

# Archaeology Wales

## **CABLE ROUTE BETWEEN LLANFIHANGEL YN NHOWYN AND CAPEL GWYN, ANGLESEY**

Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit



By

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Report No. 1886

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Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit

Prepared For: Sirius Planning

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## **Summary**

*In March 2020, Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Sirius Planning Ltd to carry out an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit to determine the archaeological potential of the proposed route of a cable run associated with a solar farm development located between Caerleiliog and Capel Gwyn.*

*The results highlight that only in one instance, the route will have a physical impact over a designated asset - Pont Factory Cymunod (LB 5278; PRN 11669). The landscape in which the route is located has not been, for the most part, greatly impacted by previous developments and it is therefore possible that groundworks reveal archaeological finds/features/deposits below the ground level. A new site - CAG-018 – has been identified during the production of the present report.*

## **Crynodeb**

*Ym mis Mawrth 2020, comisiynwyd Archaeology Cymru gan Sirius Planning Cyf i gynnal Asesiad Desg Archeolegol ac Ymweliad Safle i bennu potensial archeolegol llwybr arfaethedig llwybr ceblau sy'n gysylltiedig â'r gwaith o ddatblygu fferm solar rhwng Caerleiliog a Chapel Gwyn.*

*Mae'r canlyniadau'n nodi y bydd y llwybr, ar un achlysur yn unig, yn cael effaith ffisegol ar ased dynodedig - Pont Factory Cymunod (LB 5278; PRN 11669). Nid yw'r dirwedd lle mae'r llwybr wedi'i lleoli wedi'i heffeithio, gan mwyaf, yn fawr gan y datblygiadau blaenorol ac felly mae'n bosibl y bydd gwaith tir yn datgelu canfyddiadau/nodweddion/dyddodion archeolegol islaw lefel y tir. Nodwyd safle newydd - CAG-018 - yn ystod y broses o lunio'r adroddiad presennol.*



## 1. Introduction

- 1.1. In March 2020, Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Sirius Planning Ltd to carry out an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit to determine the archaeological potential of the proposed route of a cable run associated with a solar farm development located between Caerleiliog and Capel Gwyn (between NGR SH 30412 78082 and SH 34306 75847) (Figure 1).
- 1.2. The purpose of the Desk Based Assessment, which is detailed in the following report, is to provide Sirius Planning with the information they have requested in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy Wales (edition 10), Section 6.1.27 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: sections 4.13 and 4.14. The work is to highlight and assess the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest and to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the proposed development.

## 2. Site location

- 2.1. The proposed cable route begins in a sub-station located in Caergeiliog within the following NGR SH 30412 78082. The route runs in a NE direction through a number of fields used for grazing and characterised by evident rock outcrops. It subsequently runs E north of Llyn Dinam towards Area 6. The cable route crosses Area 6 largely following existing field boundaries (Figure 1).
- 2.2. The cable route runs north of Llanfihangel Yn Nhowyn (SH 32244 77897) moving E and SE through a number of fields largely used for agricultural purposes, located S of the A5. At SH 33692 77567 it reaches a public highway running towards Area 4.
- 2.3. The cable run reappears close to Area 3 between SH 34291 75847 and SH 33972 75836. This stretch is characterised by a number of fields used for agricultural purposes and the route largely runs parallel to existing field boundaries.
- 2.4. The trench will be typically 1 metre deep and roughly 400mm wide. When excavated the topsoil will be placed on one side of the trench and subsoil on the other to avoid mixing. The cable will be laid/bedded on sub-base material with a marker tape laid c.300mm above the cable.

### 3. Methodology

3.1. The primary objective of this Desk Based Assessment is to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

3.2. The work includes a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aims to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

3.3. This report provides information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation in situ has been advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors could result in the loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record has been recommended.

3.4. This assessment considers the following:

a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:

- Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER, including listed building records. Non-designated assets and designated sites will be collated within a 500m following the route of the cable run (Figure 1).
- Assessment of all available excavation reports and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
- Assessment of aerial photographic (AP) and satellite imagery evidence.
- Assessment of archive records held at the County Archive.
- Records held by the developer e.g. bore-hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans, ztv data.
- Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. all editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
- Place-name evidence.
- Historic documents (e.g. charters, registers, estate papers).

b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the Desk Based study.

3.5 In assessing the value of archaeological assets, and the potential impacts upon them by the proposed development, the terms and guidance used in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Section 3 (Highways England 2007) has been utilised. Values are given as:

- Very High (World Heritage Sites and other sites of international importance);
- High (Scheduled Monuments, undesignated assets of schedulable quality, assets of National importance that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives);
- Medium (Designated or undesignated assets of Regional importance that contribute to regional research objectives);
- Low (assets of local importance, assets compromised by poor preservation or poor survival of contextual associations);
- Negligible (assets with little or no surviving archaeological interest);
- Unknown (the importance of the resource has not been ascertained).

The magnitude of the potential impact on the archaeological assets (which can be either positive or negative), is given as:

- Major (change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered; comprehensive changes to setting);
- Moderate (changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified; considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset);
- Minor (changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered; slight changes to setting);
- Negligible (very minor changes to archaeological materials, or setting);
- No Change

3.6 This work conforms to the *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment*, as produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2017).

## Non-designated data – results

### 4. Archaeological Events

#### Development-led

- 4.1. The recorded historic environment of the area has largely been defined from the results of archaeological interventions associated with the A5 and A55. The following works have provided with background information from which to assess the impact that the cable route may have on the existing archaeological resource.
- 4.2. At least two DBAs are link to road improvements associated with the A5 trunk road (EPRNs 40167, 44366 and 40247) (see Dutton et al 1993). These works not only allowed documenting new heritage assets but also led to further archaeological programmes of intrusive nature. For instance, in 1994, GAT carried out a test-pitting exercise in response of the A5 road improvements near Bryngwran (EPRN 40256). 76 test pits were cut, yielding evidence of drains, finds and demolition layers of post-medieval date (see Riley et al 1994).
- 4.3. A similar situation occurred with the construction of the A55. In 1995, GAT carried out a geophysical survey along various locales along the proposed A55 route, between the Nant Turnpike and Bryngwran (EPRN 44418) (Hopewell et al 1995). In 1996, GAT carried out a DBA, a field survey, a geophysical survey and a watching brief relating to the construction of the section of the A55 road between Bryngwran and Holyhead, Anglesey. The layout of the road avoided sites of archaeological interest for the most part, though, in some instances, the presence of archaeological sites was mitigated (EPRN 40347) (see Davidson et al 1996). In 1997, another DBA was carried out by GAT in response to the creation of an alternative route of the A55 from Bryngwran to Holyhead (EPRN 44614) (GAT 1997).
- 4.4. In 1995, GAT carried out a geophysical survey along various locales along the proposed A55 route, between the Nant Turnpike and Bryngwran (EPRN 44418) (Hopewell et al 1995). In 1996, GAT carried out a DBA, a field survey, a geophysical survey and a watching brief relating to the construction of the section of the A55 road between Bryngwran and Holyhead, Anglesey. The layout of the road avoided sites of archaeological interest for the most part, though, in some instances, the presence of archaeological sites was mitigated (EPRN 40347) (see Davidson et al 1996). In 1997, another DBA was carried out by GAT in response to the creation of an alternative route of the A55 from Bryngwran to Holyhead (EPRN 44614) (GAT 1997)

- 4.5. In 1999, GAT carried out excavations associated with the A55 road improvements (EPRN 43530 and EPRN 43539). The results of these excavations, and recommendations for further research were contained in the assessment report produced by Davidson et al in 1999 (EPRN 40462). Furthermore, in 2001, GAT carried out an excavation at Ty Mawr, Melin y Plas (EPRN 40463) (see Kenney et al 2001). A number of specialist reports were produced resulting from the abovementioned excavations (EPRN 40464) and a site interpretation (EPRN 40550).
- 4.6. Another development-led initiative is found near Penmynydd Farm. CR Archaeology carried out a DBA and a geophysical survey associated with a proposed tourist development. It was concluded that due to the high potential for encountering prehistoric remains, the site had to be further through an archaeological trenching evaluation (EPRN 45366).

#### **Research-led**

- 4.7. A number of research-led projects have also been key in the definition of the archaeological resource of the area.
- 4.8. Between 2001 and 2002, GAT carried out a Cadw funded project aimed at identifying Early Medieval Ecclesiastical and Burial in Anglesey as part of a Pan-Wales study and synthesis (EPRN 40568) (see Davidson et al 2002). Similarly, in 2004, GAT produced an assessment of all Deserted Ecclesiastical Sites in Northwest Wales (EPRN 40569) (Davidson 2004).
- 4.9. In 2002, GAT carried out a Cadw funded project consisting of a threat related assessment, identifying Medieval mills in Anglesey, including Melin y Plas (EPRN 18366) assessing their condition and status, and making appropriate recommendations for their management (EPRN 44297).
- 4.10. In 2003, GAT carried out a Cadw funded assessment of prehistoric defended enclosures in Gwynedd (EPRN 40620). The study was part of a Pan-Wales assessment of prehistoric defended enclosures (Smith 2003). Another project was carried out by GAT as part of the same wider project in 2008, targeting hillforts and hut-groups in Northwest Wales (EPRN 45042) (Smith 2008).

### **5. Historic Environment Records**

- 5.1. There are sixteen documented HERs within the applied search area (Figure 3). The results are summarised below chronologically.

*Prehistory (Mesolithic 9000-4000 BC; Neolithic 4000-2500 BC; Bronze Age 2500-800 BC)*

- 5.2. The Mesolithic period in Anglesey is largely represented by a number of find scatters including Trwyn Du, Aberffraw. Excavations at this site produced a large number of worked flint and chert of Early Mesolithic chronologies as well as hammer stones (White 1978). Furthermore, two other sites of Late Mesolithic chronologies are documented within the Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales: Penrhosfeilw Common and Bryn Llwyd. Both sites revealed scatters of Later Mesolithic date (see Smith and Kenney 2014; Pape 1928). No sites of Mesolithic date are documented within the search area designated for this report.
- 5.3. The Neolithic period in the island is most visible with its funerary sites. Eighteen megalithic tombs survive mostly located along the coastline. However, sites of different nature have been revealed in recent years. One of such examples is found at Llanfaethlu where at least for rectangular buildings of Early Neolithic date have been recovered (PAST 2019). A stone axe (PRN 2575) was recovered from Cael Elen, only 18m south from the proposed cable route.
- 5.4. Like the Neolithic period, the Bronze Age is largely represented in the island by the presence of burial sites. Furthermore, many burnt mounds have been examined in Anglesey 42 found, among other, during groundworks associated with the route of the A55. The search into the HER has documented four of Bronze Age chronologies: the findspot of an Early-Middle Bronze Age unlooped palstave which was found in boggy disturbed ground (PRN 7624), a burnt mound site, Caer Elen (PRN 31816) found 100m N from the proposed route, and two other burnt mounds (PRN 31818/19) in Melin Y Plas. Furthermore, an urn of possible Bronze Age chronologies was recovered from Cymunod (PRN 2523).

#### *Iron Age (800 BC- 43 AD) and Roman (43 AD – 410 AD)*

- 5.5. Anglesey was incorporated into a Roman province in 78AD, however, in many cases it did not transform the traditions of the inhabitants of the island. Several stone hut circle settlements have been identified in the island running from Iron Age chronologies until the Early Christian period. The search brought up one record – PRN 2517 – Caer Helen defined as the remains of an enclosure of unknown date.
- 5.6. The HER also documents the projected line of a Roman Road though to run along western Anglesey and retouring in Maltraeth Marsh. While this might be a possibility, no earthworks or other sets of evidence have allowed to confirm the presence of the road (PRN 17843) (Figure 2).

### *Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1086) & Medieval (1086 – 1536)*

- 5.7. The Early Medieval period in NW Wales is still poorly understood. Documentary evidence suggests that presence of Irish settlement as well as the establishment of the kingdom of Gwynedd in the early 6th century (RFAW 2016). This is also the time of the development of Christianity, an element which appears reflected in a number of sites in Llangefni as well as in Anglesey more widely. No sites of Medieval date are documented within the search area designated for this report.

### *Post-Medieval (1536 – 1899), Modern (1900 – present day)*

- 5.8. HERs of post-medieval and modern date are largely associated with Pandy Cymunod (PRN 36105). The latter is defined as the site of a possible medieval mill, transformed into a woollen mill during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A trackway (PRN 37225) and a bridge (PRN 11669; LB 5278) are directly associated to this heritage asset. A description of the latter is offered within the listed building section.
- 5.9. Bryn Farm, Llanfihangel-yn-nhowyn (PRN 60805) is recorded on the parish map of 1841, the 25inch map of 1924 and the 1inch OS map of 1841 as noted in the HER records.
- 5.10. Capel Hebron, Bryngwran (PRN 7824; NPRN 8824) is a post-medieval chapel documented by the RCAHMW Chapel Survey of 1994.
- 5.11. Pont Melin-y-plas, Bryngwran (PRN 5750). The HER records the bridge as disused. The stream over which the bridge was built is the stream used by Melin y Plas.

### *Portable Antiquities Scheme*

- 5.12. A search into PASS database documents five finds within the applied search area. A summary of the finds is offered below:
- 5.13. Four finds date to post-medieval times: a coin weight (GAT-3CAC32), a lead weight (GAT-BE171B), a cooper alloy shoe buckle (GAT-99CAA3), and a copper alloy half penny of George II (GAT-999B42).
- 5.14. The search also documents a lead alloy weight of Roman chronologies (GAT-67C5C3).

### *New Sites*

- 5.15. In 2019, Archaeology Wales Ltd carried out a Desk Based Assessment associated with the proposed solar farm. An updated report has been produced in 2020. Seventeen possible sites were recorded during the stage of research. While their archaeological



nature cannot be ascertained at present, they have been summarised below and considered as part of the assessment process:

<b>ID</b>	CAG-001
<b>Name</b>	Possible Ridge and Furrow
<b>Summary Welsh</b>	Tystiolaeth ar gyfer cefnen a rhych canoloesol a welwyd mewn Awyrluniau sy'ndyddio i'r 1940au.
<b>Summary English</b>	Evidence for medieval ridge and furrow observed in Aerial Photographs dating to the 1940s.
<b>Description</b>	Defined by curvilinear parallel cropmarks orientated NW/SE observed on 18-253 RAF Valley 1940s near Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn
<b>NGR</b>	SH 33012 76256
<b>Eastings</b>	233012
<b>Northings</b>	376256
<b>Type</b>	Ridge and Furrow
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Survival Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Condition Rating</b>	Unknown
<b>Broadclass</b>	Agricultural
<b>Evidence</b>	Aerial Photograph
<b>Record Compiled By</b>	Irene Garcia Rovira
<b>Record Compiled On</b>	22.01.2019
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<b>ID</b>	CAG-002
<b>Name</b>	Rectangular outcrop of unknown date/function
<b>Summary Welsh</b>	Marc sgwâr yn y cnwd sy'n mesur tua 30 metr sgwâr a welwyd mewn nifer o Awyrluniau sy'n dyddio o'r 1950au i'r 1980au.
<b>Summary English</b>	Square cropmark measuring c. 30 square meters observed in several Aerial Photographs dating from the 1950s to the 1980s
<b>Description</b>	Square cropmark measuring c. 30 square meters observed in several Aerial Photographs dating from the 1950s to the 1980s
<b>NGR</b>	SH 32711 75920
<b>Eastings</b>	232711
<b>Northings</b>	375920
<b>Type</b>	Unknown
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Survival Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Condition Rating</b>	Unknown
<b>Broadclass</b>	Unknown
<b>Evidence</b>	Aerial Photograph
<b>Record Compiled By</b>	Irene Garcia Rovira
<b>Record Compiled On</b>	22.01.2019
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<b>ID</b>	CAG-003
<b>Name</b>	Large circular raised mound located near Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn
<b>Summary Welsh</b>	Nodwedd gylchol isel sy'n mesur 50m mewn diamedr. Nodwedd gynhanesyddol o bosib.
<b>Summary English</b>	Low circular feature measuring 50m in diameter. Possible prehistoric feature.
<b>Description</b>	Raised mound composed of medium and large cobbles. 56m in diameter Evidenced in aerial photographs dating from the 1950s to the 1980s

