

Archaeology Wales

Land at Penrhosgarnedd, Bangor, Gwynedd

Desk Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey



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Report No. 1121



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Summary

Archaeology Wales Ltd was commissioned by Morbaine Ltd to undertake a Desk Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey to assess the archaeological potential of land in the Penrhosgarnedd area of Bangor, Gwynedd, prior to the submission of a planning application for residential housing, access roads and amenity spaces. The Desk Based took place during March and April 2013 and the Geophysical Survey during April and May 2013.

The site is located in an area of known archaeological and historical importance. There are 3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 57 Listed Buildings within 2km of the site. The site lies within the Historic Landscape Character area of Arfon and close to Vaynol Park, a protected historic park and garden.

A small number of earthworks were identified during a Site Visit, with a least one burial mound and a possible second mound, likely dating to the Bronze Age, both located in the southern half of the site. Further earthworks were also identified at the northern end of the site. These were represented by a linear platform, with small ditches running parallel on either side. The aerial photographs of the site show that these earthworks are connected to the use of the site as a nursery.

The Geophysical Survey was not able to investigate either of the postulated burial mounds. However, features of possible archaeological interest were identified in the same field as the southern-most mound (Field J). Other possible features were located in Field A, Field C, Field F, Field G and Field I, although in none of these cases did they form any part of clearly recognisable archaeological remains.

1. Introduction

Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Morbaine Ltd to conduct a Desk Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey on land in the Penrhosgarnedd area of Bangor, where planning permission is being sought to construct residential housing, access roads and amenity spaces (NGR 256230 370240), see figures 1 and 2. The Desk Based Assessment, which included a Site Visit, took place during March and April 2013 and the Geophysical Survey during April and May 2013.

The Desk Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey form a two phase investigation of the site, which has been requested by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) on behalf of Gwynedd County Council prior to the submission of an application for planning.

The Desk Based Assessment involved an assessment of all the documentary and cartographic sources relating to the site. The aerial photographs of the area, which are held at the Welsh Office, Cardiff, were studied and a Site Visit was conducted to assess the potential for extant and buried archaeology within the site.

The Geophysical Survey was undertaken in three phases due to repeated problems resulting from strong and variable signals caused by the underlying geology. A Bartington Grad601 magnetometer was used and the data processed using Terrasurveyor software.

Both phases of work, and this report, have been undertaken to the requirements outlined in the Brief provided by GAPS (see Appendix 1) and the consequent Written Scheme of Investigations (see Appendix 2), which was produced by Archaeology Wales and subsequently approved by GAPS on behalf of the Gwynedd County Council.

2. Site Description

2.1 Location, Topography and Geology

The proposed development site is located on land jointly owned by Bangor University and Morbaine Ltd on the southern edge of Bangor, adjacent to Ysbyty Gwynedd (Hospital), see figure 1. The site comprises an irregularly shaped plot of land totalling 13.48 hectares made up largely agricultural of land, although an area in the north-west contains the remains of buildings linked to the use of the site by Bangor University. The site is bounded to the north and north-west by a number of residential developments, to the east there are a number of industrial units and to the south the site is bounded by agricultural land.

The site is situated on the slopes of a hill, which runs down to Caernarfon Road, to the east and south of the site. The upper, north-western section of the site is largely flat and is at approximately 80-90m AOD. The site then begins to slope gently down to the east and south-east, toward Caernarfon Road, this begins to drop off into a much steeper slope towards the edge of the site. The land drops off to the north and west of the site towards the coast and the Menai Straits. To the east of the site are a number of ridges, which break up the landscape, although the topography becomes more gentle further to the south and east towards the Snowdon massif, the north-western edge of which is visible from the site, approximately 10km away.

A large part of the site is short grassland, with areas of marshy ground that have a thick covering of reeds. These marshy areas are located along the north-western and northern boundaries. At present around a quarter of the site is covered in dense bramble bushes and in places the steeper slopes are covered in thick gorse bushes and young trees. The large field at the south-western edge of the site is under plough.

The underlying geology is Upper Cambrian in date and comprises felsic tuff to the west and interbedded sandstone and conglomerate to the east (British Geological Survey).

2.2 Archaeological Deposit Model

During the 1970s a number of boreholes were drilled along the course of the A487 to the north-west of the site and along the A55 which runs from Anglesey to the north-east and south, below the site, towards Conwy.

A number of boreholes were drilled to the west of the site, approximately 1.3 km away, just below the peak of the hill upon which the site is located. In this area the cores showed that there was a depth of superficial deposits overlying the carboniferous bedrock, which varied from 3.40 to 3.60m in depth. These superficial deposits were comprised of a layer of sandy clay soil approximately 1.70m in depth, overlying a layer of clay with inclusions of sandstone blocks approximately 1.54m in depth. This, in turn, overlay a deposit of glacial till, which included mixed cobbles and fragments of limestone and a small percentage of soil. This layer was on average 0.19m deep (*ibid*).

At the base of the hill to the south east, approximately 300m from the site, the borehole cores showed a layer of firm, brown, sandy clay with subangular fine to coarse gravel inclusions, which was 1.70m deep. This overlay bedrock of igneous tuff (*ibid*).

In 2012, a watching brief was carried out on land adjacent to the site, to the south-east. Conducted by Oxford Archaeology North (OAN), this work observed and recorded deposits recovered from test pits excavated for geotechnical investigations. In all 50 test pits were dug. The report on the work indicates that bedrock was encountered in each test pit between 0.80 – 1.00m. The superficial deposits were comprised of loamy topsoil, which overlay a layer of orangey-brown sandy glacial till. In a small number of test pits an additional layer of buff sandy clay and fine gravel was recorded (OAN, 2012).

One of the test pits was excavated through a pit of archaeological origin containing burnt material from which an environmental sample was taken. Subsequent processing found that it contained charcoal. Although no other organic material was recovered, it suggests that there is potential for further survival of environmental material within archaeological features in the soil matrix surrounding the site (*ibid*). The survival of the charcoal suggests a slightly alkaline soil pH and indicates that faunal and artefactual remains may survive well within the deposits present on the site.

The deposits within the boundary of the site are likely to more closely reflect the borehole cores drilled to the west and the deposit profiles recorded by OAN to the south-west. It is likely that a depth of superficial deposits is present on the site, although these would likely thin towards the eastern and southern boundaries, as the slope of the hill becomes steeper. It is also likely that in the flat areas at the north western end of the site the bedrock is closer to the surface. During the site visit, see below, it was noted that the ground in this area is very hard in comparison to the areas of the site located on the slopes of the hill.

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

The site lies in the parish of Bangor and within the larger authority of Gwynedd County Council. The area has a rich history due to its association with the early Christian Church and the Kingdom of Gwynedd.

3.1 Prehistoric Periods

3.1.1 Palaeolithic Period

In Gwynedd, evidence for human activity and occupation begins in the Upper Palaeolithic. Decorated teeth and a worked horse bone were discovered in Kendrick's Cave in the Great Orme, approximately 38km to the north east of the site. These artefacts have been dated to around 30,000 BC and attest to human activity within North Wales during an interglacial period, (Lynch, 1995). A number of Mesolithic findspots have been located along the coast of Gwynedd, with concentrations around the Llyn peninsula and on Anglesey. A temporary camp has also been excavated at Aberffraw on the west coast of Anglesey (*ibid*).

3.1.2 Mesolithic Period

The earliest evidence of activity within the landscape surrounding the site dates to the Mesolithic period. Recent radiocarbon dates obtained for a pit or tree throw feature on land to the immediate south west of the site returned a date of 7063-6826 cal BC (Oxford Archaeology North).

3.1.3 Neolithic Period

The evidence for human activity increases during the Neolithic period, with stone axes from the Graig Llwd axe factory having been found to the north west of the site (PRN 2184). Two mid Neolithic pits have also been recorded close to the Mesolithic pit/tree throw and radiocarbon dates show them to have been in use around 3635-3380 cal BC and 3498-3135 cal BC (*ibid*). The most abundant evidence for human activity within the landscape of Gwynedd is the large chambered tombs which tend to occupy more upland locations and have been found on Anglesey and further east towards Llandudno (Lynch, 1995).

3.1.4 Bronze Age

Funerary monuments are again the most abundant form of evidence for the use of the landscape during the Bronze Age with numerous barrows and cairns recorded in Gwynedd (RCAHMW). There is also an expansion of settlement evidence during this period, with upland areas becoming more intensively utilised (Lynch, 1995). The earliest settlement evidence for the immediate landscape around the site dates to the Bronze Age with a prehistoric field system located close to the south western edge of the search radius (PRN 3178). A further field system of the same date is located at the edge of the search radius to the south west of the site. This field system is listed as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (CN175). A number of Bronze Age hoards have also been recovered (PRNs 2186 and 2304). A number of Bronze Age burials, both burial mounds and cremation urns, have been discovered close to the site, although the burial mounds are listed as unknown date by GAT (PRNs 2179, 2182, 22 and 23). Two of these burial mounds (PRNs 22 and 23) are located to the south west on land adjacent to the site. One of these burial mounds is listed as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (CN376, PRN 23).

3.1.5 Iron Age

There is very little change marking the transition from the Bronze Age into the Iron Age in Gwynedd. The most visible change is the construction of the large defended hill forts, with a number of these site types known from along the coast of the Menai Straits, such as Pier camp hillfort on the northern edge of Bangor (RCAHMMW). There are no known funerary monuments within Gwynedd although so called ritual sites have been recorded. A large amount of metal work associated with warfare has been recovered from Llyn Cerrig Bach on Anglesey and is believed to have been deposited into the water as a votive offering (Lynch, 1995).

There is no evidence of Iron Age settlement within the study area, although this does not mean that the area was abandoned during this period, instead it is likely that the Bronze Age settlements continued to be occupied. A number of sites have been recorded within the wider area landscape either side of the Menai Straits hillforts, defended enclosures and hut circles present (RCAHMMW).

3.2 Historic Periods

3.2.1 Romano-British Period

The Roman invasion of North Wales did not begin until AD 60 and the interruption of the Boudican revolt meant the conquest was not completed until AD 78. A network of forts was constructed throughout North Wales with the fort at Caernarvon, *Segontium*, being the most significant. The area never passed into civil administration, instead remaining in control of the army which led to a number of small settlements developing but no large towns (Jones and Mattingly, 2002). Instead the pattern of settlement remained similar to that seen in the prehistoric periods. An extensive area of field systems from the Romano-British period survives to the south west of the site (PRNs 34 and 792). The hut group and field system at Gors y Brithdir (PRN 729) is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (CN203), however, it is scheduled as a prehistoric site rather than a Romano-British site. It is possible that the site does have prehistoric origins and was occupied from the Bronze Age through to the Romano-British period. A stone implement of the same date was discovered within the northern section of the site and may suggest Romano-British occupation within or in close proximity to the site. A coin hoard from Anglesey, dating to approximately AD 268 is also known from within the study area.

3.2.2 Medieval Period

The Celtic Christian Church began to flourish during the early medieval period in North Wales, with a monastery having been established at Bangor by St Deiniol by the end of the sixth century AD (Fraser, 1978). The name Bangor means wattle fence, and the definition of the monastic enclosure by a wattle fence would have been an important characteristic of the monastery. The exact location of the monastery is unknown, but it is thought to lie under the present Cathedral. Speed's map of 1610 shows a curvilinear enclosure fossilised in the street patterns around the Cathedral, which likely reflects the boundary of the early enclosure (Ifor White, 1994).

The kingdom of Gwynedd was formed in the fifth century AD after the Roman withdrawal from Britain. Gildas names the first king of Gwynedd as Maelgwyn, who controlled land

from Anglesey to Conwy (*ibid*). The successive kings of Gwynedd fought numerous struggles against both its Welsh neighbours and kingdoms further afield in England. A number of the kings of Gwynedd had their power recognised throughout Wales, uniting all of the kingdoms under one ruler, although such periods were generally short lived. One of the most notable figures was Gruffudd ap Llywelyn, who ruled the whole of Wales until his death in 1063. After the conquest of England by the Normans a number of the Welsh kingdoms came under the sway of Norman lords, the so called Marcher Lords who constructed a number of castles within Wales (Lynch, 1995). A motte and bailey castle is thought to have been built in Bangor, although no trace of this remains and its location is uncertain. It is thought to have been built at the end of the eleventh century by Hugh of Avranches, Earl of Chester, who occupied Gwynedd for a very short period after capturing Gryffydd ap Cynan (Ifor White, 1994). The kingdom of Gwynedd was finally brought under English rule by Edward I, who conquered North Wales in 1284 (Dodd, 1968).

The biggest uprising against English rule began in 1400, led by Owain Glyndŵr. In 1402 Gwilym ap Gruffydd joined the rebellion on the side of Glyndŵr. Gwilym owned the largest landed estate in North Wales. His submission to Henry IV in 1406 saw his lands become forfeit, although within a year he had managed to buy them back and from 1410 the estate began to grow rapidly and became known as the Penrhyn estate, and included lands in Bangor (The National Trust, 2004). Throughout the medieval period a large part of Bangor was in the ownership of the Church and formed part of the lordship, *maenol*, of Bangor, likely one of the earliest land grants made to the Church of Deiniol. The Maenol of Bangor was part of the cantref of Arfon, one of the smaller administrative land units which formed part of the county of Caernarfon (Bassett and Davies, 1977). After the conquest of North Wales by Edward I he created a number of shires based on the English model of administration (Dodd, 1968). The medieval period within the study area is very under represented, with only 9 sites of this date. Of these 3 are churches located on Anglesey (PRNs 2173 and 6969 and NPRN 43621). A further church of medieval origin is located close to the site in the Pentir area (NPRN 43722). A tidal mill of medieval origin is again on Anglesey (PRN 7196), while medieval burials have been recorded, approximately 1.5km to the north of the site. These burials are close to the medieval centre of Bangor, the church of St Deiniol. The last three entries relate to a ferry crossing and a fish trap all located just less than 2km to the north west of the site. The fish trap (NPRN 33276) is located within the Menai Straits, while the ferry crossing (NPRNs 240475 and 240476) connected the mainland to Anglesey. The reason that few sites of medieval date are located within the search area is likely connected to its location away from the church enclosure, with this section of the landscape being farmed rather than intensively settled.

3.2.3 Post-Medieval Period

The landscape surrounding the site was then in the ownership of large estates for much of its history with the land being farmed by tenants or on behalf of the estate. To the south west of the study area lies the Vaynol Estate, formed in the sixteenth century on land formerly belonging to the bishops of Bangor. The north eastern limit of the estate falls within the study area. The estate comprises a large area of gardens and park lands surrounding a sixteenth century hall with numerous associated outbuildings. The Elizabethan walled and terraced garden within the estate grounds is a registered park and garden (GD52).

The large number of post medieval and modern sites within the search area attests to the growth of settlement and activity within this area of North Wales during this period. The vast majority of the entries for these periods relate to dwellings, a large number of which are located on Anglesey. Another smaller cluster of post-medieval and modern sites is located on the very edge of the search radius to the west of the site. These relate to buildings and structures on the Vaynol estate. Of these buildings and structures 4 are listed as Grade II* or Grade I, which is the Menai Suspension Bridge. There are also a number of railway stations and rail tunnels listed within the data which attests to the growing communication network, which would have expanded in response to the growth in population numbers within the region.

The place name evidence for the proposed development site indicates a long history of pastoral rather than arable farming on the site and in the surrounding area as Pen y Ffridd means head of the pastures, (Ordnance Survey). This is further indicated by other place names within the search area such as Tyddyn, farmstead, and hafon, summer dwelling (Fraser, 1978).

The mapping of the HER and Cadw data, see figures 3 and 4, does show a number of clusters in the landscape. The largest of these is on Anglesey and relates to the growth of settlement on the island in the post medieval settlement period after the construction of the suspension bridge. A smaller cluster at the western edge of the search radius, as already noted, relates to the post-medieval Vaynol estate. The data from the RCAHMW broadly reflects these patterns with the largest cluster of sites located on Anglesey with another large cluster within Bangor. These are again mainly post-medieval dwellings and chapels.

3.3 Historic Landscape Characterisation

The site falls within the Historic Landscape Characterisation area of Arfon. This landscape has a number of different characteristics due to its long history of settlement which began during the Bronze Age. There are a large number of archaeological sites within the Arfon landscape ranging in date from the Bronze Age to the post-medieval period and in form from the large hillfort Dinas Dinorwig to small farmsteads. The earliest urban settlement is the city of Bangor, which as discussed above was largely owned by the Church. Large tracts of land were later bought by the Penrhyn estate and then the Vaynol estate. A number of smaller estates were also in existence within the landscape during the post-medieval period. These estates each had one estate village, discouraging other forms of settlement within their bounds. Some of these villages developed into small towns during the industrial period of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Slate quarrying was the major industry within the Arfon landscape, with two large quarries at Penrhyn and Dinorwic. Small nucleated settlements began to develop from the dispersed settlement pattern during the nineteenth century, when a small number of nucleated urban settlements also began to develop, (GAT).

This landscape has been subdivided into 54 different characterisation areas based on this history, with the site falling into the area of Bangor. The city of Bangor is the only pre-modern urban settlement within the Arfon landscape. The core of the city has its origins in

the medieval period but it wasn't until the seventeenth century that the city began to expand. The medieval centre is still visible within the street patterns of the city, located towards the north east of the city, (GAT).

The historic landscape characterisation shows the rich history of the wider landscape around the site. It suggests that the landscape character is largely prehistoric with pockets of later post-medieval expansion and settlement. There is little evidence of Romano-British or medieval settlement and land use, although it is likely that these continued in the prehistoric tradition of dispersed settlements, which are still a part of the landscape character today.

3.4 Map Regression

Tithe Map

The tithe map of Bangor parish, 1841, shows the site as a number of large open fields, with two buildings marked on the map close to the north western edge of the site. These buildings are Pen y Ffridd farmhouse and its associated outbuildings. The tithe apportionment shows the site is a mixture of arable and pasture.

The surrounding field systems shown on the tithe map indicate a long history of enclosure within the study area. Areas of curvilinear field boundaries suggest prehistoric enclosure but there are also periods of enclosure which appear to be medieval in date preserved in the boundary patterns. More regular, larger fields also show post-medieval enclosure.

The tithe map has not been reproduced due to copyright restrictions.

1891 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map

The first edition Ordnance Survey map of the area shows very little change to the site, with a couple of smaller fields at the southern end of the site being merged to create larger open areas. There is also very little discernible change to the landscape surrounding the site, see figure 5a.

Subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping produced in the 1900s and 1920s show no change to the site or the surrounding landscape, with the exception of a new cottage being shown to the north of the site on the 1920s sheet. It is not until the 1930s editions that any changes become evident, with new housing developments being constructed along Penrhosgarnedd road to the north of the site. The 1960s map sheets show the continuation of this development with more houses having been constructed to the north and a new large housing estate to the north east of the site. These developments have not impacted upon the site, with no changes being shown within the site bounds.

1972 Ordnance Survey Map

By the 1970s a number of changes are evident within the area of the proposed development site. The most obvious change is to the field layout within the centre of the site. Three of the larger open areas have been merged to create eight strip fields. A new trackway has been put in to the north of these fields and the large open field beyond has been subdivided into

two smaller fields, only one of which is within the area of the site. The large field immediately to the south of these new strip fields has been divided into quarters, with a sheepfold having been constructed in the centre. The large irregular field at the southern-most end of the site has also been subdivided with three smaller fields having been made from the large area. A small building is also evident in the north-west corner of this field.

A number of further buildings have been constructed to the north west of the strip fields. These are labelled on the map as belonging to the University, see 5b. Later mapping sheets show more buildings in this area. The current map sheet shows that the large field at the southern end of the site has been opened into one large area again and the field to the south of the strip fields has had its internal boundaries altered with the two smaller areas at the top of the field being merged into one larger area. The sheepfold and two smaller areas still stand at the south east end of this field.

The 1970s OS map sheet does not show the hospital, which was not constructed until the 1980s. The landscape to the east and south appears to have been little affected by developments and retains its prehistoric and medieval character.

3.5 Aerial Photographs

All of the aerial photographs held at the Welsh Office, Cardiff were examined, these include photographs taken by the RAF and Ordnance Survey as well as by a number of private companies. The earliest photographic series which capture the site, beginning with an RAF run in 1945, show the evolution of the site which mirrors the changes evident within the cartographic sources. Only two of the photograph sets show features within the site which suggest the presence of buried archaeology at the site while a further three sets provide evidence for more recent land use.

May 1966

The photograph run conducted by the Ordnance Survey shows that an area of the site, towards the northern boundary, has been split into a series of long rectangular strip fields. These appear to be part of a nursery as areas of plant beds are visible on the photographs. These strip fields still exist on the site although a number of boundaries have been altered, see below.

February 1968

A small square earthwork enclosure is evident close to the centre of the site. It is located within the strip fields, owned by Bangor University. This feature does not appear on any of the earlier photographs and is marked on the contemporary OS map sheets as a meteorological station. No building exists on the site today, although the area is covered in thick bramble bushes, see below.

October 1984

Only one feature is evident on this series of photographs taken by the OS. A linear feature is evident within the field at the most northerly point of the site, see figure 6. This feature consists of two small ditches, set a few metres apart and run parallel across the field from north east to south west. This feature is present on later photographs and appears to be a

small internal boundary which has been used to separate different areas of cultivation within the field. It appears to be part of the use of the land as a nursery as it does not appear on any of the earlier photographs.

October 1986

A number of features are visible on this photographic series, which was taken by J A Story. A ring ditch, which corresponds to an extant feature identified during the site visit and may belong to a Bronze Age burial mound. The feature is just visible within the north west corner of a small field along the western boundary of the site, see figure 7. A corresponding earthwork was identified during the site visit. The work conducted by OAN on a site to the south west located two extant Bronze Age burial mounds. These results indicate that a number of barrows were constructed within this landscape during the Bronze Age and the proximity of these mounds suggests it is possible more exist within the area of the site.

A linear earthwork is evident in the field below this, although this most likely relates to a relatively modern trackway running between two gates. A further trackway in the field immediately to the north is also most likely a modern track between gates. The ditches evident in the OS photographs from 1984 are also visible on these photographs.

May 1995

This photograph series was taken by BKS Surveys Ltd. The two linear ditches are again visible, although the field appears to have been converted back into pasture. Two sub rectangular dark features are visible in association with these ditches. One is located within the ditches, towards the south western edge of the field. The second is located just outside the eastern ditch, again close to the south eastern edge of the field. The association of these features with the ditches suggests it is likely they are contemporary and are a result of the activities connected to the nursery.

4. Site Visit

The Site Visit was conducted on 16th April 2013 in sunny but very windy conditions by Siân Thomas, who was accompanied around the site by two staff members from Bangor University. A small number of features were identified within the site, these have been each been numbered, with the numbers being referred to in the text below. The location of each feature is recorded on a map of the site, see figure 8. See Appendix 4 for a gazetteer of all the features discussed.

The site is located on the southern and eastern slopes of a hill, just below the peak, with the slope steadily increasing away from the peak, with some steep gradients at the very eastern edge of the site. The site is open to the north-east through to the south-west, see figure 9, with views to the coast from the north-east edge, see figure 10, and across to Snowdonia at its southern end. The view back to the site is largely restricted due to the ridges of higher ground, with only views from the south and very north-west open. To the west and north the view from the site is restricted by the hospital and housing developments, which stand at the top of the hill. These in turn totally restrict the view back to the site.

The Site Visit identified very little of archaeological potential. The buildings at the north-west side of the site have been demolished, Feature 1 (North of Field F), with only the ground floor levels and foundations surviving, see figure 11. Pen y Ffridd farmhouse has also been demolished, see figure 12. The strip fields in the centre of the site were covered in a dense growth of brambles which made them impossible to survey. However, it was noted that the southern boundary, Feature 2 (Northern edge of Field G), of the southern-most of these fields had been removed, as had the southern boundary of the northern most strip field, Feature 3 (Field C), although both are still visible as raised banks, see figures 13 and 14. The linear earthworks visible on the aerial photographs within the northern-most field of the site were located, Feature 4 (Field B). These are still prominent features within this field, see figure 15. A further small linear bank was noted running north-east to south-west just to the east of this earthwork, Feature 5 (Field B). This again looks to be part of the boundaries constructed when this part of the site was in use as a nursery. A flat platform is visible within one of the strip fields, Feature 6 (Field D). The map evidence shows a square building within this area of the site, which no longer stands. However, it is likely the platform relates to this building, see figure 16.

The earthwork, map and aerial photographic evidence show that the area of strip fields within the site has been intensively cultivated during its time as a nursery. The creation of earthen banks, all of which have been planted with trees, suggests that any buried archaeology will have been badly damaged and perhaps even destroyed, although neither the aerial photographic nor map evidence suggested the presence of buried archaeology within this area.

The only feature identifiable as buried archaeological remains was a large raised area in a small field along the western boundary of the site, Feature 7 (Field H), see figure 8. The feature has tentatively been identified as a Bronze Age burial mound; two further mounds are known to exist to the south west, PRNs 22 and 23. The mound is roughly 10 metres across and stands approximately 1 – 1.5m in height. This feature corresponds to the possible ring ditch evident on the 1986 aerial photographs. A section of the barrow has been truncated by a trackway, which runs through the southern end of the site, Feature 8 (Southern edge of Field I). The trackway is marked on all of the maps and the fact that it respects the field boundaries suggests it is medieval in date. The feature takes the form of a sunken hollow way, see figure 17, which supports this hypothesis. The track is still in use today. A further burial mound may survive in the large field at the southern end of the site, Feature 9 (Field J), where a raised area is present towards the northwest corner of the field. It is possible, however, that this may represent a natural ridge, as similar features are present within the same field (although these have been exaggerated by ploughing).

The sheepfold shown on the 1970s mapping has now been completely removed and the field is a large open area once more. A number of small tracks cross the site, although these are modern and run between the field gates. A number of sheep tracks also exist in the fields along the eastern boundary of the site. A number of smaller fields along this boundary were excluded from the survey, because they were covered by a dense concentration of gorse bushes, which made it very difficult to walk across them.

5. Results of the Geophysical Survey

5.1 Methodology

A Bartington Grad601 magnetic gradiometer was used for the magnetic survey. The instrument was balanced and 'zeroed' on site in a magnetically uniform area at the start of each day's survey and subsequently during the day depending on the readings being obtained. The instruments was checked for instrument drift on a regular basis during the course of the day and rebalanced as required.

The data was collected over a series of 30m by 30m survey grids and was collected at 0.25m intervals over profiles spaced 0.5m apart and stored in the instrument for download at the end of the day.

Major grid points were established using a Topcom total station and were set-out relative to field boundaries, to an accuracy better than 0.03 m. Bamboo canes were used to mark the grid points. Intermediate grid points were established using tape measures and the position of each profile was established by laying out a 30m tape measure between grid points. Bamboo canes were then used to mark profiles and the operator walked between these at a constant pace. The location of the survey grid(s) was recorded directly to Ordnance Survey national grid coordinates using the Topcom total station.

The gradiometer data was downloaded and gridded in Archaeosurveyor (DW Consulting). Initial, processing was done on site by the survey team. During this process, the data was refined and improved by removing errors caused by instrument drift and collection errors. Subsequently, Archaeosurveyor was used to further process and refine for presentation purposes. The data was exported from Archaeosurveyor as raster images (PNG files) and is presented in greyscale format.

5.2 Results

Field A

Magnetic disturbances were found around all the boundaries of this field. Additional problems were caused by strong signals from the natural rock, which outcropped in a number of places, particularly at the top of the field. The field sloped steeply from top to bottom. Some areas had to be abandoned because they were heavily overgrown (predominantly brambles and nettles).

A number of possible features were identified. These include small pits or post-pits in the central southern area and a possible feature(s) in the north.

Field B

Only three grids could be placed in this field due to the presence of undergrowth and trees. Furthermore, the surface of the south-western half of the field had been disturbed by heavy machinery in the recent past, which added to the problems encountered. There were significant amounts of modern metal objects in the north of the area.

Strong signals were obtained from all three grids, but these are believed to have been caused by the underlying geology and/or modern metal objects, a number of which were removed from the area by the site team during the course of the survey. The linear earthworks and bank (features 4 & 5) that showed up during the Site Visit were not clearly visible on the survey.

Overgrown area to the south of Field B and to the north of Field C

This area was heavily overgrown and had to be abandoned.

Field C

This field sloped quite gently in comparison with most of the others. Again, metal fencing prevented the edges of the field from being surveyed.

Originally, the area consisted of two separate fields separated by a bank and ditch. This boundary is believed to have been removed relatively recently. Part of the ditch was visible on the survey, as were other linear features aligned both perpendicularly and parallel to it. A line of three large pits was also visible. This ran southwest from the eastern end of the ditch.

Overgrown area to the south of Field C and to the north of Field D

This area was heavily overgrown and had been badly disturbed by the remains of the nursery buildings that previously occupied the site.

Field D

This field sloped gently from the north-west to south-east and although less 'rocky' than other areas had been badly affected by ground disturbances related to the previous use of the area as a nursery. A flat platform, visible in the east (Feature 6), is likely to represent the base of one of the nursery buildings, see figure 14.

The features showing in the area of the presumed nursery building are unlikely to represent significant archaeological remains. Two indistinct signals recorded from the centre of the field, east of the building, may represent features, although realistically, they are more likely to be associated with the nursery.

Field E

This field was also badly overgrown and disturbed, having formed part of the nursery. As with Field D, the feature identified in the west is most likely to be associated with the nursery.

Overgrown area to the south of Field E and to the north of Field G

This part of the nursery area was too overgrown to be surveyed and had to be abandoned.

Field F

Magnetic disturbances were found in large parts of this field. Items were removed by the survey team, but as large numbers of small objects were mixed within the topsoil, the problems persisted. Metal fencing was located around all sides of the site.

Possible anthropomorphic features identified by the survey included two linear features, that appear as thin, parallel, lines. These might represent the remains of field drains.

Field G

This was the largest area to be surveyed. The field sloped strongly from the northwest to the southeast, with a sharp break in slope in the middle of the western area. Metal objects were located in many areas, but only in the north and west did these prevent good results from being obtained. Metal fences and other objects were located around most of the edges of the field.

Linear features located in the east appear to define the western end of a sub-rectangular enclosure, with possible double ditches in the north and south. Further linear features on similar alignments join the outside of the western end of this possible enclosure in the centre and in the north. Possible pits and other small features were located in the south. A bigger disturbance dominated the western part of the field, but this corresponded with the break of slope in that area and is likely to have been caused by the underlying geology.

Field H

This field sloped slightly from west to east. The bottom, eastern, part of the field could not be surveyed because of the presence of metal animal feeders.

A distinct mound located at the top, western, part of the field may represent a barrow (Feature 7). However, no specific evidence for this was revealed by the survey. No other possible features were identified.

Field I

The field sloped strongly from west to east, although with no definable break of slope. A telegraph pole was located in the eastern part of the field close to the northern edge. Some areas in the east and west had to be abandoned because they were heavily overgrown (predominantly brambles and nettles).

The largest disturbances identified by the survey formed a roughly linear configuration, aligned north to south. These may be part of a single feature such as a large ditch (or a recut ditch) or a variety of smaller features grouped together in the same area.

Field J

This field contained the largest areas of magnetic disturbance. As well as metal fencing that ran along sections of all four boundaries, power cables and a number of large metal hay feeders located in the north and east made these parts of the field impossible to survey.

Unfortunately, the area of the postulated barrow (Feature 9) in the northwest corner of field was located too close to metal fencing to survey. However, a number of possible linear and curvilinear features were identified to the south and east of this. They are difficult to interpret, and some may relate to the natural ridges that cross the field, but the curved, eastern-most, feature in particular, could be anthropogenic in origin.

5.4 Discussion of the Results

The survey was hampered by localised problems caused by thick undergrowth, large amounts of surface metal, and the underlying bedrock, which outcropped in a number of places.

The undergrowth was a particular problem in the areas located between Field G and Field B, where a nursery previously occupied the site. Apart from the undergrowth, it was clear that ground disturbances related to the construction and use of the nursery had badly affected this area. The platform (Feature 6) located at the western end of Field D probably represents the base of one of the nursery buildings.

Surface metal and metal fencing was a problem in most of the area surveyed, but particularly J, where the presence of a power cable and large metal hay feeders greatly reduced the area that could be surveyed.

The underlying bedrock produced strong, localised, variations in the signals produced, which required the repeated recalibration of the surveying equipment. Only in a few places, however, generally those where the bedrock was visible on, or immediately under, the ground surface, did this prevent meaningful readings from taking place. These tended to corresponded to the tops or sharp breaks of slope. Field B was probably the worst affected.

The various problems notwithstanding, useful results were obtained from Field A in the northeast and Field F through to Field J in the west and south.

Considered in association with the results of the Site Visit, Field J can be considered to have produced the most archaeologically significant results. The area of the potential barrow could not be surveyed, but a number of possible features were found, suggesting that the potential for survival in this area is good.

Fields A, C, F, G, and I may have some potential, but based on the results of the geophysics alone, the evidence is not strong enough to indicate of the presence of significant archaeological features. Field A produced evidence for several possible pits/large posts and an irregular curvilinear feature(s) of unknown function. Field C showed possible features parallel and perpendicular to a recently removed field boundary, as well as a row of possible pits. Field F identified two linear features, possibly field drains. Field G produced a wide range of features, in particular a possible sub-rectangular enclosure. Field I was dominated by strong signals from a north to south aligned feature (or features) in the centre of the field.

6. Assessment of Archaeological Significance

6.1 Introduction

The desk based assessment identified a large number of sites within the study area although only 10 of these assets are likely to be impacted by the proposed development as all lie within the bounds of the site. Of these 9 are archaeological features identified during the

walkover survey and 1 is a findspot identified during the desk based research. The dates of these assets vary from the Bronze Age to the modern period.

- **Features 7 and 9** are thought to be burial mounds and date to the Bronze Age
- **PRN 1541** is a findspot of an unknown stone implement dated to the Romano-British period.
- **Feature 8** is a medieval hollow way
- **Feature 1** is a group of buildings at the north end of the site which vary in date from the post-medieval to modern periods.
- **Features 2 to 6** are earthworks thought to be field boundaries and ditches of very recent date.

6.2 Assessment Criteria

The assessment of significance took into account the value and importance of each heritage asset within the bounds of the site. Significance was assessed according to the following criteria;

Very High	Assets of acknowledged international importance, assets that contribute to international research objectives
High	Scheduled Ancient Monuments or assets of schedulable quality, assets that contribute to national research objectives
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives
Low	Designated or undesignated assets of local importance
Negligible	Assets with little or on archaeological value
Unknown	Assets whose importance has not been ascertained

6.3 Assessment of Significance

None of the heritage assets listed above can be suggested to have international importance. Of the sites within the site bounds 2 can be suggested to possibly be of national importance and therefore of **high significance**. These are the 2 possible Bronze Age burial mounds, Features 7 and 9. If these are indeed burial mounds their proximity to each other and to the scheduled Goetre Uchaf barrow (PRN 23) and further possible barrow (PRN 22), located to the south west of the site may suggest they were part of a larger barrow cemetery.

The stone implement of Roman date (PRN 1541) suggests settlement of this date within or close to the site. As yet the only known area of settlement within the wider study area is nearly 2km to the south west of the site, with a further findspot of third century AD coin hoard from Anglesey. The possibility of a further Romano-British settlement within this landscape would be significant adding to the regional picture of the Roman period in North Wales. This findspot is therefore of **medium significance**.

The hollow way that runs through the western side of the site is suggested to have **low significance** due to the length of time it has remained in use, linking the valley below the site to the concentration of settlement at the top of the ridge. The rest of the heritage

assets recorded within the site can reasonably be suggested to have little known value, **negligible significance**. They all relate to buildings of post-medieval and modern date and recent land divisions, which reflect the changing use of the site within the last few hundred years.

7. Discussion and Conclusions

The proposed development site is comprised mainly of agricultural land, with a small tarmaced and concreted area containing the remains of buildings in the north west area of the site. The landscape surrounding the site contains a high number of archaeological and historical assets which range in date from the Neolithic period to modern day. There are a few archaeological features within the bounds of the site, which mainly relate to the use of the site as a nursery, although a Bronze Age burial mound has been tentatively identified, Feature 7, with a further possible plough-damaged barrow surviving, Feature 9, both located towards the south and south western sides of the site. This location is close to the two known barrows PRNs 22 and 23, which are situated just to the south west of the site. A hollow way, Feature 8, of medieval date, runs through the site close to the southern boundary and partially truncates burial mound, Feature 7.

