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SPEN 11kv Line Replacement Scheme, Bryn Du to Malltraeth and Aberffraw, Anglesey.

March 2018 v2.0



Archaeological Assessment
Project Code: A0151.1
Report no. 0160



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Archaeological Assessment

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Project Code: A0151.1

Date: 08/03/2018

Client: SPEN

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1.0 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Scottish Power Energy Networks to carry out an archaeological assessment and field visit of land that is affected by proposals to replace the existing overhead 11kv electricity line as part of planning application on Anglesey.

The assessment identified six sites of archaeological and historical significance within the assessment corridor.

Site specific recommendations have been made for a watching brief to be maintained during the excavation of new pole reception pits through relict boundary (feature 3). This feature is suspected to be of medieval origin and as such the proposed scheme provides the opportunity to undertake a record of the boundary as it is breached.

Further assessment recommendations have been made for a geophysical survey of the circular cropmark, Aberffraw (feature 4) in order to establish whether buried remains of a possible concentric circular enclosure are present and to help inform the requirement for an archaeological mitigatory response.

The location of a crashed Vampire aircraft (feature 5) was identified from information retained by the RCAHMW as being within proximity of the proposed scheme. However enquiries made with the Joint Casualty and Compassionate Centre (JCCC) have ascertained that the crash site location was recorded in the wrong place by the RCAHMW and was actually located to the west of Aberffraw and approximately 275.0m southwest of the scheme. Due to a margin of error in the calculations the JCCC have acknowledged that the crash site may be located within a 1.0km square around this grid reference and as such falls within the scheme terminus at Aberffraw. As the site is a Protected Place under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 a licence will be required for works within fields 61-66 and a watching brief should be maintained during excavation works within these fields.

On the balance of evidence the lack of upstanding archaeological remains is a direct result of field clearance and improvement, and as such the archaeological interest of the proposed cable route is realistically limited to a potential for as yet unknown buried remains of the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods and sites located in similar environs can be seen across Anglesey. In the absence of any data confirming the presence/absence of preserved remains or any other more recent activity which may have compromised archaeological survival, the precautionary principle requires an assumption that some archaeological remains are present at the Site. However, the overall impact of the proposed scheme is limited to small scale excavations for pole reception pits and stays and as such it would be disproportionate to the anticipated physical impact for an archaeological mitigatory response to be employed across the entirety of the scheme.

The assessment walkover did however ascertain the presence of marshy ground within fields 8 and field 52 and therefore there exists the potential for preserved organic and/or palaeoenvironmental remains from all periods. It is therefore recommended that as a minimum that a watching brief is maintained during excavations in these two fields.

2.0 INTRODUCTION, AIMS AND PROJECT DESIGN

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Scottish Power Energy Networks (SPEN), hereafter the Client, to carry out an archaeological assessment and field visit of land that is affected by proposals to replace the existing overhead 11kv electricity line as part of planning application **10EL1531A/E**. The proposed scheme will involve the replacement of 89 upright poles (poles 92-177) between Bryn Du (SH 34394 73111) and Malltraeth (SH 39661 69575); and 33 poles (poles 1-33) between an enclosed field immediately south of the Chester and Holyhead Railway embankment (SH 35922 71864) and Aberffraw (SH 35367 69320), Isle of Anglesey. The combined route totals approximately 9.31km in length.

A mitigation brief was not prepared for this work by The Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS), but a pre-application response by GAPS both on this scheme (PreApp/2017/180, GAPS email dated 20th November 2017) and on a previous planning application for the main overhead line only (10EL1531/E, ref. 0622je01/D3159, 22nd June 2017) requested an archaeological assessment of the proposed route.

Under the Electricity Act 1989 Schedule 9_1 (1) the applicant has a statutory duty to have regard to the desirability of protecting sites, buildings and objects of architectural, historic or archaeological interest and to do what is reasonably possible to mitigate any effect which the proposals would have any such features, sites, buildings or objects. This is in line with Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note 24 (2017), the Historic Environment Act (Wales) 2016, and the joint Ynys Môn and Gwynedd Local Development Plan Policies:

- PS 17: Preserving and or enhancing heritage assets
- AT 4: Protection of non-designated archaeological sites and their setting

This archaeological assessment is for the 9.31km proposed cable replacement route as shown in figures 1-6.

The proposed scheme will not require any groundworks to facilitate access to the cable route or for compound laydown areas, as existing farm yards will be utilised for the storage of materials. The ground disturbance therefore is expected to be limited to the excavation of one hundred and twenty 2m cubed pits for the installation of new upright electricity poles located approximately 80.0m apart. In addition terminal and angle poles will require the excavation of stay excavations also of 2.0m cubed.

As part of the archaeological assessment a 1.0km search area centred on the proposed cable replacement route was utilised for a search of the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER). This provided a background historical narrative of the area and included source material from the Anglesey Archives and Record Office, Llangefni, Anglesey. Information on Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings was obtained from Cadw.

The following report conforms to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).



Plate 01: View west from field 8 along proposed cable route, from the east.

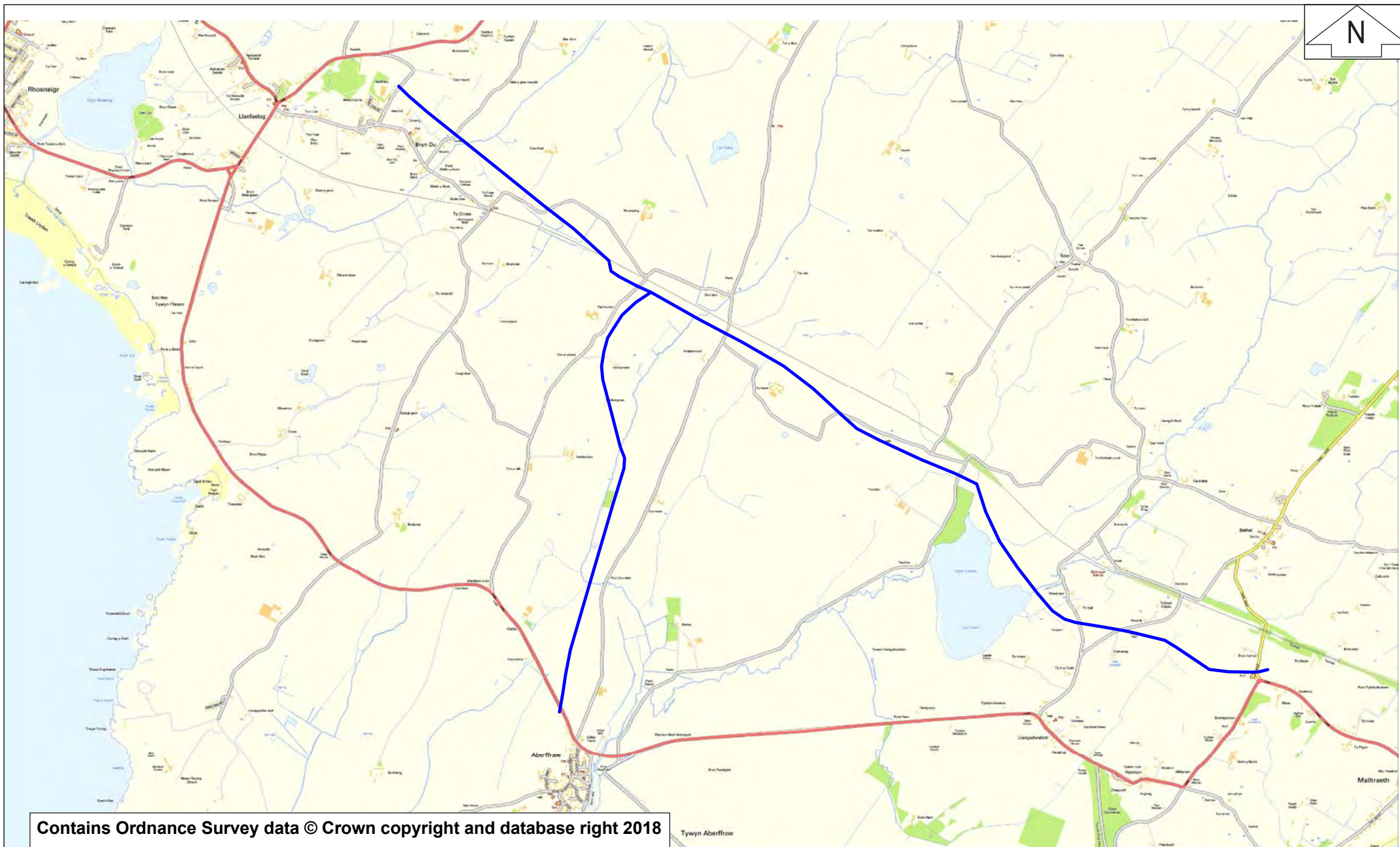
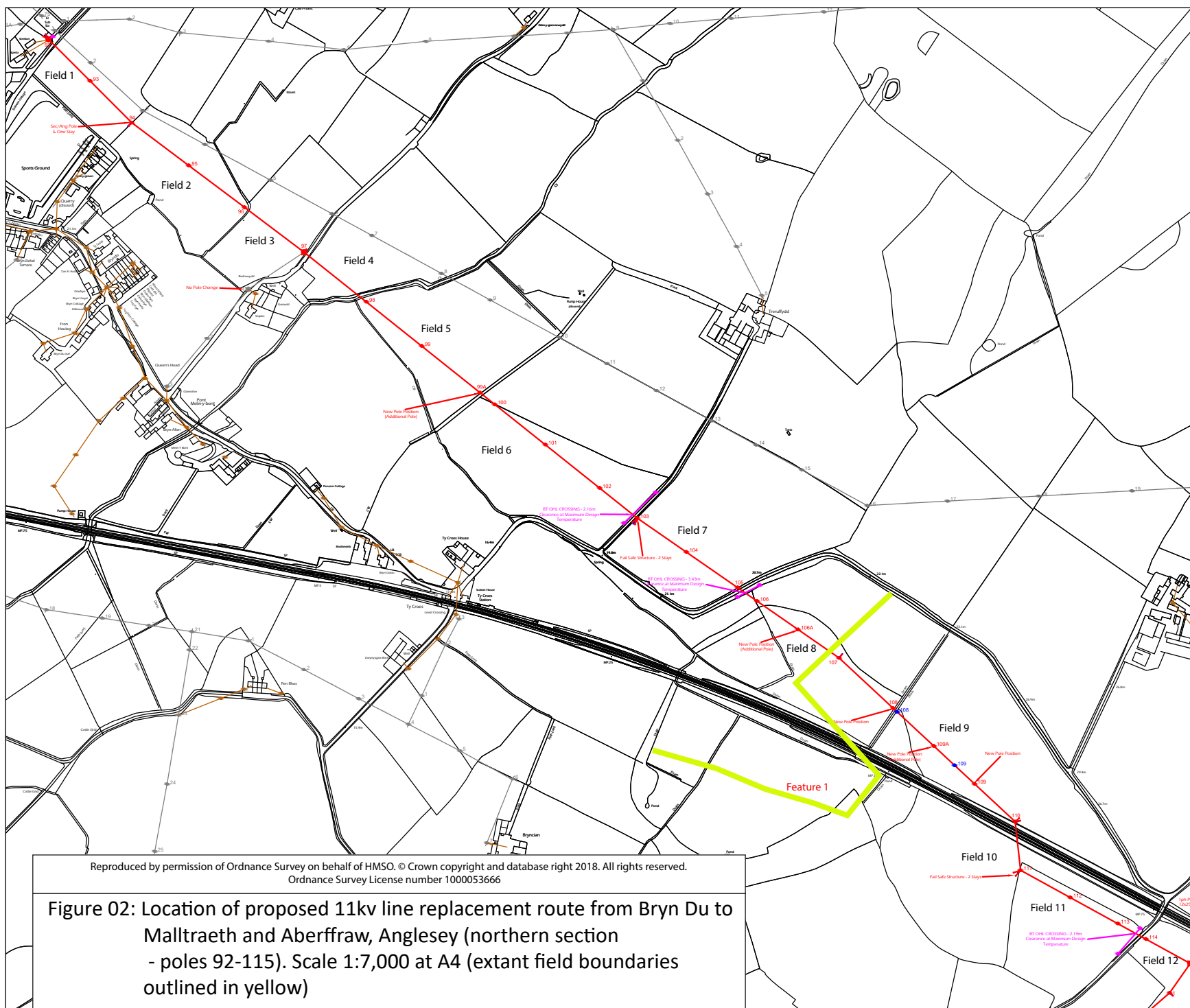


Figure 01: Location of proposed 11kv line replacement route from Bryn Du to Malltraeth and Aberffraw, Anglesey. Scale 1:30,000 at A4.

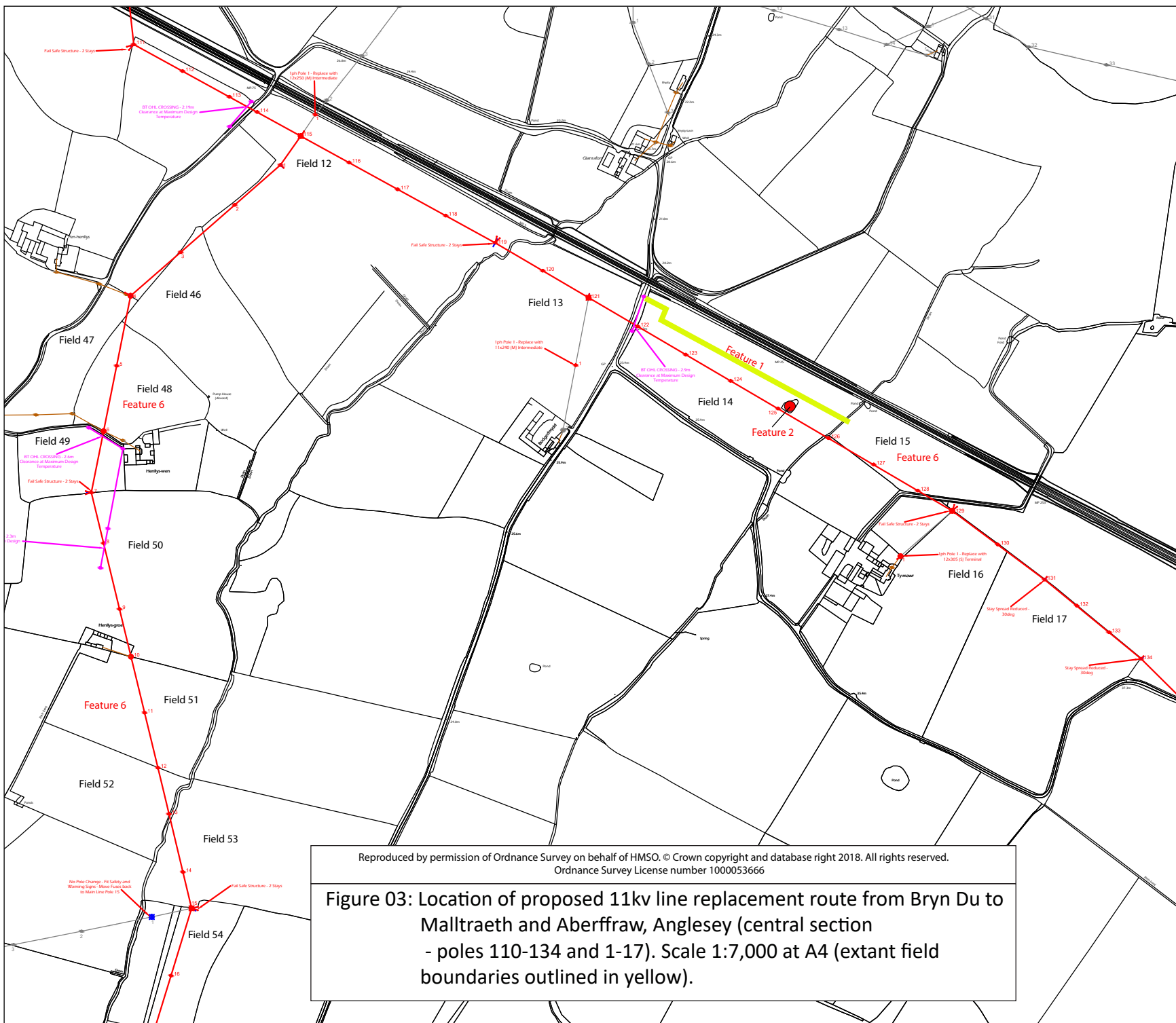


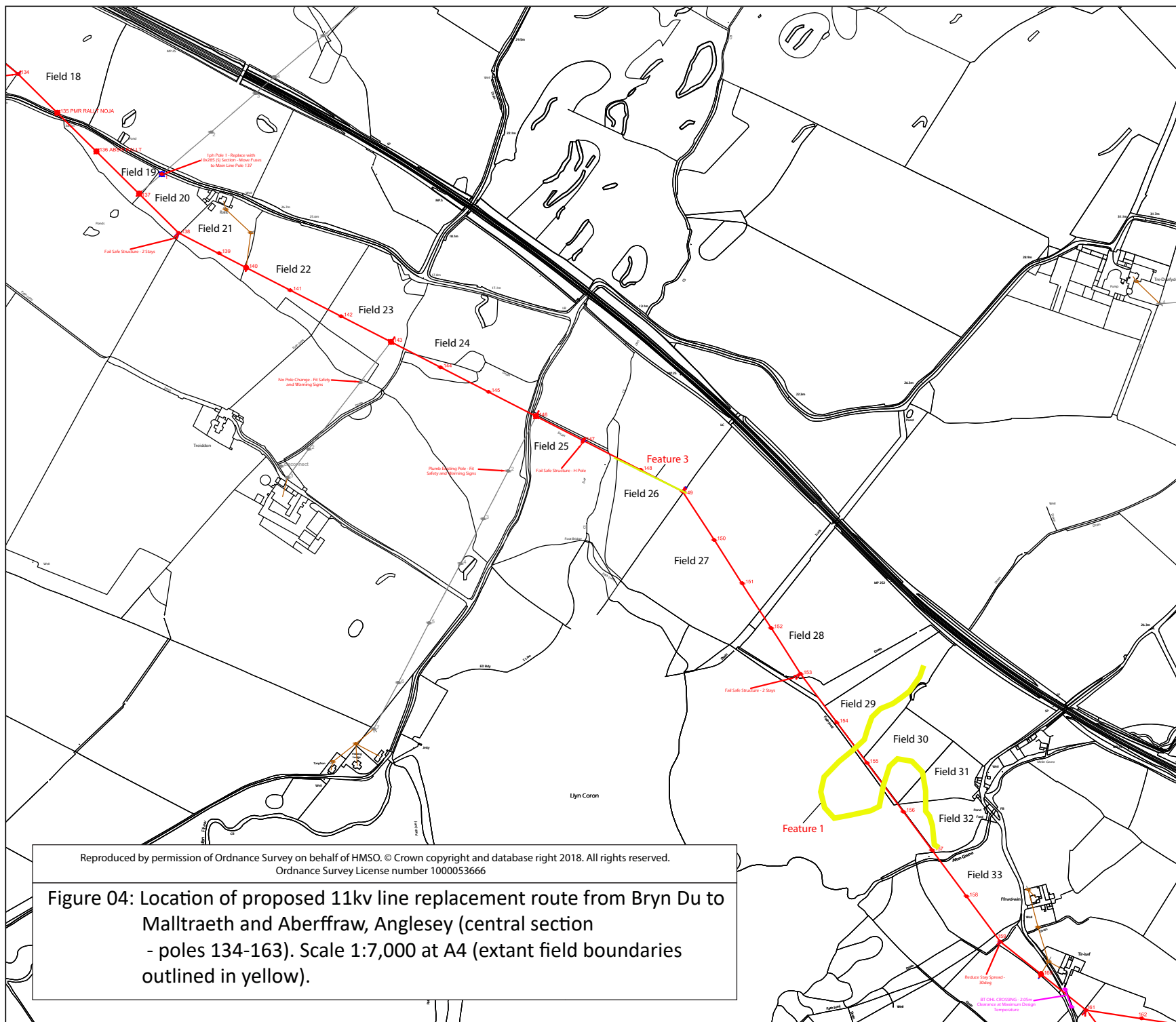
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Figure 02: Location of proposed 11kv line replacement route from Bryn Du to Malltraeth and Aberffraw, Anglesey (northern section - poles 92-115). Scale 1:7,000 at A4 (extant field boundaries outlined in yellow)







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Figure 05: Location of proposed 11kv line replacement route from Bryn Du to Malltraeth and Aberffraw, Anglesey (southern section - poles 157-177). Scale 1:7,000 at A4.