NGR	SH 340068 75828
Eastings	234068
Northings	375828
Type	Monument
Period	Prehistoric?
Survival Condition	Poor
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Unknown
Evidence	Aerial Photographs and walk over visit
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	22.01.2019
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ID	CAG-004
Name	Large circular raised mound situated near Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn
Summary Welsh	Nodwedd gylchol isel sy'n mesur 40m mewn diamedr. Nodwedd cynhanesyddol o bosib.
Summary English	Low circular feature measuring 40m in diameter. Possible prehistoric feature
Description	Low circular feature measuring 40m in diameter. Composed of small and medium size cobbles and currently covered in grass. Identified in LiDAR 1m DTM
NGR	SH 34006 75944
Eastings	234006
Northings	375944
Type	Monument
Period	Prehistoric?
Survival Condition	Poor
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Unknown
Evidence	LiDAR 1m DTM
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	22.01.2019
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ID	CAG-005
Name	Large circular raised mound situated near Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn
Summary Welsh	Nodwedd gylchol isel sy'n mesur 26m mewn diamedr. Nodwedd cynhanesyddol o bosib.
Summary English	Low circular feature measuring 26m in diameter. Possible prehistoric feature
Description	Raised mound composed of medium and large cobbles. 26m in diameter
NGR	SH 33931 77108
Eastings	233931
Northings	377108
Type	Monument
Period	Prehistoric?
Survival Condition	Poor
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Unknown
Evidence	LiDAR 1m DTM
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	22.01.2019
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ID	CAG-006
Name	Two circular raised mounds situated near Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn
Summary Welsh	Dau nodwedd gylchol isel sy'n mesur 10 a 15m mewn diamedr yn y drefn honno. Nodwedd cynhanesyddol o bosib.
Summary English	Two low circular feature measuring 10m and 15m in diameter respectively. Possible prehistoric feature
Description	Two raised mounds measuring approximately 10m and 15m in diameter. Possibly geological
NGR	SH 31745 77751
Eastings	231745
Northings	377751
Type	Monument -Geological feature
Period	Prehistoric?
Survival Condition	Poor
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Unknown
Evidence	Walk over visit
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	22.01.2019
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ID	CAG-007
Name	Two circular raised mounds situated near Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn
Summary Welsh	Dwy domen uwch yn mesur tua 12m a 15m mewn diamedr
Summary English	Two raised mounds measuring approximately 12m and 15m in diameter
Description	Two raised mounds measuring approximately 12m and 15m in diameter Possibly geological
NGR	SH 33876 77484
Eastings	233876
Northings	377484
Type	Monument -Geological feature
Period	Prehistoric?
Survival Condition	Poor
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Unknown
Evidence	Walk over visit
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	22.01.2019
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ID	CAG-008
Name	Enclosed area
Summary Welsh	Ardal bosibl o ddeunydd dymchwel o'r cyfnod ôl-ganoloesol
Summary English	Possible area composed of demolition material of post-medieval date
Description	Enclosed area characterised by rubble material, possibly from activity associated with the farm to the north.
NGR	SH 33812 77744
Eastings	233812
Northings	377744
Type	Structural remains
Period	Post-medieval
Survival Condition	Poor
Condition Rating	Poor
Broadclass	Agricultural

Evidence	Walk over visit
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	22.01.2019
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ID	CAG-009
Name	Large circular raised mound situated near Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn
Summary Welsh	Nodwedd gylchol isel yn mesur 26m mewn diamedr. Nodwedd gynhanesyddol o bosib
Summary English	Low circular feature measuring 26m in diameter. Possible prehistoric feature
Description	Large circular raised mound measuring 26m in diameter and composed of cobbles (cairn material?) masked by existing grass.
NGR	SH 34021 77666
Eastings	234021
Northings	377666
Type	Monument -Geological feature
Period	Prehistoric?
Survival Condition	Poor
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Unknown
Evidence	Walk over visit
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	22.01.2019
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ID	CAG-010
Name	Glan y gors buildings
Summary Welsh	Strwythurau wedi'u dogfennu yn y map Degwm a'r argraffiad cyntaf o'r Arolwg Ordnans 1889
Summary English	Structures documented in Tithe map and OS first edition 1889
Description	Small enclosures, 216a and 217a, with buildings depicted associated with Glan y gors
NGR	SH 31414 77678
Eastings	231414
Northings	377678
Type	Farm buildings
Period	Post-medieval
Survival Condition	Not present
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Unknown
Evidence	Tithe Map Parish of Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn 1841 Ordnance Survey County Series 1st Edition 1888
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	22.01.2019
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ID	CAG-011
Name	Ty franan buildings
Summary Welsh	Hen derfyn cae posibl
Summary English	Structures documented in Tithe map of 1840
Description	Field 864 contained three buildings, labelled as Ty franan house and yard
NGR	SH 33872 77478
Eastings	233872

Northings	377478
Type	Farm buildings
Period	Post-medieval
Survival Condition	Not present
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Unknown
Evidence	Tithe Map, The parish of Bodedern in the County of Anglesey, 1840 Ordnance Survey County Series 1st Edition 1888
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	22.01.2019
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ID	CAG-012
Name	Surface Quarry
Summary Welsh	Ardal clegyrog bach, chwarela arwynebol posibl
Summary English	A small craggy area, possibly surface quarrying
Description	Sub-oval feature marked in OS County Series 1888 and visible in aerial photographs. Approximately 44m in length.
NGR	SH 32378 76343
Eastings	232378
Northings	376343
Type	Quarry
Period	Unknown
Survival Condition	Poor
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Industrial
Evidence	Walk over visit Ordnance Survey County Series 1st Edition 1888-1889, 1:2500
Record Compiled By	Siobhan Sinnott
Record Compiled On	17.04.2019
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ID	CAG-013
Name	Two low raised circular mounds
Summary Welsh	Dau domen wedi'i chodi, yn mesur tua 10m a 20m mewn diamedr.
Summary English	Two raised mounds measuring approximately 10m and 20m in diameter.
Description	Two very low circular mounds measuring approximately 10m and 20m in diameter, surrounded by a band of dark turf and a band of darker vegetation.
NGR	SH 32078 76000
Eastings	232078
Northings	376000
Type	Monument
Period	Prehistoric ?
Survival Condition	Poor
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Unknown
Evidence	Walk over visit
Record Compiled By	Siobhan Sinnott
Record Compiled On	17.04.2019
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ID	CAG-014
Name	Possible old field boundaries of drainage systems
Summary Welsh	Hen derfynau cae o systemau draenio posibl.
Summary English	Possible old field boundaries of drainage systems
Description	Dark strip of grass roughly 4m wide and extended into the field in a north-south direction. This linear feature may represent a former drainage channel and might have been partially backfilled or culverted
NGR	SH 32159 76106
Eastings	232159
Northings	376106
Type	Unknown
Period	Unknown
Survival Condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Agricultural
Evidence	Walk over visit
Record Compiled By	Siobhan Sinnott
Record Compiled On	17.04.2019
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

ID	CAG-015
Name	Possible old field boundaries of drainage systems
Summary Welsh	Hen derfynau cae o systemau draenio posibl.
Summary English	Possible old field boundaries of drainage systems
Description	Dark strip of grass roughly 4m wide and extended into the field in a north-south direction. This feature is thought to be the site of backfilled ditch previously delineating the eastern flank of the field and now defined by a modern fence.
NGR	SH 32262 76128
Eastings	232262
Northings	376128
Type	Unknown
Period	Unknown
Survival Condition	Poor
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Agricultural
Evidence	Walk over visit
Record Compiled By	Siobhan Sinnott
Record Compiled On	17.04.2019
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ID	CAG-016
Name	Possible field boundaries north of Plas Llechylched
Summary Welsh	Ffiniau cae posibl i'r gogledd o Blas Llechylched
Summary English	Possible field boundaries north of Plas Llechylched
Description	Possible field boundaries north of Plas Llechylched observed during examination of LiDAR 1m DTM Hillshade
NGR	SH 34306 76872
Eastings	234306
Northings	376872
Type	Field Boundaries
Period	Post-medieval?
Survival Condition	Unknown

Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Unknown
Evidence	LiDAR 1m DTM
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	18.08.2020
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

ID	CAG-017
Name	Possible paleochannel
Summary Welsh	Gweddillion y Sianel Paleo
Summary English	Remains of Paleochannel
Description	Possible paleochannel west of Plas Llechylched observed during examination of LiDAR 1m DTM Hillshade
NGR	SH 34306 76872
Eastings	234123
Northings	376828
Type	Natural feature
Period	Unknown
Survival Condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Unknown
Evidence	LiDAR 1m DTM
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	18.08.2020
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

## Designated data results

### 6. Listed Buildings

- 6.1. Three listed structures fall within the applied search area (Figure 4). They are all link to Pandy Cymunod and summarised below:
- 6.2. Pont Factory Cymunod, over Afon Crigyll - Grade II – LB 5278 – is the earliest of two associated bridges, composed of rubble masonry with two arches with different structures and widely separated. The westward arch being high and roughly hewn compared to the other segmented, squared arch with voussiors. A rough parapet spans both arches.
- 6.3. Pont Factory Cymunod, over Afon Crigyll - Grade II – LB 20510; NPRN 23725. The bridge is constructed of rubble masonry with two arches rather widely separated and of different construction. The arch on west is roughhewn and rather high compared with its width. The arch to the east is segmental and with roughly squared voussoirs slightly inset below an extrados course of narrow slabs.
- 6.4. Pandy Cymunod - Grade II- LB 19488. The woollen mill and workshop built in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. It is a 2 storey 3 bay building with a single-storey workshop and



cart shed. It is thought that the workshop might also have been used as a dye house. The buildings are constructed from rubble walls and the roofs dressed with small slates. A dove coat is located in the eastern gable. A plan of 1878 depicts this range of buildings illustrating a workshop, cart shed and mill pool.

## 7. Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- 7.1. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the search area. However, one SAM is located nearby (Figure 5).
- 7.2. Castellor Hut Group (AN088; PRN 2520) is defined by a group of hut circles of Iron/Romano-British date located in two pasture fields. The settlement spans 200-280m of an area above the confluence of Afon Crigyll and a stream. Many of the features can still be seen today with locations of two enclosed roundhouse settlements to the north (NPRN 308122) and south (NPRN 308123) of the area, the latter with satellite roundhouses. NPRN 308122 contains traces of a 10m diameter roundhouse with a 1m wide stone founded wall and joined to an angle of walling. NPRN 308123 is the location of two late prehistoric roundhouses that are about 9m in diameter with stone walls about 1m wide are set on the west side of a rectangular stone-walled enclosure about 20m by 30m. There are remains of three similarly sized detached or satellite roundhouses about 25-45m away to the northwest and west. Both areas appear to have been associated with a cluster of settlements within Castellor. These roundhouse settlements are characteristic of later prehistoric activity, with evidence of material that suggests later use of the site during the Roman period. These finds recovered during clearance in the 19th century, include quernstones, stone mortars, unspecified coins and 'gold' (bronze?) tweezers. Three copper ingots or cakes were discovered at the site, one of which is now housed at the National Museum (Acc No. 19.298A/1), all are believed to be Roman. The monument is of significant archaeological potential as it may retain structural evidence and internal and external floor surfaces (Wylfa Newydd Project 6.6.11 ES Volume F - Park and Ride F11 - Cultural heritage).

## 8. Historic Landscape

- 8.1. The research notes that there are no Conservation Areas, Registered Park and Gardens or Registered Historic Landscapes within the applied search area.
- 8.2. The cable route lies within the LANDMAP Historic Landscape of Inland Southern Anglesey YNSMNL079. LANDMAP areas are not designated landscapes but contain information designed to enable landscape quality to be considered in decision making.

- 8.3. LANDMAP Historic Landscape of Inland Southern Anglesey YNSMNL07 is largely defined as the rural heartland of Anglesey. The topography is generally undulating following the underlying geology. The latter gives rise to a number of rock outcrops scatter through the area. The landscape is largely defined by irregular fieldscapes enclosed by hedgerows, treelines, hedge banks and drystone walls. The landscape also evidences a number of relict earthworks and monuments some of which of prehistoric date.

## Mapping

### 9. Map regression

- 9.1. An examination of historic maps has been carried out placing particular attention to the locations proposed for the cable route. At present, the route appears to largely run alongside field boundaries, and the research has therefore attempted to read the date of the field boundaries that may be affected by the proposed development.
- 9.2. In order to facilitate the understanding of the text, the route has been divided into three stretches following the three segments observable in Figure 1.

#### Tithe Map Parish of Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn 1841 (Figure 6)

- 9.3. Stretch 1 (Figure 6.1): This stretch can be divided into two main areas: (1) west of Dinam Fawr and (2) east of the farm.
- 9.4. The area west of the farm is characterised by large irregular fields and a path leading to Dinam Fawr. The path itself still is present to date, and in this area, the cable route appears to cut across fields. The date of the field boundaries cannot be established but considering the shape and size of the fields, the latter could be of early date.
- 9.5. The same field composition can be seen north of the lake, however to the east, the situation is slightly different with smaller rectangular fields of probable post-medieval date. in this region the route appears to be parallel to existing field boundaries and paths.
- 9.6. Stretch 2 (Figure 6.2): this area is defined by medium to large fields largely irregular to the west and more regular with straight boundaries to the east. The proposed route appears to cut largely across fields (and therefore existing boundaries), until reaching a path orientated N/S which leads to Cymunod.
- 9.7. Stretch 3 (Figure 6.3): the surrounding area is largely defined by large irregular fields. The route appears to follow the field boundaries of a field associated with Tai Croeison.
- 9.8. The tithe apportionments are detailed below:

Number	Farm Name	Field Name	Occupier	Owner
218	Dinam Fawr		Richard Hughes	Robert Price
227	Dinam Fawr		Richard Hughes	Robert Price
226	Dinam Fawr		Richard Hughes	Robert Price
225	Dinam Fawr		Richard Hughes	Robert Price
187	Dinam Fawr		Richard Hughes	Robert Price
1229	Tynymreddyn	Weyn Tros Y Afon	Richard Hughes	Robert Price
1227		Tros Y Ion	Evan Hughes	Roose George Bradley Esquire
1232		Tros Y Ion	Evan Hughes	Roose George Bradley Esquire
1238		Tros Y Ion	Evan Hughes	Roose George Bradley Esquire
1245		Cefn Caer Geigog	Thomas Hughes	Thomas Owen
165			William Williams	Stanley Lord of Alderley
164			William Williams	Stanley Lord of Alderley
163			William Williams	Stanley Lord of Alderley
269			Robert Owen	Richard Williams
270		Part of Caer Helen	Mathias Williams	Crowley Revd Edmund
1003		Treyn Ddu	Robert Jones	Crowley Revd Edmund
1004		Yr Allt Ddu	Robert Jones	Crowley Revd Edmund
1005		Yr Allt Ddu	Robert Jones	Crowley Revd Edmund
991		Caer Ellen	Robert Jones	Crowley Revd Edmund
986		Allwen Ddu	Foulk Hughes	M j Fuller Esquire
987		Allwen Ddu	Foulk Hughes	M j Fuller Esquire
982		Allwen Ddu	Foulk Hughes	M j Fuller Esquire
978		Allwen Ddu	Foulk Hughes	M j Fuller Esquire
911	Cy Mynor	Cae Canol	Robert Hugh	John Revd Hugh Wynne
866		Ty Franan	Williams Jones	John Revd Hugh Wynne
865		Ty Franan	Williams Jones	John Revd Hugh Wynne
863		Ty Franan	Williams Jones	John Revd Hugh Wynne
29	Tai Croesion		Richard Hughes Ellis	Ellis John Hughes

OS County Series Anglesey 1889, 1:2500 (Figure 7)

9.9. Stretch 1 (Figure 7.1): A number of changes appear to have occurred from 1841 to 1889.

The westernmost stretch of the route (where the sub-station is currently located) is at this point occupied by a track that has survived to date. Immediately east – before reaching Dinam Fawr, the fields are documented as containing a series of rock outcrops (see site visit). These fields have at this point been reduced in size with a series of straight boundaries. Field enclosure is also documented east of the farm. The cable route appears overlays an existing foot path, leading to a track already observed during the examination of the tithe map of 1841.

9.10. Stretch 2 (Figure 7.1): a process of field enclosures is evident in this map. The westernmost end of the stretch appears to be located on the northern boundary of an existing quarry. The route is then directed eastwards alongside a series of field boundaries

which are known to have been built between 1841 and 1889. Significantly, the route runs immediately south from Caer Helen Roman Camp. Further east the route often cuts across fields until reaching a track leading to Cymunod. At this point the route moves directly south following a series of field boundaries until it reaches the still existing path.

- 9.11. Stretch 3 (Figure 7.2): The field where the proposed cable run cuts through has at this point been subdivided into smaller fields.

OS County Series Anglesey 1900, 1:2500 (Figure 8)

- 9.12. No changes are perceived between the 1889 and 1900 map edition.

OS County Series Anglesey 1924, 1:2500 (Figure 9)

- 9.13. No changes are perceived between the 1900 and 1924 map edition.