The geophysical survey could not confirm the presence of either of the burial mounds, but possible features were identified in association with the southern-most (Field J). Features of possible archaeological significance were also identified in Field A, Field C, Field F, Field G (an enclosure of unknown type) and Field I, although in none of these cases did they form part of clearly identifiable archaeological remains.

The high number of assets recorded within the landscape suggests it is likely that further buried remains exist within the site boundary. However, these are not necessarily of high archaeological significance.

One class of possible features relates to medieval field systems and cultivation of the site. The cartographic sources show areas of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval enclosure within the immediate landscape and although the field systems surviving on the site are largely post-medieval in date, with some modern alterations, it is likely that these evolved from smaller medieval field systems. The name Pen y Ffridd suggests a long tradition of farming within the site and its immediate landscape, possibly dating back to the Roman-British period, a find of this date is recorded from the northern area of the site. The fossilised prehistoric enclosure patterns to the east may suggest that the area of the site was first enclosed during this period, although the presence of barrows may indicate that this area of the landscape was reserved for religious and ritual activity, the burial of the dead, and so was not enclosed.

The historic landscape characterisation shows the area surrounding the site has a long and rich history of occupation and use. The site is included within the character area of Bangor and the proximity to the city and the fact it is now surrounded by the suburb of

Penrhosgarnedd has altered the character of the site itself, giving it a more urban feel and shifting it away from a solely rural site.

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- 1920s Ordnance Survey Map
- 1930s Ordnance Survey Map
- 1960s Ordnance Survey Map
- 1970 Ordnance Survey Map
- 1980s Ordnance Survey Map

The Bangor University Archives were not consulted during the production of this report due to them being closed for refurbishment.

south of the strip fields has had its internal boundaries altered with the two smaller areas at the top of the field being merged into one larger area. The sheepfold and two smaller areas still stand at the south east end of this field.

The biggest change is to the landscape surrounding the site. The Ordnance Survey mapping shows that by the 1930s new housing developments had begun to be constructed to the north west of the site. More developments are shown on the maps from the 1960s to the north and north east of the site. The 1970s OS map sheet does not show the hospital, which was not constructed until the 1980s. The landscape to the east and south appears to have been little affected by developments and retains its prehistoric and medieval character.

4.6 Aerial Photographs

All of the aerial photographs held at the welsh Office, Cardiff were examined, these include photographs taken by the RAF and Ordnance Survey as well as by a number of private companies. The earliest photographic series which capture the site, beginning with an RAF run in 1945, show the evolution of the site which mirrors the changes evident within the cartographic sources. Only two of the photograph sets show features within the site which suggest the presence of buried archaeology at the site while a further three sets provide evidence for more recent land use.

May 1966

The photograph run conducted by the Ordnance Survey shows that an area of the site, towards the northern boundary, has been split into a series of long rectangular strip fields. These appear to be part of a nursery as areas of plant beds are visible on the photographs. These strip fields still exist on the site although a number of boundaries have been altered, see below.

February 1968

A small square earthwork enclosure is evident close to the centre of the site. It is located within the strip fields, owned by Bangor University. This feature does not appear on any of the earlier photographs and is marked on the contemporary OS map sheets as a metrological station. No building exists on the site today, although the area is covered in thick bramble bushes, see below.

October 1984

Only one feature is evident on this series of photographs taken by the OS. A linear feature is evident within the field at the most northerly point of the site, see figure 4. This feature consists of two small ditches, set a few metres apart and run parallel across the field from north east to south west. This feature is present on later photographs and appears to be a small internal boundary which has been used to separate different areas of cultivation within the field. It appears to be part of the use of the land as a nursery as it does not appear on any of the earlier photographs.

October 1986

A number of features are visible on this photographic series, which was taken by J A Story. A ring ditch, which corresponds to an extant feature identified during the site visit and may

belong to a Bronze Age burial mound. The feature is just visible within the north west corner of a small field along the western boundary of the site, see figure 5. A corresponding earthwork was identified during the site visit. The work conducted by OAN on a site to the south west located two extant Bronze Age burial mounds. These results indicate that a number of barrows were constructed within this landscape during the Bronze Age and the proximity of these mounds suggests it is possible more exist within the area of the site.

A linear earthwork is evident in the field below this, although this most likely relates to a relatively modern trackway running between two gates. A further trackway in the field immediately to the north is also most likely a modern track between gates. The ditches evident in the OS photographs from 1984 are also visible on these photographs.

May 1995

This photograph series was taken by BKS Surveys Ltd. The two linear ditches are again visible, although the field appears to have been converted back into pasture. Two sub rectangular dark features are visible in association with these ditches. One is located within the ditches, towards the south western edge of the field. The second is located just outside the eastern ditch, again close to the south eastern edge of the field. The association of these features with the ditches suggests it is likely they are contemporary and are a result of the activities connected to the nursery.

4.7 Site Visit

The Site Visit was conducted on 16th April 2013 in sunny but very windy conditions by Siân Thomas, who was accompanied around the site by two staff members from Bangor University. A small number of features were identified within the site, these have been each been numbered, with the numbers being referred to in the text below. The location of each feature is recorded on a map of the site, see figure 6. See Appendix 4 for a gazetteer of all the features discussed.

The site is located on the southern and eastern slopes of a hill, just below the peak, with the slope steadily increasing away from the peak, with some steep gradients at the very eastern edge of the site. The site is open to the north-east through to the south-west, see figure 7, with views to the coast from the north-east edge, see figure 8, and across to Snowdonia at its southern end. The view back to the site is largely restricted due to the ridges of higher ground, with only views from the south and very north-west open. To the west and north the view from the site is restricted by the hospital and housing developments, which stand at the top of the hill. These in turn totally restrict the view back to the site.

The Site Visit identified very little of archaeological potential. The buildings at the north-west side of the site have been demolished, Feature 1 (North of Field F), with only the ground floor levels and foundations surviving, see figure 9. Pen y Ffridd farmhouse has also been demolished, see figure 10. The strip fields in the centre of the site were covered in a dense growth of brambles which made them impossible to survey. However, it was noted that the southern boundary, Feature 2 (Northern edge of Field G), of the southern-most of these fields had been removed, as had the southern boundary of the northern most strip field, Feature 3 (Field C), although both are still visible as raised banks, see figures 11 and

12. The linear earthworks visible on the aerial photographs within the northern-most field of the site were located, Feature 4 (Field B). These are still prominent features within this field, see figure 13. A further small linear bank was noted running north-east to south-west just to the east of this earthwork, Feature 5 (Field B). This again looks to be part of the boundaries constructed when this part of the site was in use as a nursery. A flat platform is visible within one of the strip fields, Feature 6 (Field D). The map evidence shows a square building within this area of the site, which no longer stands. However, it is likely the platform relates to this building, see figure 14.

The earthwork, map and aerial photographic evidence show that the area of strip fields within the site has been intensively cultivated during its time as a nursery. The creation of earthen banks, all of which have been planted with trees, suggests that any buried archaeology will have been badly damaged and perhaps even destroyed, although neither the aerial photographic nor map evidence suggested the presence of buried archaeology within this area.

The only feature identifiable as buried archaeological remains was a large raised area in a small field along the western boundary of the site, Feature 7 (Field H), see figure 5. The feature has tentatively been identified as a Bronze Age burial mound; two further mounds are known to exist to the south west, PRNs 22 and 23. The mound is roughly 10 metres across and stands approximately 1 – 1.5m in height. This feature corresponds to the possible ring ditch evident on the 1986 aerial photographs. A section of the barrow has been truncated by a trackway, which runs through the southern end of the site, Feature 8 (Southern edge of Field I). The trackway is marked on all of the maps and the fact that it respects the field boundaries suggests it is medieval in date. The feature takes the form of a sunken hollow way, see figure 15, which supports this hypothesis. The track is still in use today. A further burial mound may survive in the large field at the southern end of the site, Feature 9 (Field J), where a raised area is present towards the northwest corner of the field. It is possible, however, that this may represent a natural ridge, as similar features are present within the same field (although these have been exaggerated by ploughing).

The sheepfold shown on the 1970s mapping has now been completely removed and the field is a large open area once more. A number of small tracks cross the site, although these are modern and run between the field gates. A number of sheep tracks also exist in the fields along the eastern boundary of the site. A number of smaller fields along this boundary were excluded from the survey, because they were covered by a dense concentration of gorse bushes, which made it very difficult to walk across them.

5. Results of the Geophysical Survey

5.1 Methodology

A Bartington Grad601 magnetic gradiometer was used for the magnetic survey. The instrument was balanced and 'zeroed' on site in a magnetically uniform area at the start of each day's survey and subsequently during the day depending on the readings being

obtained. The instruments was checked for instrument drift on a regular basis during the course of the day and rebalanced as required.

The data was collected over a series of 30m by 30m survey grids and was collected at 0.25m intervals over profiles spaced 0.5m apart and stored in the instrument for download at the end of the day.

Major grid points were established using a Topcom total station and were set-out relative to field boundaries, to an accuracy better than 0.03 m. Bamboo canes were used to mark the grid points. Intermediate grid points were established using tape measures and the position of each profile was established by laying out a 30m tape measure between grid points. Bamboo canes were then used to mark profiles and the operator walked between these at a constant pace. The location of the survey grid(s) was recorded directly to Ordnance Survey national grid coordinates using the Topcom total station.

The gradiometer data was downloaded and gridded in Archaeosurveyor (DW Consulting). Initial, processing was done on site by the survey team. During this process, the data was refined and improved by removing errors caused by instrument drift and collection errors. Subsequently, Archaeosurveyor was used to further process and refine for presentation purposes. The data was exported from Archaeosurveyor as raster images (PNG files) and is presented in greyscale format.

5.2 Results

Field A

Magnetic disturbances were found around all the boundaries of this field. Additional problems were caused by strong signals from the natural rock, which outcropped in a number of places, particularly at the top of the field. The field sloped steeply from top to bottom. Some areas had to be abandoned because they were heavily overgrown (predominantly brambles and nettles).

A number of possible features were identified. These include small pits or post-pits in the central southern area and a possible feature(s) in the north.

Field B

Only three grids could be placed in this field due to the presence of undergrowth and trees. Furthermore, the surface of the south-western half of the field had been disturbed by heavy machinery in the recent past, which added to the problems encountered. There were significant amounts of modern metal objects in the north of the area.

Strong signals were obtained from all three grids, but these are believed to have been caused by the underlying geology and/or modern metal objects, a number of which were removed from the area by the site team during the course of the survey. The linear earthworks and bank (features 4 & 5) that showed up during the Site Visit were not clearly visible on the survey.

Overgrown area to the south of Field B and to the north of Field C

This area was heavily overgrown and had to be abandoned.

Field C

This field sloped quite gently in comparison with most of the others. Again, metal fencing prevented the edges of the field from being surveyed.

Originally, the area consisted of two separate fields separated by a bank and ditch. This boundary is believed to have been removed relatively recently. Part of the ditch was visible on the survey, as were other linear features aligned both perpendicularly and parallel to it. A line of three large pits was also visible. This ran southwest from the eastern end of the ditch.

Overgrown area to the south of Field C and to the north of Field D

This area was heavily overgrown and had been badly disturbed by the remains of the nursery buildings that previously occupied the site.

Field D

This field sloped gently from the north-west to south-east and although less 'rocky' than other areas had been badly affected by ground disturbances related to the previous use of the area as a nursery. A flat platform, visible in the east (Feature 6), is likely to represent the base of one of the nursery buildings, see figure 14.

The features showing in the area of the presumed nursery building are unlikely to represent significant archaeological remains. Two indistinct signals recorded from the centre of the field, east of the building, may represent features, although realistically, they are more likely to be associated with the nursery.

Field E

This field was also badly overgrown and disturbed, having formed part of the nursery. As with Field D, the feature identified in the west is most likely to be associated with the nursery.

Overgrown area to the south of Field E and to the north of Field G

This part of the nursery area was too overgrown to be surveyed and had to be abandoned.

Field F

Magnetic disturbances were found in large parts of this field. Items were removed by the survey team, but as large numbers of small objects were mixed within the topsoil, the problems persisted. Metal fencing was located around all sides of the site.

Possible anthropomorphic features identified by the survey included two linear features, that appear as thin, parallel, lines. These might represent the remains of field drains.

Field G

This was the largest area to be surveyed. The field sloped strongly from the northwest to the southeast, with a sharp break in slope in the middle of the western area. Metal objects were located in many areas, but only in the north and west did these prevent good results

from being obtained. Metal fences and other objects were located around most of the edges of the field.

Linear features located in the east appear to define the western end of a sub-rectangular enclosure, with possible double ditches in the north and south. Further linear features on similar alignments join the outside of the western end of this possible enclosure in the centre and in the north. Possible pits and other small features were located in the south. A bigger disturbance dominated the western part of the field, but this corresponded with the break of slope in that area and is likely to have been caused by the underlying geology.

Field H

This field sloped slightly from west to east. The bottom, eastern, part of the field could not be surveyed because of the presence of metal animal feeders.

A distinct mound located at the top, western, part of the field may represent a barrow (Feature 7). However, no specific evidence for this was revealed by the survey. No other possible features were identified.

Field I

The field sloped strongly from west to east, although with no definable break of slope. A telegraph pole was located in the eastern part of the field close to the northern edge. Some areas in the east and west had to be abandoned because they were heavily overgrown (predominantly brambles and nettles).

The largest disturbances identified by the survey formed a roughly linear configuration, aligned north to south. These may be part of a single feature such as a large ditch (or a recut ditch) or a variety of smaller features grouped together in the same area.

Field J

This field contained the largest areas of magnetic disturbance. As well as metal fencing that ran along sections of all four boundaries, power cables and a number of large metal hay feeders located in the north and east made these parts of the field impossible to survey.

Unfortunately, the area of the postulated barrow (Feature 9) in the northwest corner of field was located too close to metal fencing to survey. However, a number of possible linear and curvilinear features were identified to the south and east of this. They are difficult to interpret, and some may relate to the natural ridges that cross the field, but the curved, eastern-most, feature in particular, could be anthropogenic in origin.

5.4 Discussion of the Results

The survey was hampered by localised problems caused by thick undergrowth, large amounts of surface metal, and the underlying bedrock, which outcropped in a number of places.

The undergrowth was a particular problem in the areas located between Field G and Field B, where a nursery previously occupied the site. Apart from the undergrowth, it was clear that ground disturbances related to the construction and use of the nursery had badly affected this area. The platform (Feature 6) located at the western end of Field D probably represents the base of one of the nursery buildings.

Surface metal and metal fencing was a problem in most of the area surveyed, but particularly J, where the presence of a power cable and large metal hay feeders greatly reduced the area that could be surveyed.

The underlying bedrock produced strong, localised, variations in the signals produced, which required the repeated recalibration of the surveying equipment. Only in a few places, however, generally those where the bedrock was visible on, or immediately under, the ground surface, did this prevent meaningful readings from taking place. These tended to corresponded to the tops or sharp breaks of slope. Field B was probably the worst affected.

The various problems notwithstanding, useful results were obtained from Field A in the northeast and Field F through to Field J in the west and south.

Considered in association with the results of the Site Visit, Field J can be considered to have produced the most archaeologically significant results. The area of the potential barrow could not be surveyed, but a number of possible features were found, suggesting that the potential for survival in this area is good.

Fields A, C, F, G, and I may have some potential, but based on the results of the geophysics alone, the evidence is not strong enough to indicate of the presence of significant archaeological features. Field A produced evidence for several possible pits/large posts and an irregular curvilinear feature(s) of unknown function. Field C showed possible features parallel and perpendicular to a recently removed field boundary, as well as a row of possible pits. Field F identified two linear features, possibly field drains. Field G produced a wide range of features, in particular a possible sub-rectangular enclosure. Field I was dominated by strong signals from a north to south aligned feature (or features) in the centre of the field.

6. Archaeological Significance

6.1 Overview

The earliest evidence of activity within the landscape surrounding the site dates to the Neolithic period, with stone axes from the Graig Llwd axe factory having been found to the north west of the site (PRN 2184).

The earliest settlement evidence for the immediate landscape around the site dates to the Bronze Age with a prehistoric field system located close to the south western edge of the search radius (PRN 3178). A number of Bronze Age hoards have also been recovered (PRNs 2186 and 2304). A number of Bronze Age burials, both burial mounds and cremation urns,

have been discovered close to the site, although the burial mounds are listed as unknown date by GAT (PRNs 2179, 2182, 22 and 23).

Two possible barrows (Feature 7 and Feature 9) identified in the southwest during the Site Visit, tentatively indicate that similar activity extends into the area of the current development.

This pattern of settlement continues into the Romano-British period with an extensive area of field systems from this date surviving to the south west (PRNs 34 and 792). A stone implement of the same date was discovered within the northern section of the site and may suggest Romano-British occupation within or in close proximity to the site. A coin hoard from Anglesey, dating to approximately AD 268 is also known from within the study area.

The medieval period within the study area is very under represented, with only 9 sites of this date. Of these 3 are churches located on Anglesey (PRNs 2173 and 6969 and NPRN 43621). A further church of medieval origin is located close to the site in the Pentir area (NPRN 43722). A tidal mill of medieval origin is again on Anglesey (PRN 7196), while medieval burials have been recorded, approximately 1.5km to the north of the site. These burials are close to the medieval centre of Bangor, the church of St Deiniol. The last three entries relate to a ferry crossing and a fish trap all located just less than 2km to the north west of the site. The fish trap (NPRN 33276) is located within the Menai Straits, while the ferry crossing (NPRNs 240475 and 240476) connected the mainland to Anglesey. The reason that few sites of medieval date are located within the search area is likely connected to its location away from the church enclosure, with this section of the landscape being farmed rather than intensively settled.

The large number of post medieval and modern sites within the search area attests to the growth of settlement and activity within this area of North Wales during this period. The vast majority of the entries for these periods relate to dwellings, a large number of which are located on Anglesey. Another smaller cluster of post-medieval and modern sites is located on the very edge of the search radius to the west of the site. These relate to buildings and structures on the Vaynol estate. Of these buildings and structures 4 are listed as Grade II* or Grade I, which is the Menai Suspension Bridge. There are also a number of railway stations and rail tunnels listed within the data which attests to the growing communication network, which would have expanded in response to the growth in population numbers within the region.