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3.0 METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 Archival research

The archaeological assessment involved the study of the following records:

- The regional Historic Environment Record (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, LL57 2RT) was examined for information concerning the study area. This included an examination of the core HER, and secondary information held within the record which included unpublished reports, the 1:2500 County Series Ordnance Survey maps, and the National Archaeological Record index cards and aerial photography.
- The National Monuments Record (NMR RCAHMW, National Monuments Record of Wales, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth, SY23 1NJ) was checked for sites additional to the HER.
- Information about Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments from Cadw were examined in the regional HER. The Register of Outstanding and Special Historic Landscapes and the Register of Parks and Gardens was checked, and also the location of World Heritage Sites.
- Secondary sources were examined, including the Inventories of the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments for Wales, and works held within the regional libraries.
- Results from previous archaeological work within the area was also reviewed.

3.2 Site walkover

The site walkover was carried out on 22nd February 2018 by Richard Cooke BA MA MCIfA, archaeological contractor and consultant at Aeon Archaeology. The weather conditions were ideal for the field search being both bright and clear. All archaeological sites were photographed using a digital SLR (Canon 600D) set to maximum resolution. Where the visual impact upon and/or between monuments has been assessed a 35mm lens was utilised in order to simulate actual viewpoints and distances.

3.3 Assessment report

All features identified from the archival research and site walkover were assessed and allocated to categories of international, national, regional/county, local and none/unknown importance as listed in section 6.0. These are intended to place the archaeological feature within a geographical context of importance and thus help inform the most suitable level of mitigatory response. The criteria used for allocating features to categories of importance are based on existing statutory designations and, for non-designated assets, the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria for Scheduling Ancient Monuments; these are set out in Planning Policy Wales TAN 24, and the Historic Environment Act (Wales) 2016.

3.4 Project archive

A full archive including plans, photographs and written material was prepared. All plans, photographs and written descriptions were labelled and cross-referenced using Aeon Archaeology pro-formas. A draft copy of the report was sent to the Client and upon written approval from them digital copies of the report will be sent to the regional HER (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, LL57 2RT), the GAPS Development Control Archaeologist, and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW). Copies of all notes, plans, and photographs from the assessment are stored at Aeon Archaeology under the project code **A0151.1** with the originals being lodged in a suitable repository to be agreed with the archaeological curator.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Topographic Description

The application site lies at the south-western edge of the Isle of Anglesey and will involve the replacement of approximately 6.58km of the overhead line running from northwest to southeast, between Bryn Du (SH 34394 73111) and Malltraeth (SH 39661 69575). In addition a second section of overhead line measuring approximately 2.73km will be replaced between the Chester and Holyhead railway embankment (SH 35922 71864) and the village of Aberffraw (SH 35367 69320).

The entirety of the scheme is located within enclosed improved fields primarily utilised for pastoral farming of sheep and occasionally cattle, although infrequently some arable use occurs. In one area to the immediate south of the Chester and Holyhead railway embankment (field 8), and one area to the north of Aberffraw (field 52), the route passes through an area of unimproved marshland. The fields are most commonly bounded by dry-stone walls although wood-post and wire fences, as well as hedgerow boundaries, are also seen.

The route crosses several minor roads as well as the Chester and Holyhead railway embankment.

The topography undulates mildly across the route with a fluctuation between 42.0m and 14.0m Ordnance Datum above sea level.

Approximately 3.72km of the proposed cable route lies within the *Ynys Mon / Anglesey Coastal Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty* (AONB) and an additional 31.0m passes briefly through the *Y Twyni o Abermenai i Aberffraw / Abermenai to Aberffraw Dunes* Special Area of Conservation (SAC_98) and the *Tywyn Aberffraw* Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI_1011).

The proposed cable route initially passes through an area of bedrock geology known as the Central Anglesey Shear Zone and Berw Shear Zone, a metamorphic bedrock that formed approximately 508 to 635 million years ago in the Cambrian and Ediacaran Periods during an activity of crushing in a fault or shear zone. The easternmost part of the scheme passes through an area of bedrock known as the Gwna Group, another metamorphic bedrock that formed within the same time period. It was originally a sedimentary rock formed in deep seas by chaotic deposition from underwater gravity slide which later altered by low-grade metamorphism (British Geological Survey).

4.2 Statutory and non-statutory designations

4.2.1 Non-designated monument points from the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (figure 7)

The Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) maintains a register of non-designated archaeological sites represented as single point data or as polygons. These are identified through their Primary Reference Number (PRN). These include sites which are of archaeological/historical interest, artefact find spots, documentary evidence, and locations of past events such as archaeological projects.

There are 86 non-designated monuments within 1.0km of the proposed scheme (see appendix I) but none lie within the 40.0m wide assessment corridor centred on the cable route. The proposed scheme lies within 100.0m of the following:

(1) Approximately 42.5m west of the unknown period *Circular Cropmark, Aberffraw* (PRN: 7874);

(2) Approximately 57.0m west of the multi-period *Aberffraw Character Area, Aberffraw* (PRN: 17106).

4.2.2 National Monuments Record (figure 8)

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW) maintains the National Monuments Record (NMR) for Wales. This is a register of non-designated archaeological sites represented as single point data or as polygons. These are identified through their National Primary Reference Number (NPRN) and include sites which are of archaeological/historical interest, artefact find spots, documentary evidence, and locations of past events such as archaeological projects that are not statutorily protected.

There are 54 non-designated monument points within 1.0km of the proposed scheme (see appendix I) but none lie within the 40.0m wide assessment corridor centred on the cable route or within 100.0m.

The proposed cable route does however lie approximately 140.0m north of the modern *De Havilland Vampire air crash site* (NPRN: 515682). However enquiries made with the Joint Casualty and Compassionate Centre (JCCC) have ascertained that the crash site location was recorded in the wrong place by the RCAHMW as was actually located to the west of Aberffraw at SH 35175 69124 and approximately 275.0m southwest of the scheme. Due to a margin of error in the calculations the JCCC have acknowledged that the crash site may be located within a 1.0km square around this grid reference and as such falls within the scheme terminus at Aberffraw.

The remains of this aircraft are designated as a Protected Place under the *Protection of Military Remains Act 1986*. The Act makes it an offence to interfere with the wreckage of any crashed, sunken or stranded military aircraft without a licence.

4.2.3 Listed Buildings (figure 9)

The Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport holds a List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, considered to be of national importance. Compiled under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, the List includes structures from boundary walls and telephone boxes to cathedrals. Listing gives statutory protection and restrictions apply. Consent may be required for works to, or that affect the setting of, a Listed Building and the Local Planning Authority conservation officer should be consulted if in doubt.

There are 28 Listed Buildings within 1.0km of the proposed scheme (see appendix I) but none lie within the 40.0m wide assessment corridor centred on the cable route or within 100.0m.

4.2.4 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (figure 10)

Scheduled monuments are those considered to be monuments of national importance. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 supports a formal system of Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) for any work to a designated monument. Any works within a Scheduled area will require SMC; this includes non-invasive techniques such as geophysics or field-walking.

There are 2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 1.0km of the proposed scheme (see appendix I) but none lie within the 40.0m wide assessment corridor centred on the cable route. The proposed scheme lies within 500.0m of the following:

(1) Approximately 430.0m northwest of the post-medieval/modern *Pont Aberffraw* Scheduled Ancient Monument (An101).

4.2.5 Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCAs)

Cadw, Natural Resource Wales (formerly the Countryside Council for Wales), and the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS UK) compiled the two volume Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales. This includes 58 landscapes of outstanding or special historic interest, which are considered to be the best examples of different types of historic landscapes in Wales. The Register provides information to decision makers and landscape managers, to help ensure that the historic character of the landscape is sustained, and that where change is contemplated, it is well-informed.

Historic Landscape Characterisation takes a closer look at the historic landscape by showing the processes that have shaped the landscape over centuries of human activity, contributing to its present character. Detailed characterisation studies have been compiled by the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts for all 58 areas on the Register. They are used by local government and developers to help assess the impact of development proposals on the historic landscape.

The proposed development is not included within the Register of Historic Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales.

4.2.6 Historic Parks and Gardens (figure 11)

Cadw holds a Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest. These Registered landscapes are graded I, II* or II, and include private gardens, public parks and other green spaces. They are valued for their design, diversity and historical importance. Inclusion on the Register brings no additional statutory controls, but there is a presumption in favour of conservation of the designated site. Local authorities are required to consult Cadw on applications affecting sites Registered as grade I or II* and the Garden History Society on sites of all grades.

There is one historic park and garden within 1.0km of the proposed scheme (see appendix 1), but none lie within the 40.0m wide assessment corridor centred on the cable route or within 100.0m.

4.2.7 Events

Within the wider assessment area a number of archaeological projects have been undertaken including a watching brief during the laying of a gas pipeline, a replacement water main, and a new waste water treatment works at Aberffraw (PRNs: 40083, 40375, and 40608 respectively) to the south of the proposed cable route. In addition the area was included within several survey report carried out by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) including the *Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monument Survey* in 2003 (PRN: 40526), the *Roman Fort Environs Survey* in 2000/2001 (PRN: 40536, 40541), the *Deserted Ecclesiastical Sites in North-west Wales: a Threat-related Archaeological Assessment* in 2004 (PRN: 40569), as well as several archaeological evaluations within Aberffraw itself. The previous projects were however focused upon specific areas outside of the proposed cable route and as such provide little additional information relevant to the project.

4.2.8 Aerial Photographs

A range of aerial photographs dating from 1940, 1942, 1945, 1960, 1967, 1982, 1985, 1992, and 1993 were obtained from The Central Register of Aerial Photography for Wales and examined for sites additional to those observed during the desk-top search and field visit. Only one feature was identified from the aerial photographs and that was the *circular cropmark, Aberffraw* (PRN: 7874) which had already been identified and recorded on the regional HER (see section 7.0 feature 5). No additional sites were observed.

4.2.9 Lidar

Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) is an airborne mapping technique, which uses a laser to measure the distance between the aircraft and the ground. Up to 100,000 measurements per second are made of the ground, allowing highly detailed surface and terrain models to be generated at different spatial resolutions.

The Lidar coverage of the proposed cable route was examined for sites additional to the desk top search and field visit within a 40.0m wide corridor centred on the proposed cable route.

The Development Control Archaeologist at GAPS had recorded within her email to the Client (dated 12th January 2018 ref. 0112je01/D3159) that three features identified on the Lidar coverage appeared to be possibly archaeological in origin. These included a linear feature aligned west-southwest through east-northeast in field 65 (SH 235485 369402); a possible rectilinear enclosure within field 24 (SH 237740 370805); and an L-plan linear within field 28 (SH 238135 370248). Upon inspection these features were found to be a field boundary, a pond/quarry scoop, and a field drainage ditch respectively. As such these features have not been included within the site gazetteer (section 7.0).

In addition a series of circular features were identified within field 29 (SH 38202 70182) but upon inspection these were found to be depressions caused by circular livestock feeders being moved around the field and have also not been included within the gazetteer.

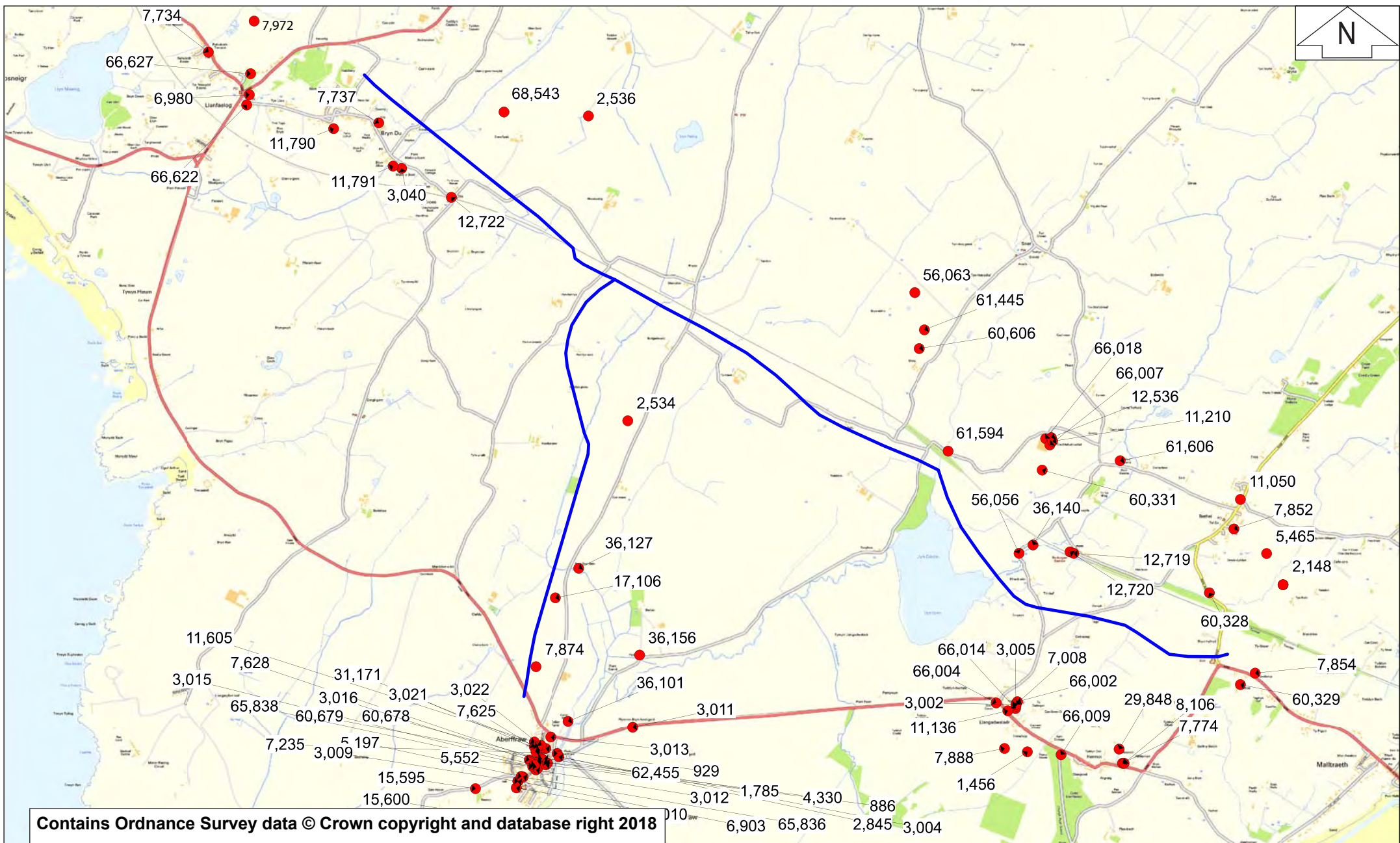
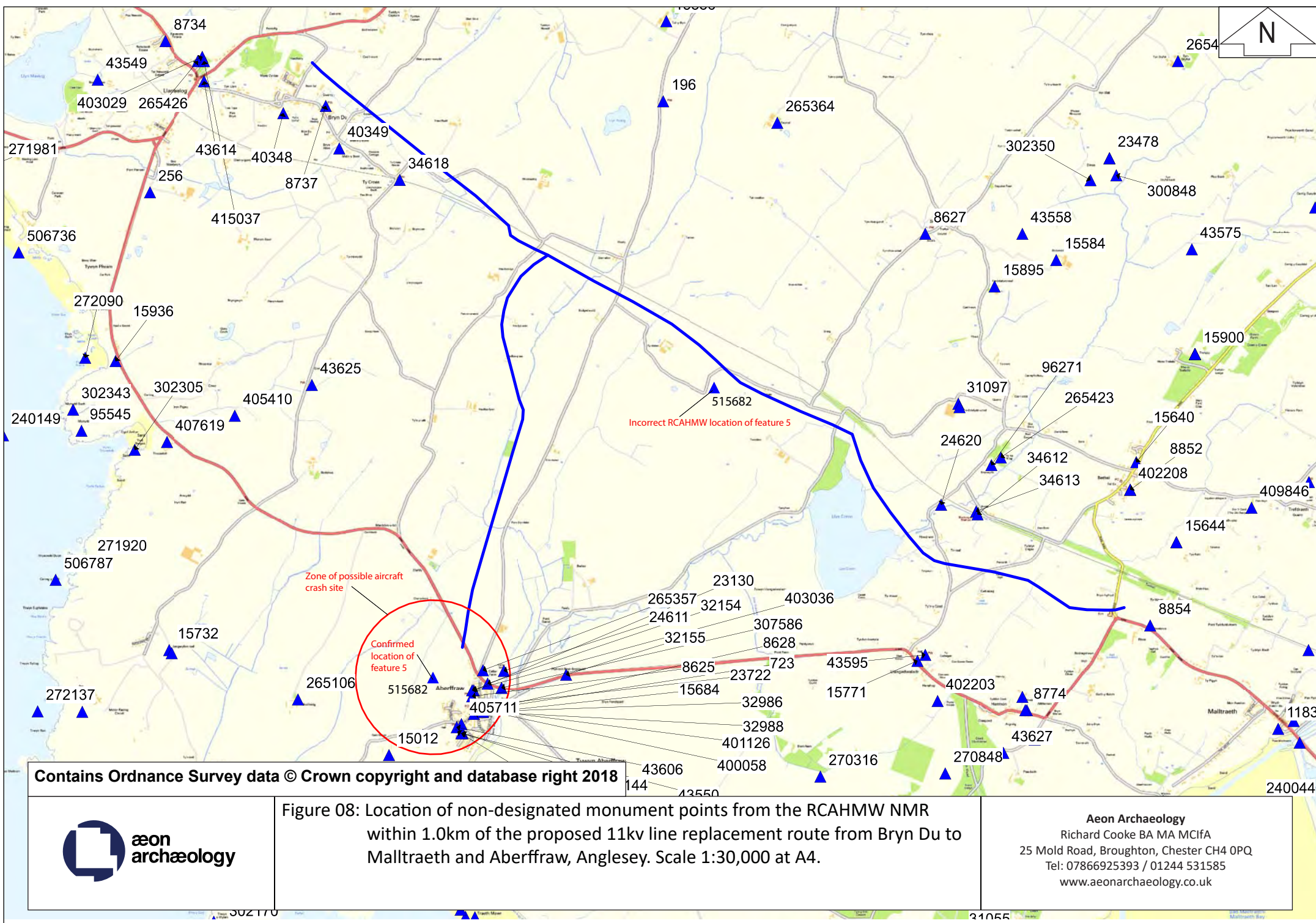
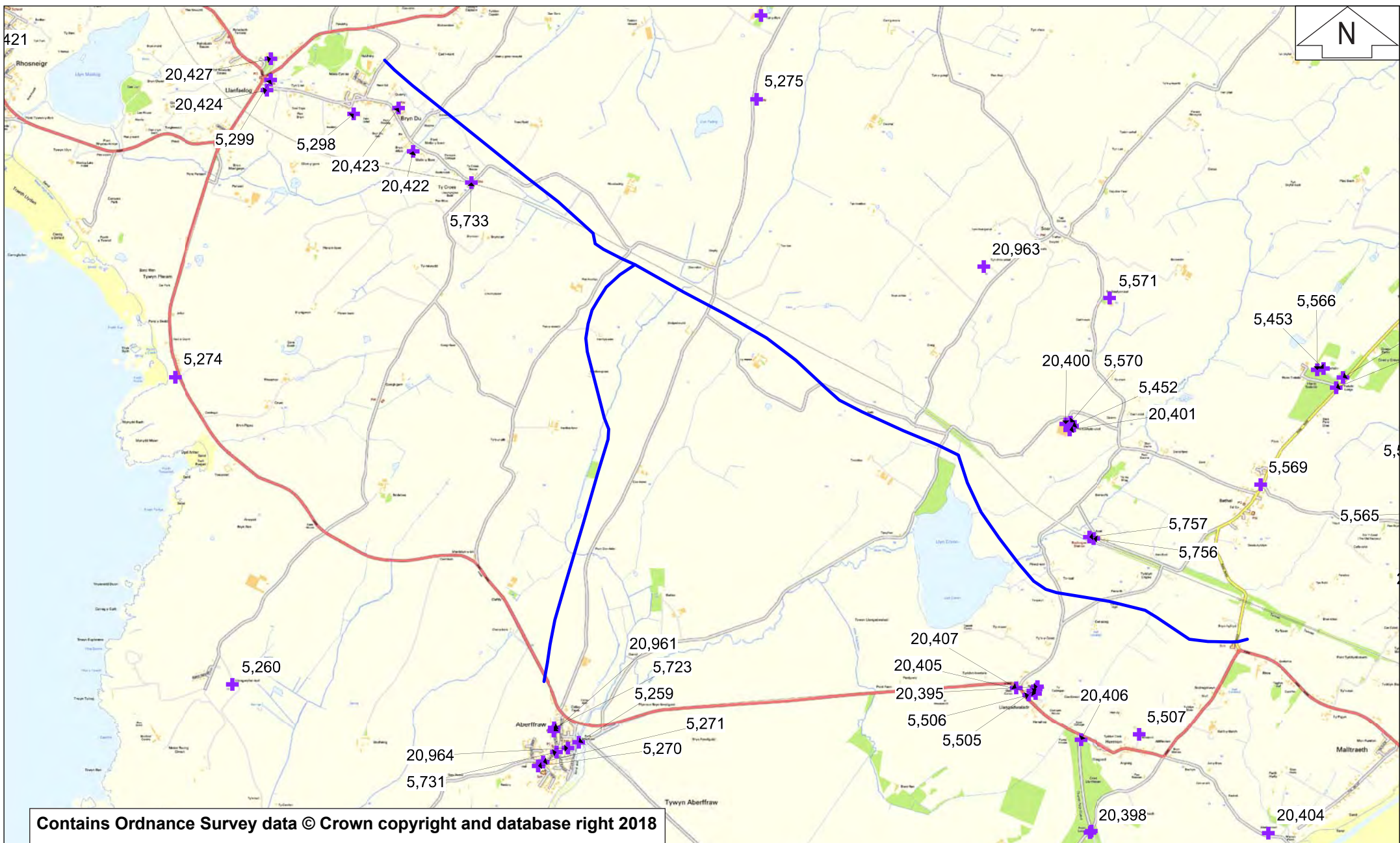