OS County Series Anglesey 1974, 1:2500 (Figure 10)

- 9.14. No changes are perceived between the 1924 and 1974 map edition.

## 10. LiDAR imagery

- 10.1. LiDAR data at a resolution of 1m DTM and DSM was processed in order to examine the possible sub-surface features. The results are documented in Figure 11.
- 10.2. Figure 11.3 documents a close-up view of the westernmost stretch of the proposed route. The image clearly shows those boundaries known to have been established between 1841 and 1889. One anomaly is observed on the image (see site visit for further details) – CAG-018.
- 10.3. The feature is centred on NGR SH 31210 77793. According to the imagery, it measures approximately 28m in length and 23m in width and while it is not clear in the image, it was noted that the feature is sub-circular during the site visit, raising to c. 1m in height. This feature was distinctive and rather different than the rock outcrops that dominate the area.
- 10.4. Figure 11.4 does not evidence any anomaly of possible archaeological origin within and immediately around the cable route. However, it is worth noting that evidence for possible medieval ridge and furrow was evidenced further south during the research carried out for a DBA associated with the proposed solar farm (see Garcia Rovira 2019).
- 10.5. No features of archaeological origin were observed in Figure 11.5 and 11.6.

## 11. Aerial photographs (Figures 12-14)

11.1. Several photographs dating from the 1940s onwards has been examined for this report.

The results are presented below:

11.2. 18-253 RAF Valley 1940s: a total of four images were examined. These are black and white vertical shots.

11.2.1. 4534 106GUK\_655 4258: this image documents Llanfihangel Yn Nhywyn as well as Llyn Trawfll. The locality is substantially smaller in the 1940s. The proposed cable route runs through a couple of fields situated to the extreme of the picture corresponding to the start point of Stretch 2. No anomalies are observed within the fields that may be of archaeological origin.

11.2.2. 4534 106GUK\_655 4256: this image documents the entirety of Stretch 2. No cropmarks or other features of archaeological origin are documented. The most significant difference in this image is that the area is documented prior to the construction of the A55.

11.2.3. 4534 106GUK\_655 4280: this image focuses on the area north of Llyn Dinam. Whilst virtually no changes are observed, it is possible to see an anomaly in the location established for CAG-018. On this photograph, the feature does not appear as circular in nature as it was observed during the site visit.

11.2.4. 4534 106GUK\_655 3248: this image documents the area of Stretch 3. No changes or features of possible archaeological origin are documented on this photograph.

11.3. 18-253 RAF Valley 1950s: a total of six images were viewed. They correspond to black and white vertical photographs.

11.3.1. 5004 541RAF517 IR 3059: This photograph documents the area proposed for Stretch 3. No sub-surfaces features are observed in this photograph.

11.3.2. 5004 541RAF517 IR 3060: this photograph focused on the area north of Llyn Trawfll. This photograph document some of the fields selected for the cable route. However, the latter do not contain any trace of visible archaeology.

11.3.3. 5004 541RAF517 IR 3063: this image focuses on the area north of Llyn Dinam. Whilst it is possible to see a faint anomaly in the location established for CAG-018.

11.3.4. 5110 58\_RAF\_698 3012: this image also focuses on the area north of Llyn Dinam, however, no trace of CAG-018 can be seen in this photograph.

11.3.5. 5110 58\_RAF\_698 4012 and 5110 58\_RAF\_698 4013 are centred on Llyn Trawfll. Neither photograph is sufficiently clear to be able to examine the presence of earthworks and other anomalies of archaeological origin.

- 11.4. 18-253 RAF Valley 1960s: seven images were viewed. These are black and white vertical shots. However, these photographs are taken on high altitude and under weather conditions that constrain clear views.
- 11.5. 18-253 RAF Valley 1985-93: one coloured photograph was examined from this collection. The shot (9205 ADAS 555 194) focused on the surroundings of Llyn Dinam, however CAG-018 is not observable.
- 11.6. 8233 10 August 1982: these images have a higher resolution than the images examined above, they are black and white and vertical in nature:
  - 11.6.1. 8233 RC8\_ES 035: this image documents the area surrounding Llyn Trafwll. At this point it is possible to note how Llanfihangel Yn Nhywyn has expanded. The westernmost fields of Stretch 2 are visible, however, they do not present any anomaly of possible archaeological origin.
  - 11.6.2. 8233 RC8\_ES 037: this image is centred over Llyn Dinam. CAG-018 is clearly visible and it is significantly different in nature than the rock outcrops surrounding it.

## 12. Walkover survey (Figure 15; Plate 1 – 117)

- 12.1. A walk over survey was carried out on the 13th of April 2020. Weather and light conditions were optimal. The entirety of the cable route was surveyed placing attention to possible ground surface anomalies and to existing field boundaries among other. Only one feature of possible archaeological origin was observed – CAG-018. A summary of the results is presented below.
- 12.2. Plate 1-4: These images were taken from SH 30685 77828. This area documents the path that runs to Dinam Fawr which, according to cartographic sources, was already present in 1841. The path is topped with crushed MOT stone and bounded at either side with dry stone walling. Episodes of wall repair were noted in certain areas with the inclusion of mortar (Plate 9). The adjacent fields to the north were defined by rock outcrops, while the fields to the south were used for agriculture purposes. Plate 5-8 were taken from SH 30822 77868. They virtually document the same situation as the one described for plates 1-4.
- 12.3. Plates 36-38 were taken from the field to the E of Cymyran Road as the cable route leaves the main path. This field is largely characterised by improved grassland and contains multiple rock outcrops defining the area. While the topography is slightly uneven, no raised area was considered to be of archaeological nature.
- 12.4. Plate 10-13: these images were taken from a field adjacent to Dinam Fawr (SH 30839 77884). Plate 10 shows open grassland gently undulating towards the house. Plate 11

looks to the north. The distant boundary is also composed of a dry-stone wall of the same characteristics as those aforementioned.

- 12.5. Plate 14-17: These images were taken from SH 30853 77930. They show views toward and from the northern boundary wall of Dinam Fawr. The area is defined by large open grassland field used for grazing.
- 12.6. Plate 18-21: Plate 19 documents the outer region of the boundary wall of Dinam Fawr. A concentration of nettles suggests the possibility of blocks associated to the wall or other remains of similar nature are concentrated in this area. Plate 21: looks toward a number of structures located to 60m north of the outer boundary of Dinam Fawr. Plate 18 to 21 were taken from SH 30900 77946.
- 12.7. Plate 22-25: These images were shot at SH 30621 77986. This region of the field is characterised by rocky outcrops and marshy areas. A similar situation was observed when standing on SH 31086 77889 (see Plates 26-29).
- 12.8. Plate 30-33: These photographs document the cable route as it approaches Llyn Dinam. They were taken approximately at SH 31773 77875. The area is characterised by improved grassland with large rock outcrops and shrubbery. An anomaly of possible archaeological origin was noted in this field in the form of a circular raised mound different in character than the adjacent outcrops. The mound stands to a maximum of 1m in height and it is positioned approximately SH 31211 77796 – CAC012 (see plates 36-38).
- 12.9. Plates 39-46 document the road S of Mulberry Farm as well as the track that runs toward a farm complex located E of Llyn Dinam. These paths are currently tarmacked, and they are bounded by high hedgerows defining the edge of fields.
- 12.10. Plate 48-55 were taken from a field to the W of Minffordd Road (SH 32297 77973). This area is characterised by almost flat fields with improved grassland and patches of shrubbery. The route appears to, in many cases, follow the route of existing overhead cables.
- 12.11. Plate 56-59 were taken from a field E of Minffordd Road (SH 32570 78017). The cable route in this field will be running parallel to the northern boundary defined by a hedge row. A RAF station base is located to the NE of the area. Furthermore, it is significant to note the field slopes down from 32m AOD on the easternmost end to 20m to its westernmost region. The area is characterised by improved grassland and it did not present any anomaly of possible archaeological origin.
- 12.12. Plate 60-63 were taken from the second westernmost field located north of Alltwn Goch (SH 32653 78033). This field slopes down gently from the west to the east. The cable route runs parallel to its northern boundary defined by a wooden fence and shrubbery.



The field is characterised by improved grassland and it does not present any surface remains of archaeological origin.

- 12.13. Plates 64-67 were taken from the third westernmost field Alltwen Goch (SH 33016 78049). This field slopes down gently from the west to the east. The cable route runs parallel to its northern boundary defined by a wooden fence and shrubbery. The field is characterised by improved grassland and it does not present any surface remains of archaeological origin.
- 12.14. Plates 68-71 were taken from a field NE of Humphreys Recycling within SH 33007 78043. This field was ploughed at the time of the visit. A visual inspection of the ploughed soil was carried out to assess the presence/absence of archaeological material. The observation did not reveal finds/features of archaeological origin. However, it was noted that any archaeological remains located within the first 20cm of the ground level would be destroyed by continuous ploughing action. The field presented ditched boundaries different in nature to those observed in the areas discussed above. An identical situation was observed in the adjacent field to the E (Plates 72-75).
- 12.15. Plate 76-79 were taken from the E of Humphreys Recycling within SH 33346 78069. The field photographed was being ploughed at the time of the survey and it was therefore possible to carry out a rapid inspection noting that no archaeological material was being revealed by the plough. The boundaries of this field are made of drystone walling; however, the latter is either masked or destroyed by overgrown shrubbery. An identical situation was observed in the adjacent field to the E (Plates 80-83) - SH 33373 78063.
- 12.16. Plate 84-87 were taken from immediately west from Humphreys Waste Recycling within the following NGR: SH 33505 77979. The northern boundary of the field is occupied by an embankment associated with the A55. The field is almost flat and defined by improved grassland. No archaeological finds or features were observed during the inspection of the route within this field. An identical situation was observed in the adjacent field to the E (Plates 88-91) - SH 33550 77959.
- 12.17. Plate 92-95 were taken from Alltwen Goch at SH 33714 77619. At this point the cable route detours to the road currently tarmacked and use for public access.
- 12.18. Plate 96 documents Ty Franan looking SE. This multiphase cottage is not recorded on the HER, however, it has elements of historic interest. Finally, plate 97-100 documents the track that leads toward Pont Factory Cymunod (LB 5278; PNR 11669). It is worth noting that the cable run may affect the listed structure and that the road that lead to the bridge shows the same alignment as the projected Roman Road (PRN 17843).

- 12.19. Plate 101-107 document Stretch 3. The fields are nowadays defined by improved grassland used for grazing. While no surface anomalies were observed, judging by the shape of the field and observations made during the examination of historic maps, might be of early date.

### 13. Impact Assessment

#### Non-designated assets

- 13.1. Research carried out for this report highlights that much of the known archaeology of the area was revealed during works associated with the construction of the A55.
- 13.2. The HER records a number of finds/features of prehistoric date located in the immediacies of the route. A stone axe (PRN 2575) is known to have been recovered from a field north of Alltwen Goch and east of Minffordd Road. While this is an isolated find and the find may have not been found in situ, it may echo the presence of prehistoric activity in the area. This suggestion is coupled with the presence of a burn mound (PRN 31816) north of the location of the axe and only 100m north of the proposed location of the route in this region.
- 13.3. The same location also holds evidence for Iron Age and Roman activity. The remains of an enclosure appear to be located immediately north of the cable route (Caer Elen PRN 2517). It is also suggested that a Roman Road (PRN 17843) might be located in the same field, however, its presence has not been demonstrated. The significance of these remains are considered Medium; however, the magnitude of the impact is considered Negligible.
- 13.4. No medieval activity has been recorded within the bounds of the applied search area besides the suggestion that possible medieval mill might be located within the bounds of Pandy Cymunod (PRN 36105).
- 13.5. The HER records a number of post-medieval and modern assets within the applied search area. However, only one of them would be impacted by the proposed route: Pont Factory Cymunod (LB 5278; PNR 11669). The route at present crosses the bridge. The significance of the asset is considered Medium and the magnitude of the impact is considered Minor.
- 13.6. An examination of the existing field boundaries throughout the route has been carried out to assess the impact that the proposed development may have over these assets. The westernmost stretch of the route (stretch 1) contains two paths that already exist in 1841. However, these tracks are currently tarmacked and most probably mask existing services to farms nearby (from SH 30687 77837 to SH 30851 77870 and from SH 31501 77779

to SH 31788 77799). The significance of the asset is considered Medium and the magnitude of the Impact is considered Negligible.

- 13.7. The cable route runs parallel to existing boundaries for a large extent within Stretch 2. The majority of these boundaries appear to have been constructed between 1841 and 1889. A similar situation is observed in Stretch 3.
- 13.8. All sites documented in previous research carried out for this project was also taken into consideration. At present, the proposed route does not impact the possible new sites. Furthermore, a new site has been documented on this report – CAG-018. The nature and therefore significance of this anomaly is uncertain; however, the route might impact the feature slightly given the proximity that exists between the route and the feature.

<b>ID</b>	CAG-018
<b>Name</b>	Raised mounded feature west of Area 6
<b>Summary Welsh</b>	Nodwedd uwch is-gylchol
<b>Summary English</b>	Subcircular raised feature
<b>Description</b>	Raised feature distinct to other rock outcrops nearby. Measuring 28m in length, 23m in width and standing to 1m above ground level
<b>NGR</b>	SH 31210 77793
<b>Eastings</b>	231210
<b>Northings</b>	377793
<b>Type</b>	Unknown
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Survival Condition</b>	Unknown
<b>Condition Rating</b>	Unknown
<b>Broadclass</b>	Unknown
<b>Evidence</b>	Walk over visit, LiDAR
<b>Record Compiled By</b>	Irene Garcia Rovira
<b>Record Compiled On</b>	1.4.20
<b>Copyright</b>	Archaeology Wales

- 13.9. Castellor Hut Group (AN088; PRN 2520) will not be affected by the route.

## 14. Conclusions and mitigation

- 14.1. The present report has examined the archaeological/historical potential of present designs for the cable route associated with the photovoltaic farm. As noted, the route passes south of Caer Elen (PRN 2517) and the projected line of the Roman Road (PRN 17843). Whilst these assets are considered of Medium value, the magnitude of the impact is considered Negligible as the route passes at a considerable distance. In order to mitigate potential damage to these assets, it is recommended that an archaeological

watching brief is carried out immediately south of the assets during the construction of the route.

- 14.2. The route crosses Pont Factory Cymunod (LB 5278; PNR 11669). It is recommended that the current designs either consider an alternative route or place efforts at containing the groundworks within the depths of the tarmacked path that already crosses the bridge.
- 14.3. The route tends to run parallel to existing field boundaries. An examination of these boundaries highlights that the majority postdate the 1840s. However, it is recommended that tunnelling options are considered to lessen/avoid the impact that the route might have in existing boundaries as the latter draw upon the general landscape character of the area.
- 14.4. A new site – CAG-018 – has been identified in this report. It is recommended that the feature is fenced off during groundworks to avoid impacting on this possible archaeological feature.