The mapping of the HER and Cadw data, see figures 16 and 17, does show a number of clusters in the landscape. The largest of these is on Anglesey and relates to the growth of settlement on the island in the post medieval settlement period after the construction of the suspension bridge. A smaller cluster at the western edge of the search radius, as already noted, relates to the post-medieval Vaynol estate. A third smaller cluster of sites is located close to the south western edge of the search radius. These sites are located just outside the area of the historic landscape of Dinorwig, which is listed due to the preservation of both prehistoric and historic landscapes. The Scheduled Ancient Monument CN203 is located within this cluster as is further evidence for prehistoric and Romano-British land use. The data from the RCAHMW broadly reflect these patterns with the largest cluster of sites

located on Anglesey with another large cluster within Bangor. These are again mainly post-medieval dwellings and chapels.

The rest of the sites located within the search area are fairly evenly distributed across the landscape with only a small number of sites grouped closely together. One such grouping consists of two Bronze Age barrows and a flint flake findspot (PRNs 22, 23 and 2), just to the south west of the site. The only entry which falls within the site boundary is, as already discussed, a stone implant of Romano-British date.

6.2 Significance

The assessment of significance took into account the value and importance of each heritage asset, which was determined using the results of the HER, RCAHMW and Cadw database searches and the statutory designations listed within these. Significance was assessed according to the following criteria;

Very High	Assets of acknowledged international importance, assets that contribute to international research objectives
High	Scheduled Ancient Monuments or assets of schedulable quality, assets that contribute to national research objectives
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives
Low	Designated or undesignated assets of local importance
Negligible	Assets with little or on archaeological value
Unknown	Assets whose importance has not been ascertained

None of the heritage assets listed above can be suggested to have international importance. Of the sites within the study area 7 can be ranked as having national importance. These are Gors y Brithdir Enclosed Hut Group & Ancient Fields (CN203), Fodol Ganol Enclosed Hut Group (CN175), Goetre Uchaf barrow (CN376), Menai Suspension Bridge Grade I listed (NPRN 18572), Capel Mawr Presbyterian Chapel Grade II* listed (NPRN 18556), Church of St. Tysilio Grade II* listed (NPRN 5405) and The Cambria Grade II* listed (NPRN 5406). These are located in a number of areas across the study area, with both Gors y Brithdir and Fodol Ganaol hut groups being located at the south west of the search radius, within and just outside the area of Dinorwig historic landscape. Goetre Uchaf barrow is located on land adjacent to the site itself, while the rest are located over the Menai Straits and on Anglesey.

The area of Dinorwig historic landscape and the Vaynol estate can be ascribed as regionally important. The study area also falls into the Historic Landscape Character area of Arfon, which is again of regional importance. These landscapes preserve areas of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval settlement and land use which not only provides the character of the area but contribute to regional research objectives. The sites associated with the Vaynol estate can also be suggested to have regional importance due to their well-preserved nature and the fact they are well documented.

The rest of the heritage assets recorded within the study area can reasonably be suggested to have only local importance or to have little known value. The vast majority are buildings, listed as Grade II or unlisted. These chart the increase in settlement within this landscape in the recent past and are of interest in terms of local history. A number of the sites are findspots, which while the artefacts themselves may be of importance the lack of wider context for the finds limits the knowledge gained from them until further work has been conducted. The numbers of chapels and churches, excluding the ones listed above, indicate the number of different religious beliefs among the population, again of interest in terms of local history and population studies.

7. Discussion and Conclusions

The proposed development site is comprised mainly of agricultural land, with a small tarmaced and concreted area containing the remains of buildings in the north west area of the site. The landscape surrounding the site contains a high number of archaeological and historical assets which range in date from the Neolithic period to modern day. There are a few archaeological features within the bounds of the site, which mainly relate to the use of the site as a nursery, although a Bronze Age burial mound has been tentatively identified, Feature 7, with a further possible plough-damaged barrow surviving, Feature 9, both located towards the south and south western sides of the site. This location is close to the two known barrows PRNs 22 and 23, which are situated just to the south west of the site. A hollow way, Feature 8, of medieval date, runs through the site close to the southern boundary and partially truncates burial mound, Feature 7.

The geophysical survey could not confirm the presence of either of the burial mounds, but possible features were identified in association with the southern-most (Field J). Features of possible archaeological significance were also identified in Field A, Field C, Field F, Field G (an enclosure of unknown type) and Field I, although in none of these cases did they form part of clearly identifiable archaeological remains.

The high number of assets recorded within the landscape suggests it is likely that further buried remains exist within the site boundary. However, these are not necessarily of high archaeological significance.

One class of possible features relates to medieval field systems and cultivation of the site. The cartographic sources show areas of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval enclosure within the immediate landscape and although the field systems surviving on the site are largely post-medieval in date, with some modern alterations, it is likely that these evolved from smaller medieval field systems. The name Pen y Ffridd suggests a long tradition of farming within the site and its immediate landscape, possibly dating back to the Roman-British period, a find of this date is recorded from the northern area of the site. The fossilised prehistoric enclosure patterns to the east may suggest that the area of the site was first enclosed during this period, although the presence of barrows may indicate that this area of the landscape was reserved for religious and ritual activity, the burial of the dead, and so was not enclosed.

The historic landscape characterisation shows the area surrounding the site has a long and rich history of occupation and use. The site is included within the character area of Bangor and the proximity to the city and the fact it is now surrounded by the suburb of Penrhosgarnedd has altered the character of the site itself, giving it a more urban feel and shifting it away from a solely rural site.

8. Bibliography and Sources

- Bassett, T.M. and Davies, B.L (eds) 1977 *Atlas of Caernarvonshire* (Bangor)
 Dodd, A.H. 1968 *A History of Caernarvonshire* (Caernarvonshire Historical Society)
 Fraser, M. 1978 *Gwynedd: A Guide to North West Wales* (Stevenage: MC Print and Co)
 Ifor White, S. (eds) 1994 *Bangor: From Cell to a City* (Bangor Museum and Art Gallery)
 Lynch, F. 1995 *A Guide to Ancient and Historic Wales, Gwynedd* (Cardiff)
 Ordnance Survey 2004 *Guide to Welsh origins of place names in Britain* (Ordnance Survey website)
 Oxford Archaeology North 2012 *Archaeological Assessment: Land off Penrhos Road, Bangor* (Unpublished Report)
 The National Trust 2004 *Penrhyn Castle* (The National Trust)

Websites

- The British Geological Survey – www.bgs.ac.uk
 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Historic Land Characterisation, Arfon Landscape Map – www.heneb.co.uk

Sources

- HER data held by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
 Data held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales
 Data held by Cadw
 Aerial Photographs held in the Welsh Office, Cardiff

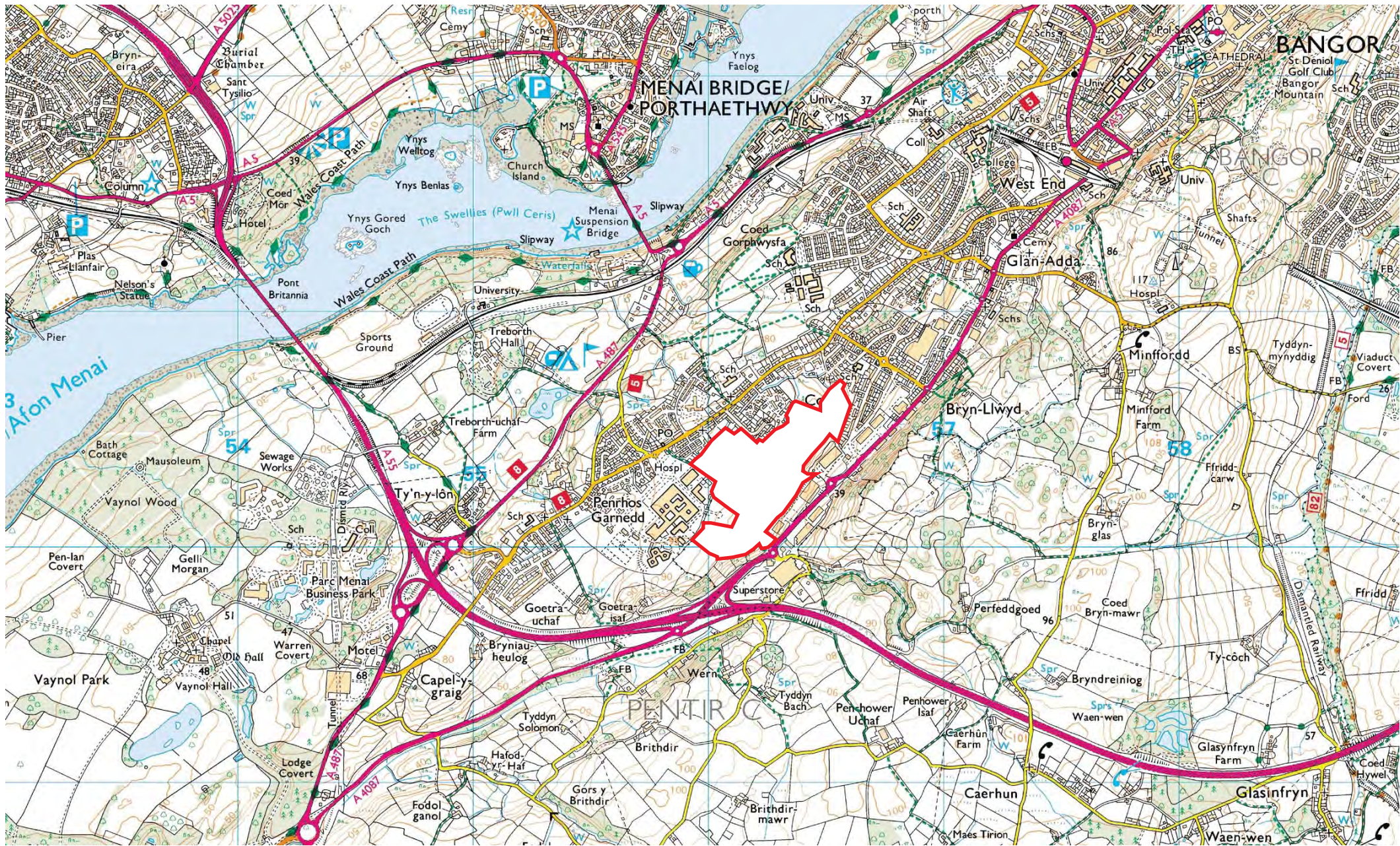
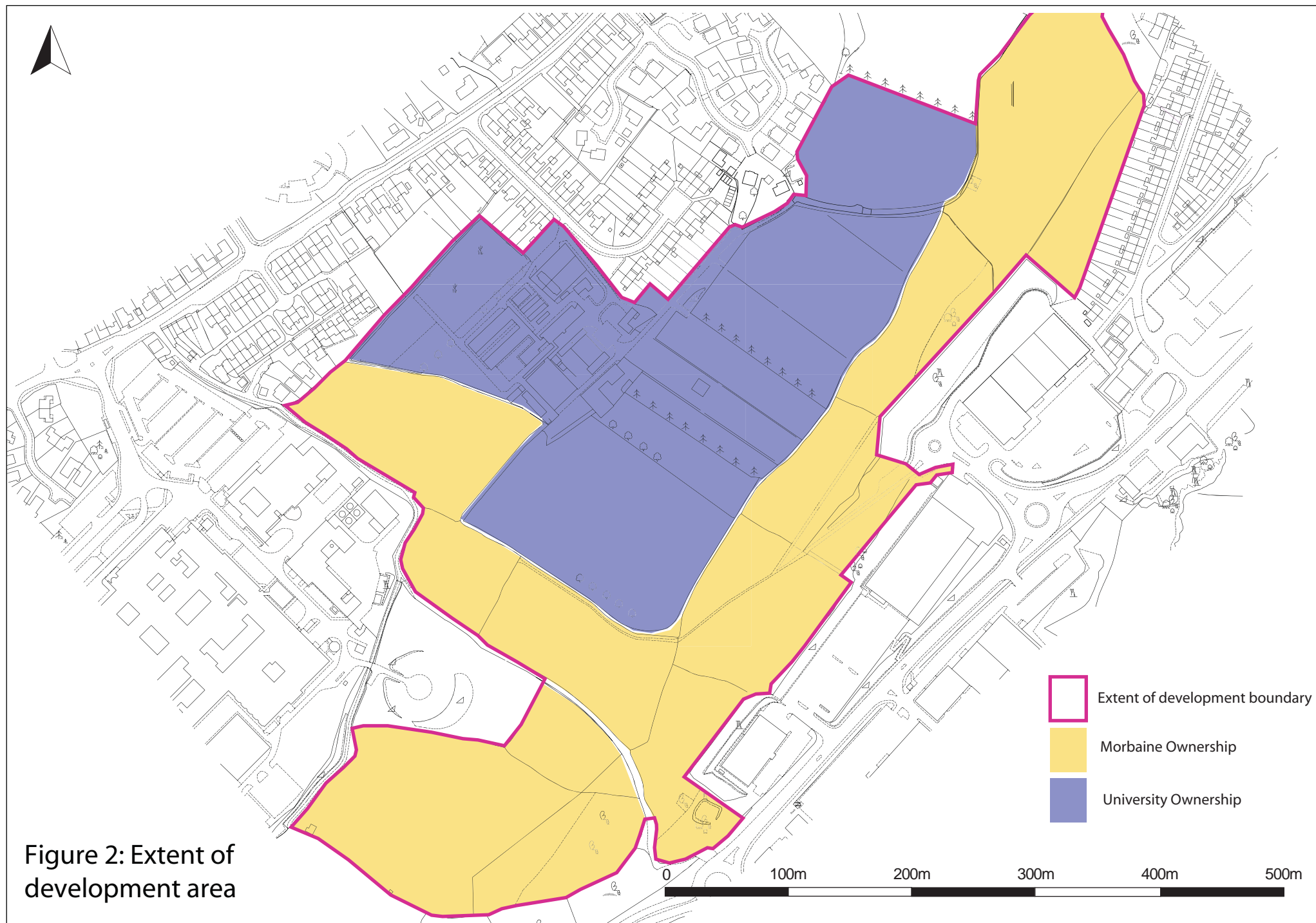


Figure 1: Map showing the location of the site, highlighted in red.



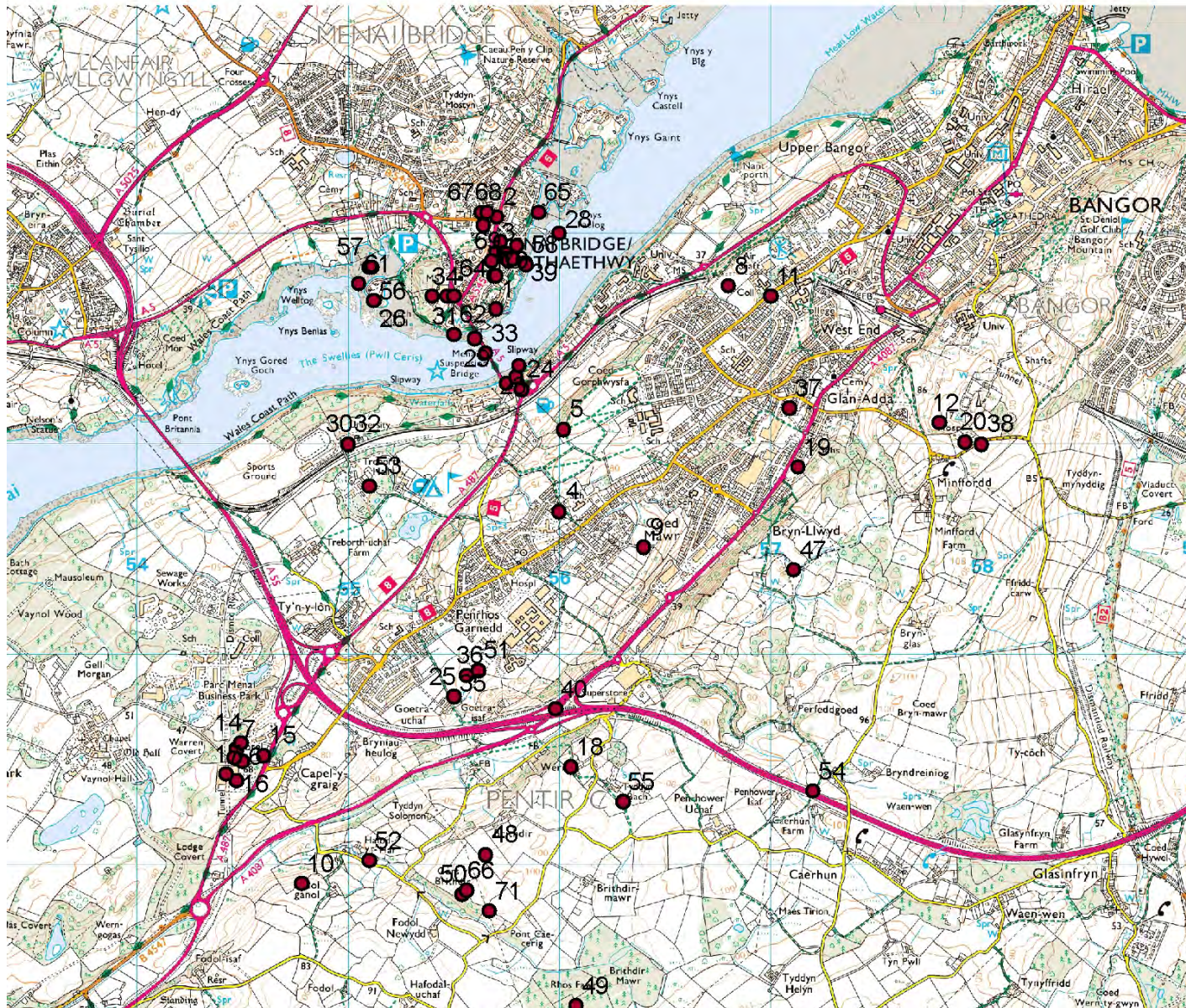


Figure 3: Map showing the locations of the sites within the study area recorded on the HER. Sites are listed by their ID numbers.

