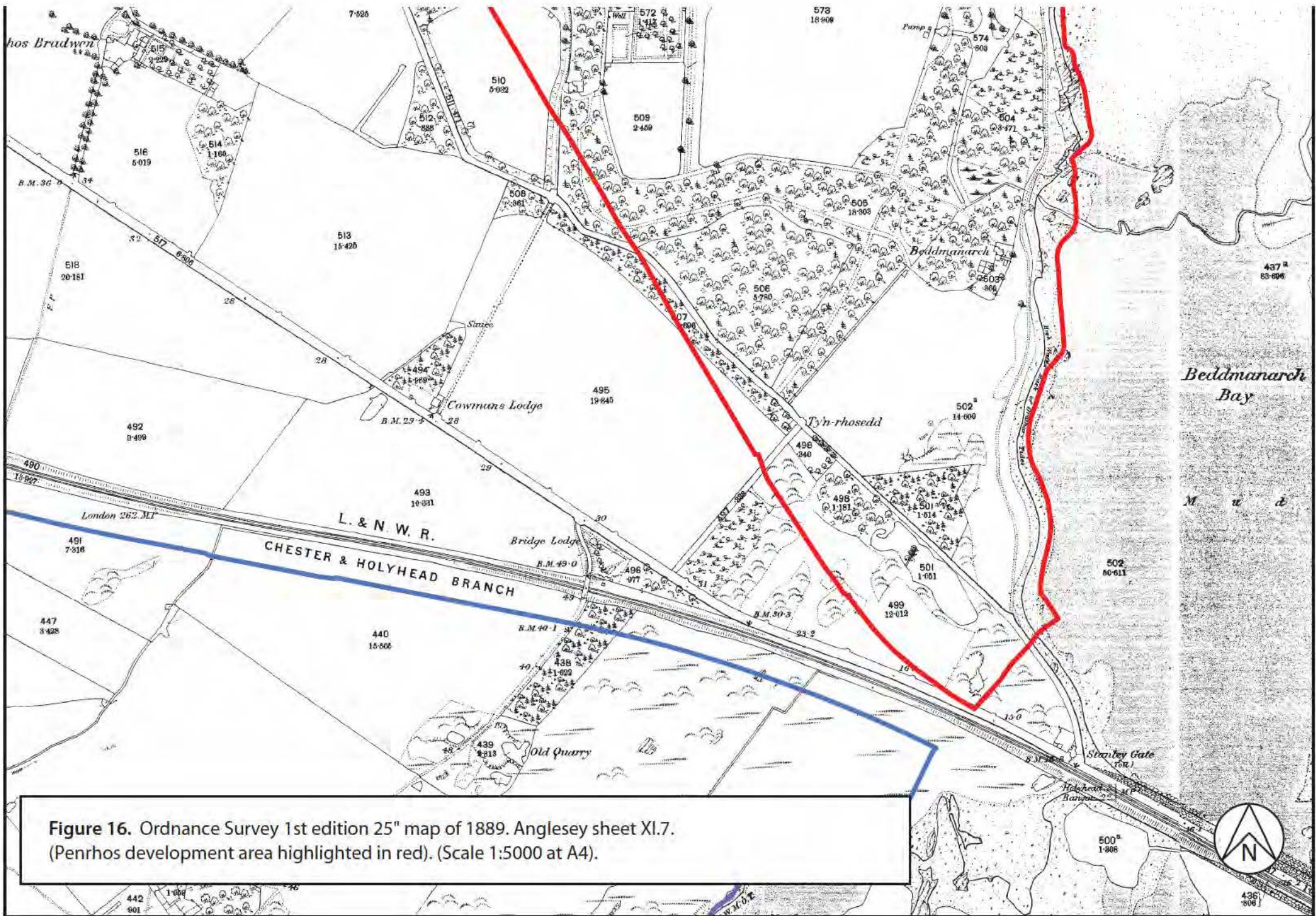
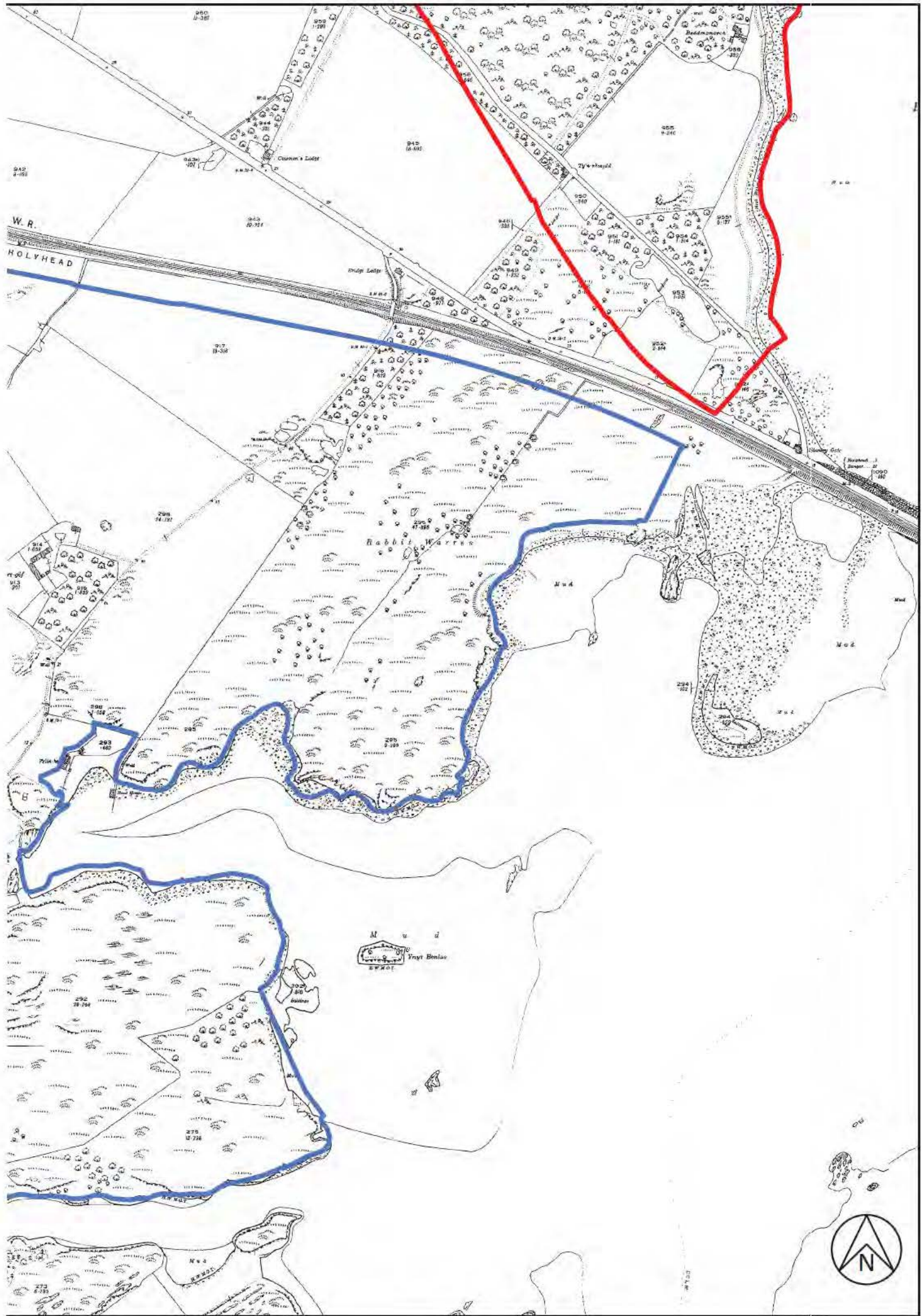