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[http://www.prehistoricsociety.org/files/PAST\\_81\\_for\\_web.pdf](http://www.prehistoricsociety.org/files/PAST_81_for_web.pdf) (Access 10.7.20)

#### Wylfa Newydd Project 6.6.11 ES Volume F - Park and Ride F11 - Cultural heritage

[https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wpcontent/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010007/EN010007-001586-6.6.11%20F11-Cultural%20heritage%20\(Rav%201.0\).pdf](https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wpcontent/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010007/EN010007-001586-6.6.11%20F11-Cultural%20heritage%20(Rav%201.0).pdf)

(Access 10.7.20)

### Cartographic Sources

- Tithe Map Parish of Llanfihangel yn howyn 1841
- Ordnance Survey County Series 1st Edition 1889, 1:2500
- Second Edition Ordnance Survey County Series, Anglesey, 1900, 1:2,500
- Third Edition Ordnance Survey County Series, Anglesey, 1922–1924, 1:2,500
- Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey County Series, Anglesey, 1953, 1:10,560
- Ordnance Survey Plan 1963, 1:10,560
- Ordnance Survey Plan, 1974, 1:2,500
- Ordnance Survey Plan 1975, 1:2,500



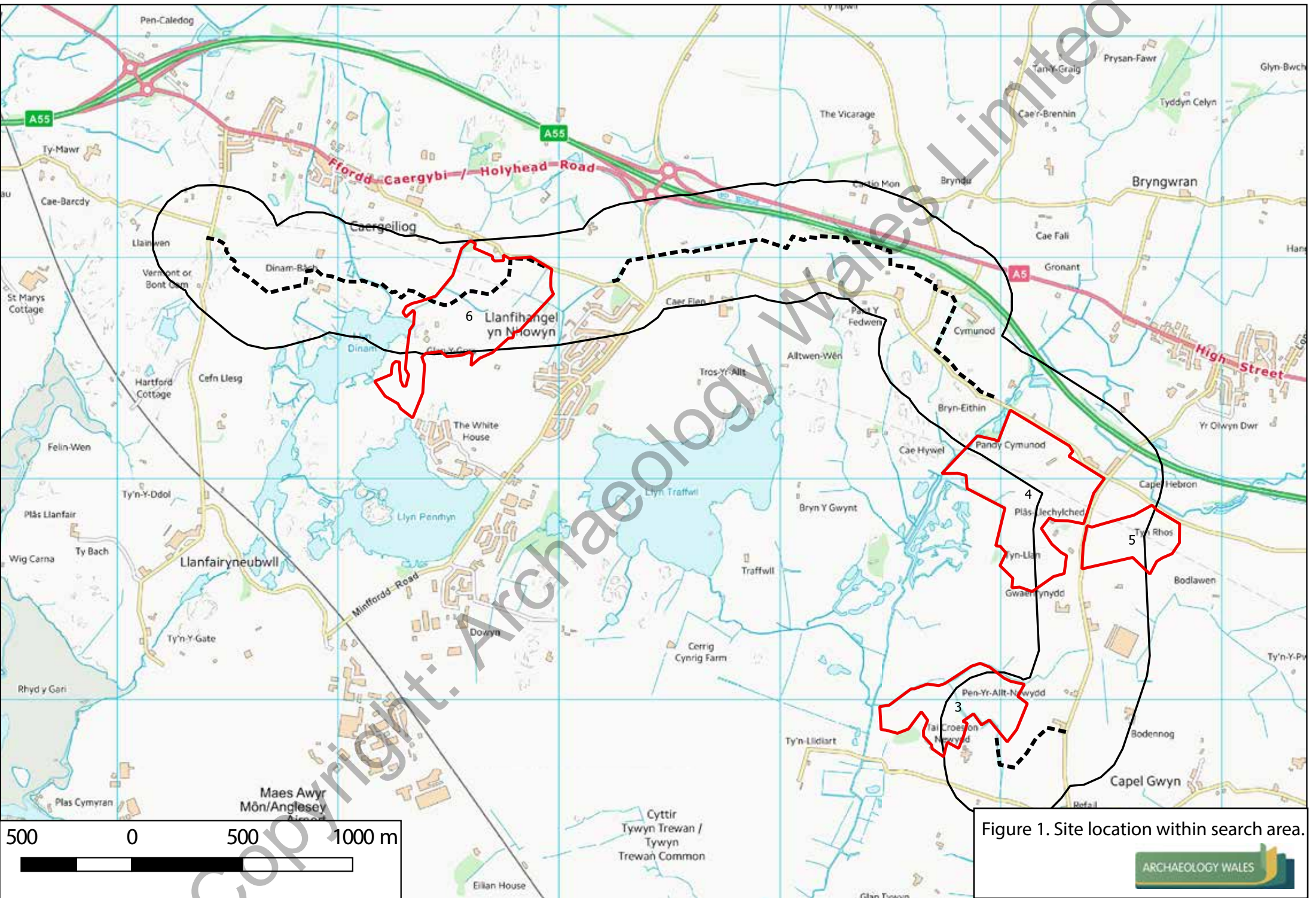


Figure 1. Site location within search area.



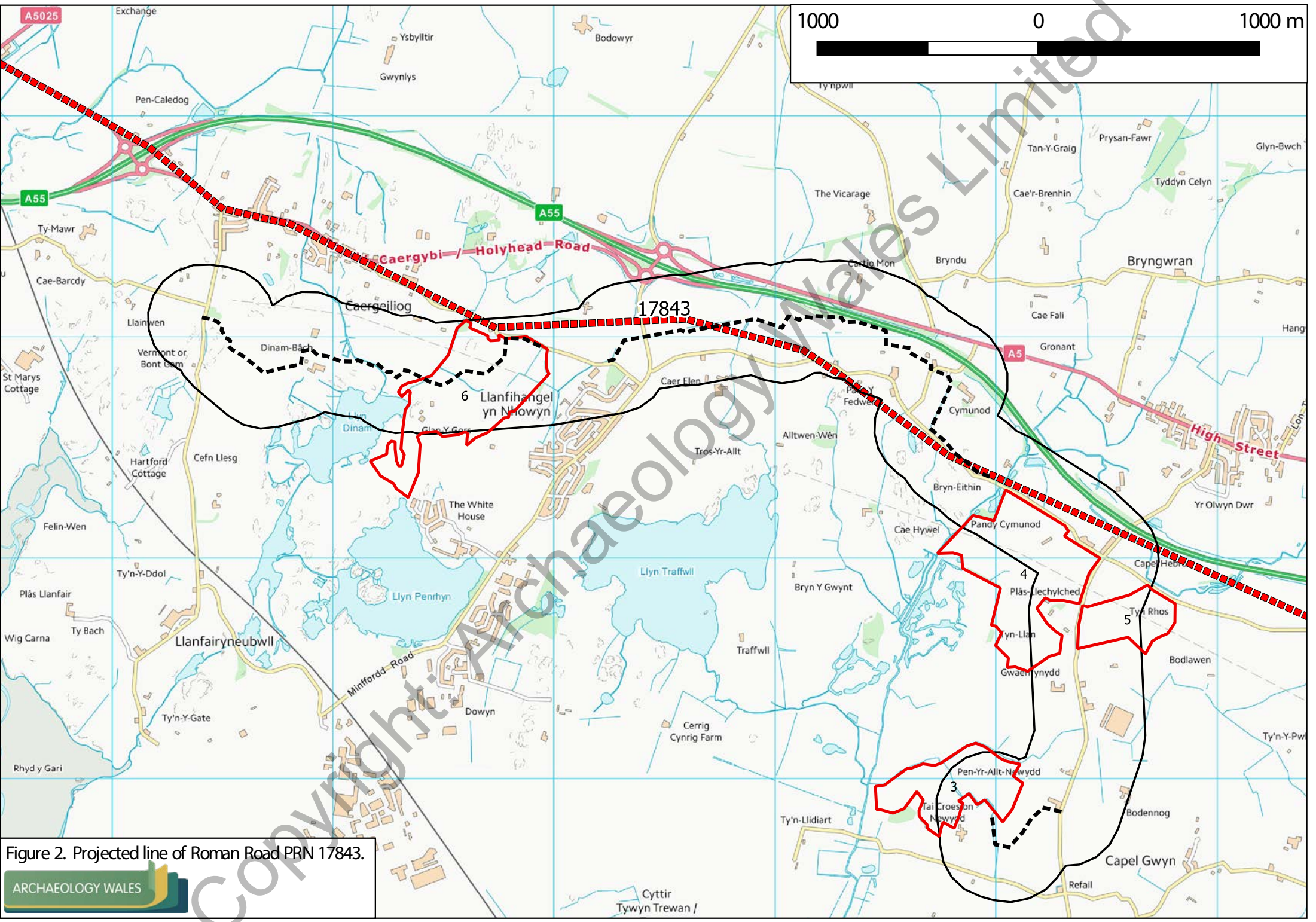
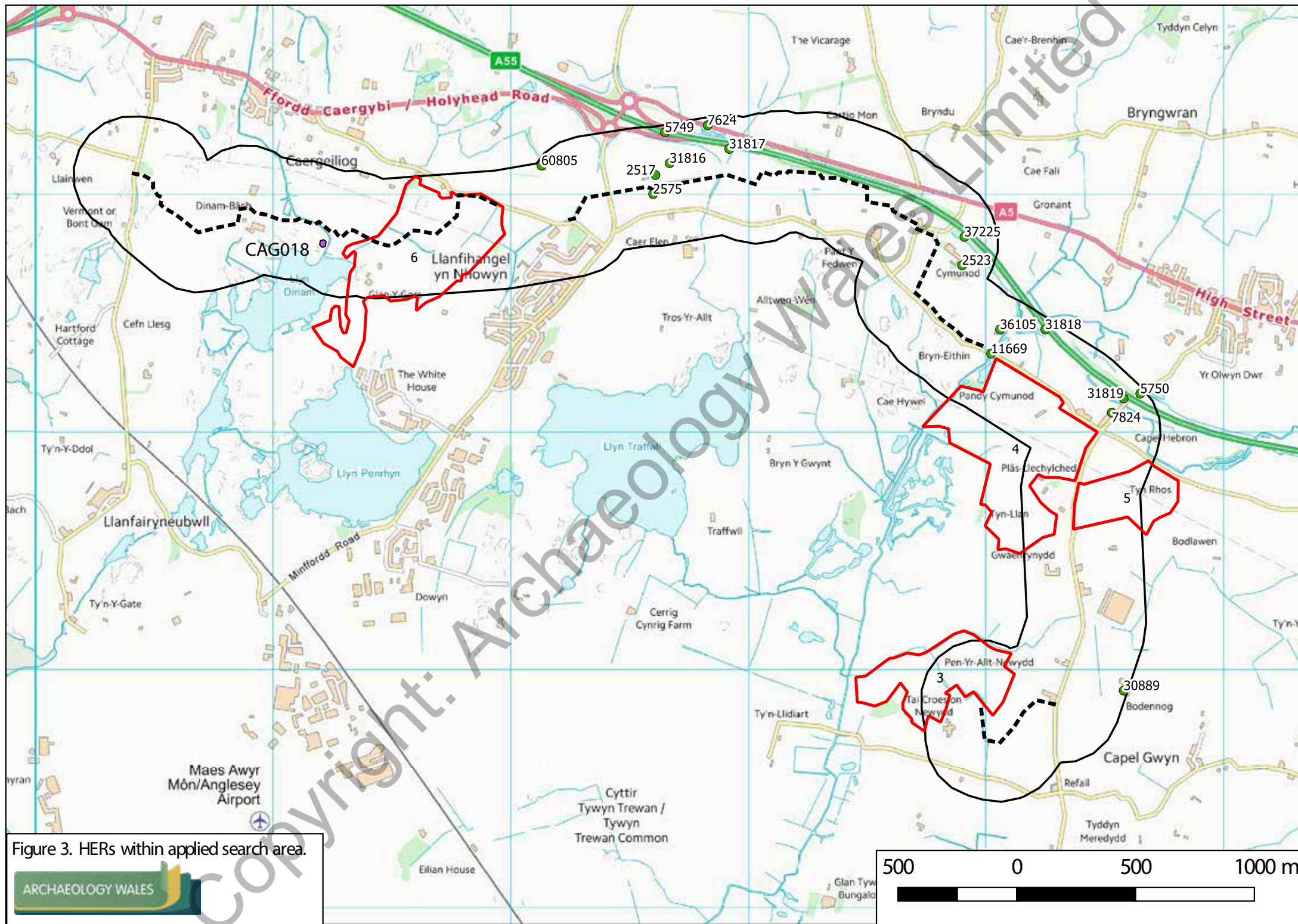
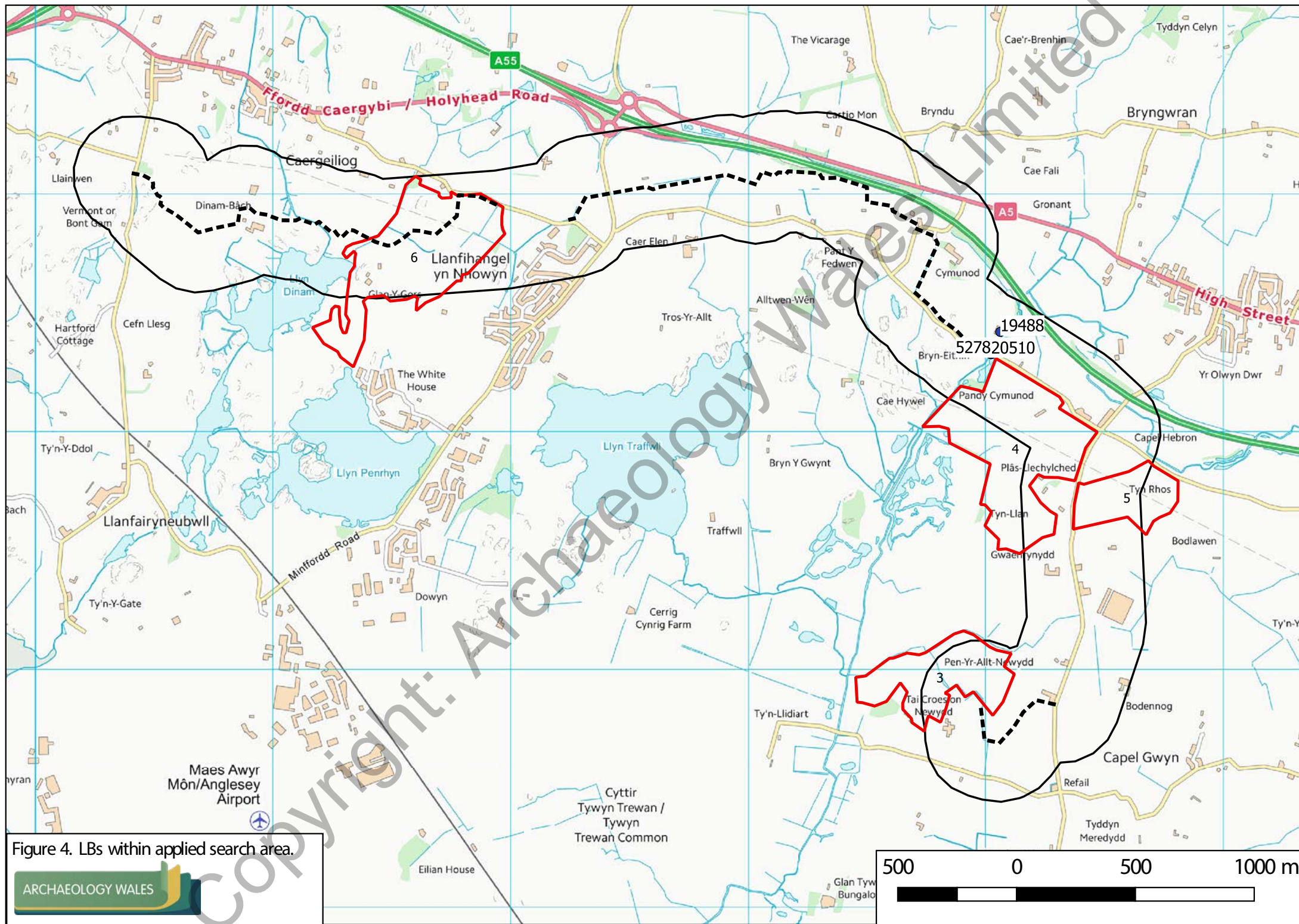


Figure 2. Projected line of Roman Road PRN 17843.











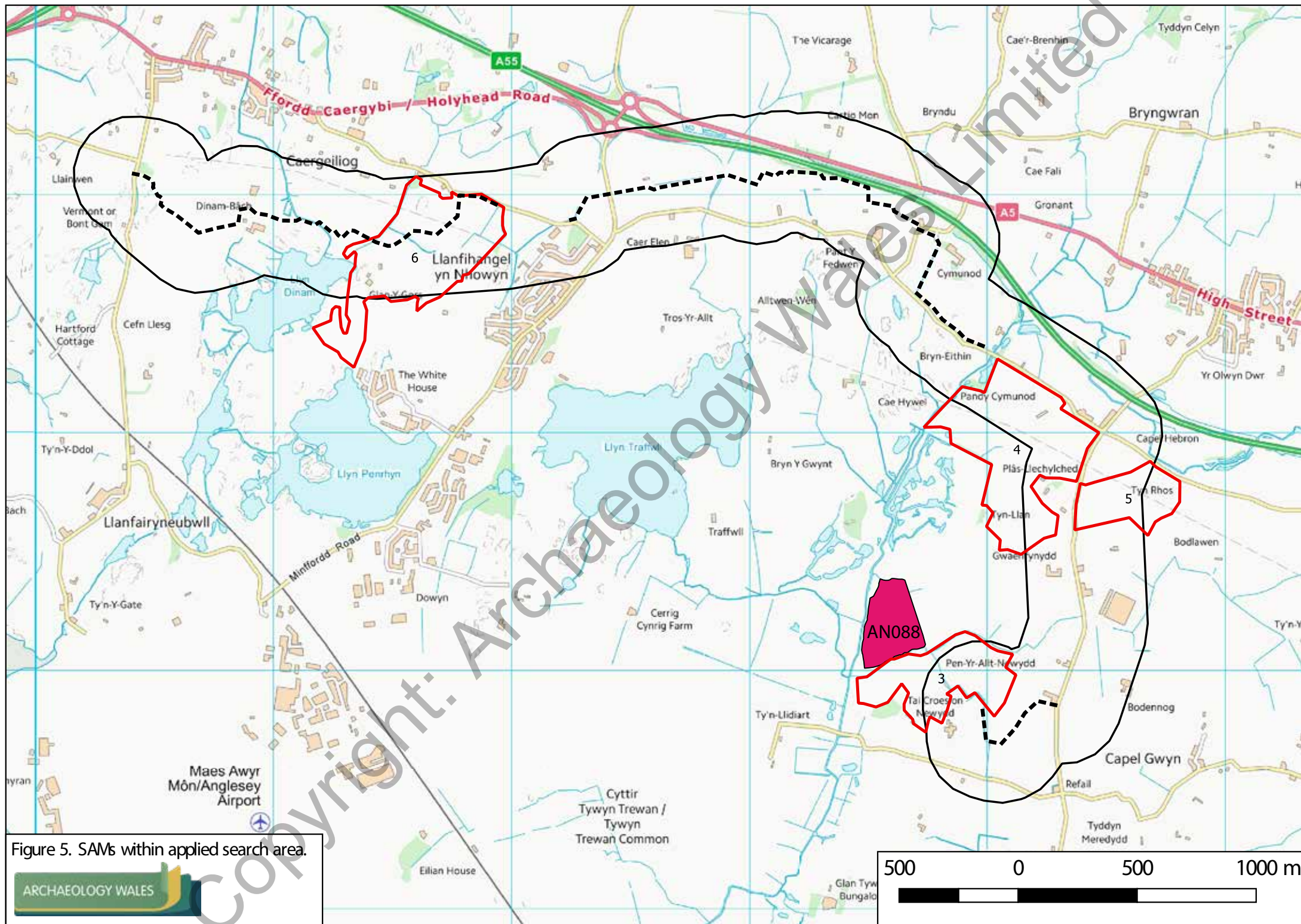


Figure 5. SAMs within applied search area.