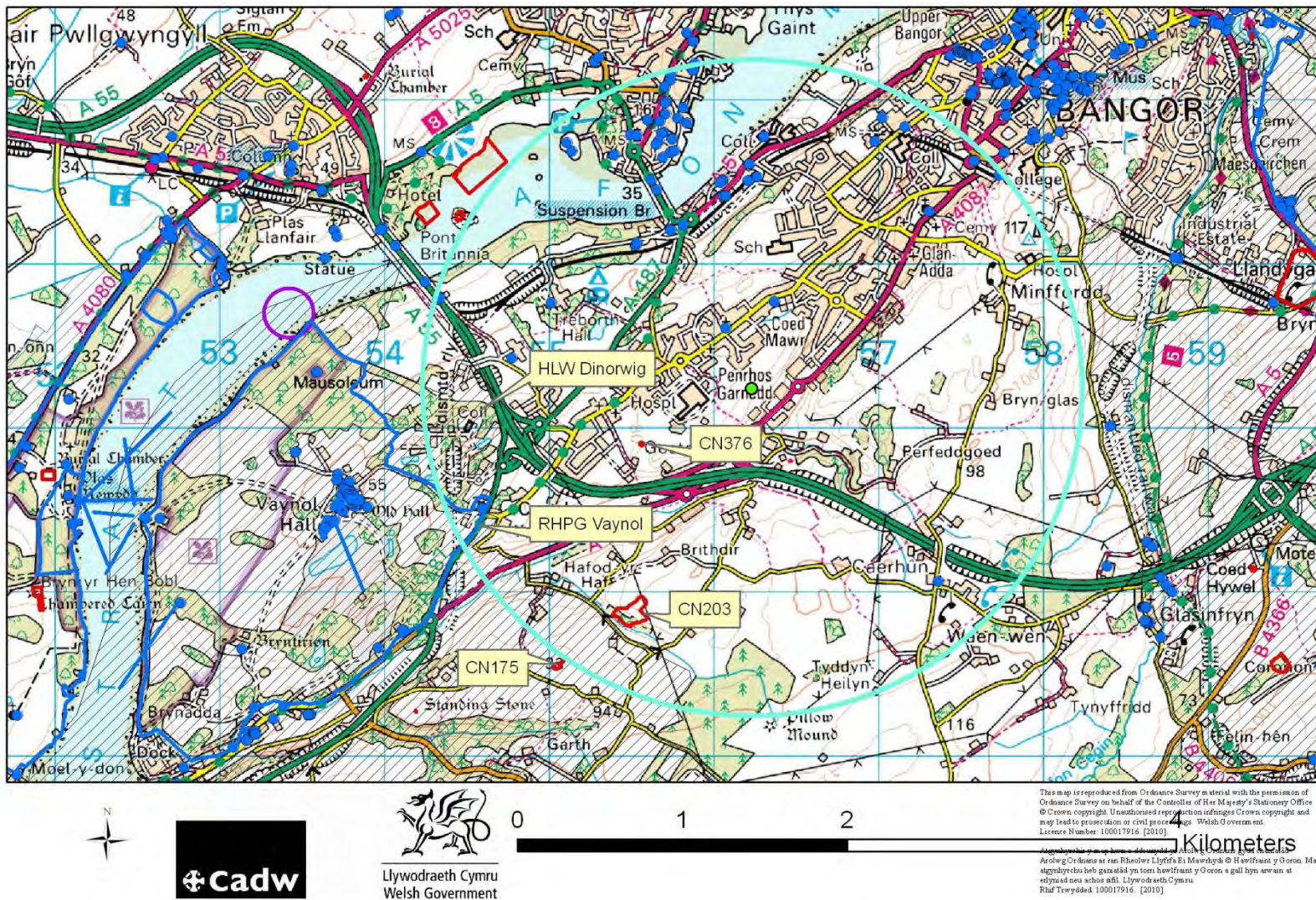


Figure 4: Map showing the locations of the designated historic assets within the study area. Source: Cadw.

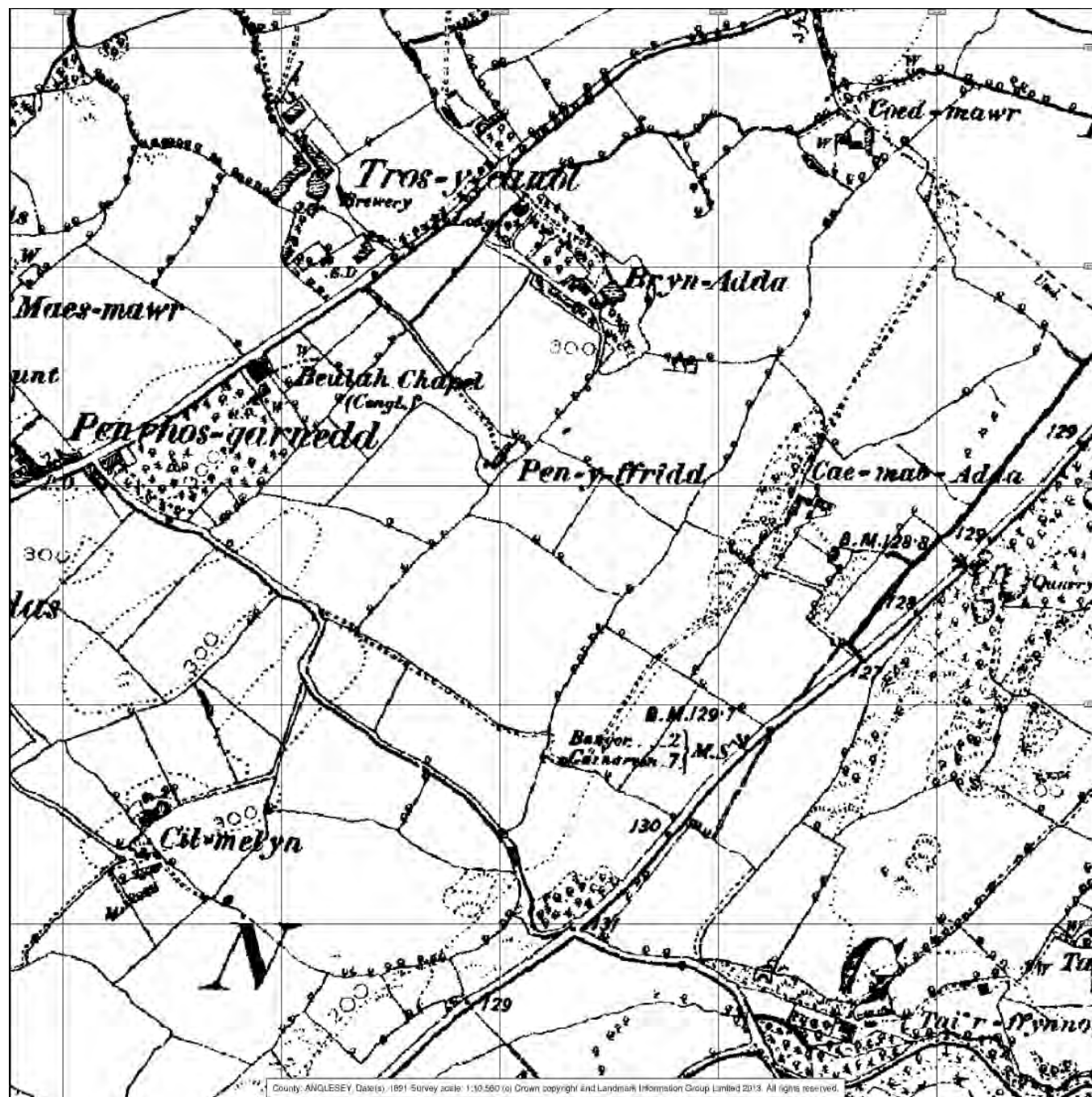


Figure 5a: 1891 Ordnance Survey Map of the site.

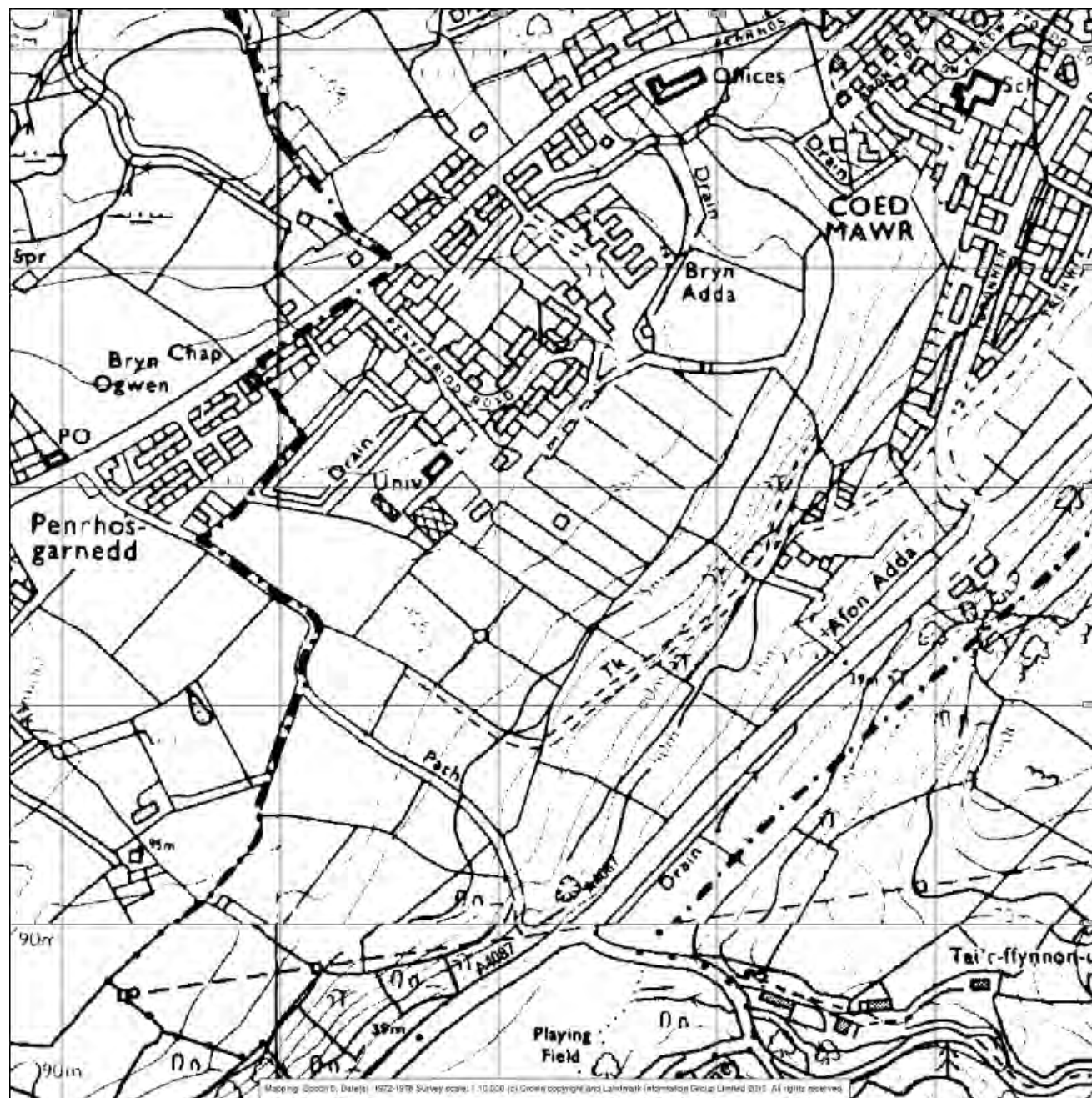


Figure 5b: 1970s Ordnance Survey map of the site.



Figure 6: Aerial photograph showing the site, taken by the Ordnance Survey in 1984.



Figure 7: Photograph of Feature 7, a possible burial mound dating to the Bronze Age.

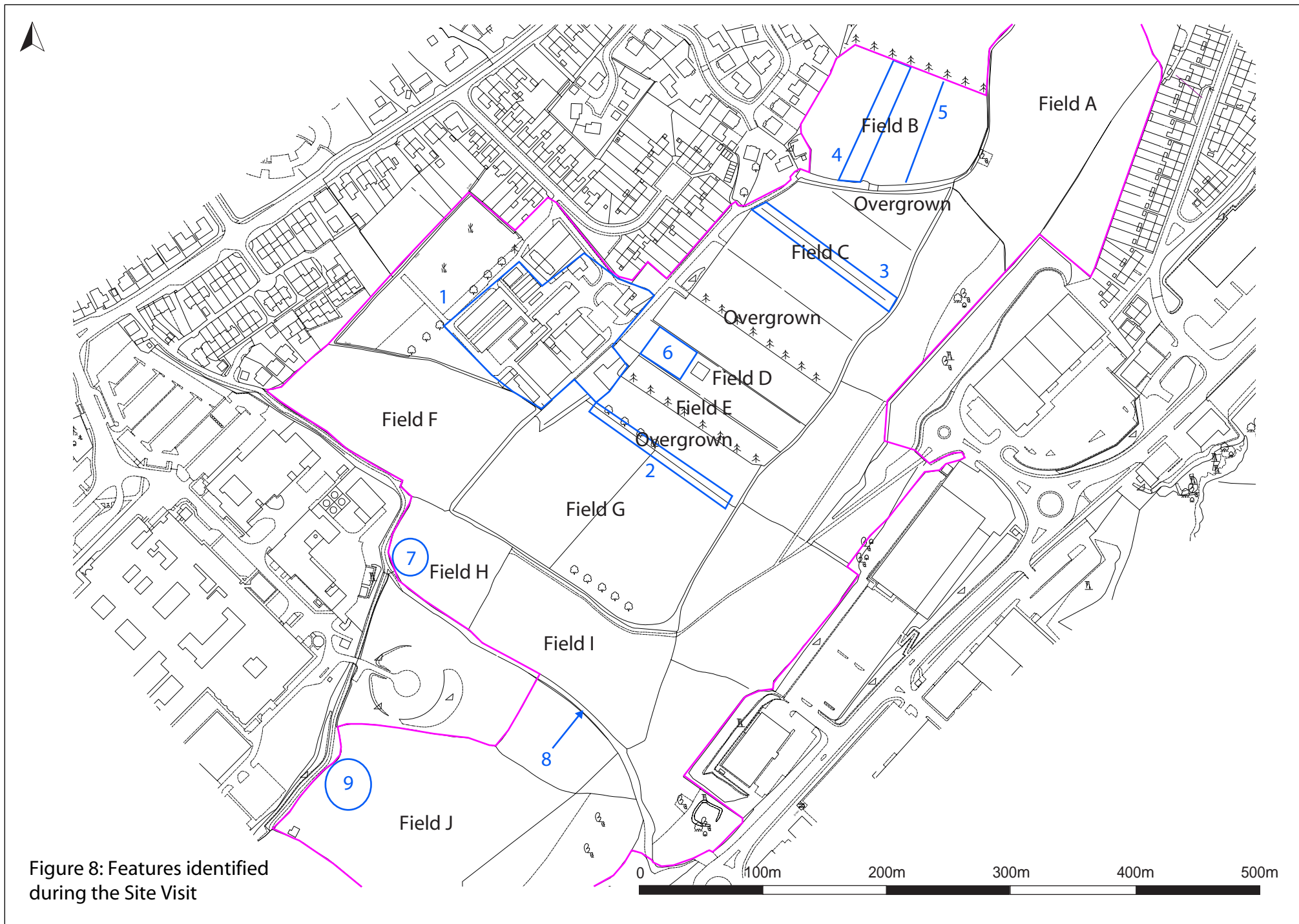


Figure 8: Features identified during the Site Visit



Figure 9: The view south west from the site.



Figure 10: The view north to the coast from the site.



Figure 11: Footings and exposed floors of the demolished buildings at the north west end of the site.



Figure 12: The remains of Pen y Ffridd farmhouse.



Figure 13: A small earthwork indicating the remains of the southern boundary of one of southern most strip field, Feature 2.



Figure 14: The partially removed southern boundary of the northern most strip field, Feature 3.



Figure 15: The remains of two parallel ditches within the northern most field, Feature 4. Picture taken looking down the length of the flat area in between the two ditches.



Figure 16: A raised platform within one of the strip fields (fifth strip field from the north), Feature 6. It is possibly related to the square building shown on the modern mapping, although it is much larger in area than the building depicted.



Figure 17: The trackway running through the southern end of the site, Feature 8. Looking south east down the track.