Figure 07: Location of non-designated monument points from the Gwynedd HER within 1.0km of the proposed 11kv line replacement route from Bryn Du to Malltraeth and Aberffraw, Anglesey. Scale 1:30,000 at A4.

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Figure 09: Location of Listed Buildings in proximity of the proposed 11kv line replacement route from Bryn Du to Malltraeth and Aberffraw, Anglesey. Scale 1:30,000 at A4.

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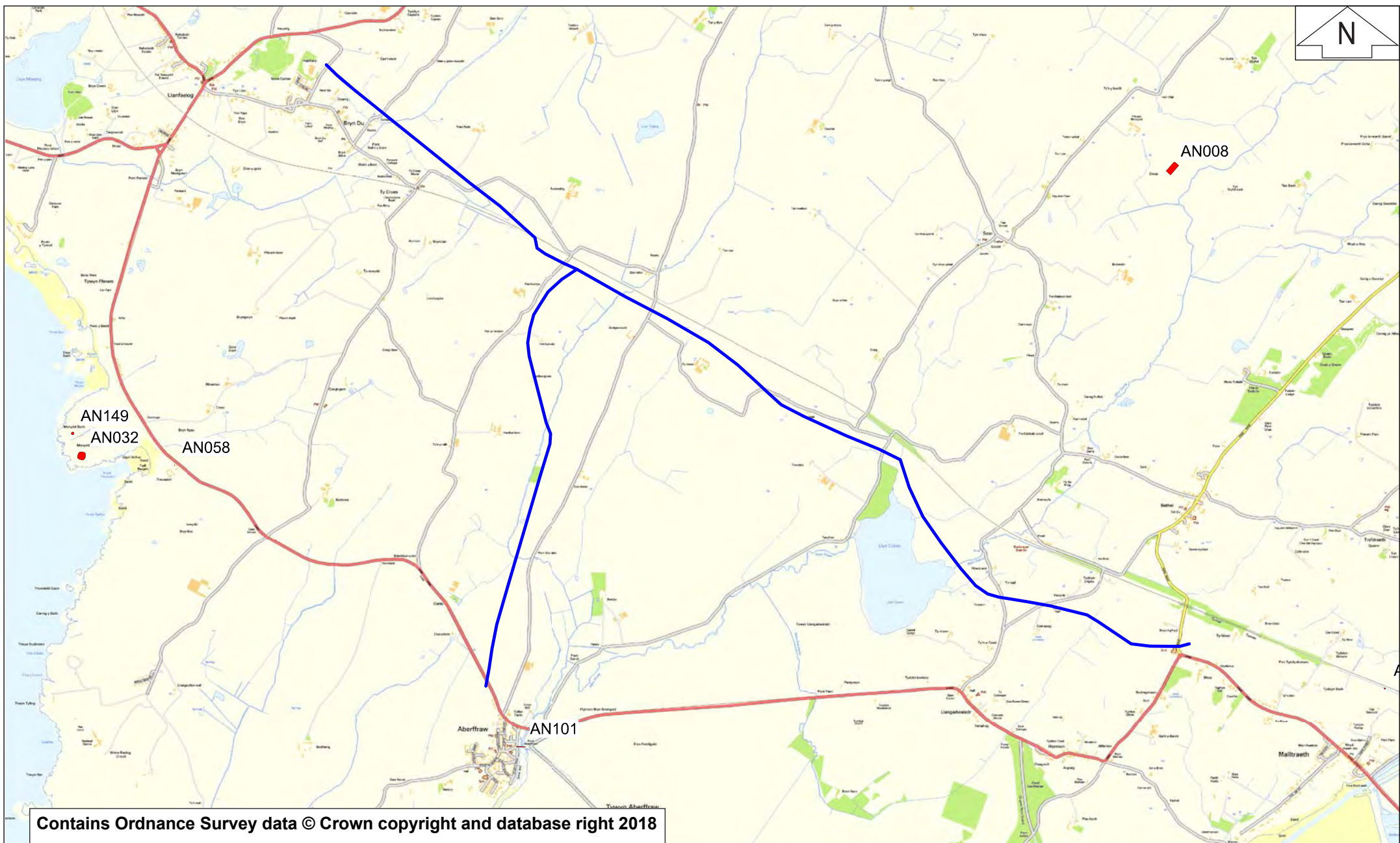
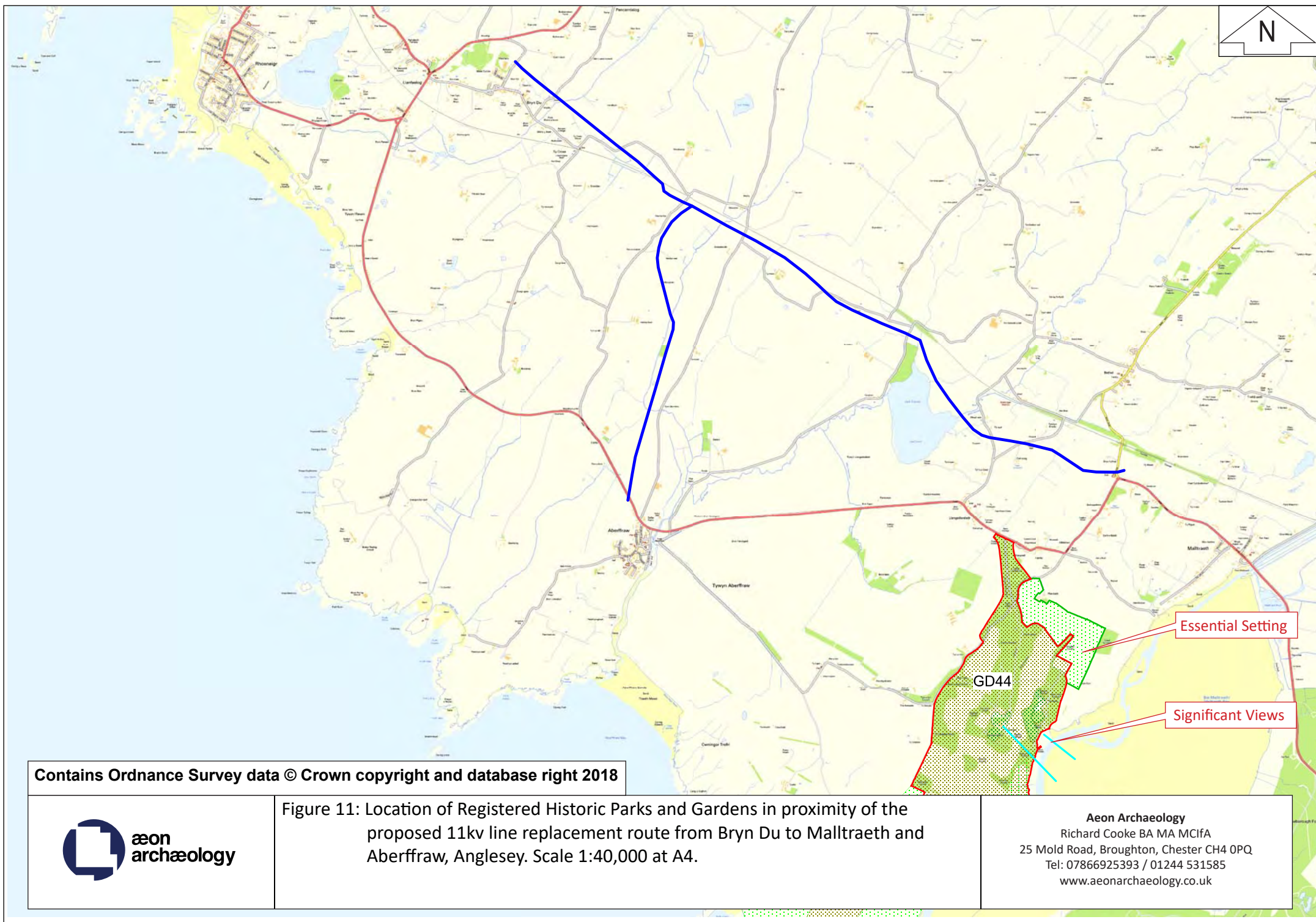


Figure 10: Location of Scheduled Ancient Monuments in proximity of the proposed 11kv line replacement route from Bryn Du to Malltraeth and Aberffraw, Anglesey. Scale 1:30,000 at A4.



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5.0 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 Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER), or by their Scheduled Ancient Monument reference, Listed Building reference and/or their National Primary Reference Number (NPRN) if applicable. The intention of this section is to provide a historic and archaeological context to the site. This aids in establishing the relative importance of an archaeological feature within its landscape, as well as assessing the potential for unknown buried archaeological remains on the proposed development site.

The beginning and end of certain periods is a contentious issue. In the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) the following dates are used. This is a standard convention across all of the Welsh HERs.

Table 1. Historic periods

Palaeolithic (prehistoric)	500,000 BC – 10,001 BC
Mesolithic (prehistoric)	10,000 BC – 4,001 BC
Neolithic (prehistoric)	4,000 BC – 2,351 BC
Bronze Age (prehistoric)	2,350 BC – 801 BC
Iron Age (prehistoric)	800 BC – 47 AD
Romano-British	48 AD – 409 AD
Post-Roman (Early Medieval)	410 AD – 1065 AD
Medieval	1066 AD – 1539 AD
Post-Medieval	1540 AD – 1900 AD
Modern	1901 AD – 2050 AD

5.1 Prehistoric and Roman Period

The prehistoric and Roman periods are fairly well represented within the localised landscape with 8 known sites and 3 suspected sites within 1.0km of the proposed cable route. The earliest known activity within proximity of the scheme is the discovery of a Mesolithic scraper and blade (PRN: 7972) during a pipeline watching brief by GAT in 1999 at Rhosneigr (GAT report 337), approximately 970.0m west of the start of the scheme at Bryn Du.

Further prehistoric activity can be seen approximately 760.0m north of the start of the scheme at the Neolithic Ty Newydd burial chamber Scheduled Ancient Monument (An013). Chambered tombs were built and used by local farming communities over long periods of time. The site was excavated in 1936, but little of significance was discovered except the tracing of the original chamber by a charcoal spread, which showed that the capstone did not cover its complete extent. The field in which the monument stands has been regularly ploughed, leaving the chamber standing on a slightly raised platform. A bed of concrete, laid after the 1936 excavations, covers much of this raised platform. Early references to the site may indicate the previous existence of a second chamber close by (Cadw SAM description).

At the southern part of the proposed scheme and approximately 570.0m north of Aberffraw, the HER records a large circular earthwork enclosure (PRN: 7874) noted on Welsh Office aerial photographs and suspected to be a possible prehistoric concentric enclosure. This feature is located approximately 42.5m east of the proposed cable route within field 64 (SH 35440 69500) however its large size would mean that it continues into the assessment corridor centred on the cable route. A range of historical aerial photographs were examined as part of

this assessment and the feature is only visible on the RAF photograph of 1945 (4534 106GUK_655 3165) (plates 02 and 03) but is not visible on aerial coverage from 1940, 1942, 1960, 1982 or on the Lidar coverage of the area. From the 1945 aerial photograph the feature appears to have two concentric ditches, or possibly banks, measuring 3.5m in width and enclosing an area measuring approximately 106.0m in diameter. The identity of the feature is not clear but if it was a prehistoric enclosure it would be of national importance and as such would require avoidance by the proposed scheme.

Further suspected prehistoric activity is recorded on the regional HER in the form of a possible cup marked rock (PRN: 60606) located approximately 630.0m north of the scheme, although this site has not been confirmed.

Approximately 550.0m to the northeast of the scheme terminus at Malltraeth the site of a prehistoric burial chamber (PRN: 2148) is recorded in the *Archaeologia Cambrensis* journal (Stanley, W.O. 1870) however no trace now remains.

Evidence of Roman activity has purportedly been found approximately 280.0m east of the proposed scheme with the discovery of a Roman copper cake (PRN: 2534) inscribed 'Socio Romae' and 'Natsol'. The facts behind the discovery of this artefact are obscure however, as the find was allegedly unearthed at Caerhun but evidence to the contrary records it having been found near Aberffraw (Waddington, K. 2010).

A second Roman find was made approximately 444.0m south of the scheme at Aberffraw where a Roman coin (PRN: 886) was found near the old ford in 1992.

Approximately 394.0m to the south of the proposed scheme and within Aberffraw itself is the location of a Roman fort (PRNs: 3016, 3021, 3022). Limited excavations in 1973 and 1974 within the village of Aberffraw revealed the bank and ditch of what appeared to be a previously unrecorded Roman fort (White, R.B. 1979). A trench was cut through two phases of a ditch, rampart and road with Roman military characteristics. The first phase consisted of a ditch with a typical Roman Punic profile and an earth rampart. The ditch was subsequently back filled with rampart material. The second phase of activity comprised a V-shaped recut of the ditch along with a road interpreted as the *via sagularis* or intervallum road. No contemporary rampart was identified. The ditch subsequently silted up and a later, crude and probably post-Roman, rampart was erected. Unusually no closely datable finds were recovered from the excavation making definite interpretation of the site impossible. The Punic ditch, rampart, and possible *via sagularis* strongly suggest a Roman military installation but leave its status and extent open to question. White tentatively interprets the remains as evidence for an auxiliary fort associated with either the campaign of Paulinus in 61 or Agricola in 78 (Hopewell, D. 2001).

5.2 Early Medieval, Medieval and Post-Medieval Periods

The early medieval period is poorly represented within this part of northwest Wales and there is only one recorded site within 1.0km of the proposed cable route, the *Sunday Battle* site (NPRN: 404480) recorded on the National Monuments Record as lying approximately 543.0m northeast of the cable terminus at Malltraeth. The battle, which likely occurred in 877AD, is shown by the statement in the Irish Chronicles that 'Rhodri, king of the Welsh, in this year sought safety in Ireland from the attacks of the 'black gentiles' (Lloyd, J. E. 1912). The site of the battle is however not known.

Aberffraw was considered to be a place of special significance during the early medieval period. Thirteenth century manuscripts record the Bardic tradition's recognition of Aberffraw as one of the three chief thrones of the island of Britain. The thirteenth-century manuscript redaction of an earlier oral tale, represented by the second branch of the Mabinogi, places one



Plate 02: Possible concentric enclosure PRN: 7874 shown on the RAF aerial photograph of 1945.
Approximate scale 1:3,000 at A4.

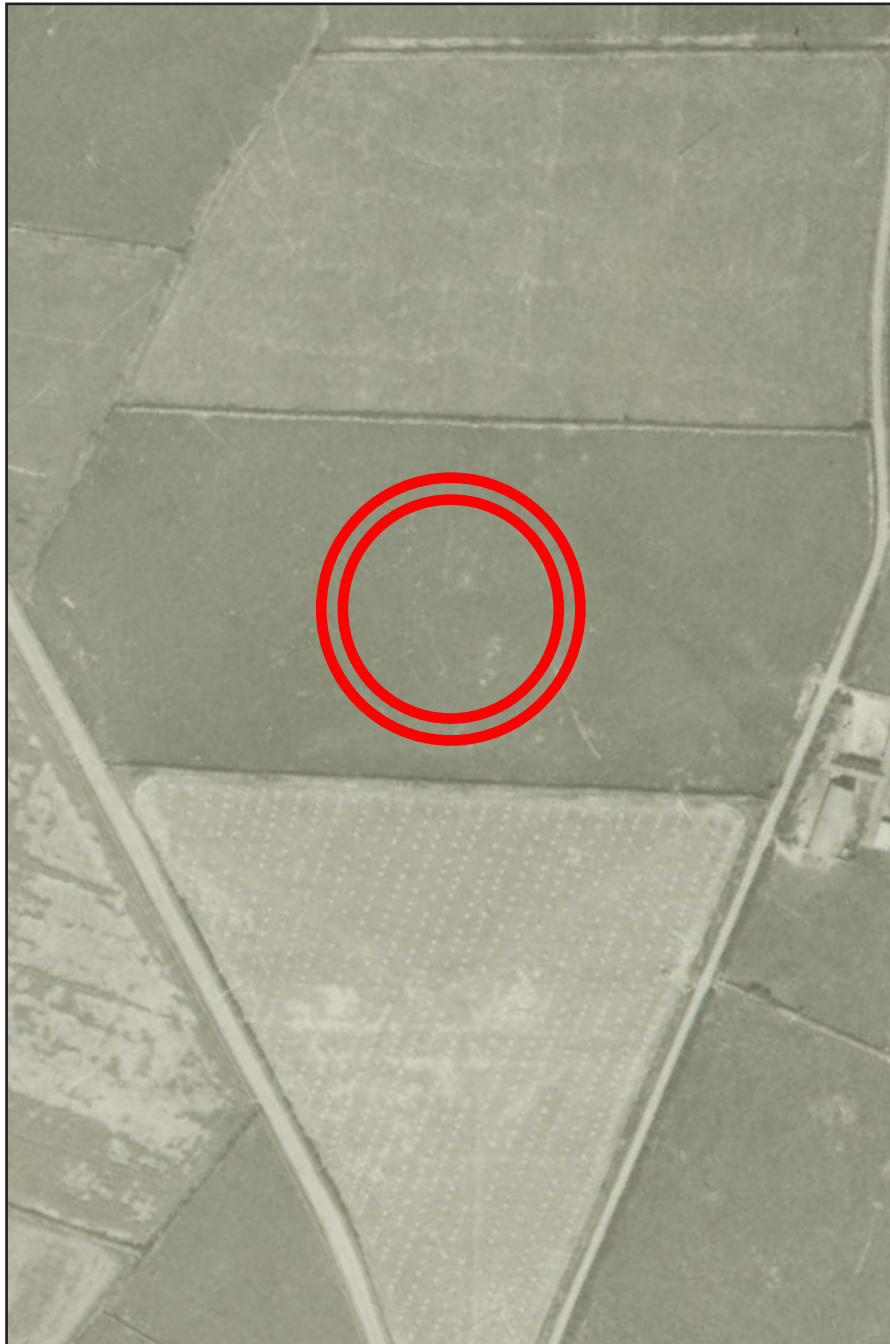


Plate 03: Possible concentric enclosure PRN: 7874 shown on the RAF aerial photograph of 1945.
Approximate scale 1:3,000 at A4.

of the most significant events of the tale, the Wedding Feast of Branwen, at Aberffraw. The presence of Llangadwaladr, approximately 2.8 km distant, of the grave marker of Cadfan, King of Gwynedd (died circa 625) is circumstantial corroboration of the importance of Aberffraw at an early date (Longley, D. 2005).