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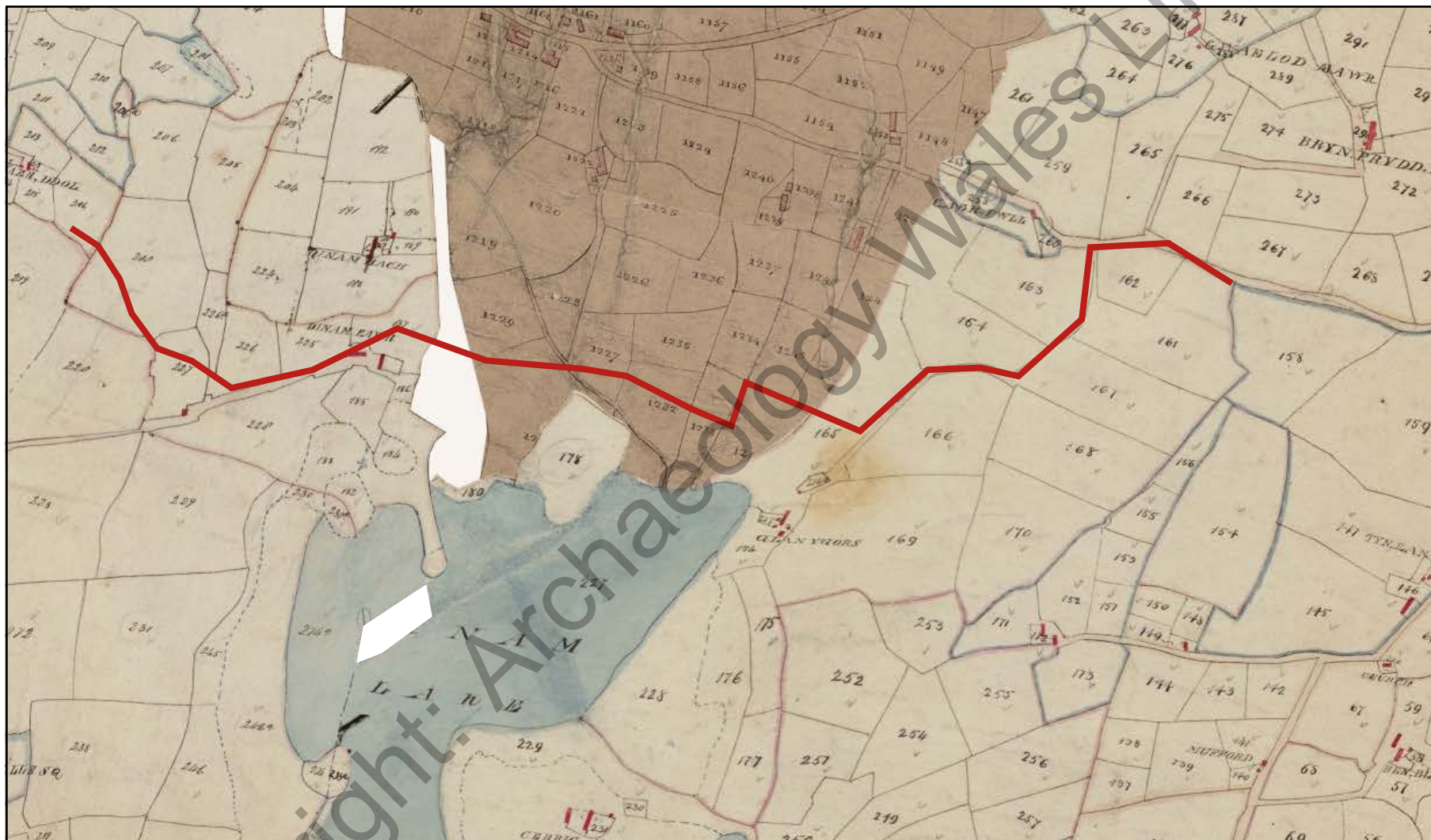


Figure 6. Tithe Map Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn 1841.



Figure 6.2 Tithe Map Llanfhangelynhwyn 1841 and Tithe Map Bodedern 1840.





Figure 6.3 Tithe Map Llanfihangel-y-nhewyn 1841

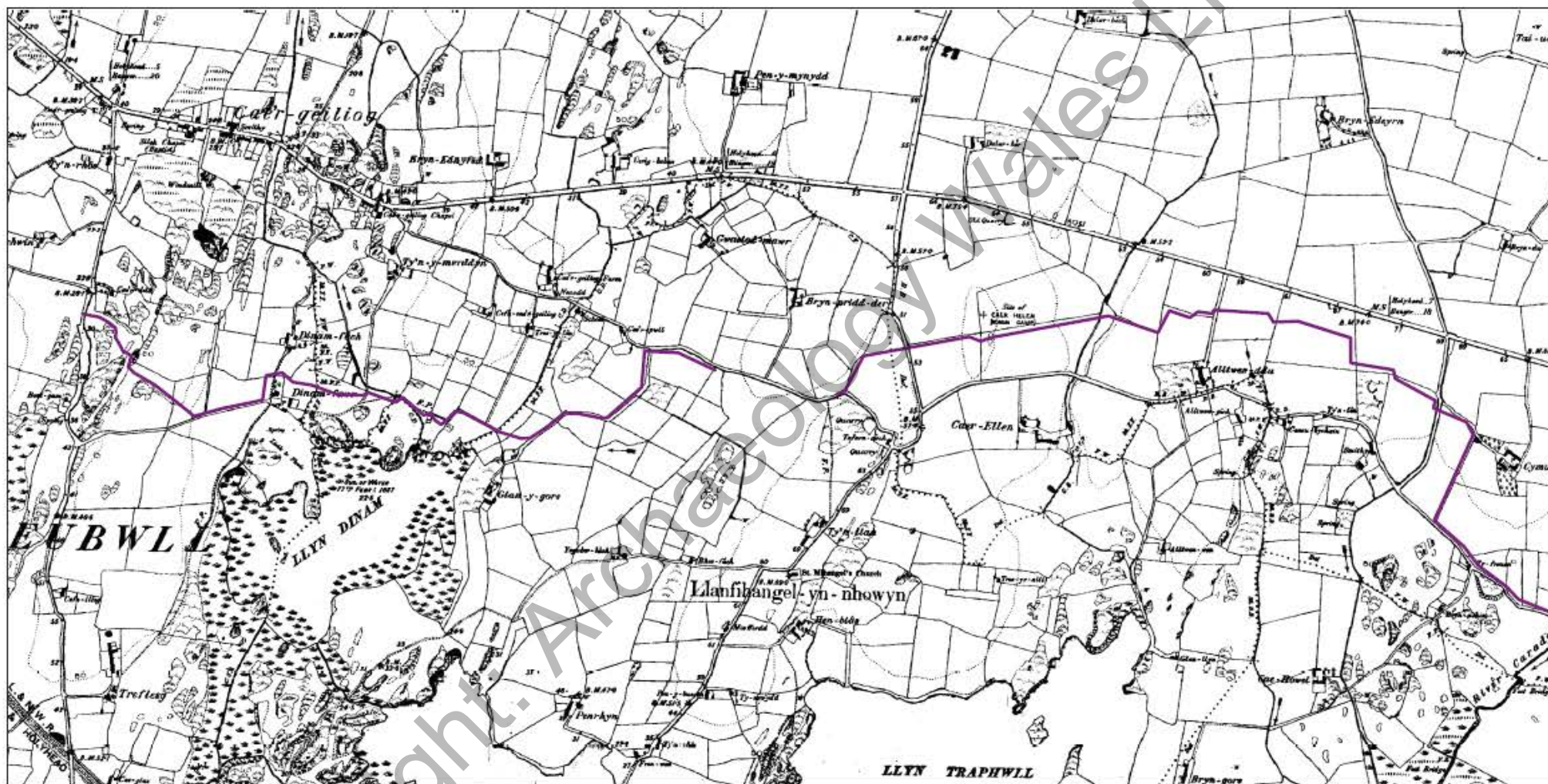


Figure 7.1 Fragment of OS County Series 1889, 1:2500.







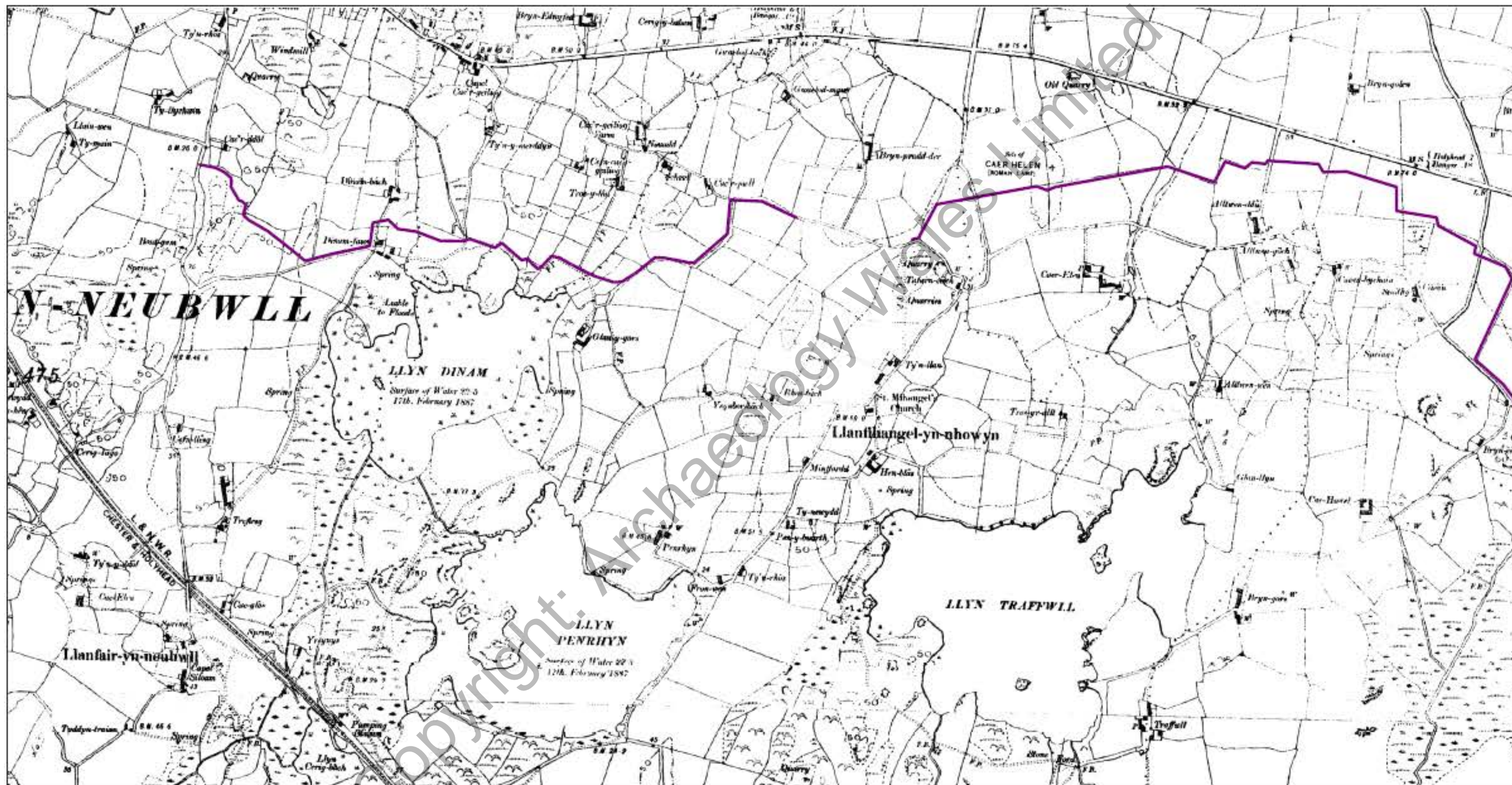


Figure 8.1. OS County Series 1900, 1:2500.







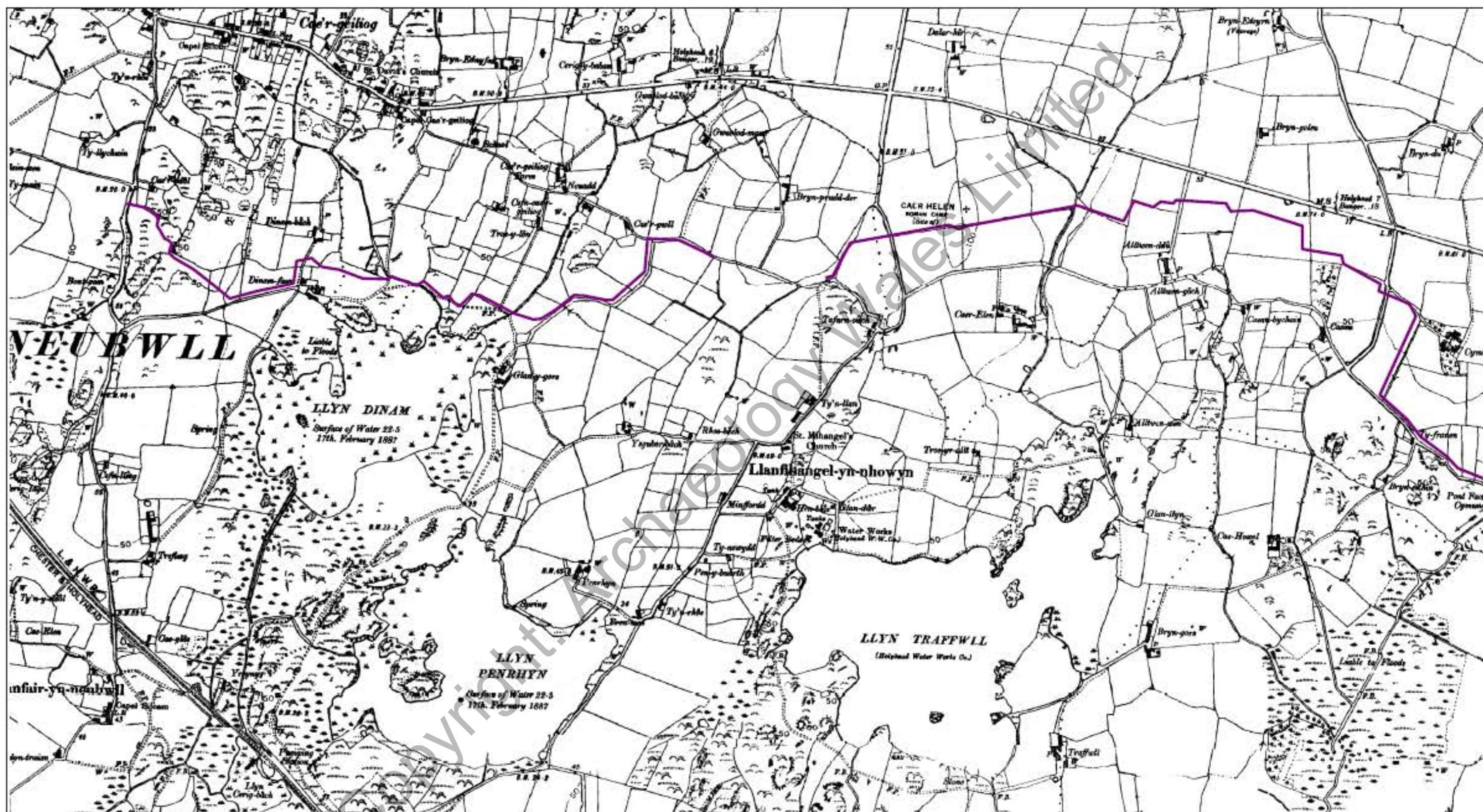


Figure 9.1 Fragment OS County Series 1924, 1:2500.