Figure 16. Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25" map of 1889. Anglesey sheet XI.7. (Penrhos development area highlighted in red). (Scale 1:5000 at A4).



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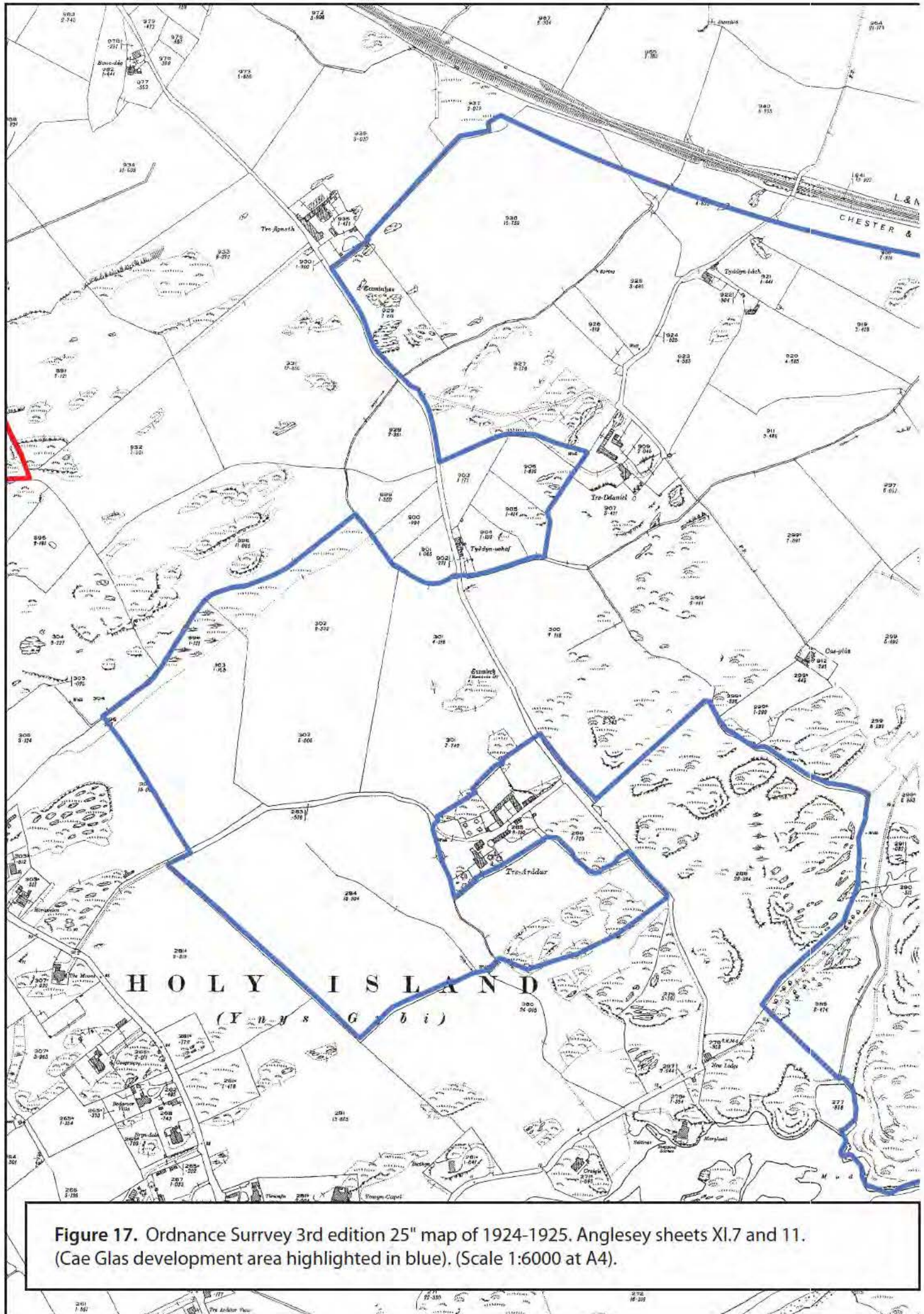
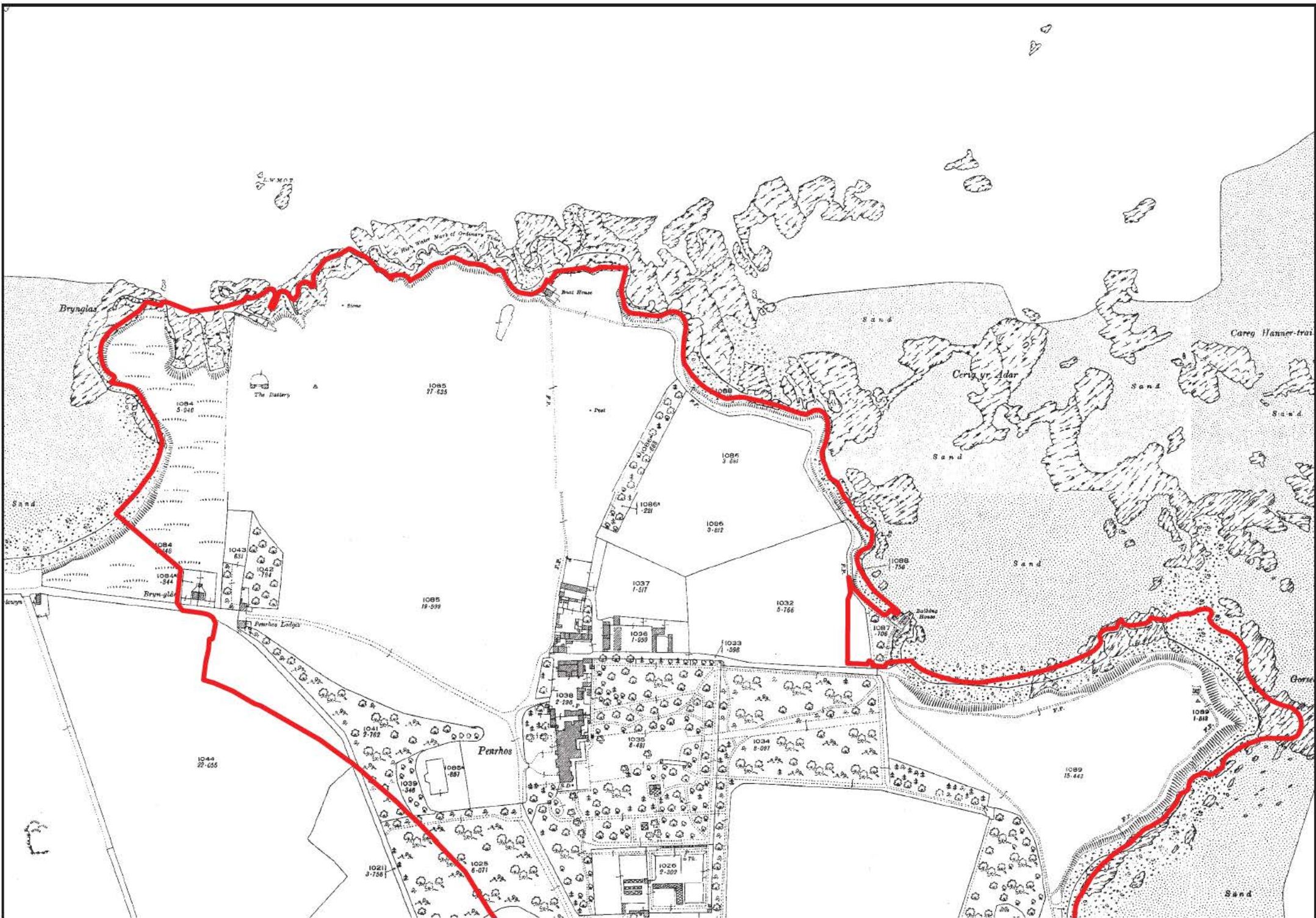