The medieval period is rather better attested and there are sixteen known sites within 1.0km of the proposed cable route. The closest recorded site to the scheme is that of the possible location of the medieval Melin Pant Glan-Felin mill (PRN: 36127), located approximately 150.0m to the east of the scheme. The former site of a second medieval mill, Pandy Aberffraw (PRN: 36156), is located further to the southeast and approximately 670.0m east of the scheme.

Aberffraw, by the thirteenth century at least, was regarded as one of the principal royal residences of the kingdom of Gwynedd. Llywelyn ap Iorwerth (the Great) styled himself Prince of Aberffraw and Lord of Snowdon during the 1230s. On the death of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd (the Last) in 1282, Gruffudd ap yr Ynad Goch lamented the king as 'the Oak Door of Aberffraw'. Aberffraw had its mansion and appurtenances (the *llys*) at the heart of a large sprawling estate (the *maerdref*). Here there were communities who occupied land under free and bond tenures. The king's bond men occupied land under a particularly restrictive tenure '*tir cyfrif*'- register land, characteristic of estate workers of the lord's *desmesne*. These communities of bond men and their families lived in seven hamlets extending from Trecastell in the northwest to Cefntreffraw in the east and Treberfedd, Trefri and Dinllwydan across the dunes to the south. The remaining two hamlets Maerdref and Garddau (gardens) lay at the core of the estate alongside the Ffraw. Tyddyn yr Hwrdd, Seler Mill lands and houses in Aberffraw village are all identified in 1746 land tax assessments within '*Liawr y Dref*'.

Elizabethan and Jacobean litigation recorded in the Proceedings of the Court of Augmentation and in Exchequer Proceedings in the later sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, identifies *Llawr y Dref* and, possible, *Henllys* lands with the hamlet of Maerdref. The small hamlet of Garddau is to be equated with the area of Fron, south of St. Beuno's church (PRN: 3009).

The houses, as opposed to the agricultural quillots or garden plots of *tir cyfrif* bond tenants, are likely to have clustered as nucleations within the hamlet boundaries. This, in contrast to free and *tir gwe/yog* (inheritable land) tenure is a product of the tenure itself. There may, therefore, have been a small village community on the banks of the Ffraw within the hamlet of Maerdref during the Age of the Princes. Several property boundary ditches of probable medieval date have been found during the course of limited excavations throughout the village (White, R. and Longley, D. 1995).

The *llys* (PRN: 7888), or mansion house at the centre of the estate, is thought to have stood towards the south-western edge of the present village, close to the church, which was already in place by the twelfth century.

In 1283 Edward I conquered Gwynedd and established a new administration based on his Exchequer at Caernarfon. The royal lands of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd became English Crown property which, of course, included the *llys* and the *maerdref* of Aberffraw. The area of the present village of Aberffraw, falling within the lands of the hamlet of Maerdref, became Crown land (Longley, D. 2005).

Due to the length of the proposed scheme it is depicted on the Llanfaelog, Llangwyfan, Aberffraw, Trefdraeth, Llangadwaladr & Llanfeirian parish tithe maps of 1845, 1839, 1845, 1840, and 1845 respectively (figures 12-20). The following tithe apportionment information is provided for the field plots for which the proposed scheme will run:

Plot	Landowner	Tenant	Plot Name
<i>Llanfaelog Parish 1845</i>			
49	Meyrick, Owen Fuller Esq.	Rowland Williams	Cae Crin
42	Dinorben, the Rt Hon Lord	Thomas Jones	-
<i>Llangwyfan Parish 1839</i>			
19	Owen John Augustus Fuller Meyrick Esq.	John Lewis	Treruffydd
<i>Aberffraw Parish 1845</i>			
71	William Thomas Peers Esq.	William Evans	Rhos Badrig (part of Fferam)
70	Lord Dinorben	John Jones	Pen Henllys
63	Meyrick Owen Fuller Esq.	William Jones	Bodgedwydd Ucha
65	Thomas Rev. William (representatives of)	Owen Rowlands	Henllys Wen
60	Meyrick Owen Fuller Esq.	Thomas Lewis	Ty Mawr
77a	Meyrick Owen Fuller Esq.	William Jones	Tyn y Mynydd
59	Meyrick Owen Fuller Esq.	Hugh Jones	Ty Newydd
58	Meyrick Owen Fuller Esq.	Owen Jones	Glan Llyn Coron
57	Meyrick Owen Fuller Esq.	Thomas Lewis	Part of Treddafydd
66	Mills	Edward Hughes	Henllys Groes
64	Lord Dinorben	Richard Roberts	Tyddyn Isa
51	Lord Dinorben	Owen Williams	Glan y Felin Fawr
45	Lord Dinorben	William Williams	Seller
42a	Lord Dinorben	John Williams	Tyddyn Hwrdd
<i>Trefdraeth Parish 1840</i>			
101	Owen John Augustus Fuller Meyrick Esq.	Thomas Lewis	Tredda fydd vawr
91a	Rt hon Lord Dinorben	Rev. Robert Williams D.D.	Gwnna Bach
85	Owen John Augustus Fuller Meyrick Esq.	Hugh Jones	Tyddyn Engrn
80	Rt hon Lord Dinorben	William Owen	Cefn y Gwynt
45	Rt hon Lord Dinorben	Hugh Rowland	Ty Mawr

<i>Llangadwaladr & Llanfeirian Parish 1845</i>			
65	Phillips Daniel	John Davies	Tygwyn
62	Meyrick Owen Fuller Esq.	John Williams	Ty Croes
55	Meyrick Owen Fuller Esq.	John Williams	Ty Croes
51	Meyrick Owen Fuller Esq.	Hugh Jones	Tyddyn Engan

As can be seen from the tithe apportionments the majority of the field plots through which the proposed scheme will be located were owned by Owen Fuller Meyrick Esq, a wealthy landowner whose seat was at Bodrogon and who was made Sheriff of Anglesey in 1827 (Nicholas, T. 1991).

The majority of the field plot names relate to agricultural usage, for example *Cae Crin* (arid field), *Tyn y Mynydd* (mountain field), *Ty Newydd* (new house), *Tyddyn Hwrdd* (ram farm). However some of the field plot names are of potential archaeological interest. Tithe field plots 70, 65 and 66 on the 1845 tithe map of Aberffraw (figure 14) are named *Pen Henlllys*, *Henlllys Wen*, and *Henlllys Groes* respectively. The use of *henlllys* (old court) within the plot names could be indicative of the location of the site of a former medieval llys within the vicinity. It is however more likely that the plot names refer to the nearby farmsteads of Henlllys Fawr, Henlllys Groes, Henlllys Wen, and Pen Henlllys which were likely named due to the relatively close proximity of the llys at Aberffraw. These plots are located towards the centre of the proposed scheme within fields 11, 46 and 47 (see figure 3).

Also of interest is tithe field plot 51 *Glan y Felin Fawr* (large/great bank mill) shown on the 1845 tithe map of Aberffraw (figure 20) which suggests the location of a mill somewhere within fields 60 to 54. A rectangular structure is depicted on the tithe map located to the east of the proposed route and to the south of Cae Mawr within field 57. Moreover, a rectangular structure named *Glan y Felin Fawr* is shown on the Ordnance Survey tithe maps of 1888, 1901, and 1926 (figures 33, 34 and 35 respectively). It is not clear how this mill was driven but it is unlikely that, if water-powered, it was fed from the tributary of the Afon Ffraw in the west, as this would've required the water to run against the slope of the land. As such it is unlikely that any buried associated remains of the mill lie within the assessment corridor.

The tithe maps were examined for any additional features that may have been demolished. There were no features of note identified within the 40.0m wide assessment corridor aside from three relict field boundaries depicted on the tithe maps but in existence today. These features are all labelled 'feature 1' and are shown on tithe maps figures 13, 15 and 17 and overlaid on the modern maps figures 2, 3 and 4. There were no visible upstanding remains of any of these field boundaries identified during the site visit however preserved buried remains may persist. Only the two relict field boundaries within fields 8 and 29/30 lay directly across the proposed cable route.

The proposed cable route is shown in detail on the first, second and third Ordnance Survey maps of 1888, 1901 and 1926 respectively (figures 21 to 38). These maps were examined for any sites that may be of archaeological interest but no additional sites to those already discussed were observed.

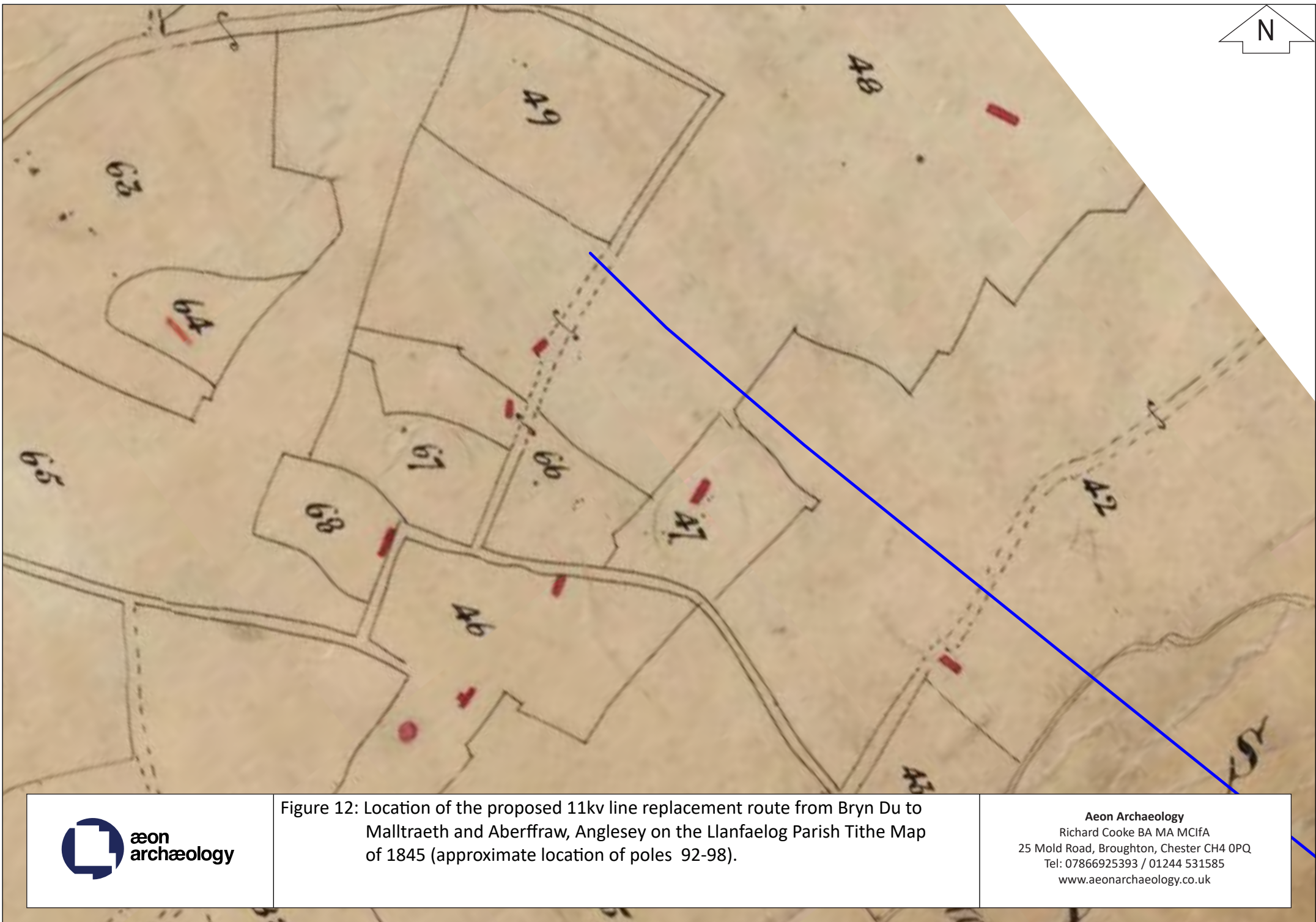
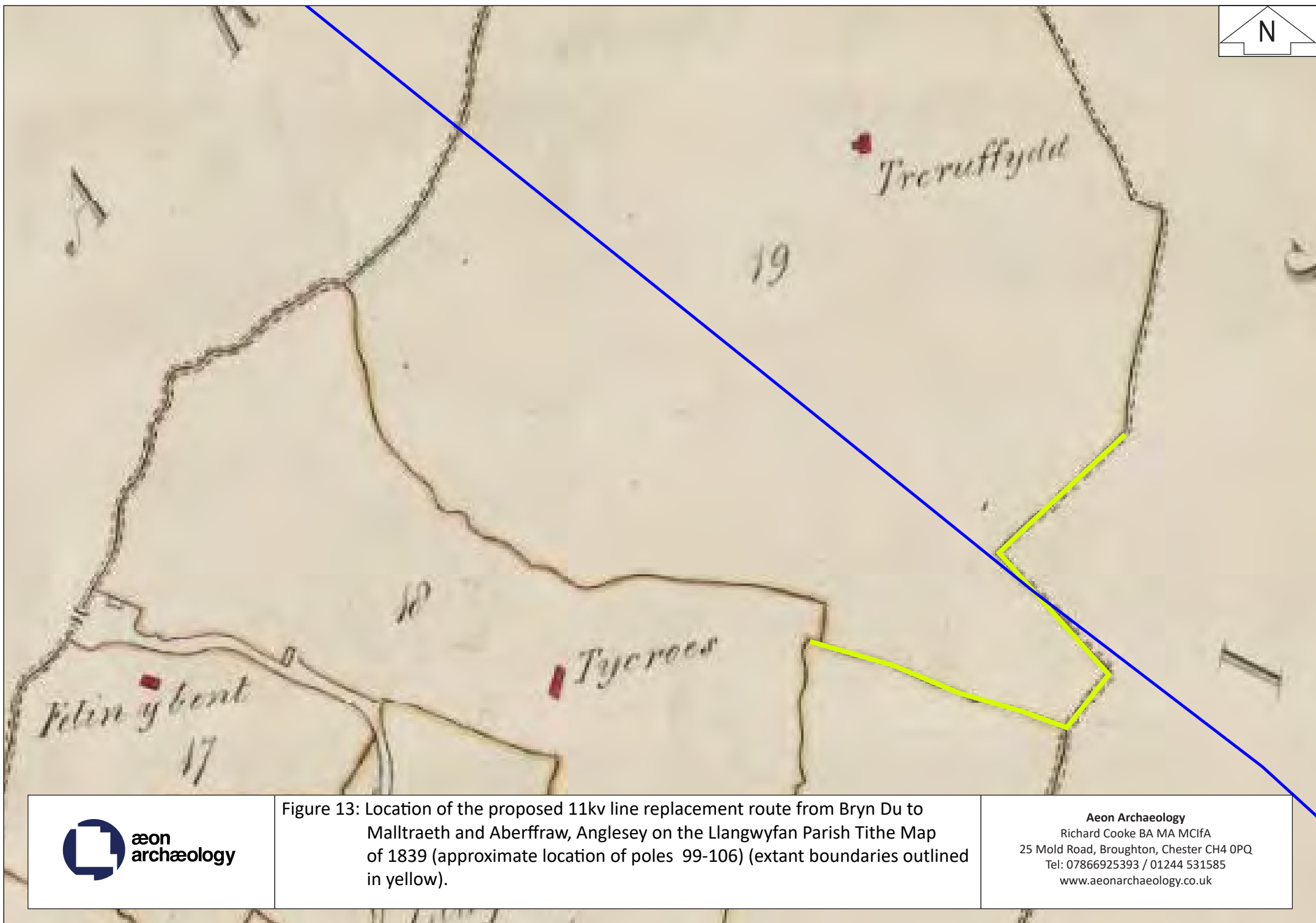
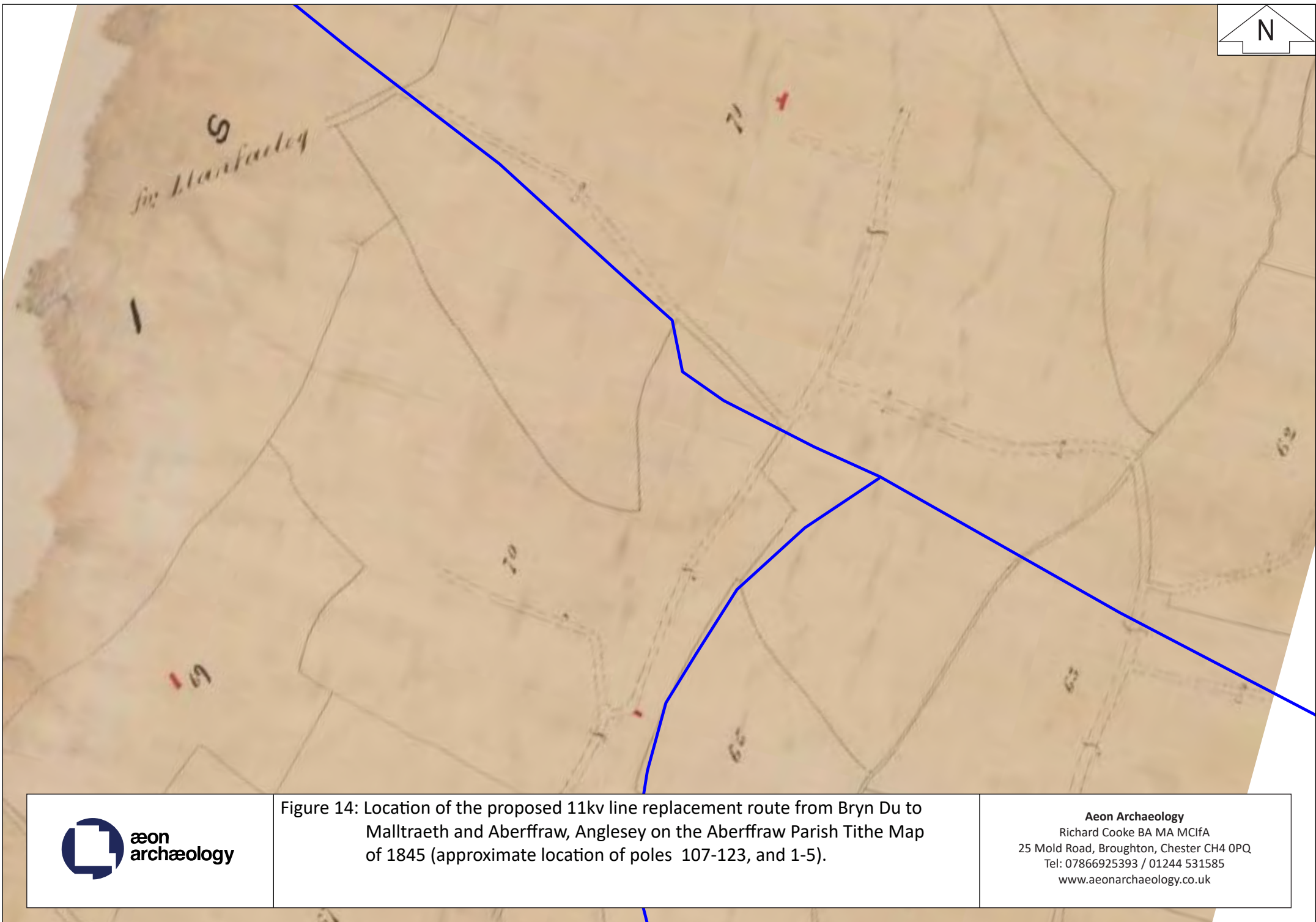