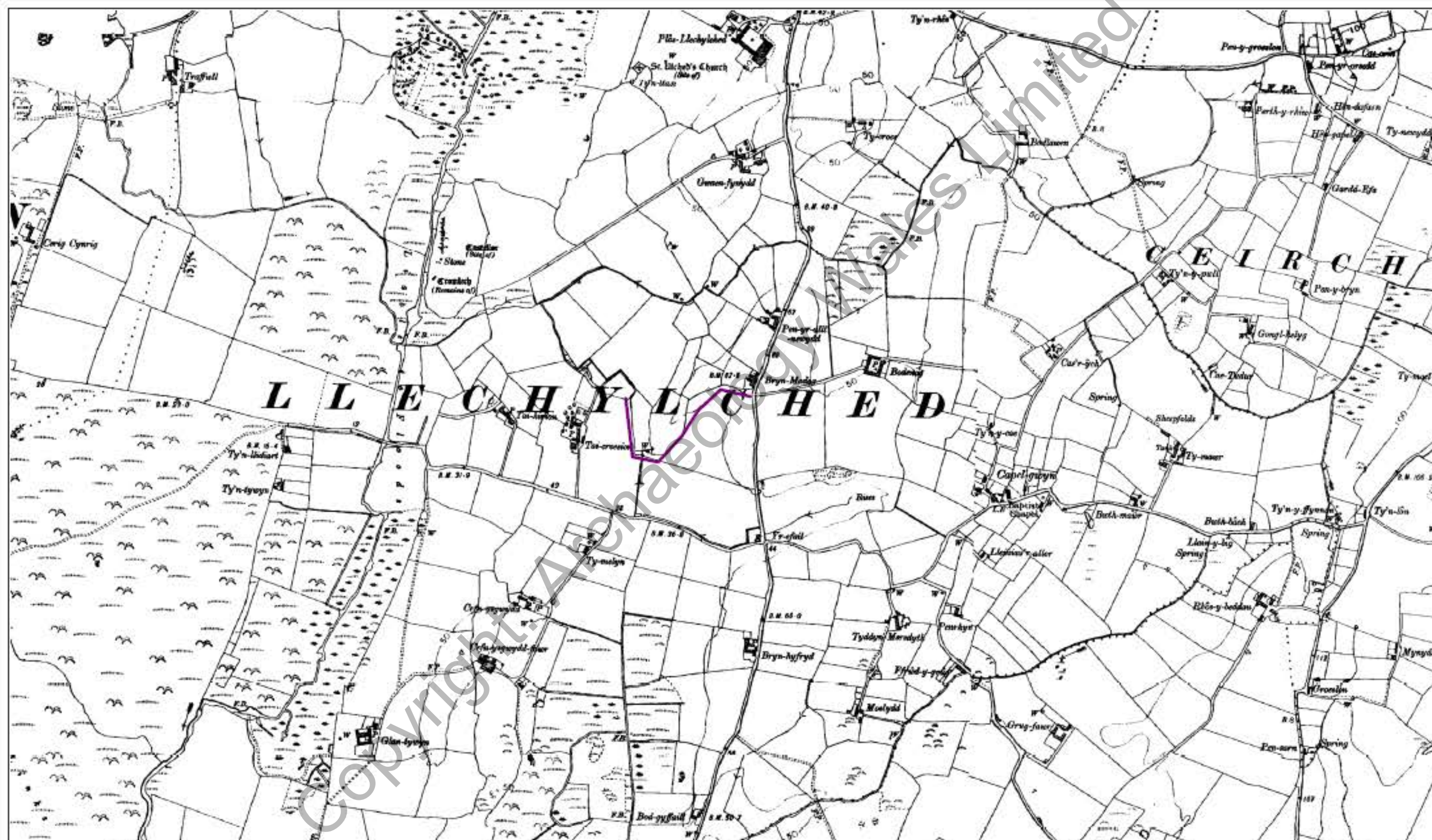


Figure 9.2 Fragment OS County Series 1924, 1:2500.



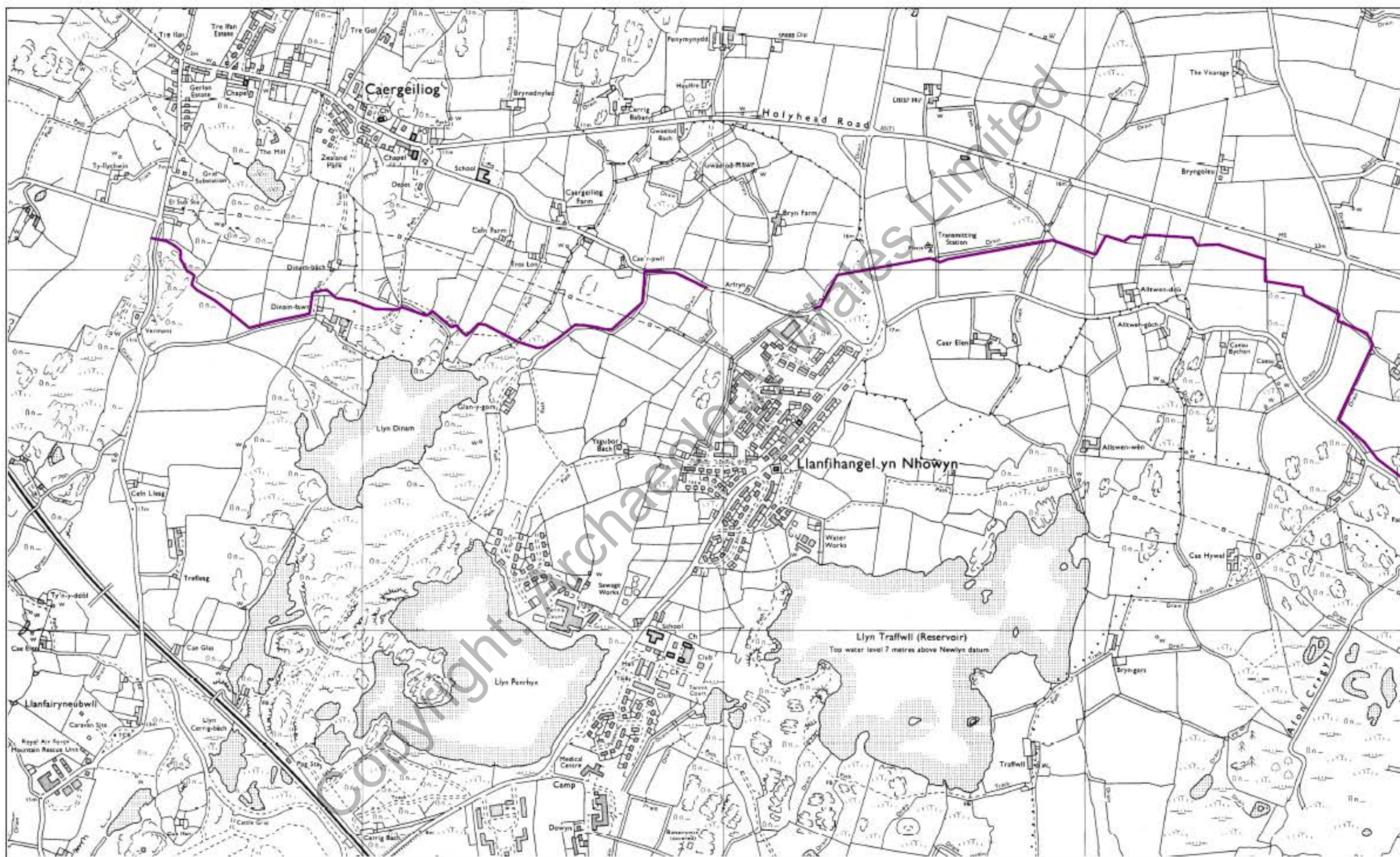


Figure 10.1 Fragment OS Plan 1974, 1:2500.







Figure 11.1 1m DSM Hillshade

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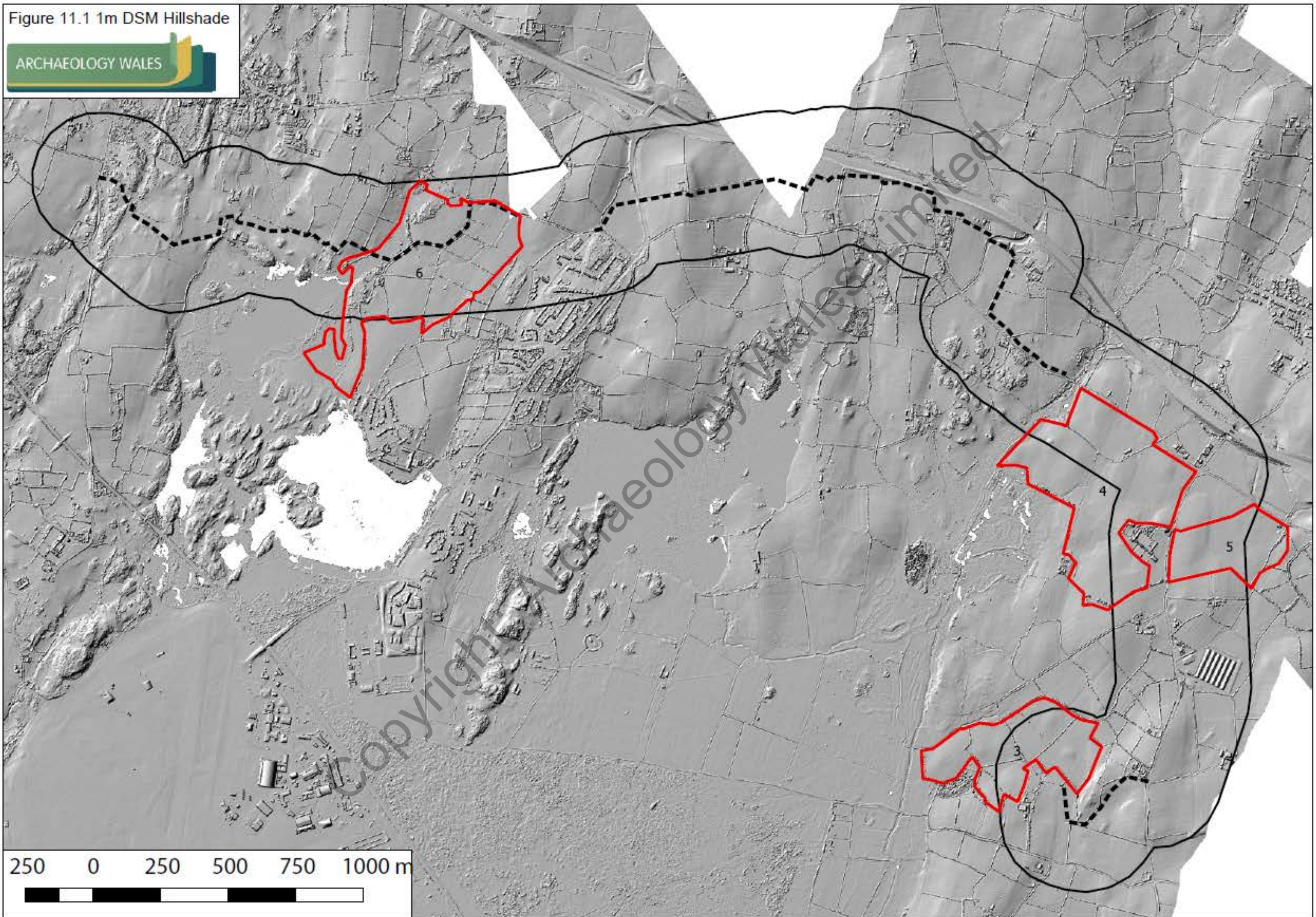




Figure 11.2. 1m DTM

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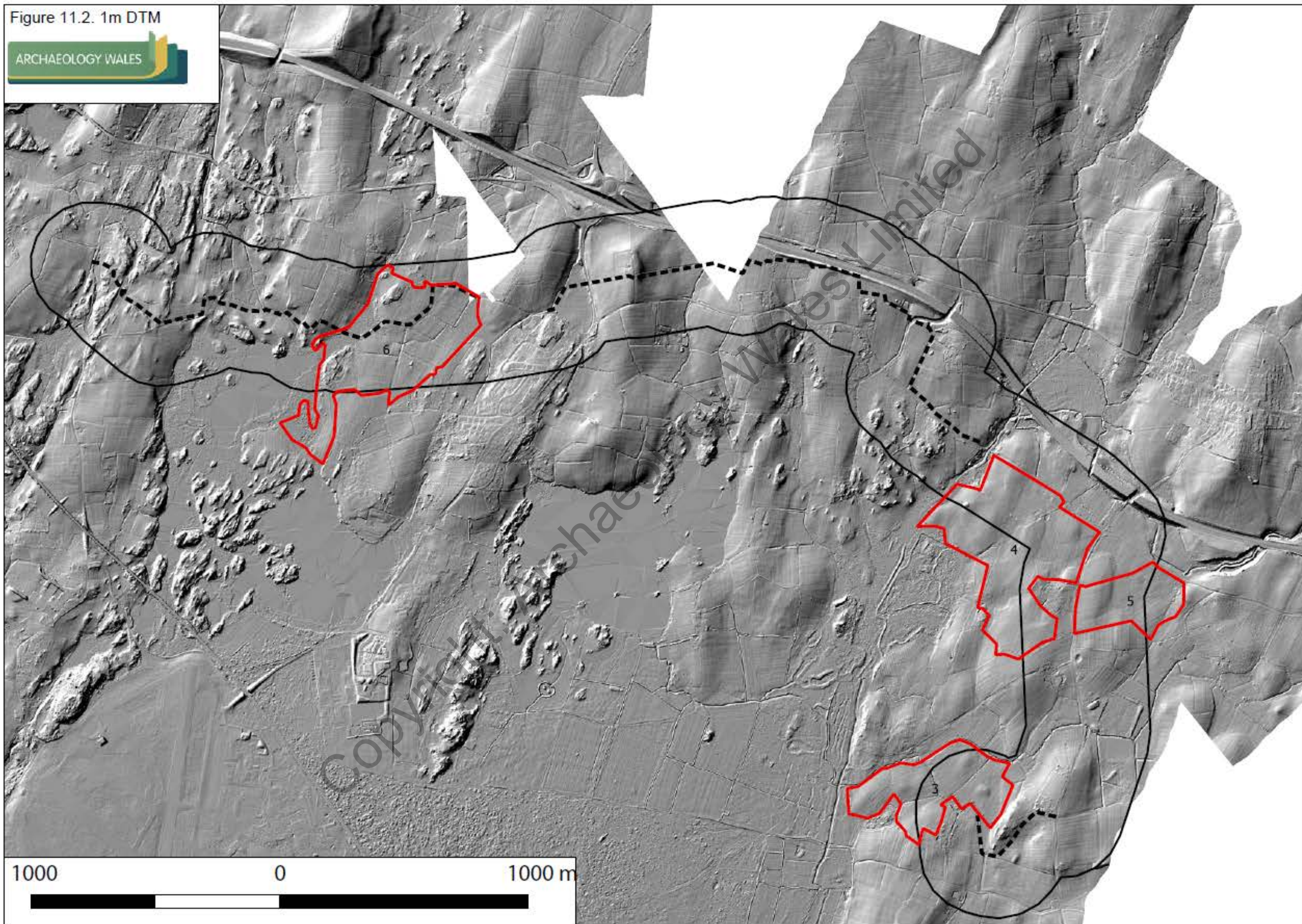
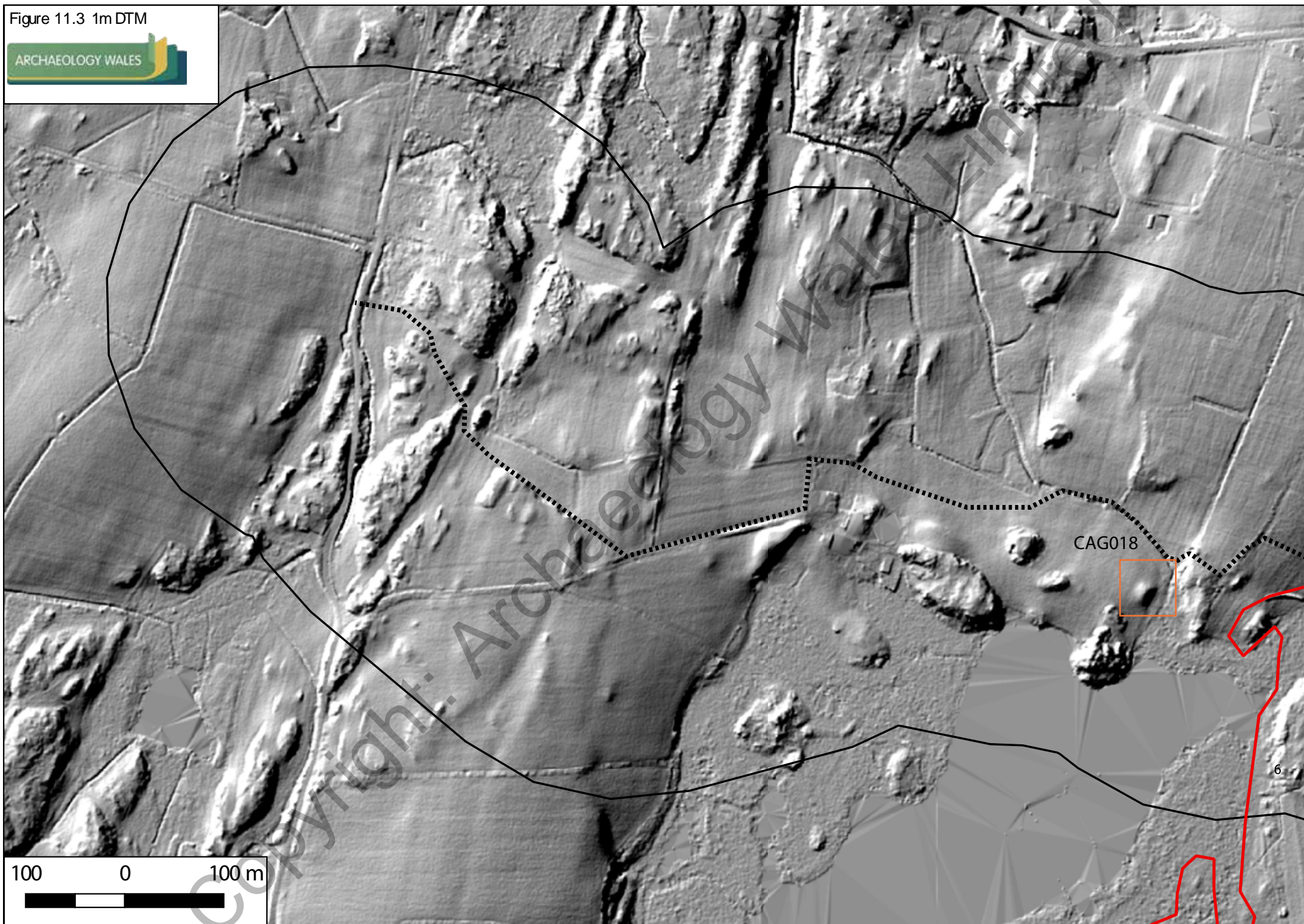