Figure 17. Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 25" map of 1924-1925. Anglesey sheets XI.7 and 11. (Cae Glas development area highlighted in blue). (Scale 1:6000 at A4).



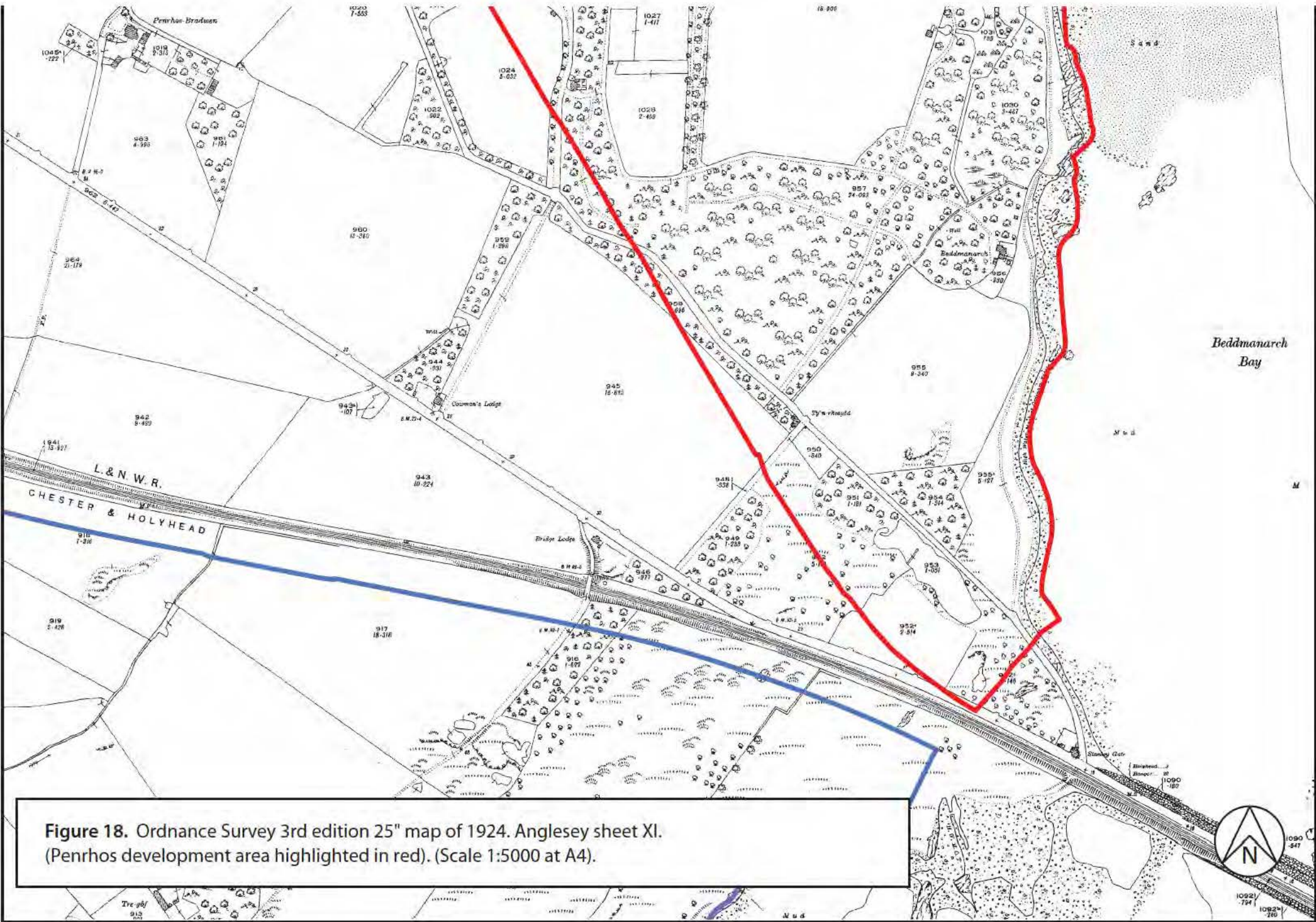


Figure 18. Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 25" map of 1924. Anglesey sheet XI. (Penrhos development area highlighted in red). (Scale 1:5000 at A4).

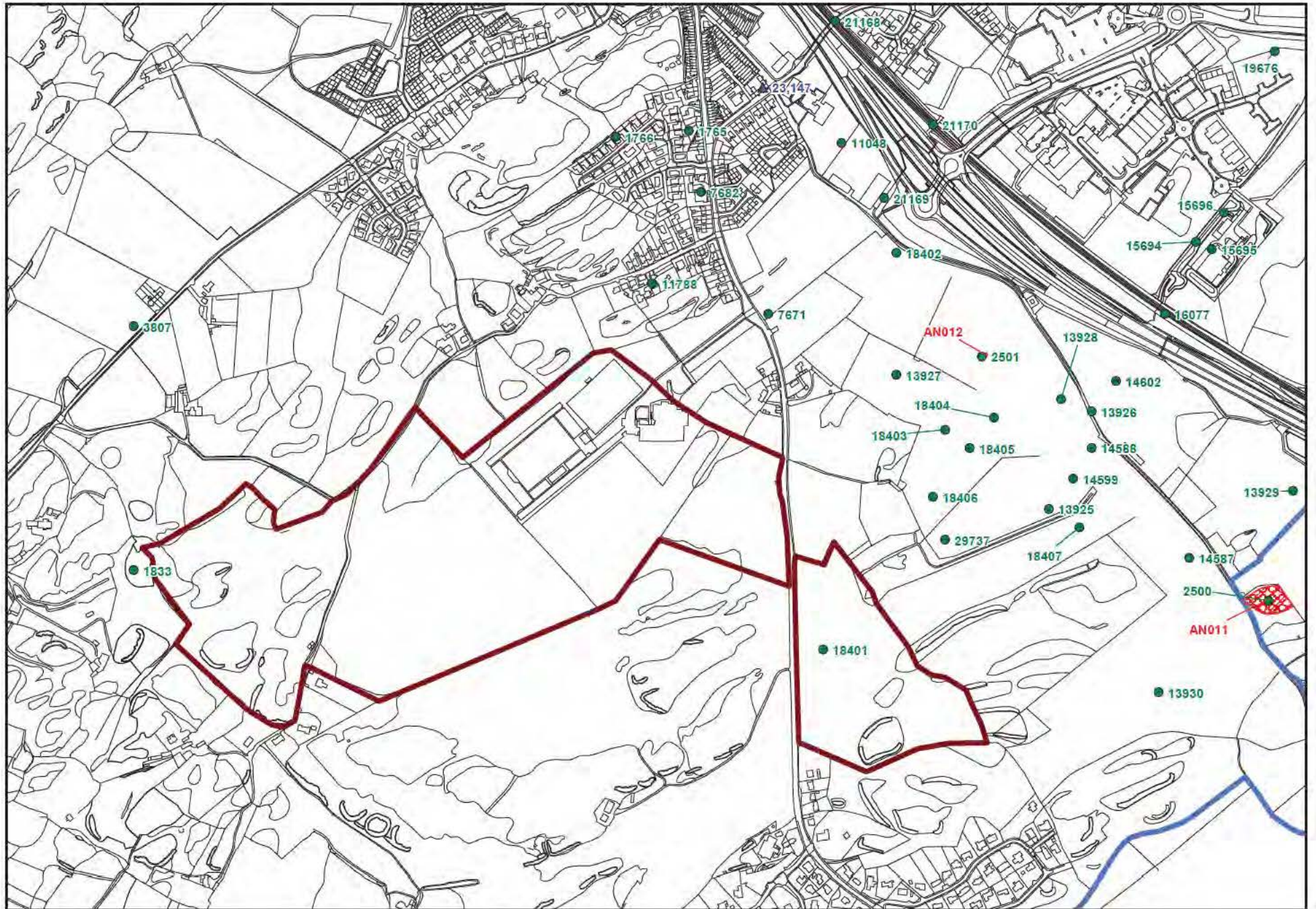


Figure 19: Map of Kingsland Area Showing Sites on the Gwynedd HER (Green: PRNs, Blue: NPRNs and Red: SAMs)