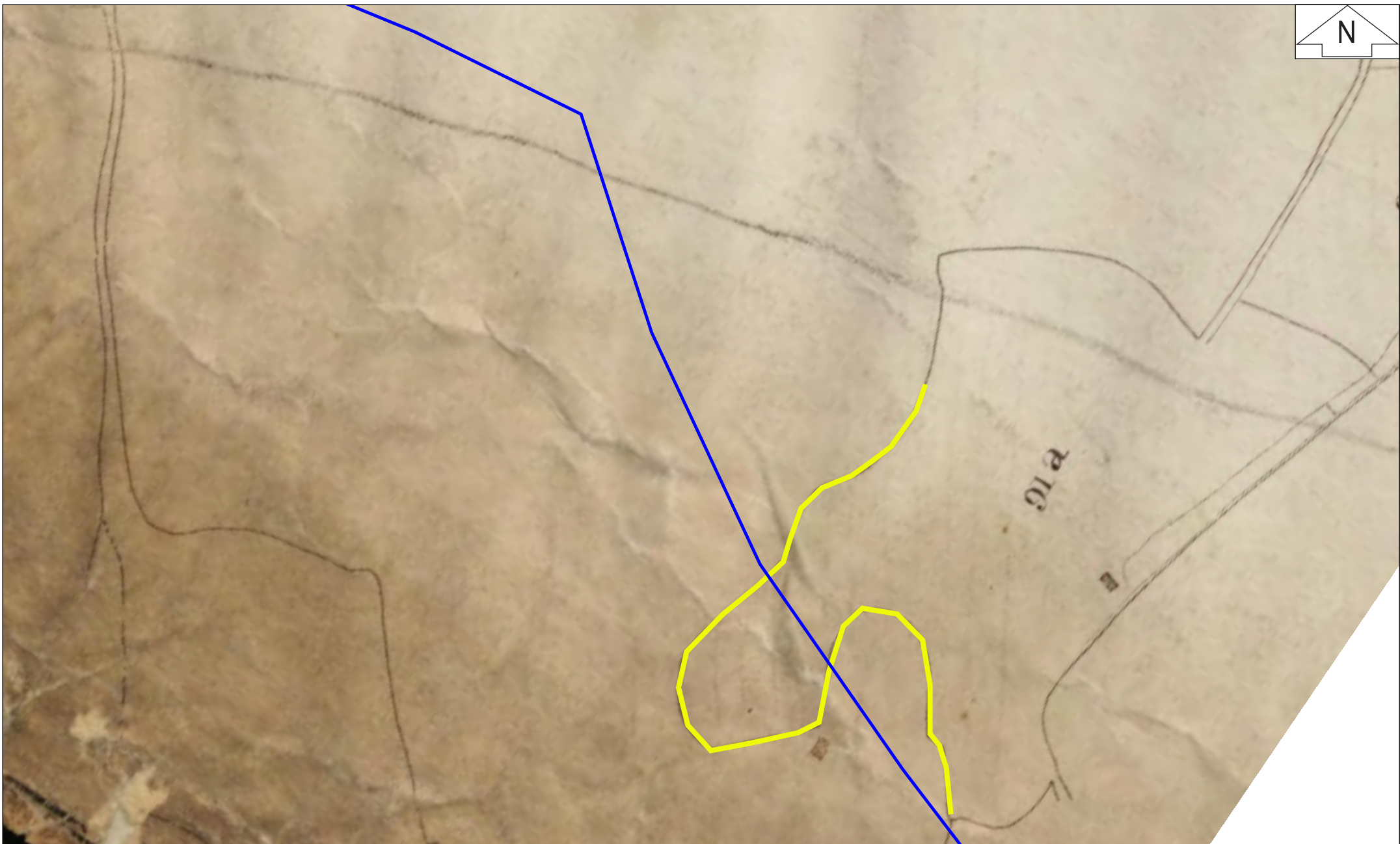
Figure 12: Location of the proposed 11kv line replacement route from Bryn Du to Malltraeth and Aberffraw, Anglesey on the Llanfaelog Parish Tithe Map of 1845 (approximate location of poles 92-98).











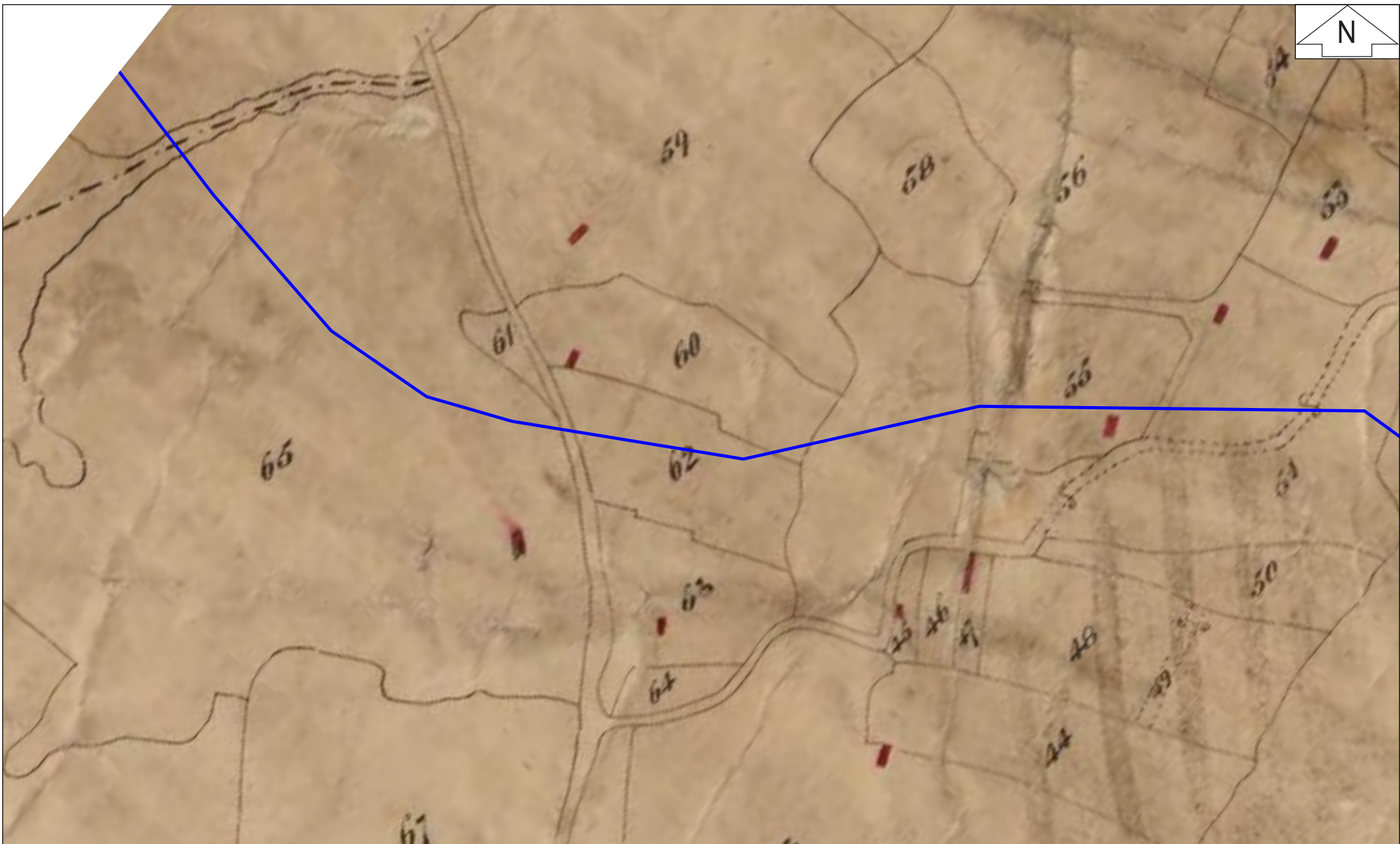
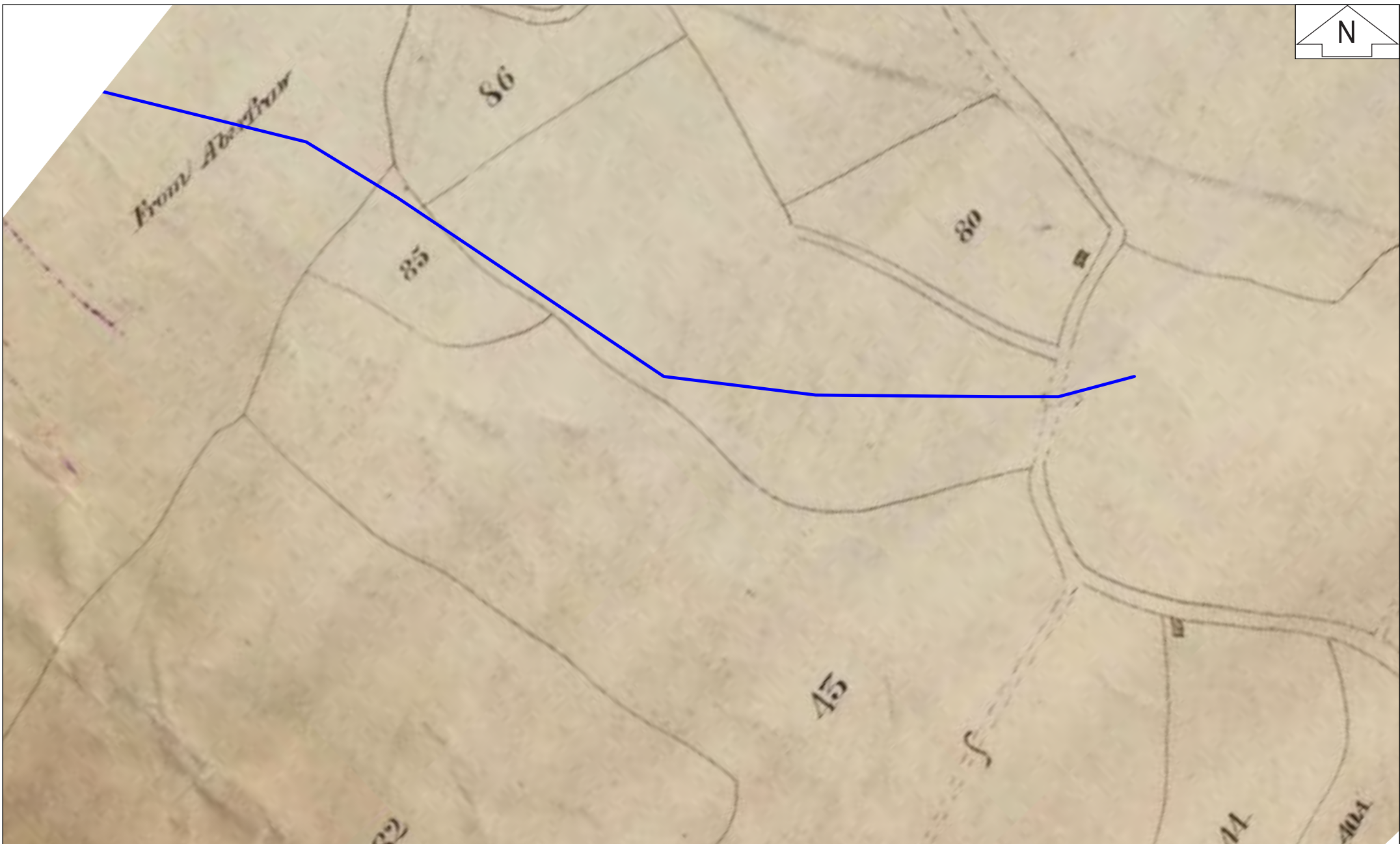


Figure 18: Location of the proposed 11kv line replacement route from Bryn Du to Malltraeth and Aberffraw, Anglesey on the Llangadwaladr and Llanfeirian Parish Tithe Map of 1845 (approximate location of poles 159-166).



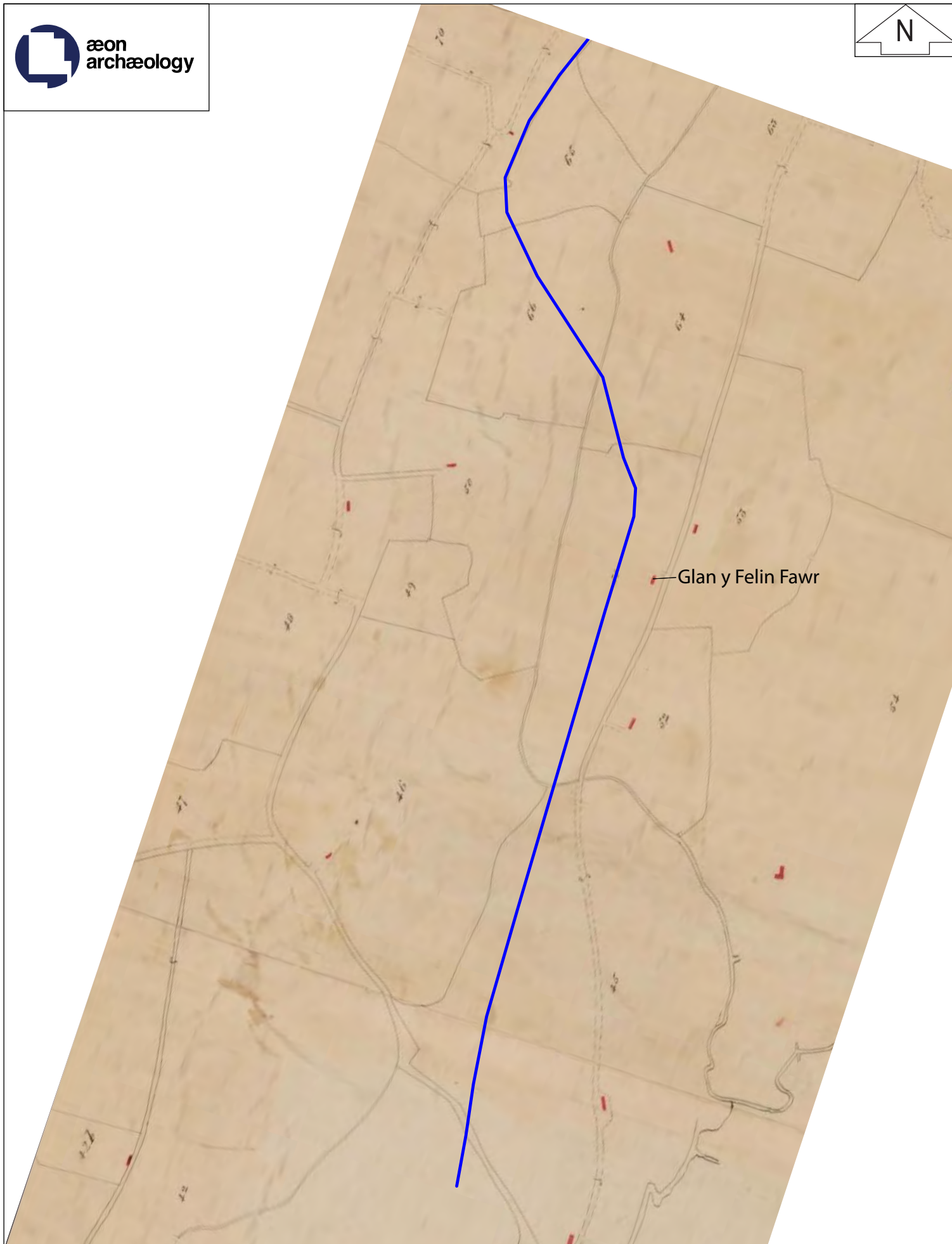


Figure 20: Location of the proposed 11kv line replacement route from Bryn Du to Malltraeth and Aberffraw, Anglesey on the Aberffraw Parish Tithe Map of 1845 (approximate location of poles 6-33).



Figure 21: Location of the proposed 11kV line replacement route from Bryn Du to Malltraeth and Aberffraw, Anglesey on the 6 inch 1st Edition County Series Ordnance Survey Map of 1888 (approximate location of poles 92-97) (Sheet XVII.SW).

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Figure 23: Location of the proposed 11kV line replacement route from Bryn Du to Malltraeth and Aberffraw, Anglesey on the 6 inch 3rd Edition County Series Ordnance Survey Map of 1926 (approximate location of poles 92-97) (Sheet XVII.SW).

Figure 24: Location of the proposed 11kv line replacement route from Bryn Du to Malltraeth and Aberffraw, Anglesey on the 6 inch 1st Edition County Series Ordnance Survey Map of 1888 (approximate location of poles 98-130, and 1-7) (Sheet XVII.SE).