Figure 11.3 1m DTM

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100 0 100 m



Figure 11.4 1m DTM

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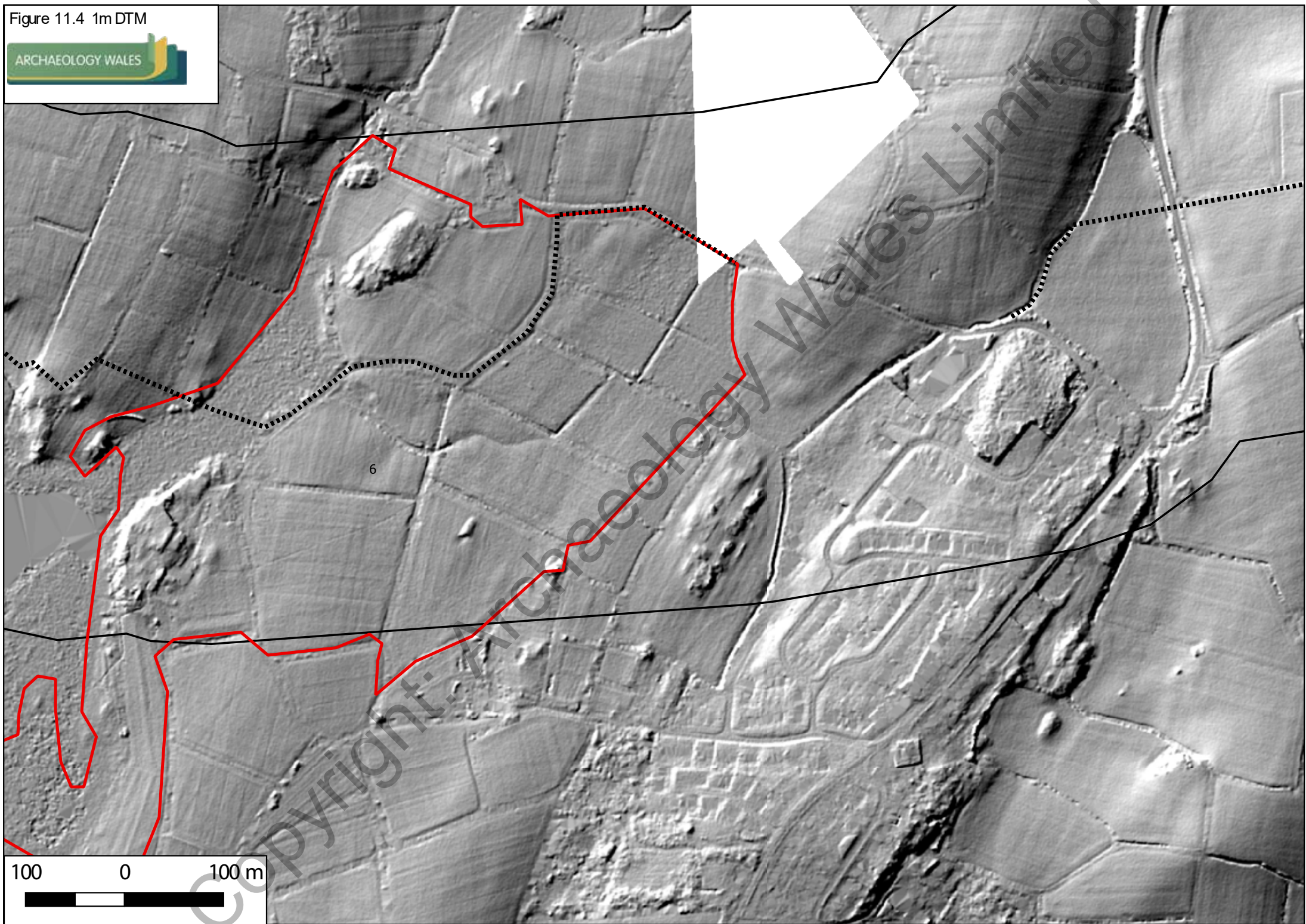




Figure 11.5 1m DTM

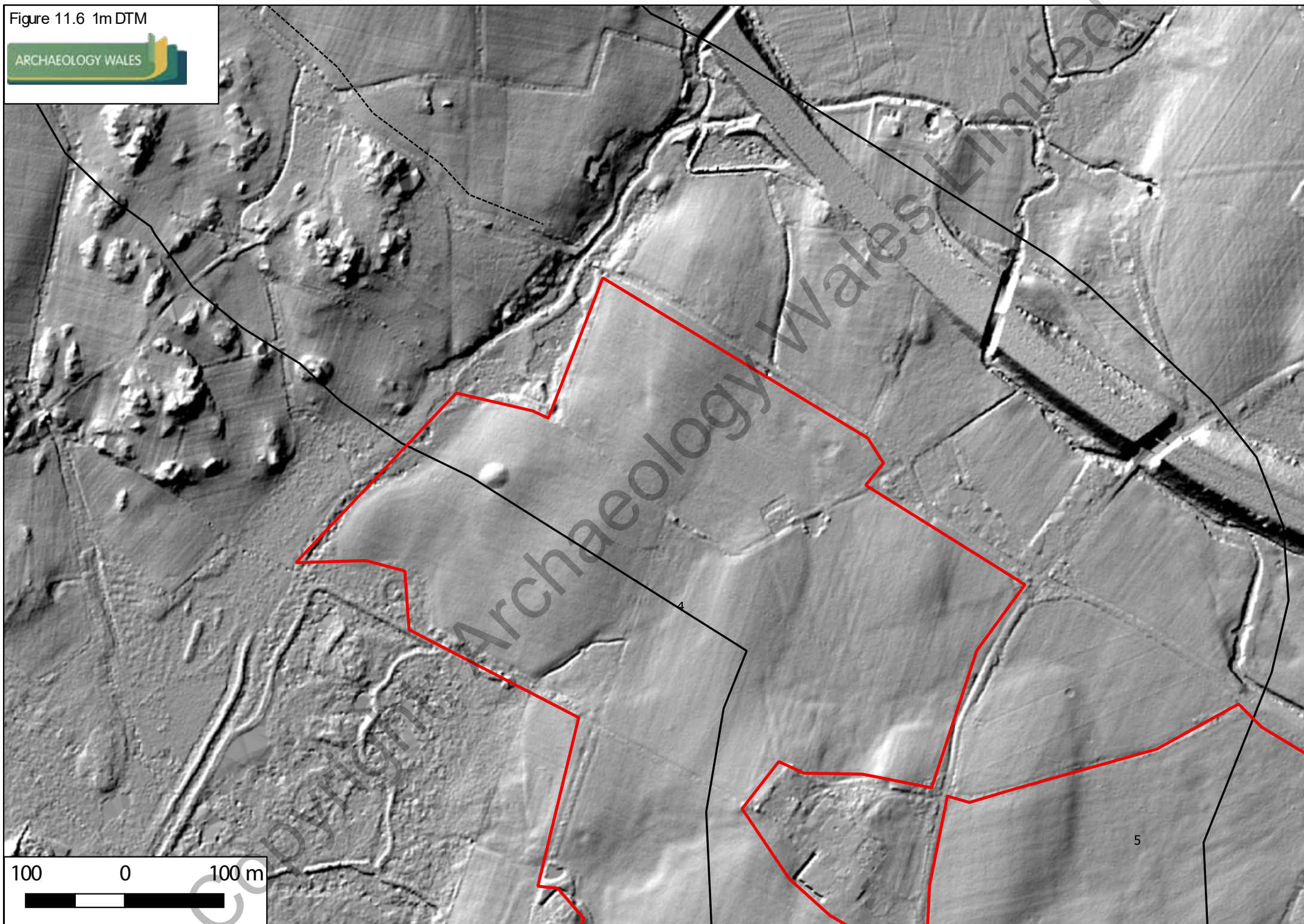
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Figure 11.6 1m DTM

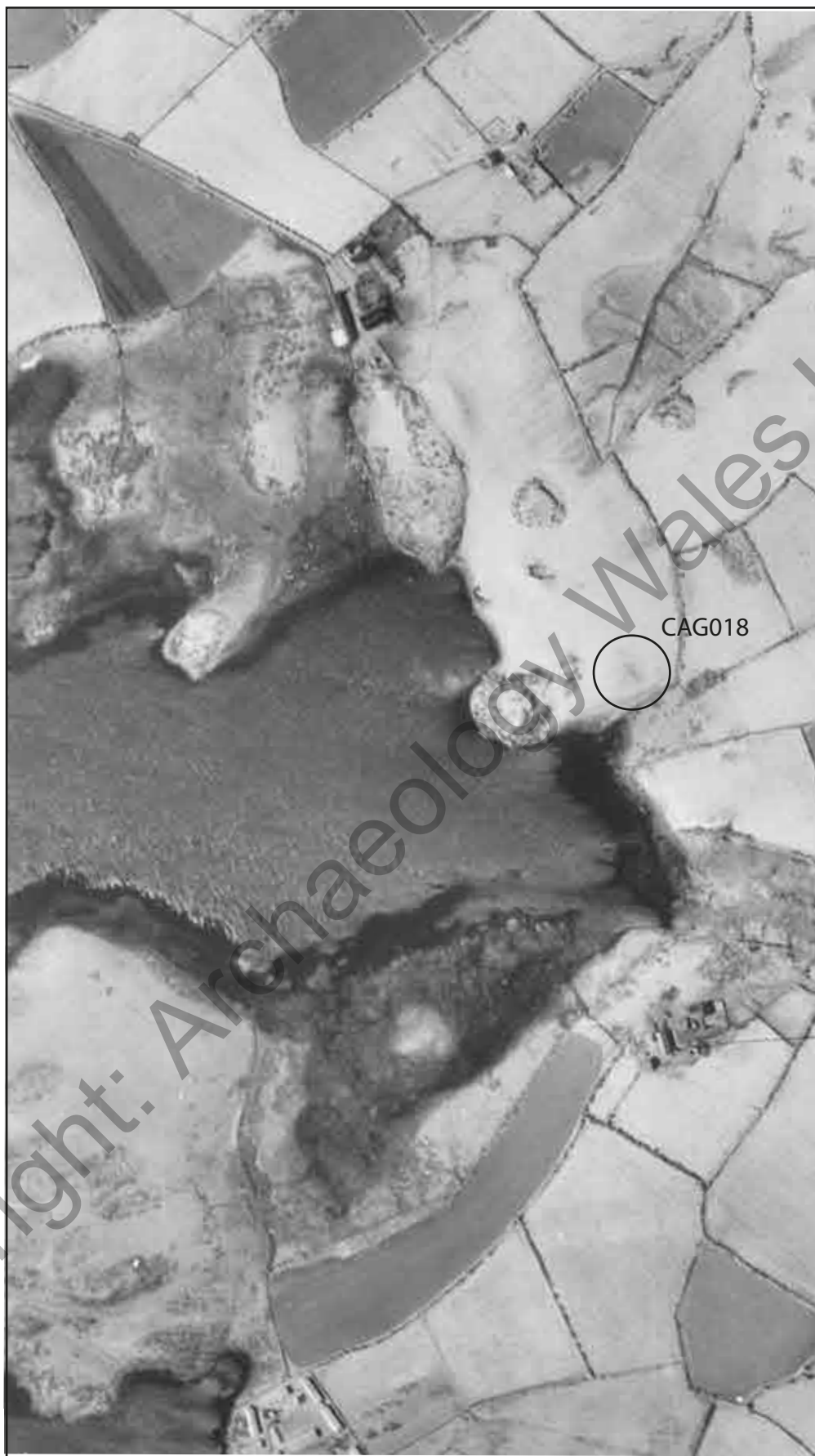
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12.4534 106GUK\_655 4280 close-up.



13. 5004 541RAF517 IR 3063 close-up.





14. 8233 RC8\_ES 037 close-up





Figure 15.1 Direction of shots Stretch 1.





Figure 15.2 Direction of shots Stretch 2.