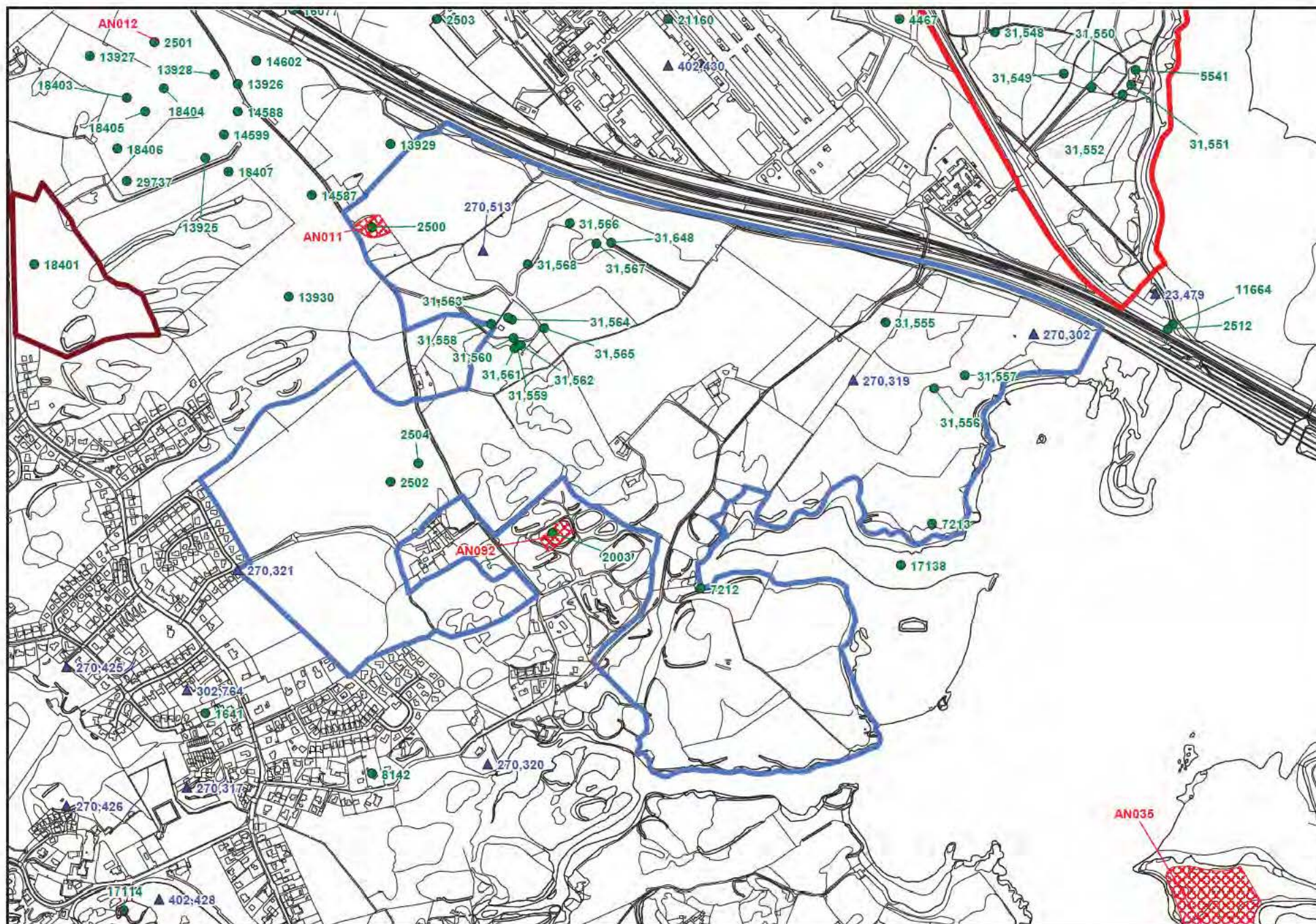


Figure 20: Map of Cae Glas area showing sites on the Gwynedd HER (Green: PRNs, Blue: NPRNs and Red: SAMs)