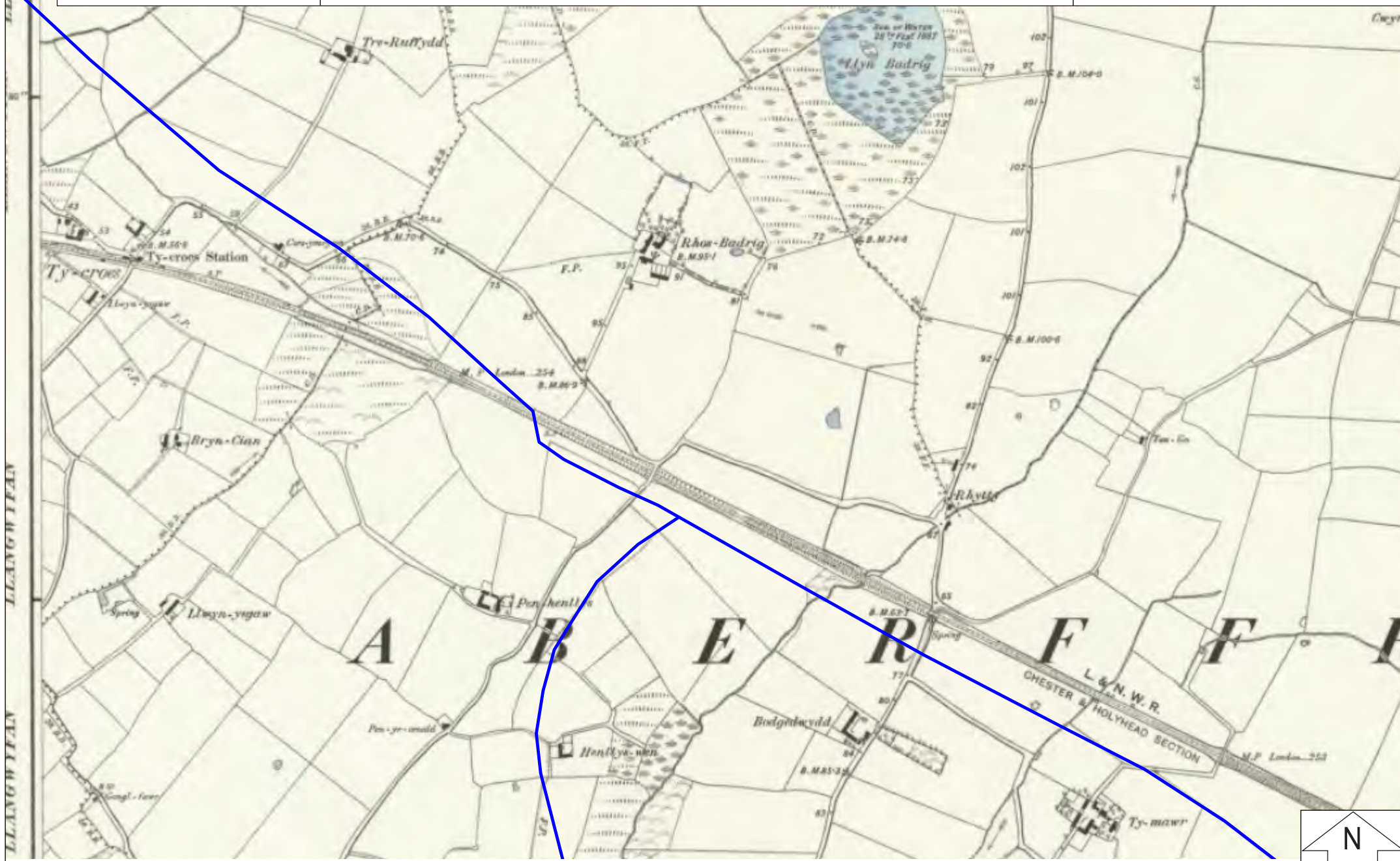


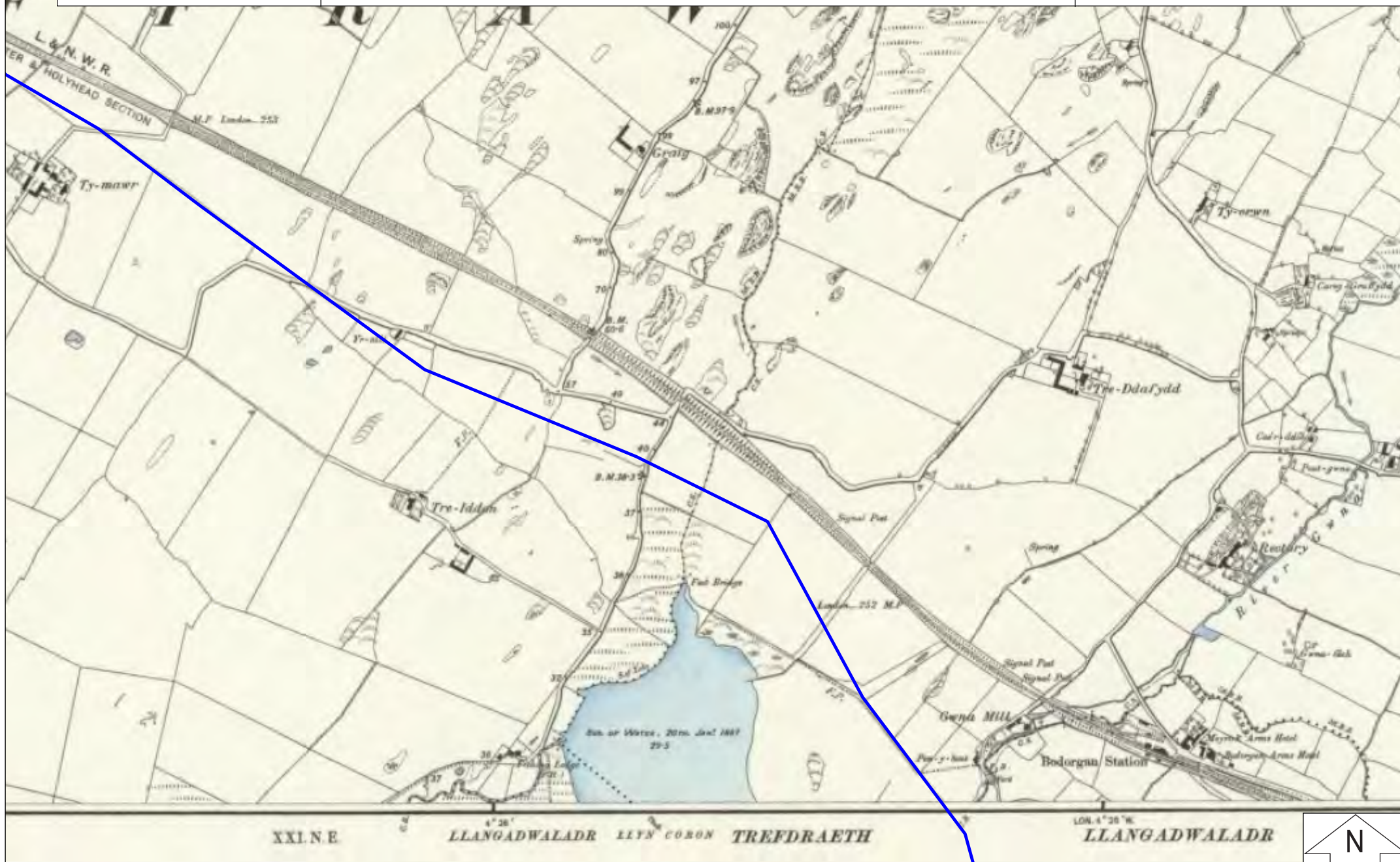
Figure 25: Location of the proposed 11kv line replacement route from Bryn Du to Malltraeth and Aberffraw, Anglesey on the 6 inch 2nd Edition County Series Ordnance Survey Map of 1901 (approximate location of poles 98-130, and 1-7) (Sheet XVII.SE).



Figure 26: Location of the proposed 11kv line replacement route from Bryn Du to Malltraeth and Aberffraw, Anglesey on the 6 inch 3rd Edition County Series Ordnance Survey Map of 1926 (approximate location of poles 98-130, and 1-7) (Sheet XVII.SE).



Figure 27: Location of the proposed 11kv line replacement route from Bryn Du to Malltraeth and Aberffraw, Anglesey on the 6 inch 1st Edition County Series Ordnance Survey Map of 1888 (approximate location of poles 131-155) (Sheet XVII.SE).



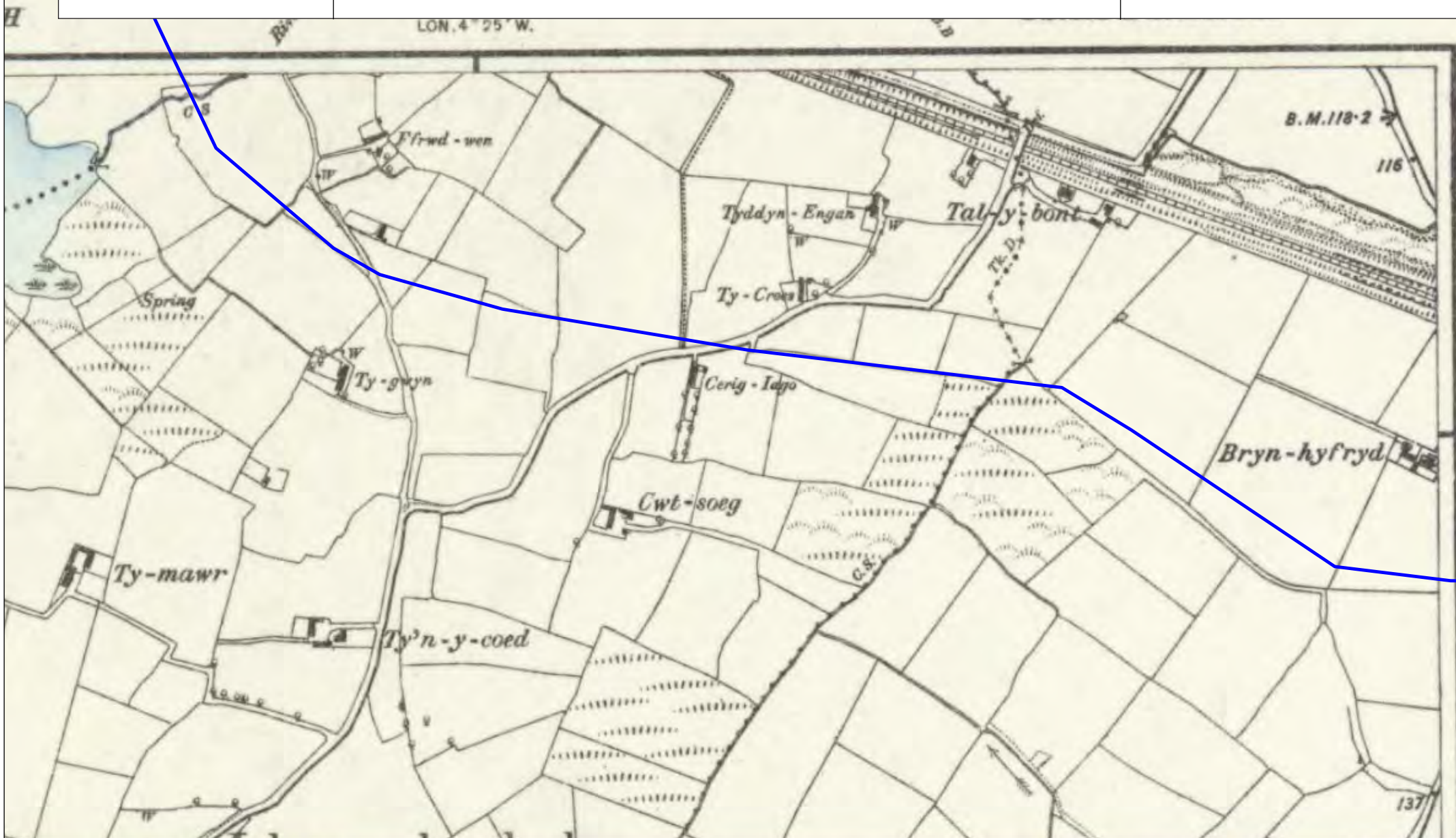
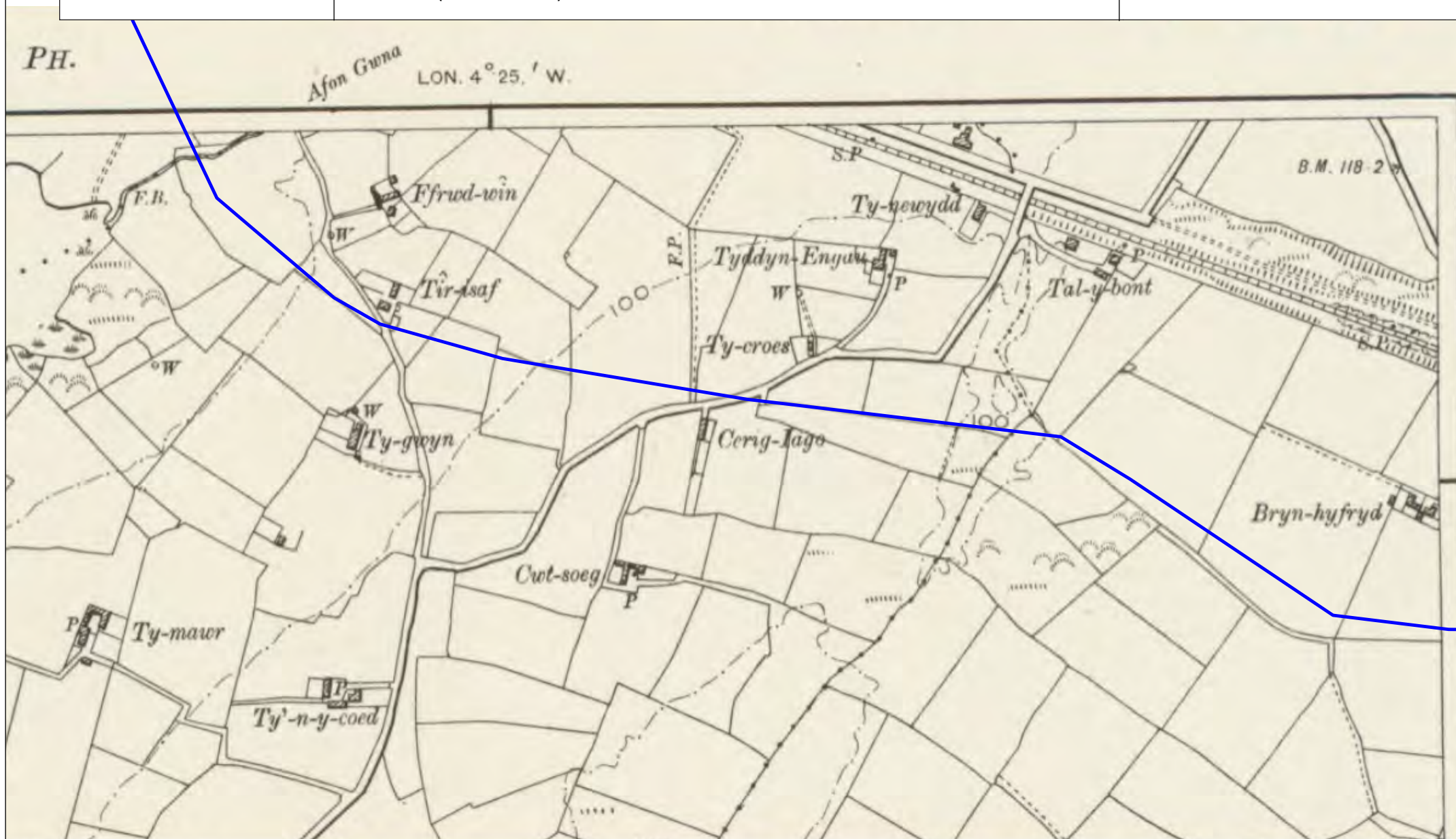


Figure 31: Location of the proposed 11kv line replacement route from Bryn Du to Malltraeth and Aberffraw, Anglesey on the 6 inch 2nd Edition County Series Ordnance Survey Map of 1901 (approximate location of poles 156-175) (Sheet XXI.NE).



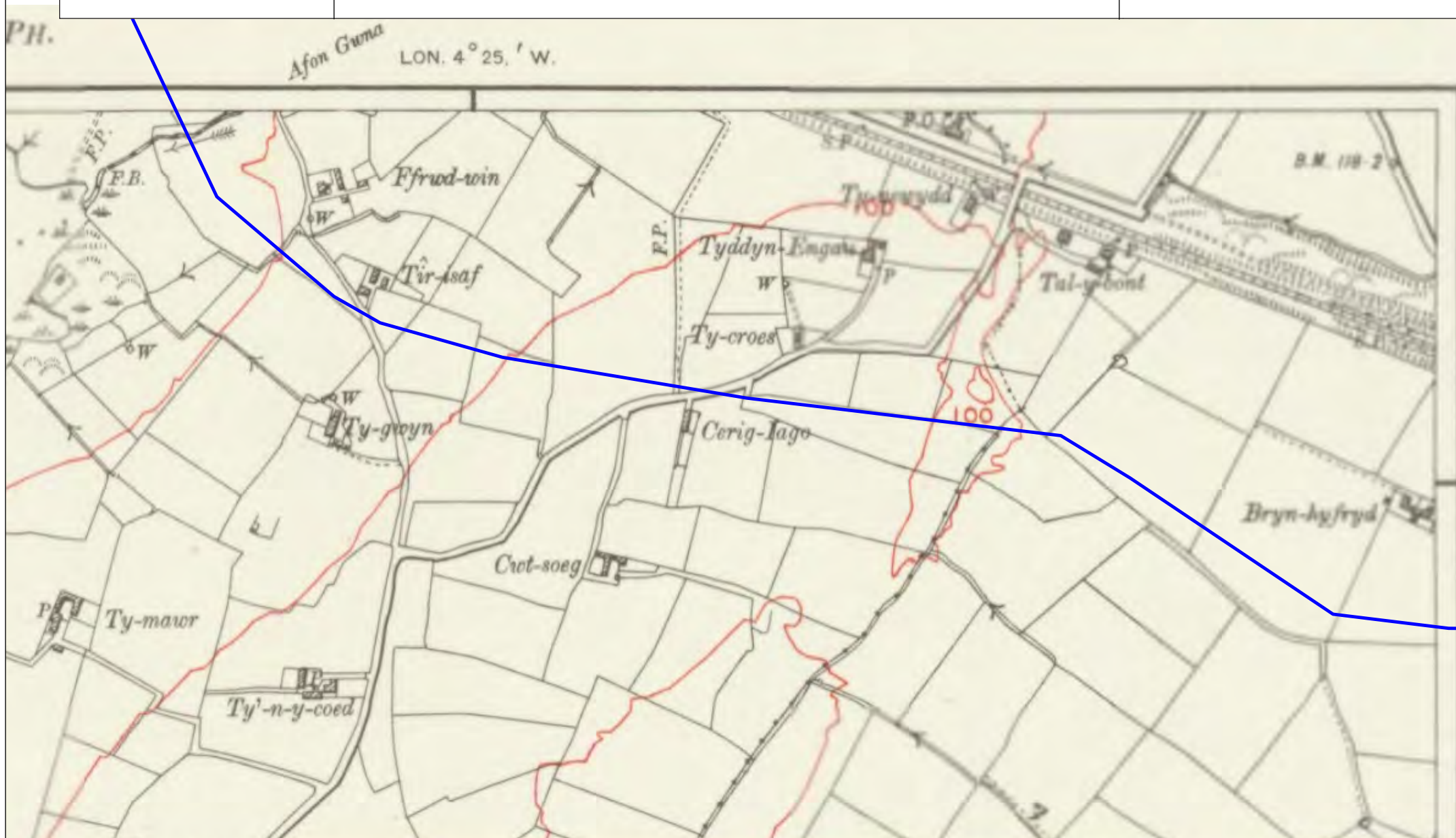




Figure 33: Location of the proposed 11kv line replacement route from Bryn Du to Malltraeth and Aberffraw, Anglesey on the 6 inch 1st Edition County Series Ordnance Survey Map of 1888 (approximate location of poles 5-22) (Sheet XVII.SE) (possible mill race feature 4 outlined in red).



Figure 34: Location of the proposed 11kv line replacement route from Bryn Du to Malltraeth and Aberffraw, Anglesey on the 6 inch 2nd Edition County Series Ordnance Survey Map of 1901 (approximate location of poles 5-22) (Sheet XVII.SE).



Figure 35: Location of the proposed 11kv line replacement route from Bryn Du to Malltraeth and Aberffraw, Anglesey on the 6 inch 3rd Edition County Series Ordnance Survey Map of 1926 (approximate location of poles 5-22) (Sheet XVII.SE).



Figure 36: Location of the proposed 11kv line replacement route from Bryn Du to Malltraeth and Aberffraw, Anglesey on the 6 inch 1st Edition County Series Ordnance Survey Map of 1888 (approximate location of poles 23-33) (Sheet XXI.NE).



Figure 37: Location of the proposed 11kv line replacement route from Bryn Du to Malltraeth and Aberffraw, Anglesey on the 6 inch 2nd Edition County Series Ordnance Survey Map of 1901 (approximate location of poles 23-33) (Sheet XXI.NE).