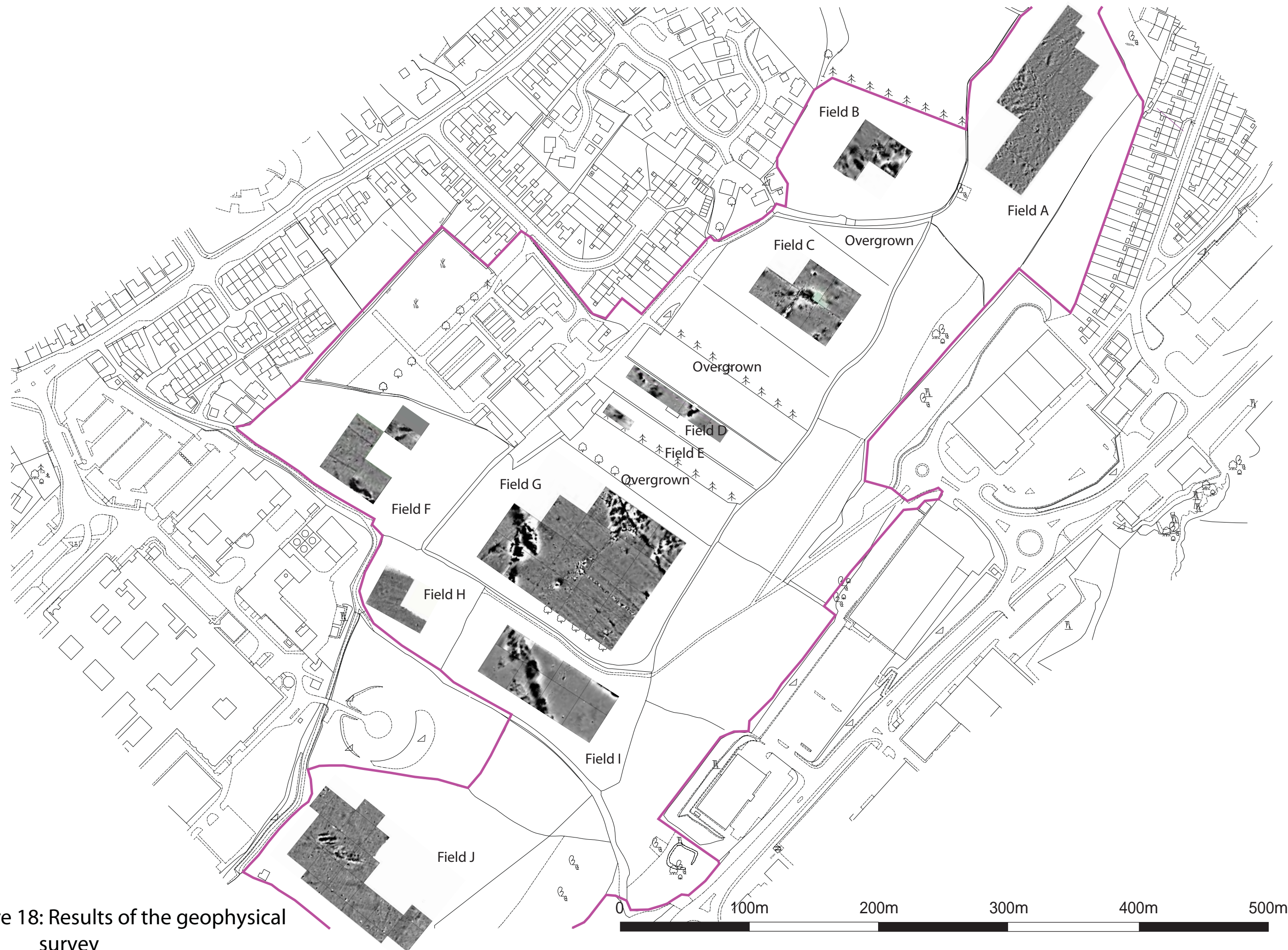
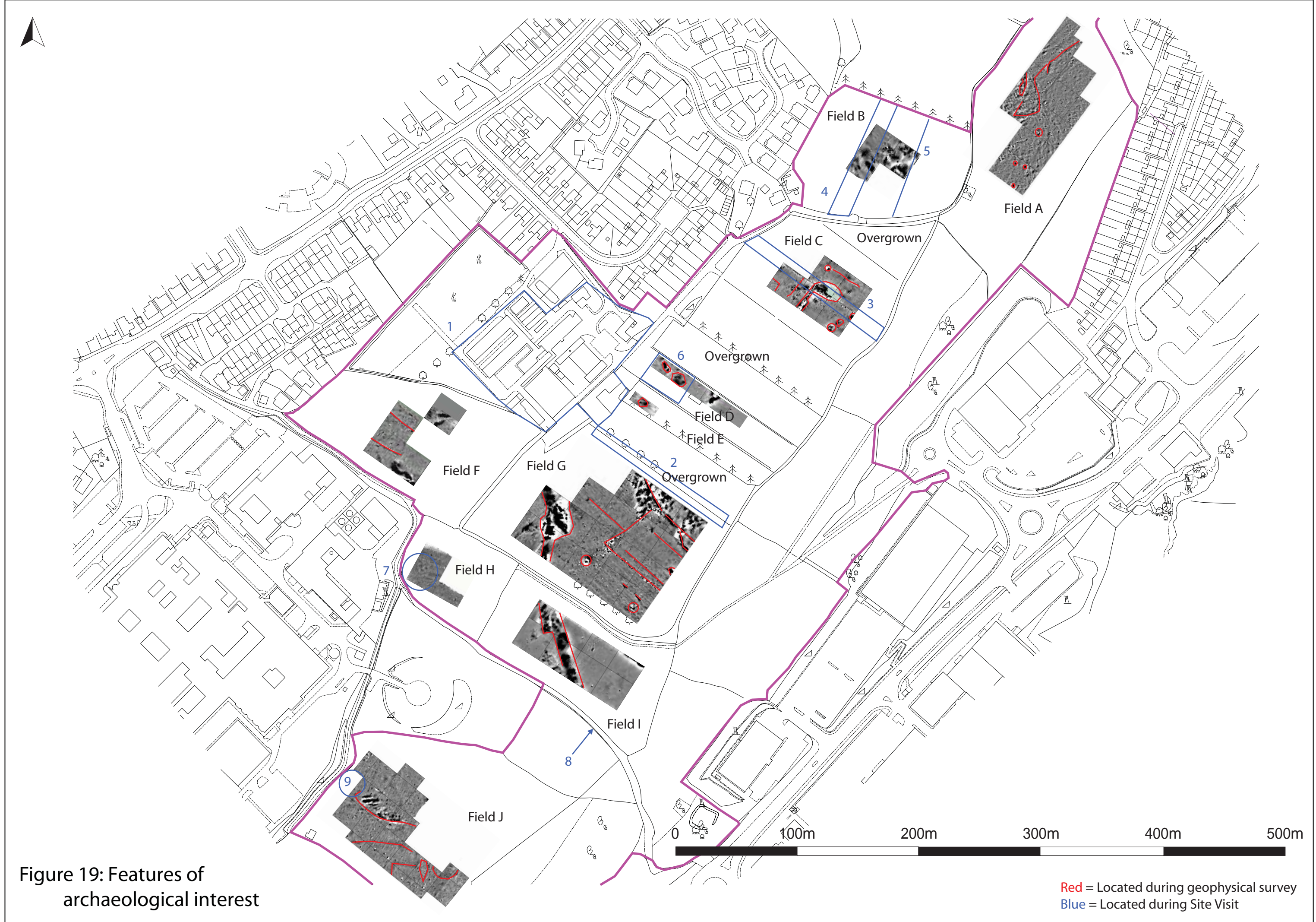


Figure 18: Results of the geophysical survey



Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX I:

Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service Design Brief



DESIGN BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

Site: Pen y Ffridd, Bangor

Date: 8th February 2013

National Grid Reference: 256230, 370240

Planning reference: Pre-application

Applicant: Morbaine Ltd

This design brief is only valid for six months after the above date. After this period Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service should be contacted.

It is recommended that the contractor appointed to carry out the archaeological work visits the site of the proposed development and consults the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) for north-west Wales before completing their specification. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service cannot guarantee the inclusion of all relevant information in the design brief.

Key elements specific to this design brief have been highlighted.

1.0 Site Location and Description

- 1.1 For the purposes of this brief the site comprises an irregularly shaped plot totalling approximately 13.48 hectares in the Penrhosgarnedd area of Bangor, Gwynedd. The city of Bangor is located on the north coast of Wales, on the southern side of the Menai Strait.
- 1.2 The site consists mainly of agricultural land at the edge of existing development. The site is mainly bordered to the north and north-west by residential development, to the east by light industrial development along Caernarfon Road, to the south by agricultural land, and to the west by Ysbyty Gwynedd. Internal boundaries are defined by hedgerows. The existing ground conditions and nature of agricultural usage is unknown at the time of writing.
- 1.3 The upper part of the application site is set at approximately 80-90m OD, with a generally southerly/ south-easterly aspect, and sloping steeply down to Caernarfon Road.

2.0 Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The proposed development site is approximately 500m to the north-east of the Goetre Uchaf barrow (scheduled monument Cn376); a second possible barrow, affected by historic quarrying, is recorded approximately 140m to the south-west of this (PRN 22), and recent desk based research suggests that further barrows may formerly have existed along the ridgeline, now destroyed by the hospital and housing development.
- 2.2 A stone implement, interpreted as an iron age/Roman loom weight, is recorded as having been found within the application site in 1975 (PRN 1541). This was considered at the time to be a potential indicator of contemporary settlement in the vicinity. This would appear to be supported by an antiquarian reference to the

discovery of a collection of querns approximately at the south-eastern boundary of the site (PRN 25)

- 2.3 An archaeological watching brief was carried out on cabling work west of Ysbyty Gwynedd in the vicinity of Goetre Uchaf in 2010 (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust report 906). Despite the relatively limited dimensions of the work, a probable burnt mound and two undated intercutting ditches were recorded.
- 2.4 A programme of geophysical survey and evaluation trenching has also been undertaken in this area by Oxford Archaeology North in connection with proposed development (results not yet published). This has confirmed the preservation of earthwork features and buried archaeological deposits, although at the time of writing the nature and significance of the remains uncovered has yet to be established.
- 2.5 The extent, nature and significance of the archaeological resource above and below ground requires clarification in order to inform the development design and subsequent planning decisions at the site.

3.0 The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 3.1 Planning consent is being sought for the residential development of the site, including access roads, amenity space, etc.
- 3.2 This is a *design brief* for the **first phase** of a staged programme of archaeological works, to be undertaken prior to planning consent, in accordance with guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Wales 2011* and Welsh Office Circular 60/96 (*Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*). This phase will comprise an **archaeological desk-based assessment and geophysical survey**.
- 3.3 The objective of this programme of archaeological works is to make full and effective use of existing information to establish the archaeological significance of the site; to assess the impact of the development proposals on surviving monuments or remains; and to help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies.
- 3.4 Following the desk-based assessment and geophysical survey, and informed by the findings of these elements, it is likely that a programme of trial trenching will be required in order to verify the presence or absence of remains, their extent, nature, quality and character. Because it is impossible to state at this stage what the scope of this further evaluation might be, this will be covered by a separate brief.
- 3.5 Any additional stages of work further to that described by this brief will require prior approval of a new detailed specification by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.
- 3.6 This *design brief* should be used by the archaeological contractor as the basis for the preparation of a detailed written archaeological *specification*. The specification must be submitted to the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service for approval before the work commences.
- 3.7 The *specification* should contain, as a minimum, the following elements:
 - non-technical summary
 - details of the proposed works as precisely as is reasonably possible, indicating clearly on a plan their location and extent



- a research design which sets out the site-specific objectives of the archaeological works
- field methodology
- post-fieldwork methodology
- the level and grade of all key project staff
- details of external specialists
- a timetable for the proposed works, including contingency if appropriate
- the intended method of publication
- archive deposition
- reference to relevant legislation
- health and safety considerations
- monitoring procedures

4.0 Archaeological Programme Detail

Desk-based assessment detail

4.1 The assessment must consider the following:

- a) the nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through the development of an **archaeological deposit model**. This deposit model should reflect accurately the state of current knowledge and provide a research agenda for further work if necessary [See 4.2 below for further details]
- b) the **significance** of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally
- c) the **history** of the site [See section 4.3 below for further details]
- d) the potential impact of any proposed development on the **setting** of known sites of archaeological importance.

4.2 Development of the **archaeological deposit model** will involve the following areas of research:

- a) collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the HER
- b) assessment of all available excavation reports and archives (including unpublished and unprocessed material) affecting the site and its setting
- c) assessment of all extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence and, where relevant, a re-plotting of archaeological and topographic information by a suitably qualified specialist at an appropriate scale. The main source of archaeological aerial photographic records is held at the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW), Aberystwyth
- d) assessment of archive records held at Gwynedd Archives, Caernarfon, and as appropriate, RCAHMW and University College Bangor



- e) assessment of the environmental potential of the archaeological deposits through existing data or by inference
- f) assessment of the faunal potential of the archaeological deposits through existing data or by inference
- g) assessment of the artefactual potential of the archaeological deposits through existing data or by inference
- h) assessment of available geotechnical information for the area including the results of test pits and boreholes
- i) assessment of the present topography and land use of the area through maps and site inspection

4.3 Assessment of the **history of the site** will involve the following:

- a) a review of relevant published sources
- b) an analysis of relevant maps, plans and other relevant illustrative material. Cartographic evidence is held at the County Record Offices, including tithe maps, enclosure act plans, estate maps and all editions of the Ordnance Survey. Place and field-name evidence from these sources must be considered.
- c) an analysis of the historical documents (e.g. county histories, local and national journals and antiquarian sources) held in museums, libraries or other archives, in particular local history and archives library.
- d) a review of the aerial photographic evidence.

Archaeological field evaluation detail

4.4 The following non-destructive field evaluation techniques must be employed as part of this phase of work:

- Field visit / walk-over of all accessible areas.
- A high resolution geophysical survey of all feasible parts of the site. A narrow sampling interval of 0.25m, traverse spacing of 0.5m, should be employed for magnetometer survey in order to identify discrete features.

4.5 The provisional extent of the geophysical survey is estimated to be approximately 9.5 hectares, as indicated on the accompanying plan.

4.6 This work should be informed by desk-based research. The effectiveness of the selected technique should be established through a test area before undertaking survey of the whole area and alternative methods of evaluation considered if necessary.

5.0 Results

5.1 The results must be presented in a bound report and should be detailed and laid out in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. **The HER Officer should 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.**



- 5.2 The deposit model should be presented graphically in plan and, where appropriate, in profile and at a scale that is commensurate with subsequent use as a working document.
- 5.3 Within the report an attempt should be made to indicate areas of greater or lesser archaeological significance and the sites should be ranked in level of overall archaeological importance (locally, regionally and nationally).
- 5.4 All relevant aerial photographs, re-plots and historic maps must be included and be fully referenced. Any site photographs included in the report should be appropriately captioned and clearly located on a suitably scaled site plan. The final report should specifically include the following:

- a copy of the design brief and agreed specification
- a location plan
- all identified features and significant finds plotted on an appropriately scaled site plan
- a gazetteer of all located sites with full dimensional and descriptive detail **including grid reference** and, where possible, period
- a full bibliography of sources consulted
- an archive compact disc

- 5.5 Any relevant desk-based sources included for the purposes of interpretation and analysis must be fully referenced, and related to both the archaeological mitigation work and the development proposals.
- 5.6 The report should include an assessment of the potential for further archaeological investigation and give recommendations for an appropriate future strategy.
- 5.7 The methodology for any subsequent phase of the archaeological programme must consider the use of the following techniques:
- a) alternative methods of ground survey
 - b) a programme of archaeological trial trenching, test pits and/or cores to investigate the archaeological deposit model in more detail
 - c) strip, map and sample
 - d) design modification to preserve remains *in situ*
 - e) archaeological building recording
 - f) archaeological excavation
 - g) archaeological survey / recording
 - h) archaeological watching brief on construction works

6.0 General requirements

- 6.1 The archaeological assessment and evaluation must be undertaken by an appropriately qualified individual or organisation, fully experienced in work of this character.
- 6.2 Details, including the name, qualifications and experience of the project director and all other key project personnel (including specialist staff) should be communicated

to the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and all written work attributed to an author(s).

- 6.3 Contractors and subcontractors are expected to conform to standard professional guidelines. The following are of particular relevance to this project:
- English Heritage, 1991. *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*
 - English Heritage, 2006. *Management Of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE)*
 - Brown D. H., 2007. *Archaeological Archives A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, Transfer and curation*. Archaeological Archives Forum
 - Richards, J. & Robinson, D., 2000. *Digital Archives from Excavation and Fieldwork: Guide to Good Practice* (Second Edition). The Archaeology Data Service Guide to Good Practice: Oxbow Books
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/goodguides/excavation/>
 - The Institute for Archaeologists, 1985 (revised 2010). *Code of Conduct*
 - The Institute for Archaeologists, 1990 (revised 2008). *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*
 - The Institute for Archaeologists, 1994 (revised 2009) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*
 - The Institute for Archaeologists 1994 (revised 2008) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*
 - The Institute for Archaeologists, 2001 (revised 2008). *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*
 - The Institute for Archaeologists, 2008. *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*
- 6.4 Many people in North Wales speak Welsh as their first language, and many of the archive and documentary references are in Welsh. Contractors should therefore give due consideration to their ability to understand and converse in Welsh.
- 6.5 The archaeological contractor must satisfy themselves that all constraints to groundworks have been identified, including the siting of live services, Tree Preservation Orders and public footpaths. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service bears no responsibility for the inclusion or exclusion of such information within this brief.
- 6.6 Any changes to the specifications that the archaeological contractor may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated to Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and approved before implementation.
- 6.7 Care must be taken in dealing with human remains and the appropriate environmental health regulations followed. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and the local Coroner must be informed immediately human remains are discovered.
- 6.8 Arrangements for the long-term storage and deposition of all artefacts must be agreed with the landowner and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service before the commencement of investigation.

- 6.9 The involvement of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.
- 6.10 A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project should be prepared in accordance with standard guidance. All plans, photographs and descriptions should be labelled, cross-referenced and lodged in an appropriate place (to be agreed with Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service) within six months of the completion of the project.
- 6.11 Two copies of the bound report must be sent to the address below, one copy marked for the attention of the Development Control Archaeologist, the other for attention of the HER Officer, who will deposit the copy in the HER.

7.0 Curatorial monitoring

- 7.1 The project will be monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service to ensure the fulfilment of the brief and specifications. The Development Control Archaeologist will normally review the progress of reports and archive preparation. The archaeological contractor must inform Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service in writing of the proposed start dates for the project and any subsequent phases of work.

8.0 Further information

- 8.1 This document outlines best practice expected for a programme of archaeological mitigation but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. If requirements of the brief cannot be met they should only be excluded or altered after gaining written approval of the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.
- 8.2 Further details or clarification of any aspects of the brief may be obtained from the Development Control Archaeologist at the address below.

Jenny Emmett

Archaeolegydd Rheoli Datblygiad - Development Control Archaeologist

Gwasanaeth Cynllunio Archaeolegol Gwynedd - Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service
Craig Beuno, Ffordd Y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT

Ffôn/Tel: 01248 370926

Ffacs/Fax: 01248 370925

jenny.emmett@heneb.co.uk



Glossary of terms

Archaeological Contractor

A professionally qualified individual or an organisation employing professionally qualified archaeological staff, able to offer appropriate and satisfactory treatment of the archaeological resource, who is retained by the developer to carry out archaeological work either prior to the submission of a planning application or as a requirement of the planning process.

Archaeological Curator

A person, or organisation, responsible for the conservation and management of archaeological evidence by virtue of official or statutory duties. In north-west Wales the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authorities are the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service, who work to the Welsh Archaeological Trusts' *Curators' Code of Practice*.

Archive

An ordered collection of all documents and artefacts from an archaeological project, which at the conclusion of the work should be deposited at a public repository, such as the local museum.

Brief

The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (1993) defines a *brief* as an outline framework of the planning and archaeological situation which has to be addressed, together with an indication of the scope of works that will be required.

Historic Environment Record (HER)

A documentary record of known sites in a given area. In north-west Wales the HER is curated by the curatorial division of the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust.

Specification

The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (1993) defines a *specification* as a schedule of works outlined in sufficient detail to be quantifiable, implemented and monitored.

Watching brief

A formal programme of observation during non-archaeological works in order to identify, investigate and record any archaeological remains which may be present.

Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX II:

Archaeology Wales Written Scheme of Investigations

Archaeology Wales

Written Scheme of Investigations

**for a Desk-based Assessment
and Geophysical Survey at**

Pen Y Ffridd, Bangor

**Prepared for:
Morbaine Limited
The Finlan Centre
Hale Road
Widnes
Cheshire WA8 8PU**

Project No: T1405

22 March 2013

Archaeology Wales Limited
Rhos Helyg, CwmBelan, Llanidloes, Powys, SY18 6QF
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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Written Scheme of Investigations details the proposal for a Desk-based Assessment and Geophysical Survey at Pen Y Ffridd, Bangor. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Limited for Morbaine Limited, Widnes, Cheshire.