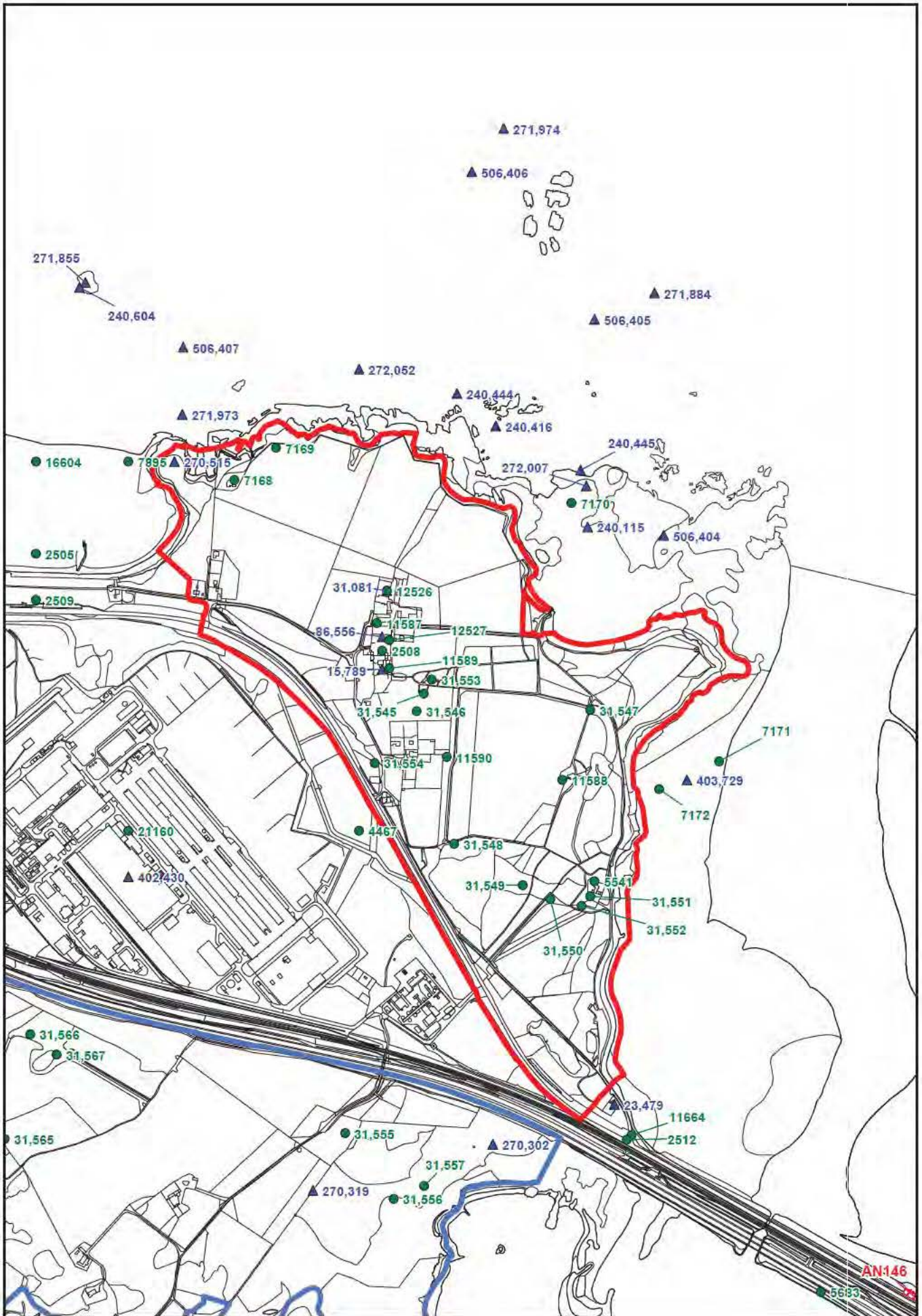


Figure 21: Map of Penrhos area showing sites on the Gwynedd HER
 (Green: PRNs, Blue: NPRNs and Red: SAMs)

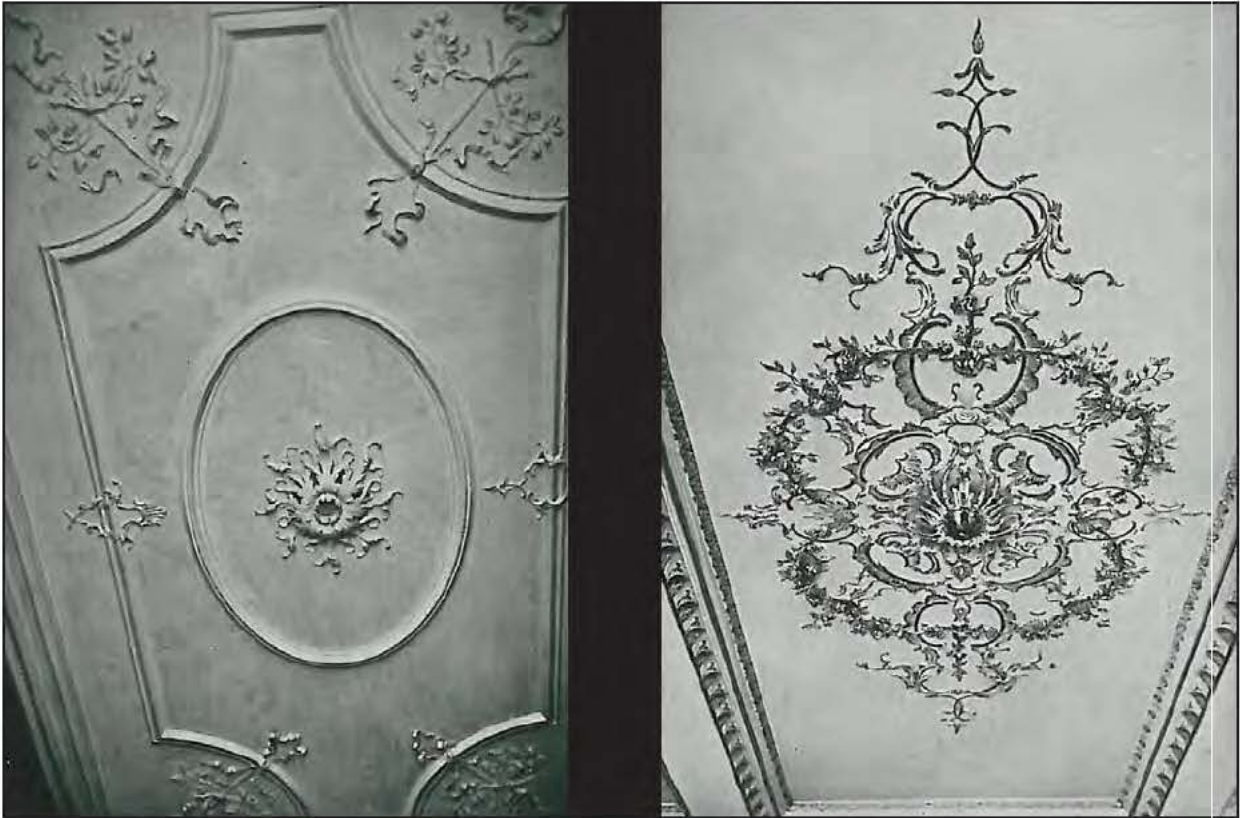


Figure 22: 18th century ceilings at Penrhos, now destroyed
(Taken from RCAHMW 1937, Plate 153)