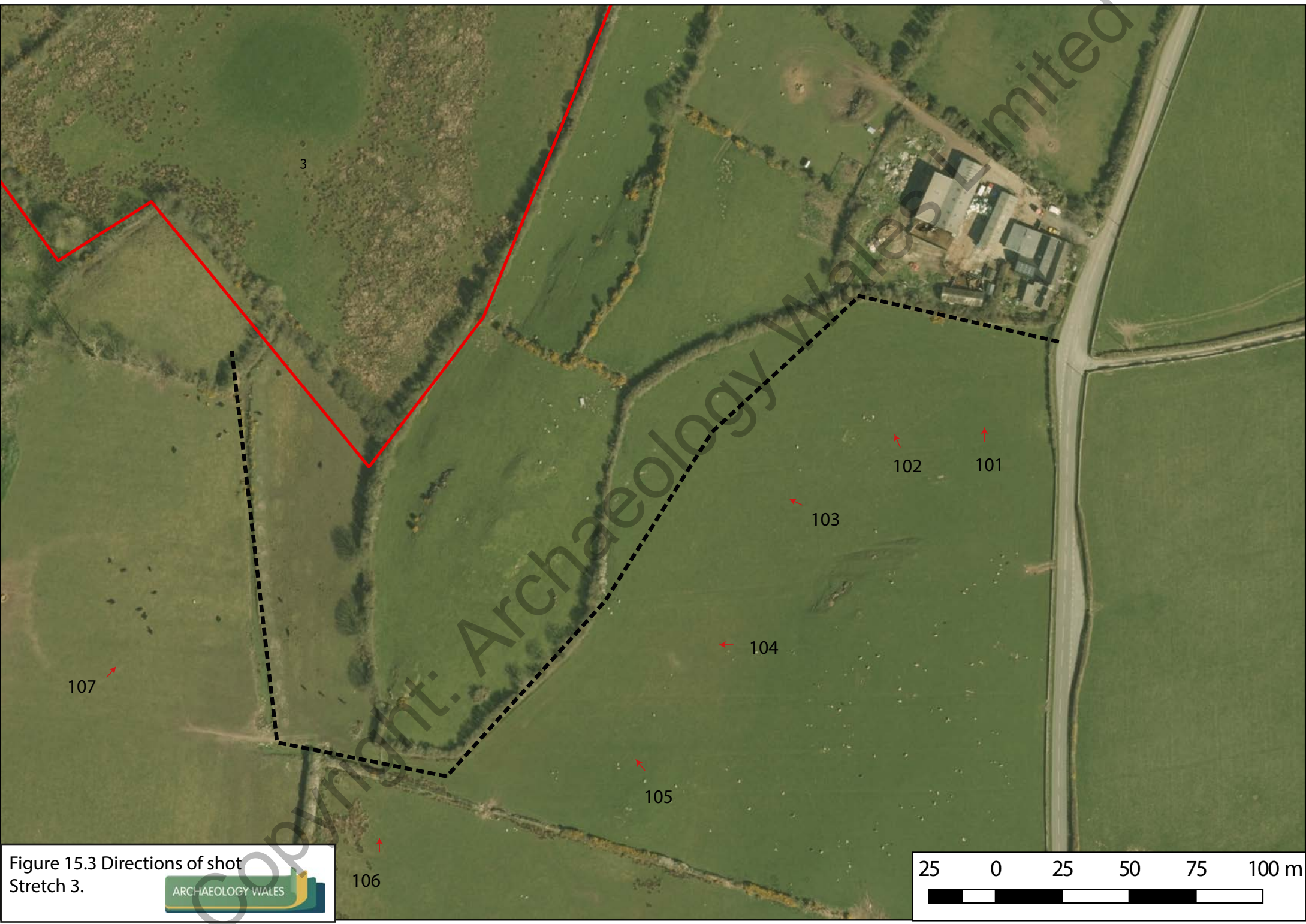


Figure 15.3 Directions of shot  
Stretch 3.







1. Path toward Dinam Fawr looking ENE



2. Dry stone wall and adjacent field looking N



3. Dry stone wall and adjacent field looking WSW



4. Path to Dinam Fawr looking S





5. Path toward Diman Fawr looking ENE



6. Dry stone wall and adjacent field looking N





9. Detail of boundary wall.





10. From field looking toward Dinam Fawr.



11. From field to the south of Dinam Fawr looking N



12. View of boundary between path and field looking S



13. View of the field south of Dinam Fawr looking W.





14. West of Dinam Fawr looking N



15. W of Dinam Fawr looking E



16. W of Dinam Fawr looking S



17. W of Dinam Fawr looking W





18. Nettles behind N boundary wall of Dinam Fawr looking S.



19. Entrance to the field to the E, looking E.





20. From Dinam Fawr looking SE



21. From Dinam Fawr looking N





22. N of Tudor Court looking E.



23. FN of Tudor Court looking N.



24. N of Tudor Court looking S.



25. N of Tudor Court looking W.





26. SE of Mulberry Farm looking N



27. SE of Mulberry Farm looking N





28. SE of Mulberry Farm looking W



29. SE of Mulberry Farm looking E



30. View of landscape from NE of Llyn Dinam looking SW



31. View of landscape from NE of Llyn Dinam looking SW





32. View of landscape from NE of Llyn Dinam looking SE



33. View of landscape from NE of Llyn Dinam looking NE



34. Raised mound SH 31212 77790.



35. Raised mound SH 31212 77790.





36. E of Cymyran Road looking NW.



37. E of Cymyran Road looking SW.



38. E of Cymyran Road looking NE.





39. W of Mulberry Farm looking W.



40. W of Mulberry Farm looking S.



41. W of Mulberry Farm looking N.



42. W of Mulberry Farm looking E.





43. Path toward Llyn Dinam looking W.



44. Path toward Llyn Dinam looking S.



45. Path toward Llyn Dinam looking S.



46. Path toward Llyn Dinam looking E.





48. W of Minfforrd Road looking NE.



49. W of Minfforrd Road looking NW.





50. W of Minfforrd Road looking SE.



51. W of Minfforrd Road looking SW.





52. E of Minfforrd Road looking E.



53. E of Minfforrd Road looking N.



54. E of Minfforrd Road looking S.



55. E of Minfforrd Road looking W.





56. E of Minffordd Road looking N.



56. E of Minffordd Road looking W.



58. W of Minffordd Road looking E.



59. W of Minffordd Road looking S..





60. Field north of Alltwen Goch looking E.



60. Field north of Alltwen Goch looking N.



62. Field north of Alltwen Goch looking S.



63. Field north of Alltwen Goch looking W.





64. Field NE of Humphreys Recycling looking E.



65. Field NE of Humphreys Recycling looking N.



66. Field NE of Humphries Recycling looking S.



67. Field NE of Humphries Recycling looking W.





68. Field NW of Humphries Recycling looking NE.



69. Field NW of Humphries Recycling looking W.





70. Field NE of Humphries Recycling looking E.



71. Field NE of Humphries Recycling looking SW.





72. Field NE of Humphries Recycling looking E.



73. Field NE of Humphries Recycling looking SW.





74. Field NE of Humphries Recycling looking W.



75. Field NE of Humphries Recycling looking NE





76. Field to the east of Humphryes Recycling looking E.



77. Field to the east of Humphryes Recycling looking S.





78. Field west of Humphryes Recycling looking W.



79. Field west of Humphryes Recycling looking N.





80. Field west of Humphryes Recycling looking E..



81. Field west of Humphryes Recycling looking N.



82. Field west of Humphryes Recycling looking S.



83. Field west of Humphryes Recycling looking w.





84. Field north of Humphryes Recycling looking S.



85. Field north of Humphryes Recycling looking E.





86. Field north of Humphrys Recycling looking W



87. Field north of Humphryes Recycling looking N.





88. Field north of Humphrys Recycling looking E.



89. Field north of Humphryes Recycling looking N.



90. Field north of Humphrys Recycling looking S.



91. Field north of Humphryes Recycling looking W.





92. Field north of Alltwen Goch, east of Pandy Cymunod looking SE.



93. Field north of Alltwen Goch, east of Pandy Cymunod looking NE.

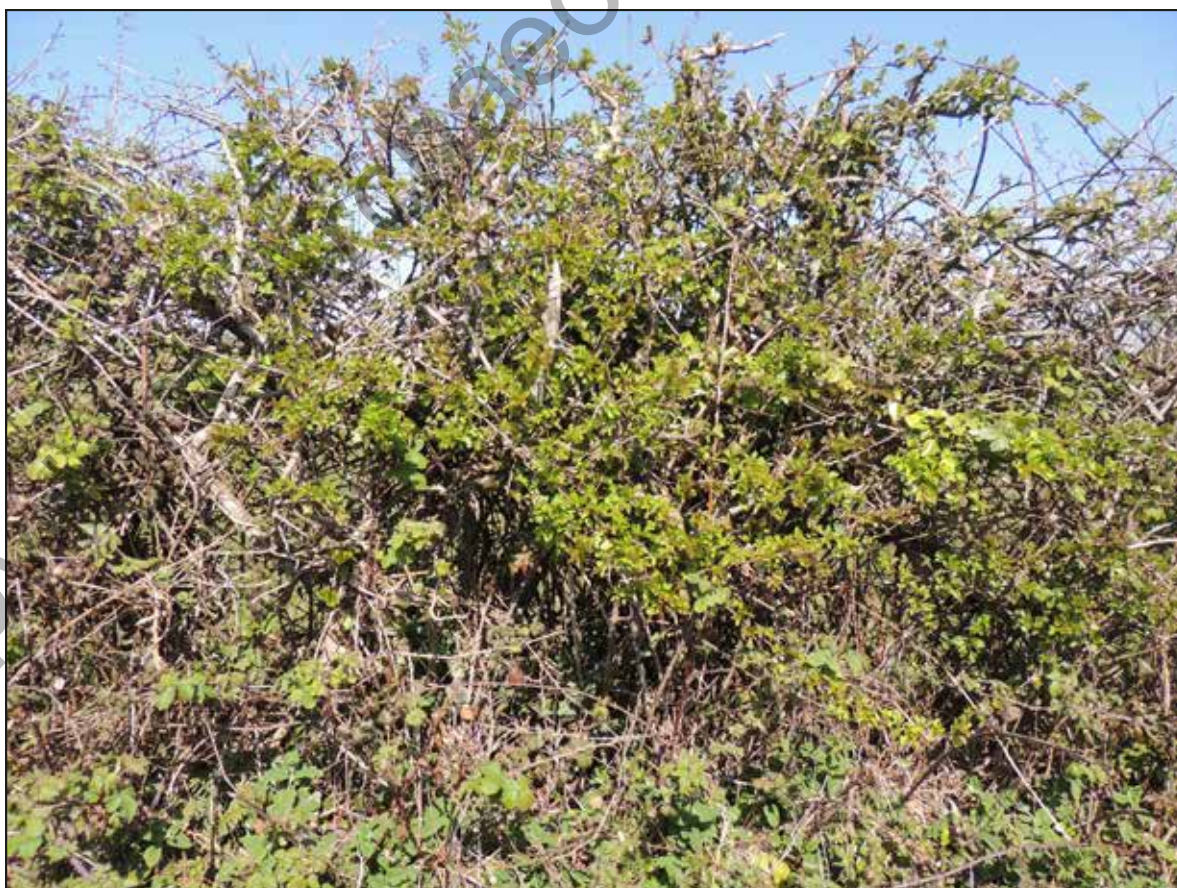


96. View of Ty Franan looking SE.





97. W of Pandy Cymunod track looking E.



98. W of Pandy Cymunod track looking N.





99. W of Pandy Cymunod track looking S.



100. W of Pandy Cymunod track looking E.





101. Pen-Yr-Allt-Newydd looking N.



102. Pen-Yr-Allt-Newydd looking NNW.



103. Pen-Yr-Allt-Newydd looking WNW.



104. Pen-Yr-Allt-Newydd looking W.





107. Pen-Yr-Allt-Newydd looking NE.

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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

**FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT  
ASSOCIATED WITH A CABLE ROUTE  
BETWEEN LLANFIHANGEL YN  
NHOWYN AND CAPEL GWYN**

**Prepared for:**

**SIRIUS PLANNING**

**Project No: 2671**

**March 2020**



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Figure 1. Site location

## **Summary**

*This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the proposal for an archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit associated with the proposed development of a solar farm. The fields selected as well as the cable run are located between NGR SH 30383 78081 – NW end – and SH 34205 75886 – SE end. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Sirius Planning prior to the submission of a planning application.*

*A DBA was produced in 2019 focusing on a number of potential fields selected for the installation of the solar panels (Garcia Rovira 2018). This WSI focuses on the route selected for the cable routes.*

*All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).*

### **1. Introduction and planning background**

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the proposal for an archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit associated with the proposed development of a solar farm. The fields selected as well as the cable run are located between NGR SH 30383 78081 – NW end – and SH 34205 75886 – SE end. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Sirius Planning prior to the submission of a planning application. This WSI focuses on the route selected for the cable routes.

This WSI has been prepared by Irene Garcia Rovira MCIfA, AW Project Manager, at the request of Sirius Planning.



All work will conform to the *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (ClfA 2017) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards. AW is a Registered Organisation with the ClfA.

## **2. Site Description**

Current designs for the cable route locate its origin N of Llanfairyrneubwll running E across Area 6 toward Llanfihangel Yn Nhowyn. The route then turns SE towards Areas 4 and 5 and S towards Area 3 near Capel Gwyn (Figure 1). The majority of areas selected for the route are currently green fields used for agricultural purposes.

The underlying geology surrounding the region of the cable run is composed of unnamed metamorphic rocks including Neoproterozoic – Metalimestone formed approximately 542 to 1000 million years ago. The superficial soils are defined by Till-Diamicton formed during the Quaternary Period (BGS 2020).

## **3. Objectives**

The primary objective will be to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of a Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim will be to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

The work will include a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

The work will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation in situ will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

#### **4.     *The proposed archaeological work***

The aim of the work will be to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site. The work will include the following elements:

- Desk Based Assessment (Stage 1)
- A site visit (Stage 2)
- The production of an illustrated report (Stage 3)

#### **5.     *Method Statement for a Detailed Desk Based Assessment (Stage 1)***

The assessment will consider the following:

a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:

1.     Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER, including listed building records. Non-designated assets and designated sites will be collated within a 500m following the route of the cable run.
2.     Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including



unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.

3. Assessment of all relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include those held by the regional HER and the RCAHMMW, Aberystwyth.
4. All sources indexed in the County Archive
5. Records held by the developer e.g. bore hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans
6. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
7. Place name evidence
8. Internet sourced satellite imagery and LiDAR
9. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).

b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk based study.

## **6. The Site Visit (Stage 2)**

The site visit will be a visual walked search of the entire development area. The ground surface will be visually inspected for all earthworks, structures and finds. The site visit will also inspect standing structures of historical interest. The location of any environmental archaeological deposits, or areas which may have a potential for such deposits, will also be considered along with the more traditional 'visible' archaeology.

All located sites or finds will be accurately fixed by means of GPS. Each individual find or site location will have an accurate NGR reference attached. Where a close cluster of related features is identified a single NGR for the centre of the cluster will be used, and each constituent feature separately described in the text.

The character, function, condition, vulnerability, potential dating and relationship to other features of each identified site or find will be described fully. The importance of the site or find will be assessed in terms of local, regional or national significance.

A sketch survey of each identified site layout will be made with accompanying metric measurements

Written, drawn and photographic records of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs, including metric scales, will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 14 mega pixels or above. Photographs will be taken in RAW format.

Illustrations will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required, and these will be related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

## **7. *The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)***

A report will be produced which synthesises the results of stages 1 and 2 and thereby assesses the total archaeological resource within the development area.

The results will be presented in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The regional HER Officer will be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the HER are given a Primary Record Number (PRN) and that data structure is compatible with the HER. The historical development of the site will be presented in phased maps and plans comprising clearly, the outline of the site.



Within the report an attempt will be made to indicate areas of greater or lesser archaeological significance and the sites will be ranked in level of overall archaeological importance (locally, regionally and nationally).

All relevant aerial photographs and historic maps will be included and be fully referenced. Any site photographs included in the report will be appropriately captioned and clearly located on a suitably scaled site plan.

The report will be used to inform future decision making regarding further stages of archaeological work (Field Evaluation, Watching Brief etc), the development construction and processes used.

The report will specifically include the following:

1. a copy of the design brief
2. a location plan
3. all identified sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the proposal site
4. a gazetteer of all located sites and finds with full dimensional and descriptive detail including grid reference and period

Copies of the report will be sent to: Sirius Planning, GAPS, and for inclusion in the regional HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required.

Any further stages of archaeological work, after the submission of the report for stages one and two outlined above, will be the subject of an additional GAPS curatorial brief against which a further AW specification will be drawn up.

### ***The site archive***

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record agreed structure and be deposited with the County Museum on completion of site

analysis and report production. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in 'management of research projects in the historic environment' (English Heritage, 2006).

Arrangements will be made for deposition of the physical archive with the County Museum before work starts.

The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, the report and the archive will be deposited not later than six months after completion of the work.

Other significant digital data generated by the survey (ie AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, etc) will be presented as part of the report on a CD/DVD. The format of this presented data will be agreed with the curator in advance of its preparation.

## **8. Staff**

The project will be managed by Irene Garcia Rovira MCIfA (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeologist. Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of GAPS and Sirius Planning.

## **Additional Considerations**

### **9. Health and Safety**

#### **a. Risk assessment**

Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations* 1992. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be



available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

**b. Other guidelines**

AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (2002).

**10. Insurance**

AW is fully insured for this type of work and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

**11. Quality Control**

**a. Professional standards**

AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* and the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs* currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

**b. Project tracking**

The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

## **12. Arbitration**

Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' *Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists* applying at the date of the agreement.

## **13. References**

British Geological Survey: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, accessed 10/08/2018.



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