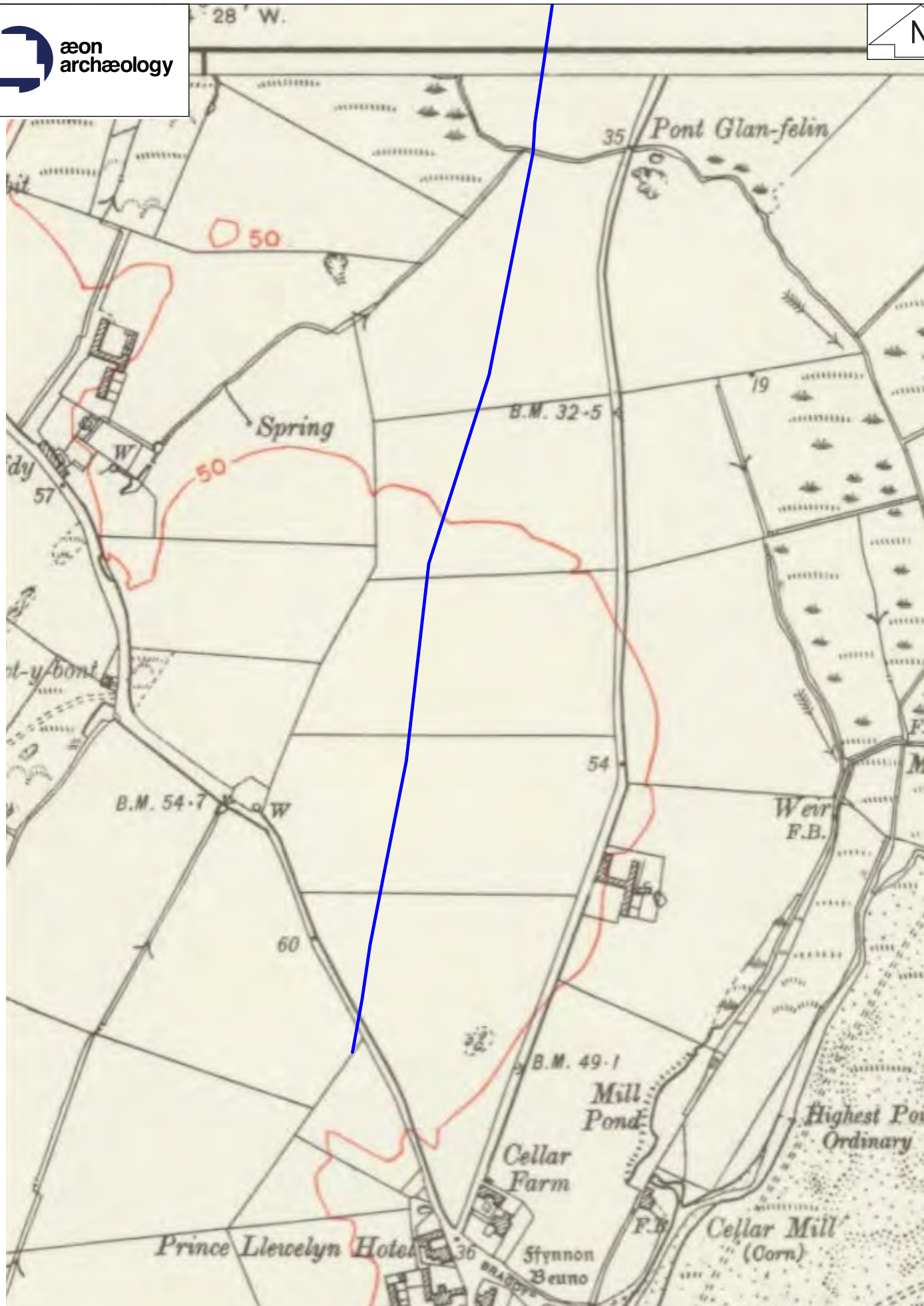


Figure 38: Location of the proposed 11kv line replacement route from Bryn Du to Malltraeth and Aberffraw, Anglesey on the 6 inch 3rd Edition County Series Ordnance Survey Map of 1926 (approximate location of poles 23-33) (Sheet XXI.NE).

6.0 ASSESSMENT OF HISTORICAL ASSETS

6.1 Definitions

Definitions of importance, impact, and significance of effect as used in the gazetteer (section 7.0) are listed below.

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'.
Negligible/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	Archaeological sites whose importance cannot be determined with the information currently at hand. This can include sites where the extent of buried remains is unknown.

2. Definition of Impact

The direct impact of the proposed development on each site was estimated. The impact is defined as follows:

Magnitude	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts
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 setting.	Minor change to the setting of an archaeological monument or historic building.
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. The significance of effect

The significance of effect is derived from the importance of the resource and the magnitude of the impact upon it.

Very large - A serious impact on a site of international or national importance with little or no scope for mitigation. These effects represent key factors in the decision making process.

Large - Lesser impacts on sites of national importance and serious impacts on sites of regional importance, with some scope for mitigation. These factors should be seen as being very important considerations in the decision making process.

Moderate - Moderate or minor impacts on sites of regional importance and minor to major impacts on sites of local or minor importance. A range of mitigatory measures should be available.

Slight - Negligible impacts on sites of regional, local or minor importance and minor and moderate impacts on minor or damaged sites. A range of basic mitigatory measures should be available.

Neutral - No perceptible effect or change to sites of all categories.

The significance of effect will be determined using the table below, a basic matrix combining archaeological value and magnitude of impact.

Determination of Significance of Effect

Archaeological Value	International	Neutral	Moderate or Large	Large or Very Large	Very Large
	National	Neutral	Moderate or Slight	Moderate or Large	Large or Very Large
	Regional	Neutral	Slight	Moderate	Moderate or Large
	Local	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Slight	Moderate or Slight
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight
		None	Low	Medium	High
		Magnitude of impact			

7.0 SITE GAZETTEER

The field walkover discovered two archaeological features within the 40.0m wide assessment corridor centred on the cable route. In addition the desk-top research identified four sites which are discussed below.

In accordance with Planning Policy Wales TAN24, and the Historic Environment Act (Wales) 2015 each heritage asset has been assigned a level of importance ranked from International through to National, Regional/County, Local, and None. If it is not possible to assess the importance of the site from the visible remains, then it is ranked Unknown with the suspected importance level placed in brackets if possible. Identified sites were also assigned a level of impact ranked from High through to Medium, and Low. Levels of impact can be considered as both adverse or beneficial, and can be direct (physically impacting upon a site) or indirect (indirectly physically impacting upon a site). The significance of effect is determined from the importance level of the resource and the magnitude of the impact upon it. Where it is expected that a site will be impacted upon by the proposed works then mitigation/assessment recommendations are provided. The location of sites are shown on individual figures detailed below but are summarised along with the location and orientation of photographs on figure 39.

1. Extant Field Boundaries	PRN: Unassigned
Figure: 2, 3, 4, 13, 15 and 17	Plate: N.A.
NGR: SH 35411 72282; SH 36516 71568; SH 38194 70130	Period: Post-medieval
<p>Description</p> <p>Through examination of the tithe maps three extant field boundaries have been identified within the 40.0m wide assessment corridor centred on the cable route. These lie within fields 8, 14 and 29/30. None of these three field boundaries are shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 and it can be surmised that certain fields were amalgamated after the construction of the Chester and Holyhead railway cutting.</p> <p>The field boundaries are almost certainly post-medieval in date and even though no visible upstanding remains were observed there is the potential for preserved buried remains of these features.</p> <p>The proposed cable route passes through only two of these extant boundaries (fields 8 and 29/30) however the proposed excavations lie within close proximity and as such is likely to have a direct physical impact upon any buried remains. These features are however considered to be of negligible/low importance and due to the limited ground disturbance the overall significance of effect is expected to be neutral or slight. As such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are proposed.</p>	
Category of importance: Negligible / local	
Level of impact: Low adverse direct physical (construction)	
Significance of effect: Neutral or slight adverse	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: None	

2. Quarry Scoop	PRN: Unassigned
Figure: 3, 24, 25 and 26	Plate: 4
NGR: SH 36585 71501	Period: Post-medieval
<p>Description</p> <p>A quarry scoop measuring approximately 10.0m in diameter is located to the immediate north of the proposed cable route within field 14. This feature is almost certainly post-medieval in date and likely provided the stone for the construction of the nearby Ty Mawr.</p> <p>The scoop is now flooded and forms a pond within the enclosed grazing field. It is first depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 and is again shown on the second and third editions of 1901 and 1926 respectively.</p> <p>The quarry scoop is considered to be of negligible importance and lies to the north of the scheme and as such will not be impacted upon by the proposed works. Therefore no further assessment or mitigatory measures are made.</p>	
Category of importance: Negligible	
Level of impact: None	
Significance of effect: Neutral	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: None	



Plate 04: Quarry scoop feature 2, from the south. Scale 1.0m.

3. Relict field boundary	PRN: Unassigned
Figure: 4, 27, 28 and 29	Plate: 5
NGR: SH 37980 70591	Period: medieval? / Post-medieval
<p>Description</p> <p>A relict field boundary measuring approximately 2.0m in width and 0.4m in height runs from east-southeast to west-southwest across field 26 for approximately 112.0m after which it continues as an existing boundary within field 25. It consists of an earthen bank with occasional large sub-angular cobbles.</p> <p>The boundary is not shown on the Trefdraeth parish tithe map of 1840 (figure 17) but is shown on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1888, 1901 and 1926 respectively (figures 27-29). Even though the boundary is not shown on the tithe map it may still have been in existence but did not form an ownership boundary and as such was not depicted.</p> <p>The wide form of the wall is reminiscent of medieval field boundaries however it does not meander whatsoever, a characteristic that is sometimes seen with walls from this era. It is therefore likely that the boundary is of post-medieval date however it is possible that it has an origin slightly earlier within the medieval period.</p> <p>The boundary is considered to be potentially of local importance if of medieval date and will require breaching twice in order to install new upright poles. It is therefore recommended that a watching brief be maintained in order to record the form of this boundary with a view to ascertaining whether it is of medieval or post-medieval origin.</p>	
Category of importance: Local	
Level of impact: Low adverse direct physical (construction)	
Significance of effect: Slight adverse	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: Archaeological watching brief during breach.	



Plate 05: Relict field boundary feature 3, from the east. Scale 1.0m.

4. Circular Cropmark, Aberffraw	PRN: 7874
Figure: 6	Plate: 2 and 3
NGR: SH 35440 69500	Period: Unknown
<p>Description</p> <p>At the southern part of the proposed scheme and approximately 570.0m north of Aberffraw, the HER records a large circular earthwork enclosure (PRN: 7874) noted on Welsh Office aerial photographs and suspected to be a possible prehistoric concentric enclosure. This feature is located approximately 42.5m east of the proposed cable route within field 64 (SH 35440 69500) however its large size would mean that it continues into the assessment corridor centred on the cable route.</p> <p>A range of historical aerial photographs were examined as part of this assessment and the feature is only visible on the RAF photograph of 1945 (4534 106GUK_655 3165) (plates 02 and 03) but is not visible on aerial coverage from 1940, 1942, 1960, 1982 or on the Lidar coverage of the area. From the 1945 aerial photograph the feature appears to have two concentric ditches, or possibly banks, measuring 3.5m in width and enclosing an area measuring approximately 106.0m in diameter.</p> <p>The identity of the feature is not clear but if it was a prehistoric enclosure it would be of national importance and as such would require avoidance by the proposed scheme. It is therefore recommended that further assessment of this feature to include a geophysical survey be undertaken of field 64 in order to ascertain whether this feature exists as below ground remains and to help inform a suitable mitigatory strategy for the proposed scheme at this location.</p>	
Category of importance: Unknown (national)	
Level of impact: Low adverse direct physical (construction)	
Significance of effect: Unknown (moderate adverse during construction)	
Recommendations for further assessment: Geophysical survey	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: Dependent upon the results of further assessment	

5. De Havilland Vampire FB5 WA459 Crash Site	NPRN: 515682
Figure: 8	Plate: N.A.
NGR: SH 37000 71000 recorded but incorrect. Crash site location determined to be within 500.0m radius of SH 35175 69124.	Period: Modern
<p>Description</p> <p>The proposed cable route lies approximately 140.0m north of the modern <i>De Havilland Vampire air crash site</i> (NPRN: 515682). Archaeological remains associated with the loss of this aircraft are not confirmed as present at this location, but may be in the vicinity.</p> <p>This Vampire was one of 320 delivered by English Electric at Preston between May 1950 and August 1951. Its service life included assignments to 202 AFS. The engine cut on take-off and the aircraft was forced to land 4.5 miles southeast of Valley and caught fire on 11th December 1952 or 1953 (sources differ) (RCAHMW description).</p> <p>The Air Historical Branch confirmed that the Vampire WA459 crashed 145 degrees 4.5 miles from RAF Valley on 11 December 1953 at 1114 hours whilst on a non-operational, high speed run flight. Due to the nature of the flight there was no ammo or bombs on board. The pilot, Pilot Officer Bradshaw, was uninjured. The aircraft was recorded as Destroyed 5S which at that time meant “beyond economical repair or surplus and fit only for disposal or scrap” (JCCC correspondence).</p> <p>The remains of this aircraft are designated as a Protected Place under the <i>Protection of Military Remains Act 1986</i>. The Act makes it an offence to interfere with the wreckage of any crashed, sunken or stranded military aircraft without a licence. As the exact location of the crash site is unknown it is not possible to assess the potential for impact by the proposed scheme.</p> <p>The location of a crashed Vampire aircraft (feature 5) was identified from information retained by the RCAHMW as being within proximity of the proposed scheme. However enquiries made with the Joint Casualty and Compassionate Centre (JCCC) have ascertained that the crash site location was recorded in the wrong place by the RCAHMW and was actually located to the west of Aberffraw at SH 35175 69124 and approximately 275.0m southwest of the scheme. Due to a margin of error in the calculations the JCCC have acknowledged that the crash site may be located within a 1.0km square around this grid reference and as such falls within the scheme terminus at Aberffraw. As the site is a Protected Place under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 a licence will be required for works in this area.</p>	
Category of importance: Regional	
Level of impact: Unknown	
Significance of effect: Unknown	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: Licence required for works within fields 61-66 and a watching brief to be maintained during excavation works within these fields.	

6. Ridge and Furrow	PRN: Unassigned
Figure: 3	Plate: N.A.
NGR: SH 36702 71455; SH 35679 71500; SH 35664 71148	Period: Medieval
<p>Description</p> <p>The proposed scheme passes through fields that for the most part have been ploughed and improved over the past couple of centuries, thus removing any trace of earlier framing practice. Three fields however (fields 15, 48 and 51) have linear striations visible on the modern aerial coverage that appear to be medieval ridge and furrow farming rather than modern plough scars. These features were not visible during the site visit.</p> <p>These features are considered to be of local importance however the proposed scheme will result in very limited excavation to the new pole reception pits and stay pits. As such the overall direct physical impact upon these areas of ridge and furrow are expected to be low adverse direct physical resulting in a neutral or slight significance of effect. As such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are made.</p>	
Category of importance: Local	
Level of impact: Low adverse direct physical (construction)	
Significance of effect: Neutral or slight adverse	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: None	

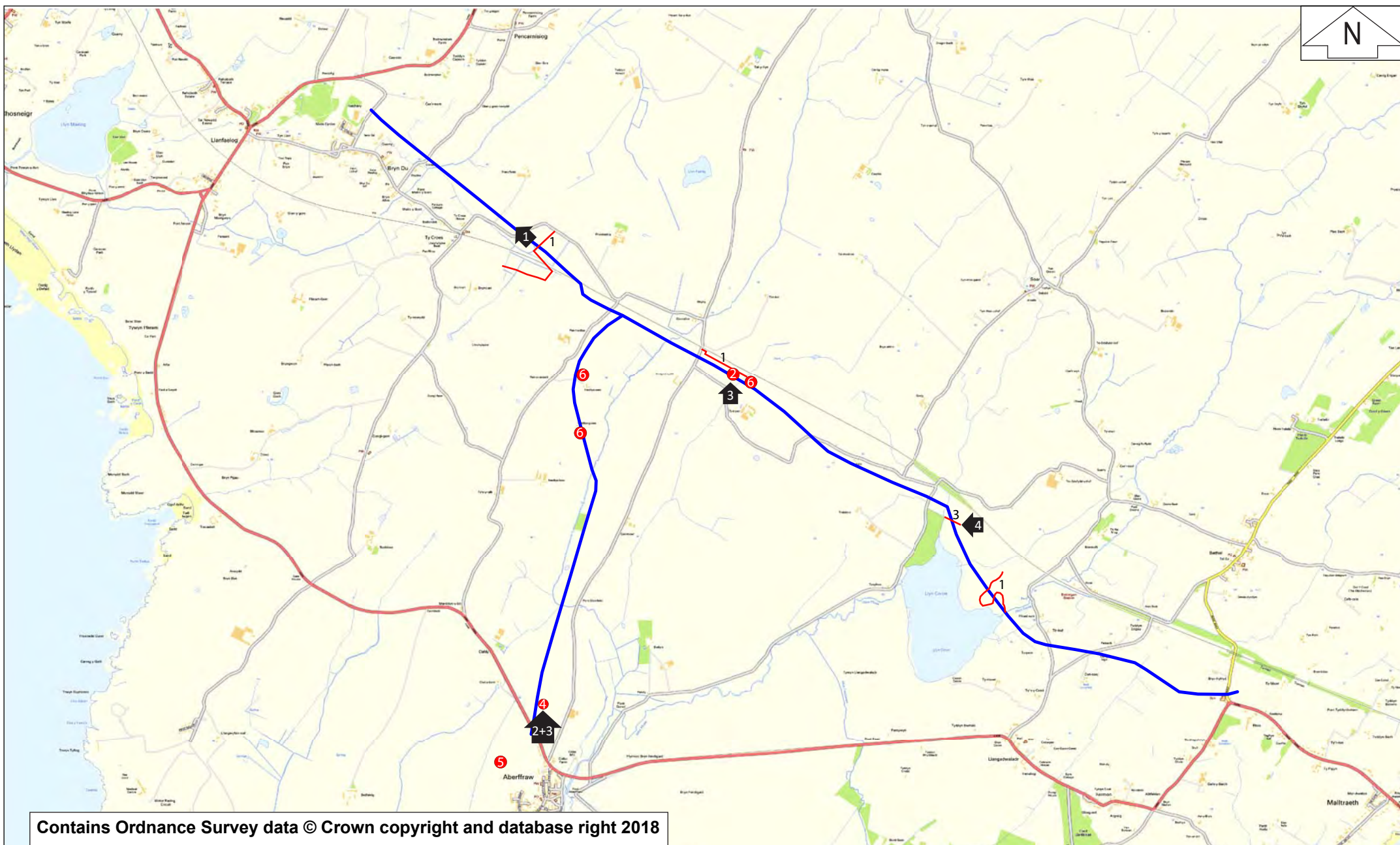


Figure 39: Summary location of archaeological sites within assessment corridor along with the location and orientation of photographs. Scale 1:30,000 at A4.

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Table 2: Summary of archaeological features. GREEN = no action required; RED= Action required						
Number	Name	Importance	Impact	Significance of effect	Further Assessment	Mitigation Recommendations
PHYSICAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT IMPACTS						
1	Extant field boundaries	Negligible/local	Low adverse direct physical (construction)	Neutral or slight adverse	None	None
2	Quarry scoop	Negligible	None	Neutral	None	None
3	Relict boundary	Local	Low adverse direct physical (construction)	Slight adverse	None	Watching brief during breach
4	Circular cropmark, Aberffraw	Unknown (national)	Low adverse direct physical (construction)	Unknown (moderate adverse during construction)	Geophysical survey	Dependent upon the results of further assessment
5	Vampire crash site	Regional	Unknown	Unknown	None	Licence required for works within fields 61-66 and a watching brief to be maintained during excavation works within these fields.
6	Ridge and furrow	Local	Low adverse direct physical (construction)	Slight adverse	None	None

8.0 IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Direct physical impact

Construction phase

The proposed development scheme is expected to have a low direct physical impact upon three features of archaeological and historical significance during the construction phase. Feature 1 (extant field boundaries) is considered to be of negligible/local importance resulting in a neutral or slight adverse significance of effect.

Features 3 and 6 (relict field boundary and ridge and furrow) are considered to be of local importance resulting in a slight adverse significance of effect.