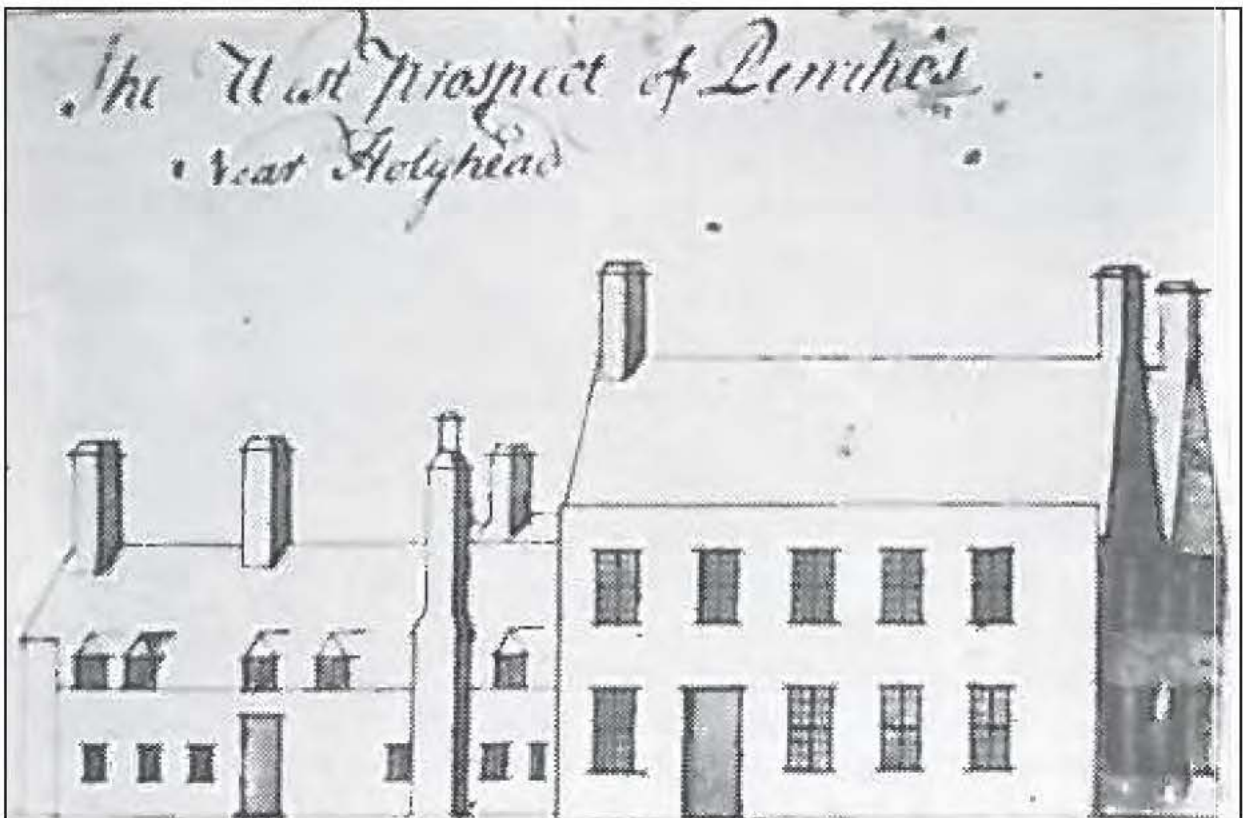


Figure 23: The west Prospect of Penrhos by Lewis Morris 1764



Plate 01: Tre-gôf farm yard wall with farm house rubble in foreground (13). Photograph taken from the north west



Plate 02: A Tre-gôf farm out building (13). Photograph taken from the north west



Plate 03: Bailiffs Tower Penrhos Home Farm (15). Photograph taken from the south east



Plate 04: Penrhos Home Farm out building (15). Photograph taken from the west



Plate 05: Gateway into Penrhos Home Farm (15). Photograph taken from the north west



Plate 06: Fragment of window tracery, possibly from Penrhos House.



Plate 07: Penrhos Home Farm out buildings (15). Photograph taken from the north west



Plate 08: Penrhos Home Farm out building (15). Photograph taken from the south east

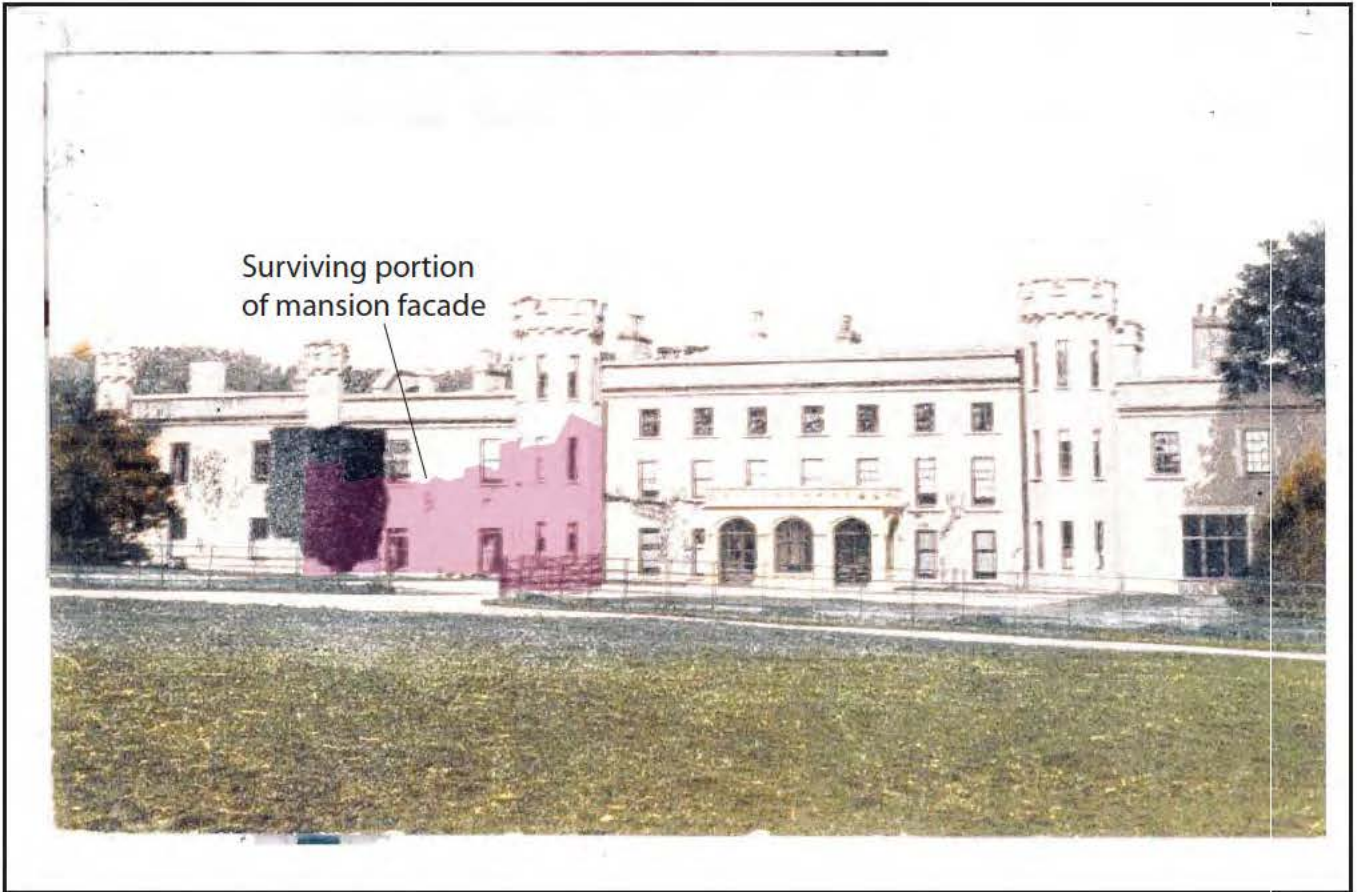


Plate 09: 1904 photograph of Penrhos House with surviving portion highlighted in mauve (17)