1. Introduction

A development of new residential dwellings, including access roads, amenity space, etc. at Pen Y Ffridd, Bangor, Gwynedd, (Henceforth – the site) has been proposed (Planning Reference: pre-application) by Mr Keith Williams of Morbaine Limited, The Finlan Centre, Hale Road, Widnes, Cheshire WA8 8PU. The development plot, which is jointly owned by Morbaine Limited and The University of Bangor, comprises an irregularly-shaped area of land in the Penrhosgarnedd area of Bangor, National Grid Reference 256230, 370240 (Figure 1 – yellow area).

This Written Scheme of Investigations has been prepared by Mark Houliston (MIfA), Managing Director, Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of Mr Keith Williams. It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during a Desk-based Assessment & Geophysical Survey at the site.

The details set out in this specification follow a Brief (D1583 – 8th February 2013) prepared by Jenny Emmett of the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) and subsequent discussions with Jenny Emmett regarding the enlargement of the development area. GAPS, in its capacity as archaeological advisers to Gwynedd County Council, have recommended that a Desk Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey are undertaken.

All work will conform to 'Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment' (IfA 2011) and 'Standard and Guidance for a Geophysical Survey' (IfA 2011) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards.

2 Site description (Figure 1 – yellow area)

The site comprises predominantly agricultural land located to the south, east and southwest of already development parts of the Penrhosgarnedd area of Bangor. The site is bordered by residential areas, areas given over to light industrial units situated along the Caernarfon Road, and by Ysbyty Gwynedd.

The upper part of the application site is set at approximately 80-90m OD, with a generally southerly/ south-easterly aspect, and sloping steeply down to Caernarfon Road.

According to the GAT Brief:

The proposed development site is approximately 500m to the north-east of the Goetre Uchaf barrow (scheduled monument Cn376); a second possible barrow, affected by historic quarrying, is recorded approximately 140m to the south-west of this (PRN 22), and recent desk based research suggests that further barrows may formerly have existed along the ridgeline, now destroyed by the hospital and

housing development.

A stone implement, interpreted as an iron age/Roman loom weight, is recorded as having been found within the application site in 1975 (PRN 1541). This was considered at the time to be a potential indicator of contemporary settlement in the vicinity. This would appear to be supported by an antiquarian reference to the discovery of a collection of querns approximately at the south-eastern boundary of the site (PRN 25)

An archaeological watching brief was carried out on cabling work west of Ysbyty Gwynedd in the vicinity of Goetre Uchaf in 2010 (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust report 906). Despite the relatively limited dimensions of the work, a probable burnt mound and two undated intercutting ditches were recorded.

A programme of geophysical survey and evaluation trenching has also been undertaken in this area by Oxford Archaeology North in connection with proposed development (results not yet published). This has confirmed the preservation of earthwork features and buried archaeological deposits, although at the time of writing the nature and significance of the remains uncovered has yet to be established.

The extent, nature and significance of the archaeological resource above and below ground requires clarification in order to inform the development design and subsequent planning decisions at the site.'

3 Site specific objectives

This WSI is for the first phase of a staged programme of archaeological works, to be undertaken prior to planning consent, in accordance with guidelines set out in Planning Policy Wales 2011 and Welsh Office Circular 60/96.

The objective of the work is to make full and effective use of existing information to establish the archaeological significance of the site, to assess the impact of the development proposals on surviving monuments or remains, and to help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies.

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.

Following the Desk-based assessment and Geophysical Survey, and informed by the findings of these elements, it is likely that a programme of trial trenching will be required in order to verify the presence or absence of remains, their extent, nature, quality and character. Because it is impossible to state at this stage what the scope of this further evaluation might be, this will be covered by a separate WSI.

4 The proposed archaeological work (Figure 2 and Figure 3)

The proposed Desk-based Assessment relates to the whole of the site, i.e. all of area shown in yellow on Figure 1. The Geophysical Survey relates to the area shown on Figure 2 and both areas shown on Figure 3.

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:

- A Desk-based Assessment (Stage 1)
- A Geophysical Survey and Field Visit (Stage 2)
- The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)

5 Method statement for a 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 the development of an archaeological deposit model. This deposit model will reflect accurately the state of current knowledge and provide a research framework for further work if necessary. It will involve the following areas of research:

1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the HER, including listed building records.
2. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
3. Assessment of all extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence and, where relevant, a re-plotting of archaeological and topographic information by a suitably qualified specialist at an appropriate scale. The main source of archaeological aerial photographic records is held at the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMMW), Aberystwyth.
4. Assessment of archive records held at Gwynedd Archives (Caernarfon), Bangor University Archives (as part of major estate), and the National Library and RCAHMMW (Aberystwyth) as appropriate.
5. Assessment of the environmental potential of the archaeological deposits through existing data or by inference.
6. Assessment of the faunal potential of the archaeological deposits through existing data or by inference.
7. Assessment of the artefactual potential of the archaeological deposits through existing data or by inference.
8. Assessment of available geotechnical information for the area including the results of test pits and boreholes.
9. Assessment of the present topography and land use of the area through maps and site visits.

b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the Desk-based Assessment.

c) The history of the site. This will involve the following:

1. A review of the published resources (in particular the documents outlined in Section 2 above).

2. An analysis of relevant maps and plans. Cartographic evidence is held at the County Record Offices, including tithe maps, enclosure act plans, estate maps and all editions of the Ordnance Survey. Place and fieldname evidence from these sources must be considered.
3. An analysis of the historical documents (e.g. county histories, local and national journals and antiquarian sources) held in museums, libraries or other archives, in particular local history and archives library.
4. A review of the aerial photographic evidence.

d) The potential impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance.

e) An assessment of the potential for further investigative work. This will give recommendations where appropriate for a methodology for further non-intrusive survey and / or intrusive evaluation to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development and/or an appropriate mitigation strategy. The assessment will formulate a methodology for further archaeological investigation and/or mitigation within a programme of research. This will consider the use of the following techniques:

1. A programme of trenching and/or test pits to investigate the deposit model in more detail.
2. A programme of strip, map and sample in areas of identified potential.
3. Design modification to preserve remains in situ.
4. Archaeological excavation of identified remains.
5. Archaeological watching brief on construction works.

The detail of any evaluation or mitigation work will be agreed with GAPS prior to being undertaken following the completion of the first phase of archaeological assessment and in accordance with an agreed detailed specification.

6 Method statement for a Geophysical Survey and Field Visit (Stage 2)

The Field Visit

A field visit and walk-over survey will be undertaken of all accessible parts of the site. Photographs will be taken and written records made as appropriate.

The photographs will be taken with a digital camera of at least 8mp resolution. The written records will be made on site notebooks.

The Geophysical Survey

The site will be located by GPS. All survey points will be located with a total station and plotted onto an O.S. base map.

The on-site survey will be undertaken in a single phase lasting approximately 5 days. This will be followed by report production.

The survey will be carried out using a Bartington Grad601 Magnetometer. Each survey area will be divided into 20m square grids along a common alignment.

Within each grid, parallel traverses 1m apart will be walked at rapid pace along the same orientation. Instrument readings will be logged at 0.25m intervals, with an average cycle of 4 using an ST1 internal sample trigger. Incomplete survey lines

resulting from irregular area boundaries or obstacles will be completed using the "dummy log" key.

Further survey information will be completed on the relevant pro-forma sheet. All data will be downloaded in the field into a laptop computer. The location of the grid corners will be recorded using a total station so that results can be accurately placed onto an OS map.

A composite of each detailed survey area will be created and processed using the software package *Geoplot V.3*. A variety of processing tools will be used to enhance any potential archaeology. The final results will be presented at an appropriate scale tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

Monitoring

GAPS will be contacted prior to the commencement of the survey, and subsequently once the work is underway.

GAPS will be provided with notice of the start date, a projected timetable and a copy of the Health and Safety Risk Assessment no less than 5 working days prior to the commencement of the work.

Any changes to this WSI that the contractor may wish to make after approval will be communicated to GAPS for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

Representatives of GAPS will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the survey. GAPS will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during post-excavation.

7 Method statement for the production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)

The results will be presented in a report and will be detailed and laid out in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The 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.

The deposit model will be presented graphically in plan and, where appropriate, in profile and at a scale that is commensurate with subsequent use as a working document.

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, re-plots 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 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 with full dimensional and descriptive detail including grid reference and period

Copies of the report will be sent to: Morbaine Limited (Mr Keith Williams), GAPS (Jenny Emmett) and for inclusion in the HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required.

A summary report of the work will be submitted for publication to a national journal (eg Archaeology in Wales) no later than one year after the completion of the work.

The site archive

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and be deposited within an appropriate local museum on completion of site analysis and report production. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in 'Management of Archaeological Projects Two, Appendix 3' (English Heritage 1991).

Arrangements will be made with the local museum before work starts. Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER.

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 Resources and timetable

Standards

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the IfA.

Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. Overall management of the project will be by Chris Smith (MifA - a CV is available on request).

Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

Timetable of archaeological works

The work will be undertaken at the convenience of the client. No start date has yet been agreed.

Health and safety

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the *Health & Safety at Work Act, 1974*, and the Health and Safety Policy Statement of AW.

A detailed Risk Assessment will be produced for approval by the client before any work is undertaken.

Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX III: **HER Site Information**

GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ENQUIRY REPORT - CORE RECORDS

Enquiry reference number: GATHER156

Prepared by: Angharad Stockwell, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Produced for: Sian Thomas, Archaeology Wales Ltd.

The following information has been provided under the terms and conditions of access as detailed on the GAT HER Enquiry and Conditions of Access forms. Copyright is reserved on all data supplied by the GAT HER. All output resulting from the use of the data must acknowledge the source as follows: *Derived from information held by the GAT HER Copyright*

If you wish to use information derived from material held by the GAT HER for publication in printed or multimedia form or to compile resources for commercial use (with the exception of grey literature reports), prior permission must be obtained in writing.

Search criteria:

All sites of archaeological and historical interest recorded by the Gwynedd HER within a 2km radius of SH5623070240, Pen y Ffridd, Bangor.

PRN 11022

NAME The Cambria House, Menai Bridge

NGR SH55707164

COMMUNITY Menai Bridge

PERIOD AND TYPE Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION 1686. Earliest part. 2-storey. Attic. Cellar. Projecting wing. Further N.W. wing added. Built as ferry house. Rubble slates. Original timbers. <1>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS Listed Building LB II

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

PRN 11219

NAME Trinity House, 1 High Street, Menai Bridge

NGR SH5570472079

COMMUNITY Menai Bridge

PERIOD AND TYPE Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Late 19th Century. 2 storeys and attic. 3 bays. Elevation of red brick and yellow brick dressings. Mansard slate roof, tiled frieze inside. <1>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS Listed Building LB II

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

PRN 11246

NAME Victoria Hotel, Menai Bridge

NGR SH55707191

COMMUNITY Menai Bridge

PERIOD AND TYPE Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION 1840. 3 storey. Attic. 2 storey. 1 window wing each side. Stone. Hipped slate roof. Recessed sashes. Glazing bars. Doric porch. <1>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS Listed Building 5407 II

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

PRN 11392

NAME No. 198 Penrhos Road, Tros y Canol

NGR SH56007068

COMMUNITY Pentir

PERIOD AND TYPE Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS Listed Building LB II

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

PRN 12149

NAME George Hotel; George Hostel

NGR SH56027107

COMMUNITY Bangor

PERIOD AND TYPE Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS Listed Building LB II

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

PRN 12150

NAME Vaynol Hall Rear Drive, Vaynol

NGR SH54506949

COMMUNITY Pentir

PERIOD AND TYPE Post-Medieval, DRIVE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION The rear drive leading to the hall runs through Britannia Park, and along the northern and western sides of field 4. It is still in use for access to the hall and to the National Trust land of Glan Faenol. The drive's surface is tarmaced, but in poor repair. Where it passes through warren covert the drive has walls on either side; there is also a wall on its northern side where it runs along the southern edge of field 1. The walls are up to 1.5m in height and constructed of limestone, apparently originally in drystone, but with mortar added in places. The tops of the walls have decorative crenulated-effect coping stones. Much of the rest of the drive is fenced, but a low wall also survives on the south-eastern edge of silage stack wood, merging, at its southern end, into the higher wall along the north-western side of the drive as it approaches the hall complex. This latter is a substantial mortared wall, constructed of squared limestone. (Kenney 2001) The rear drive leading to the Hall runs along the northern and western sides of field 3. It is still in use for access to the Hall and to the National Trust land of Glan Faenol. The drives surface is tarmaced, but in poor repair. Where it passes through Warren Covert the drive has walls on either side. The walls are up to 1.5m in height and constructed of limestone, apparently originally in drystone, but with mortar added in places. The tops of the walls have decorative crenolated-effect coping stones. Much of the rest of the drive is fenced, but a low wall also survives on the south-eastern edge of Sileage Stack Wood, merging, at its southern end, into the higher wall along the north-western side of the drive as it approaches the Hall complex. This latter is a substantial mortared wall, constructed of squared limestone. (Kenney 2001)

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40582 Proposed Development at Britannia Park, Bangor: Archaeological Assessment 2001

GAT40578 Proposed Parc Menai Extension, Bangor: Archaeological Assessment 2001

GAT43824 Proposed Extension to Parc Menai, Bangor: Archaeological Assessment of Revised Development Area 2001

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Report Kenney, J. 2001 Proposed Development at Britannia Park, Bangor: Archaeological Assessment GAT Report No. 425

Report Kenney, J. 2001 Proposed Extension to Parc Menai, Bangor: Archaeological Assessment GAT Report No. 427

Report Kenney, J. 2001 Proposed Extension to Parc Menai, Bangor: Archaeological Assessment of Revised Development Area GAT Report No. 439

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PRN 12173

NAME Railway Tunnel, Vaynol

NGR SH54476955

COMMUNITY Pentir

PERIOD AND TYPE Post-Medieval, RAILWAY TUNNEL, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION The tunnel was constructed by boring, rather than by cut and cover techniques, so there are few traces of it on the surface. Its presence is indicated by the brick tower of an air shaft. (Kenney 2001)

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40582 Proposed Development at Britannia Park, Bangor: Archaeological Assessment 2001
GAT40578 Proposed Parc Menai Extension, Bangor: Archaeological Assessment 2001

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Report Kenney, J. 2001 Proposed Development at Britannia Park, Bangor: Archaeological Assessment
GAT Report No. 425
Report Kenney, J. 2001 Proposed Extension to Parc Menai, Bangor: Archaeological Assessment GAT
Report No. 427

PRN 1432

NAME Burials, Findspot, Friddoedd, Bangor

NGR SH56807175

COMMUNITY Bangor

PERIOD AND TYPE Early Medieval, BURIAL, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION In field 192 (OS1900) (at Ffriddoedd) the workmen had been turning up bones [including] two shells and a [decorated] stone. One complete burial [was] exposed. The skeleton [was] extended, the feet pointing a few degrees north of east (magnetic). Other finds consist of a fragment of thin stone, hand forged iron nails and numerous shells. <1> The pattern on the edge of the Bangor stone is key pattern no 886 of Romilly Allen's classification. A close parallel to the Bangor design is offered by a stone at Lastingham, Yorkshire, dated by Collingwood late tenth or early eleventh century. <2>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: 0 Human Bone Bone COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION:
FIND: 1 Human Bone Skeleton COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION:
FIND: 2 Human Bone Skull COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION:
FIND: 1 Stone Slab COLLECTION: BANGOR MUSEUM DESCRIPTION:

SOURCES

Hughes, H. 1938 Discovery of Burials at Bangor, Archaeologia Cambrensis, MISCELLANEA, P 62 <1>
Nash Williams, V. E. 1938 Note on the Pattern on a New Early Christian Stone from Bangor, Archaeologia Cambrensis, P.264 <2>
Nash Williams, V. E. 1950 , Early Christian Monuments in Wales, P 86 <3>

PRN 1541

NAME Stone Implement - Findspot, Bryn Adda, Bangor

NGR SH56407051

COMMUNITY Bangor

PERIOD AND TYPE Roman, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Perforated stone implement from Bryn Adda discovered in 1975. Possible association with Romano - British settlement occupation. <1> See FI file

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: 1 Stone Implement COLLECTION: FINDER DESCRIPTION: Perforated

SOURCES

Kelly, R. S. 1957 , PRN 1541, <1>

PRN 1543

NAME Stone Implement - Findspot, Fodol Ganol

NGR SH54786891

COMMUNITY Pentir

PERIOD AND TYPE Prehistoric, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION An hour glass perforated stone implement was discovered in the late 1950's by Mr. M. Hughes at the foot of a field wall on Fodol Ganol Farm. It is 3.46" wide 4.68" long and 2.6"" thick and remains in the possession of Mr. R. T. Hughes, the father of the finder and the owner of the farm. The stone has a maximum width of 88mm a maximum length of 119mm and a maximum thickness of 55mm. The perforation is slightly eccentric to the dimensional centre of the implement but coincides with its centre of gravity. <1> Sedimentary or fine grained igneous rock with quartz

veins looks water worn and smooth in some parts. Evidence of battering here and there - not recent, probably done soon after manufacture or presumably after it was lost. <2>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: 2 Stone Implement COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION:

SOURCES

Kelly, R. S. 1976 Two Stone Implements, Transactions of the Caernarvonshire Historical Society, 37 p.181-2 i) <1>

Jenkins, D. 1979 , Fodol Ganol - Stone Implement, <2>

PRN 15852

NAME Bangor - Landscape

NGR SH57007170

COMMUNITY Bangor

PERIOD AND TYPE Multi-Period, LANDSCAPE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Bangor Historic background: the city of Bangor; a Medieval urban core which has expanded since the early seventeenth century. The winding High Street and the area around the Cathedral reflect the pattern of Early Christian settlement. Bangor is particularly rich in architecture of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It was a pioneer of attractive social housing in the inter-war years. Key historic landscape characteristics: Medieval 'Bangor' visible in street plan, urban housing, university buildings, seafront. The main historic artery through Bangor, the High Street, is long and straggling, much of it run down, part of it pedestrianised. Building materials are various. There is practically exclusive use of purple Arfon slates, with the exception of the Pembrokeshire slates on the main University building (recently patched with green Nantlle slates). Stone is mainly local, though there is extensive use of Aberdeen granite in places, and Hare's University building makes use of Scottish freestone. There is some use of brick in some of the larger institutional buildings, such as the post office and the town library. The area around the University constitutes an attractive middle-class suburb, run down in places. The suburbs on Penrhosgarnedd include an attractive variety of buildings in places. Bangor's social housing, established in a number of locations from the 1920s onwards for the most part display an attractive variety of styles. Conservation priorities and management: preservation of the various distinct character areas of the city. Preservation and amelioration of academic area and associated suburbs on Bangor ridge, preservation and amelioration of suburban areas on Penrhosgarnedd; sympathetic adaptation and modernisation of social housing stock.