Completion phase

The proposed development scheme is not expected to have any direct physical impact upon any known sites of archaeological and historical significance upon completion.

8.2 Indirect physical and non-physical (visual) impact

Construction phase

The proposed development scheme is not expected to have any indirect physical or non-physical impacts upon any known sites of archaeological and historical significance during the construction phase.

Completion phase

The proposed development scheme is not expected to have any indirect physical or non-physical impacts upon any known sites of archaeological and historical significance upon completion.

8.3 Site Specific Recommendations

Site specific recommendations have been made for a watching brief to be maintained during the excavation of new pole reception pits within relict boundary (feature 3). This feature is suspected to be of medieval origin and as such the proposed scheme provides the opportunity to undertake a record of the boundary as it is breached.

Further assessment recommendations have been made for a geophysical survey of the circular cropmark, Aberffraw (feature 4) in order to establish whether buried remains of a possible concentric circular enclosure are present and to help inform the requirement for an archaeological mitigatory response.

The location of a crashed Vampire aircraft (feature 5) was identified from information retained by the RCAHMW as being within proximity of the proposed scheme. However enquiries made with the Joint Casualty and Compassionate Centre (JCCC) have ascertained that the crash site location was recorded in the wrong place by the RCAHMW and was actually located to the west of Aberffraw at SH 35175 69124 and approximately 275.0m southwest of the scheme. Due to a margin of error in the calculations the JCCC have acknowledged that the crash site may be located within a 1.0km square around this grid reference and as such falls within the scheme terminus at Aberffraw. As the site is a Protected Place under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 a licence will be required

for works within fields 61-66. It is also recommended that a watching brief be maintained during excavation works in these fields.

Despite the identification of three fields containing possible medieval ridge and furrow (feature 6) (fields 15, 48 and 51) site specific recommendations have not been made for this feature. This is because even though the proposed scheme is expected to result in a slight adverse significance of effect there is little merit in producing an archaeological record of this feature as its form and function is well understood.

8.4 General recommendations

There are no registered World Heritage Sites, Archaeological Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, or Registered Historic Landscapes wholly or partly within the assessment corridor centred on the cable route. Therefore, this assessment confirms that the Site does not contain any designated heritage assets for which there would be a presumption in favour of preservation in situ and against development.

There is however one site (Vampire aircraft crash site feature 5) which is afforded statutory protection under the *Protection of Military Remains Act 1986* whose exact location is unverified and could fall within the assessment corridor. An enquiry has been made with the JCCC and a reply is expected forthwith.

On the basis of the evidence presented in this assessment the proposed scheme would not be contrary to any local or national policy. Furthermore, this assessment enables an informed, sustainable and responsible approach to the proposed scheme. The information provided meets the expectations of Planning Policy Wales TAN24 and the Historic Environment Act (Wales) 2015 in that the Client has described the significance of known archaeological assets that may be affected by the proposed scheme.

On the balance of evidence the lack of upstanding archaeological remains is a direct result of field clearance and improvement, and as such the archaeological interest of the proposed cable route is realistically limited to a potential for as yet unknown buried remains of the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods and sites located in similar environs can be seen across Anglesey. In the absence of any data confirming the presence/absence of preserved remains or any other more recent activity which may have compromised archaeological survival, the precautionary principle requires an assumption that some archaeological remains are present at the Site. However, the overall impact of the proposed scheme is limited to small scale excavations for pole reception pits and stays and as such it would be disproportionate to the anticipated physical impact for an archaeological mitigatory response to be employed across the entirety of the scheme.

The assessment walkover did however ascertain the presence of marshy ground within fields 8 and field 52 and therefore there exists the potential for preserved organic and/or palaeoenvironmental remains from all periods. It is therefore recommended that as a minimum that a watching brief is maintained during excavations in these two fields.

9.0 SOURCES

OS Maps

1st edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey Map of 1888.

2nd edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1901.

3rd edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1926.

OS 1:10 000 Series sheet SH 36NE, SH 36SE, SH 36SW, SH 36NW, SH 37NE, SH 37SE, SH 37SW, SH 37NW, SH 46NE, SH 46SE, SH 46SW, SH 46NW, SH 47NE, SH 47SE, SH 47SW, and SH 47NW,

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APPENDIX 1: SCHEDULED AND NON-SCHEDULED SITES WITHIN 1.0KM

Undesignated monuments within 1.0km of the proposed cable route as listed on the Gwynedd HER (figure 7)

Prn	Name	Type	Broadclass	Period
886	Roman Coin, Findspot, Aberffraw	Findspot	Object	Roman
929	Ditches and Boundaries, Site of, Aberffraw	Ditch	Unassigned	Post-medieval
1456	Cropmark, Hermon	Cropmark	Unassigned	Unknown
1785	Excavation (1987), Eagles, Aberffraw	Non-monument type	Unassigned	Post-medieval
2148	Burial Chamber, Site of, Plas Bach	Chambered tomb	Religious, ritual and funerary	Prehistoric
2534	Roman Copper Cake, Possible Findspot, Aberffraw	Findspot	Object	Roman
2536	Platform, Possible, Site of, Aberffraw	Platform	Unassigned	Unknown
2845	Excavation (White, 1979), Aberffraw	Findspot	Unassigned	Unknown
3000	Excavations, Site of, SW of Aberffraw 1957	Non-monument type	Unassigned	Post-medieval
3002	St. Cadwaladr's Church, Bodorgan	Church	Religious, ritual and funerary	Post-medieval
3004	Pont Aberffraw, Aberffraw	Bridge	Transport	Post-medieval
3005	Inscribed Stone (Catamanus), Llangadwaladr Church	Inscribed stone	Religious, ritual and funerary	Early medieval
3009	St. Beuno's Church, Aberffraw	Church	Religious, ritual and funerary	Medieval
3010	Cross Shaft, Site of, Aberffraw	Cross	Religious, ritual and funerary	Medieval
3011	Ffynnon Bryn Fendigaid Holy Well, Aberffraw	Holy well	Religious, ritual and funerary	Medieval
3012	Capel Beuno, Site of, Aberffraw	Chapel	Religious, ritual and funerary	Medieval
3013	Ffynnon Beuno Holy Well, Aberffraw	Holy well	Religious, ritual and funerary	Medieval
3015	Stone Heads, Findspot, Bodorgan Square	Findspot	Object	Medieval
3016	Excavations (White, 1973), Aberffraw	Non-monument type	Object	Roman
3021	Excavation (White 1974, Site D), Aberffraw	Non-monument type	Object	Roman
3022	Excavation (White, 1974, Site C), Aberffraw	Non-monument type	Object	Roman
3030	Ty Newydd Burial Chamber, Llanfaelog	Chambered tomb	Religious, ritual and funerary	Neolithic
3040	Melin y Bont (C18th Windmill), Llanfaelog	Windmill	Industrial	Post-medieval
4330	Excavation (White, 1974, Site B), Aberffraw	Non-monument type	Object	Unknown
5197	Watching Brief, Pendref, Aberffraw	Non-monument type	Unassigned	Unknown

5465	Square Enclosure, Bethel	Enclosure	Unassigned	Unknown
5552	Ditch, Site of, 40 Church Street, Aberffraw	Ditch	Water supply and drainage	Medieval
6903	Parish Church, Aberffraw	Church	Religious, ritual and funerary	Medieval;post-medieval
6980	Llanfaelog Parish Church, Llanfaelog	Church	Religious, ritual and funerary	Modern
7008	Llangadwaladr Parish Church, Bodorgan	Church	Religious, ritual and funerary	Medieval;post-medieval
7235	Ford, Aberffraw	Ford	Transport	Medieval
7625	Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Aberffraw	Nonconformist chapel	Religious, ritual and funerary	Post-medieval
7628	Seion Methodist Chapel, Aberffraw	Nonconformist chapel	Religious, ritual and funerary	Post-medieval
7734	Maelog, Llanfaelog	Nonconformist chapel	Religious, ritual and funerary	Post-medieval
7737	Chapel, Bryn Du	Nonconformist chapel	Religious, ritual and funerary	Post-medieval
7739	Maelog, Llanfaelog	Nonconformist chapel	Religious, ritual and funerary	Post-medieval
7774	Hermon, Bodorgan	Nonconformist chapel	Religious, ritual and funerary	Post-medieval
7852	Bethel, Bodorgan	Nonconformist chapel	Religious, ritual and funerary	Post-medieval
7854	Elim, Bodorgan	Nonconformist chapel	Religious, ritual and funerary	Post-medieval
7874	Circular Cropmark, Aberffraw	Enclosure	Unassigned	Unknown
7888	Llys, Site of, Aberffraw	Llys	Civil	Medieval
7972	Worked Flint, Findspot, Glan-y-gors	Findspot	Object	Mesolithic
8106	Hermon, Bodorgan	Nonconformist chapel	Religious, ritual and funerary	Post-medieval
11050	Cefn-trefeilir, Bodorgan	Building	Domestic	Post-medieval
11052	Church Cottage, Bodorgan	Building	Domestic	Post-medieval
11136	The Old Rectory, Llangadwaladr	Vicarage	Domestic	Post-medieval
11210	Tre-Ddafydd Uchaf, Bodorgan	Building	Domestic	Post-medieval
11605	Calvinistic Methodist Schoolroom and Chapel House, Aberffraw	Building	Religious, ritual and funerary	Post-medieval
11790	Melin Uchaf Wind and Water Mill, Glanygors	Corn mill	Industrial	Post-medieval
11791	Melin y Bont Wind and Watermill, Bryn Du	Corn mill	Industrial	Post-medieval
12536	Stables, Tre-Ddafydd Uchaf, Bodorgan	Stable	Agriculture and subsistence	Post-medieval
12719	Railway Station, Bodorgan	Railway station	Civil	Post-medieval
12720	Goods Shed, Bodorgan Railway Station	Building	Civil	Post-medieval

12722	Signal Box and Station, Ty Croes, Aberffraw	Signal box	Transport	Post-medieval
15595	Enclosure, Aberffraw	Enclosure	Unassigned	Post-medieval
15600	Field Boundaries, Aberffraw	Field system	Agriculture and subsistence	Medieval
17106	Aberffraw Character Area, Aberffraw	Landscape	Unassigned	Multi-period
29848	Melin Hermon Windmill, Bodorgan	Windmill	Industrial	Post-medieval
31171	Nos 15-17 Llewelyn Street, Site of, Aberffraw	Building	Commercial	Post-medieval
36101	Melin Aberffraw, Cellar Mill, Aberffraw	Corn mill	Industrial	Post-medieval
36127	Melin Pant Glan-Felin, Possible Former Site of, Aberffraw	Mill	Industrial	Medieval
36140	Melin Gwna, Former Site of, Bodorgan	Corn mill	Industrial	Medieval
36156	Pandy Aberffraw, Possible Site of, Aberffraw	Mill	Industrial	Medieval
56056	Buildings, Pen-y-bont	Building	Unassigned	Post-medieval
56063	Ty'n-llidiart House, Bodorgan	House	Domestic	Post-medieval
60328	Former Road, Bodorgan	Road	Transport	Multiperiod
60329	Realignment of crossroads, possible	Road	Transport	Multiperiod
60331	Former Road, Bodorgan	Road	Transport	Multiperiod
60606	Cup Marked Rock, Possible, Bodorgan	Cup marked stone	Unassigned	Unknown
60678	Cobbled Surface, Aberffraw	Cobbled surface	Monument <by form>	Unknown
60679	Drainage Ditch, Possible, Aberffraw	Drainage ditch	Water supply and drainage	Unknown
61445	Field Boundary, Possible Site of, Tai-moelion	Field boundary	Agriculture and subsistence	Unknown
61594	Structure and Enclosure, South-West of Tref-Ddafydd, Bodorgan	Structure;enclosure	Unassigned;monument <by form>	Post medieval
61606	Glan Gwna, Bethel, Bodorgan	House	Domestic	Post medieval
62455	Aberffraw, Conservation Area	Landscape	Unassigned	Multiperiod
65836	Pendref	House	Domestic	Post medieval
65838	The Eagles	Schoolroom	Education	Post medieval
66002	Meyrick memorial, Church of St. Cadwaladr	Commemorative monument	Commemorative	Post medieval
66004	Old School	School	Education	Post medieval
66007	Boiling house and Pigsty at Tre-Ddafydd-uchaf	Pigsty	Agriculture and subsistence	Post medieval
66009	Sarn Lodge	Lodge	Domestic	Post medieval
66014	Churchyard gate to Church of St. Cadwaladr	Churchyard	Religious, ritual and funerary	Post medieval

66018	Agricultural range at Tre-Ddafydd-uchaf also known as Tre-Ddafydd-fawr	Outbuilding	Agriculture and subsistence	Post medieval
66622	Llanfaelog Community Centre	Community centre	Education	Post medieval
66627	The Old Rectory	Rectory	Domestic	Post medieval
68543	Rectangular feature, Aberffraw	Enclosure	Monument <by form>	Unknown

NMR Monument Points within 1.0km of the proposed cable route (figure 8)

NPRN	Name	Broadclass	Type	Period
298	Hermon congregational chapel	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Chapel	Post Medieval
723	Crown inn, bridge street	Commercial	Public house	Post Medieval
8625	Aberffraw chapel (welsh calvinistic methodist;aberffro;capel uchaf), chapel street, aberffraw	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Chapel	Post Medieval
8628	Seion welsh methodist chapel(wesleyan;gilead;capel isaf;aberffraw), bridge street, aberffraw	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Chapel	Post Medieval
8734	Rehoboth welsh independent chapel, llanfaelog	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Chapel	Post Medieval
8737	Bryn du chapel (welsh calvinistic methodist), bryn du, llanfaelog	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Chapel	Post Medieval
8739	Maelog methodist chapel, penconisiog	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Chapel	Post Medieval
8774	Hermon independent chapel, bodorgan	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Chapel	Post Medieval
8852	Bethel chapel (welsh calvinistic methodist), bethel, bodorgan	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Chapel	Post Medieval
8854	Elim methodist chapel (wesleyan;ty mawr chapel), malltraeth	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Chapel	Post Medieval
15012	Aberffraw palace, aberffraw	Domestic	Settlement	Medieval
15640	Cefn-trefeilir, bethel	Domestic	Building	Post Medieval;18th

				Century
15644	Church cottage	Domestic	House	Post Medieval
15684	The eagles, 41 church street, aberffraw	Domestic;Education	House;schoolroom	Post Medieval;18th Century
15771	Old rectory	Domestic	Rectory	Post Medieval
15894	Tre-ddafydd;tre-dafydd-uchaf house, bethel, bodorgan	Domestic	House	Post medieval;16th Century
23130	Aberffraw cm. Schoolroom	Education	Schoolroom	Post Medieval
23144	Old free school, aberffraw	Education	School	Post Medieval
23722	Pont aberffraw	Transport	Bridge	Post Medieval
24611	Cellar mill; aberffraw mill	Agriculture and Subsistence	Corn mill	Post Medieval
24620	Gwalchmai corn mill;gwalchmai mill	Agriculture and Subsistence	Corn mill	Post Medieval
31097	Stables, tre-ddafydd;tre-dafydd-uchaf house, bethel, bodorgan	Agriculture and Subsistence	Stable	POST MEDIEVAL;17th Century
32154	Ffynnon bueno;yr ben ffynon (site of)	Water Supply and Drainage	Holy well	Post Medieval
32155	Ffynnon bryn fendigaidd	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Holy well	Medieval?
32986	Aberffraw	Commercial	Town	Multiperiod
32988	Aberffraw, bridge street	Civil	Town	Unknown
34612	Bodorgan railway station, bodorgan	Transport	Railway station	Post Medieval;19th Century
34613	Goods shed, bodorgan railway station, bodorgan	Transport	Goods shed	Post Medieval;19th Century
34618	Ty croes signal box	Transport	Railway signal box	Post Medieval;19th Century
40348	Melin uchaf windmill, bryn du; maelgwyn mill	Agriculture and Subsistence	Windmill	Post Medieval
40349	Melin-y-bont wind and watermill, bryn du	Agriculture and Subsistence	Corn mill;windmill	Post Medieval
40363	Tyddyn oliver windmill;melin hermon	Agriculture and Subsistence	Windmill	Post Medieval
43550	Capel beuno;eglwys-y-beili	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Chapel	Medieval

43595	St cadwaladr's church, llangadwaladr	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Church	Medieval;Post-Medieval
43606	St beunos church	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Church	Medieval;Post-Medieval
43614	St maelog's church	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Church	Post Medieval
93834	Ty-newydd megalithic burial chamber	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Chambered tomb	Neolithic
96271	Tir na nog	Domestic	House	Post Medieval
265357	Cellar farm, aberffraw	Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	Farm garden	Post Medieval
265423	Tir na nog, rectory, bethel	Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	Vicarage;garden	Post Medieval
265424	Rectory garden, aberffraw	Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	Garden	Post Medieval
265426	Rectory, llanfaelog	Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	Vicarage;garden	Post Medieval
270311	Pill box iv, llangadwaladr	Defence	Pill box	MODERN
307586	Aberffraw new bridge	Transport	Bridge	Post Medieval
400058	Aberfraw market square, possible motte site	Defence	Motte	Unknown
401126	Aberffraw, excavated features, rejected roman fort and suggested llys site	Unassigned	Llys;fort	Unknown;Medieval;Roman
402203	Cropmark ring-ditch west of hermon	Unassigned	Ring ditch	Unknown
402208	Bethel	Civil	Settlement	Modern
403029	Old coach house, llanfaelog	Agriculture and Subsistence	Coach house	Post Medieval
403036	Ty capel, chapel street, aberffraw	Domestic	House	Post Medieval
404480	Sunday battle, anglesey	Defence	Battle site	Early medieval
405711	Pendref, church street, aberffraw	Domestic	Cottage	Post Medieval
415037	Rectory, llanfaelog	Domestic	Rectory	Post Medieval;19th Century

515682	Havilland Vampire air crash site	Defence	Air Crash Site	Modern
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Listed Buildings within 1.0km of the proposed cable route (figure 9)

Number	Name	Grade
5259	Pont Aberffraw	II
5270	Church of St. Beuno	II*
5271	Pendref	II
5298	Melin Uchaf (aka Melin Maelgwyn)	II
5299	Church of St. Maelog	II
5452	Tre-Ddafydd-uchaf also known as Treddafydd-fawr	II
5505	Church of St. Cadwaladr	I
5506	Old Rectory	II
5507	Melin Hermon	II
5569	Cefn-Trefeiler	II
5570	Stables to NW of Tre-Ddafydd-uchaf also known as Treddafydd-fawr	II
5723	Aberffraw Calvinistic Methodist Schoolroom and Chapel House	II
5731	The Eagles	II
5733	Ty Croes signal-box and attached station range	II
5756	Bodorgan Railway Station, main building	II
5757	Bodorgan Railway Station, goods shed	II
20395	Church of St. Cadwaladr, Meyrick memorial	II
20400	Agricultural range at Tre-Ddafydd-uchaf also known as Tre-Ddafydd-fawr	II
20401	Boiling house and Pigsty at Tre-Ddafydd-uchaf	II
20405	Churchyard gate to Church of St. Cadwaladr	II
20406	Sarn Lodge	II
20407	Old School	II

20422	Melin y bont	II
20423	Bryn Du Chapel	II
20424	Llanfaelog Community Centre	II
20427	The Old Rectory	II
20961	Aberffraw Calvinistic Methodist Chapel	II
20964	Seion Methodist Chapel, including railings to forecourt	II

Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 1.0km of the proposed cable route (figure 10)

Number	Name	Site type	Period	Broadclass
An013	Ty-Newydd Burial Chamber	Chambered tomb	Prehistoric	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
An101	Pont Aberffraw	Bridge	Post Medieval/Modern	Transport

Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within 1.0km of the proposed cable route (figure 11)

Number	Name	PRN
PGW (Gd) 44 (ANG)	Bodorgan, Isle of Anglesey	4403