Plate 10: Surviving facade of Penrhos House (overlaid on 1904 photograph [shown above])



Plate 11: Remnants of rear elevation of Penrhos House. Photograph taken from the south east



Plate 12: Boundary wall of kitchen garden of Penrhos House. Photograph taken from the south west



Plate 13: Ornamental garden feature in Penrhos formal gardens (19). Photograph taken from the east

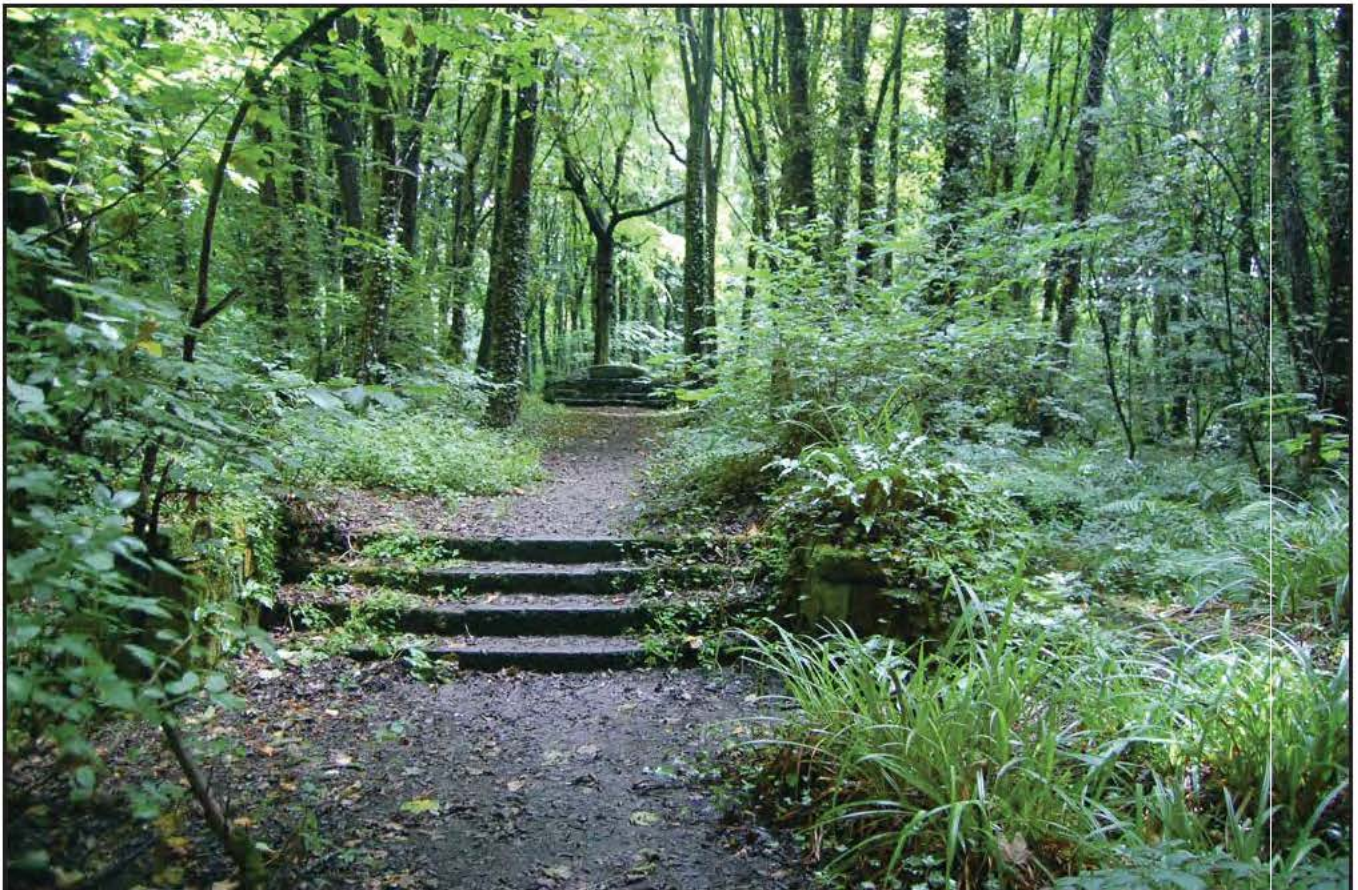


Plate 14: Tiered landscaped gardens now overgrown (19). Photograph taken from the east



Plate 15: Early 20th century gateway entrance to Penrhos formal gardens (19). Photograph taken from the east



Plate 16: Early 19th century small gateway in the *Cottage Ornée* style. Photograph taken from the east



Plate 17: Remnant of sundial (19). Photograph taken from the east



Plate 18: The Water Tower in the Penrhos Kitchen Garden (18). Photograph taken from the south west



Plate 19: Penrhos Toll House (06). Photograph taken from the east



Plate 20: Ornamental Seat. Photograph taken from the west



Plate 21: Bay north of Gorsedd y Penrhyn. Photograph taken from north west



Plate 22: The north coast of Penrhos Estate. Photograph taken from the south west



Plate 23: Rocky coast line off Cerrig yr Adar. Photograph taken from the south



Plate 24: Possible bathing house on the northern coast line. Photograph taken from the east



Plate 25: Prehistoric standing stone (21). Photograph taken from the north



Plate 26: Napoleonic coastal canon battery protecting Holyhead harbour (20). Photograph taken from the north



**Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
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