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40489 Historic Landscape Characterisation: Ardal Arfon 2000

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Gwyn, D. & Thompson, D. 2000 , Historic Landscape Characterisation: Ardal Arfon, G1584, REP. NO. 351 <1>

PRN 15869

NAME Bangor Mountain - Landscape

NGR SH57807110

COMMUNITY Bangor

PERIOD AND TYPE Multi-Period, LANDSCAPE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Bangor Mountain Historic background: an area which formed part of the Penrhyn estate from the eighteenth century but which is traditionally connected with the city of Bangor. Key historic landscape characteristics: dispersed settlement An intrusive area of rock afforested on its slopes, immediately adjacent to the City of Bangor but hardly developed at all, with the exception of St Mary's Teacher Training College. The upper parts of the Mountain are given over to a network of small irregular fields and winding lanes. Conservation priorities and management: preservation of the remote and undeveloped character of the area.

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40489 Historic Landscape Characterisation: Ardal Arfon 2000

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Gwyn, D. & Thompson, D. 2000 , Historic Landscape Characterisation: Ardal Arfon, G1584, REP. NO. 351 <1>

PRN 16049

NAME Borrow Pit/Quarry and Related Feature

NGR SH54466951

COMMUNITY Pentir

PERIOD AND TYPE Post-Medieval, QUARRY, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION At the western end of a small, unnamed copse, south of field 1, is a horseshoe-shaped hollow, opening to the west. This feature is c.11m across, and the scarp reaches 2m in height

at its eastern arc. Immediately east of this is a linear hollow resembling a shallow, artificial valley, 8m wide across its floor and c.18m long. The scarps defining it are up to 1.8m in height. The feature is aligned roughly east-west, parallel to the copse's boundaries, and its eastern end is roughly squared off. The horseshoe-shaped hollow resembles a small quarry or borrow pit. As no stone could be seen the latter interpretation seems most likely. The function of the linear hollow was not clear. It may be related to the borrow pit, but seemed rather regular to be merely the result of quarrying or digging for material. The material from these features could have been used in constructing level foundations for the rear drive. (Kenney 2001)

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40578 Proposed Parc Menai Extension, Bangor: Archaeological Assessment 2001
GAT40582 Proposed Development at Britannia Park, Bangor: Archaeological Assessment 2001

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Report Kenney, J. 2001 Proposed Development at Britannia Park, Bangor: Archaeological Assessment
GAT Report No. 425
Report Kenney, J. 2001 Proposed Extension to Parc Menai, Bangor: Archaeological Assessment GAT
Report No. 427

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PRN 16050

NAME Trackway, Warren Covert

NGR SH54496958

COMMUNITY Pentir

PERIOD AND TYPE Unknown, TRACKWAY, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION A trackway runs up the eastern side of warren covert, set some 3m below the level of field 1, to the east. The 25" map suggests that this merely provided field access. (Kenney 2001)

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40578 Proposed Parc Menai Extension, Bangor: Archaeological Assessment 2001
GAT40582 Proposed Development at Britannia Park, Bangor: Archaeological Assessment 2001

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Report Kenney, J. 2001 Proposed Development at Britannia Park, Bangor: Archaeological Assessment

GAT Report No. 425

Report Kenney, J. 2001 Proposed Extension to Parc Menai, Bangor: Archaeological Assessment GAT Report No. 427

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PRN 16051

NAME Capel y Graig Lodge, Vaynol Hall

NGR SH54606952

COMMUNITY Pentir

PERIOD AND TYPE Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION The Capel y Graig lodge, built in 1863-4, is located just north of field 2. The setting has already been compromised by the dumping on field 2. (Kenney 2001) The lodge is set behind the boundary wall on the E side of the park, on the road formerly leading to the village of Capel-y-Graig. Built 1863-64 when work began on the perimeter wall. The lean-to verandah supported on limestone columns is distinctive and comparable with other estate cottages. Listed Grade II (no. 4201) for group value with other listed items in Vaynol Park. <2>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS Listed Building LB II

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40578 Proposed Parc Menai Extension, Bangor: Archaeological Assessment 2001

GAT40582 Proposed Development at Britannia Park, Bangor: Archaeological Assessment 2001

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Report Kenney, J. 2001 Proposed Development at Britannia Park, Bangor: Archaeological Assessment GAT Report No. 425

Report Kenney, J. 2001 Proposed Extension to Parc Menai, Bangor: Archaeological Assessment GAT Report No. 427

Longley, D. 2003 , Vaynol Park, Bangor, Gwynedd, REP 477 <2>

Withersby Lench, K. 2006 The Built Environment at Vaynol Park, Transactions of the Caernarvonshire Historical Society, Vol. 67 <3>

PRN 16052

NAME Sawmill and Related Features, Vaynol Park

NGR SH54476943

COMMUNITY Pentir

PERIOD AND TYPE Modern, SAW MILL, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION The sawmill existed when the 1:10,000 OS map was surveyed in 1969, at which time lodge covert was still intact. By the time that the aerial photographs were taken in 1993 the trees were only present as a narrow band beside the road, and much of the area had been levelled

and concreted over. At this date the sawmill buildings were still standing. Since then stone chippings and other rubbish have been deposited in heaps over the area. The western end of the building remains standing, though lacking a roof, but the rest of the sawmill buildings and associated features have been demolished and overgrown. The upstanding building is constructed of modern blue-grey bricks, and there is nothing to suggest that any part of this site is earlier than mid 20th century. Before the construction of the sawmill the field was levelled by dumping clay and rubble, so that the level at its western end is about 3m above that of the neighbouring field. This levelling has obscured any possible surviving earlier features in the area. A prisoner of war camp was located in this field during the Second World War (Chambers Jones 1995, 52). Research should be carried out to discover whether any documentary evidence of this survives. A full survey of the field should be carried out to establish whether any of the concrete surfaces or other features might relate to the prisoner of war camp rather than the saw mill. (Kenney 2001)

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40578 Proposed Parc Menai Extension, Bangor: Archaeological Assessment 2001
GAT40582 Proposed Development at Britannia Park, Bangor: Archaeological Assessment 2001

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Report Kenney, J. 2001 Proposed Development at Britannia Park, Bangor: Archaeological Assessment GAT Report No. 425
Report Kenney, J. 2001 Proposed Extension to Parc Menai, Bangor: Archaeological Assessment GAT Report No. 427

PRN 16053

NAME Reservoir, Vaynol Park

NGR SH54426943

COMMUNITY Pentir

PERIOD AND TYPE Modern, RESERVOIR, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION A small reservoir built above the line of the tunnel. This is defined by a scarp, up to 1.4m high with a low brick structure on top. The structure, providing access to the reservoir, has two parts both measuring 2.3 by 1.9m, but the western half set 0.35m below the eastern half. The later has a concrete roof with a small access hole in it, covered by a slate slab. The whole of the western part is covered by slate slabs. A linear hollow between this structure and the fence may indicate the location of pipes running from or to the reservoir. The similarity of the bricks to those used in the construction of the air shaft tower and its location above the tunnel (PRN 12173) suggests that the reservoir is related to the railway. (Kenney 2001)

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40578 Proposed Parc Menai Extension, Bangor: Archaeological Assessment 2001

GAT40582 Proposed Development at Britannia Park, Bangor: Archaeological Assessment 2001

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Report Kenney, J. 2001 Proposed Development at Britannia Park, Bangor: Archaeological Assessment GAT Report No. 425

Report Kenney, J. 2001 Proposed Extension to Parc Menai, Bangor: Archaeological Assessment GAT Report No. 427

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PRN 17164

NAME Stone with Graffiti, Wern Farm, Bangor

NGR SH56056946

COMMUNITY Pentir

PERIOD AND TYPE Post-Medieval, INSCRIBED STONE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Stone in doorway has markings on it which appear to be post-medieval graffiti. Dates inscribed on stone are 1793 and 1797. <1>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT43619 Prn 17164 Gat Site Visit 2003

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Thompson, D. 2003 , PRN 17164, <1>

PRN 17188

NAME Bangor and Beaumaris Union Workhouse, Site of, Bangor

NGR SH57137089

COMMUNITY Bangor

PERIOD AND TYPE Post-Medieval, WORKHOUSE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION The 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act saw the creation of the Poor Law Commission which had the power to unite parishes into Poor Law Unions, each union administered by a local Board of Guardians and responsible for the provision of a workhouse to assist the destitute through

supervised institutions. The Conwy workhouse was one of five within Caernarvonshire, the others at Pwllheli, Caernarfon, Bangor and Llanrwst. <1>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Thompson, A. 2003 , Conwy Hospital, Bangor Road, Conwy, GIFFORD REPORT 10938.R02A <1>
Llewelyn Jones, D. 2005 The Fate of Paupers: Life in the Bangor and Beaumaris Union Workhouse, 1845-71, Transactions of the Caernarvonshire Historical Society, Vol. 66 p.94ff <2>

PRN 17190

NAME Minffordd Hospital, Bangor

NGR SH57927101

COMMUNITY Bangor

PERIOD AND TYPE Post-Medieval, INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Bangor received its Charter of Incorporation in 1883, which in effect meant that a council would be elected to manage civic affairs. There was a general air of expectancy that the local council, which was responsible for a substantial part of local citizens' health care needs, would provide a high level of service. The larger part of this service was to focus on housing and sanitary reform; there was also a clamour for buildings to be erected which would be a visible symbol of the value of a high-profile government authority which took responsibility for the local electorate. As part of this enthusiasm for reform, there were calls for a separate hospital provision for the treatment of infectious diseases in the city. The achievement of Bangor City Council in seeing their efforts rewarded in 1895 should not be underestimated. The Council was only the third in Caernarvonshire to construct its own isolation hospital, and although it would not have been practical for all local district councils to invest in the same health services, the inhabitants of Bangor soon benefited from the new developments. When the hospital at Minffordd opened its doors in 1895, only the councils at Caernarfon and Llandudno provided similar facilities, of which the development at Bangor was more expensive, covered a greater geographical area, and provided more beds. <1>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT43791 Minffordd Hospital, Bangor, Gwynedd: Archaeological Building Record 2010

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Report Davidson, A., Jones, M. & Roberts, J. 2010 Minffordd Hospital, Bangor: Archaeological Building Record GAT Report No. 872

Evans, A. & Roberts, G. 1995 , The Centenary of Minffordd Hospital, <1>

PRN 18381

NAME Horse Tramway, Site Of, Menai Straits Foreshore

NGR SH55757128

COMMUNITY Bangor

PERIOD AND TYPE Post-Medieval, CANDIDATE TERM, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Contemporary with the building of the Menai Suspension Bridge between 1818 and 1826. <1>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40644 Sewage Works Between the Southern Toll-house, Menai Suspension Bridge, and the Antelope Inn 2004

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Longley, D. 2004 , Sewage Works Between the Southern Toll-house, Menai Suspension Bridge, and the Antelope Inn, G1811 REP 553 <1>

PRN 18382

NAME Stables, Site Of, Menai Straits Foreshore

NGR SH55797132

COMMUNITY Bangor

PERIOD AND TYPE Post-Medieval, STABLE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Contemporary with the building of the Menai Suspension Bridge between 1818 and 1826. <1>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40644 Sewage Works Between the Southern Toll-house, Menai Suspension Bridge, and the Antelope Inn 2004

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Longley, D. 2004 , Sewage Works Between the Southern Toll-house, Menai Suspension Bridge, and the Antelope Inn, G1811 REP 553 <1>

PRN 18383

NAME Quay, Site Of, Menai Straits Foreshore

NGR SH55817137

COMMUNITY Bangor

PERIOD AND TYPE Post-Medieval, QUAY, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Contemporary with the building of the Menai Suspension Bridge between 1818 and 1826. <1>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40644 Sewage Works Between the Southern Toll-house, Menai Suspension Bridge, and the Antelope Inn 2004

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Longley, D. 2004 , Sewage Works Between the Southern Toll-house, Menai Suspension Bridge, and the Antelope Inn, G1811 REP 553 <1>

PRN 18384

NAME Culvert Below A5 Embankment, Menai Straits Foreshore

NGR SH55827126

COMMUNITY Bangor

PERIOD AND TYPE Post-Medieval, CULVERT, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Contemporary with the building of the Menai Suspension Bridge between 1818 and 1826. <1>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40644 Sewage Works Between the Southern Toll-house, Menai Suspension Bridge, and the Antelope Inn 2004

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Longley, D. 2004 , Sewage Works Between the Southern Toll-house, Menai Suspension Bridge, and the Antelope Inn, G1811 REP 553 <1>

PRN 2

NAME Flint Scraper, Findspot, Goetre Uchaf

NGR SH55506980

COMMUNITY Pentir

PERIOD AND TYPE Prehistoric, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Scraper found on barrow at Goetre-Uchaf, now in the National Museum of Wales. <1> Convex flint scraper found on one of two tumuli (022) near Goetre-Uchaf. <2> Mentioned by Grimes. <3>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: 1 Flint Scraper COLLECTION: National Museum of Wales DESCRIPTION: Found on tumuli - PRN 22

SOURCES

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1960 Stone Implements Neolithic and Bronze Age, Caernarvonshire II, VOL II P XLIII NO22 <1>

Grimes, W. F. 1917 , Prehistory of Wales, P196 NO 570 <3>
, Flint Scraper, <2>

PRN 2173

NAME St. Tysilio's Church, Menai Bridge

NGR SH55127168

COMMUNITY Menai Bridge

PERIOD AND TYPE Medieval, CHURCH, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION (SH55727168) St. Tysilio's church. <1> Parish church of St. Tysilio; probably built in the early 15th century but has been modernised. <2> In periodic use. <3>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Ordnance Survey 1963 , SH57SE, 6 INCH <1>

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1937 , Inventory of Ancient Monuments of Anglesey, P.52 <2>

Ordnance Survey 1970 , SH57SE 22, <3>

PRN 2177

NAME Roman Coin Hoard - Findspot, Coed Cynol

NGR SH55407170

COMMUNITY Menai Bridge

PERIOD AND TYPE Roman, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION A hoard of 37 Roman coins, without any traces of a container, was found in March 1978 by the use of metal detectors. They lay in earth that had fallen from a crevice in a steep rock beside a path leading up from the beach in wooded ground known as Coed Cynol. Eight are denarii, the rest antoniani, the latest being of Postumus, probably deposited about 268. Found by K. P. Wynne and H. Williams of Bangor. Acquired by the Museum of Welsh Antiquities, Bangor. List of coins given. <1> Roman coin hoard - Coed Cynol. Full description of coins. Thirty seven silver coins. <2>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: 37 Silver Coin COLLECTION: Museum of Welsh Antiquities Bangor DESCRIPTION: 8 Denarii, rest Antoniani.

SOURCES

Boon, G. C. 1980 Menai Bridge Roman Treasure Trove, Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies, PP171-3 <1>

Jones, J. E. 1983 Roman Coin Hoard Menai Bridge, Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, <2>

PRN 2178

NAME Flint Scraper - Findspot, Gogerddan

NGR SH56007200

COMMUNITY Cwm Cadnant

PERIOD AND TYPE Prehistoric, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION A scraper was found in peaty soil near large rock on the slopes ('Ponciau Moorings') above the Menai Straits on the Beaumaris side of the straits. It is a large end-and-side scraper which resembles a type found in the Early Bronze Age (c.1800 - 1400 BC). The material is flint, and the implement has a freshness and lack of pastination which is surprising in one found near the surface in Anglesey. It is now in the National Museum of Wales. <1>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: 1 Flint Scraper COLLECTION: National Museum of Wales DESCRIPTION:

SOURCES

Savory, H. N. 1954 , Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, NOTES, P.101 <1>

PRN 2179

NAME Bronze Age Urn Burials - Findspot, Menai Bridge

NGR SH55607150

COMMUNITY Menai Bridge

PERIOD AND TYPE Bronze Age, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION About 1864, two urns with burnt bones were found near the landing stage for steamers at Menai Bridge. The finders destroyed one; the other has also since perished. Within one of the urns lay a bronze pin about 3.5 inches long; one end pointed, the other flat, in like fashion as bronze 'awls' often found in urns in Wiltshire. One of the urns was sketched, showing no ornament although of unusual fashion. A bronze blade was lately found amongst burned bones at the same spot 2.5 inches long, 5/8 inch breadth. <1> 2 urns, 1 containing bronze awl and 'bronze blade' amongst burnt bones. Middle Bronze Age. <2>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: 1 Bronze Awl COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION:

FIND: 1 Bronze Blade COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION:

FIND: 0 Human Bone Cremation COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION:

FIND: 2 Pottery Urn COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Destroyed and/or lost

SOURCES

Stanley, W. O. 1868 Ancient Interments & Sepulchral Urns Found in Anglesey and North Wales, Archaeologia Cambrensis, P.245 <1>

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1937 , Inventory of the Ancient Monuments of Anglesey, P.lxiv <2>

PRN 2180

NAME Stone Axe - Findspot, Menai Bridge

NGR SH55007100

COMMUNITY Pentir

PERIOD AND TYPE Prehistoric, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION In 1857, a stone relic bearing some resemblance in form to a celt or axe-head was found near Menai Bridge. The material seemed to be of limestone containing shells. <1> Neolithic stone axe found at Menai Bridge. <2> Listed by F. Lynch. <3>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: 1 Stone Axe COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Group VII

SOURCES

Stanley, W. O. 1868 Ancient Interments and Sepulchral Urns Found in Anglesey and North Wales, Archaeologia Cambrensis, P.244 <1>

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1937 , Anglesey, P.IXi <2>

Lynch, F. 1989 , List of Stone Axes from Anglesey, IN PREPARATION <3>

PRN 2182

NAME Bronze Age Urns - Findspot, Menai Bridge

NGR SH55477170

COMMUNITY Menai Bridge

PERIOD AND TYPE Bronze Age, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Two Bronze Age urns were found about 5 yards along the turnpike road towards Holyhead, at a spot opposite the Anglesey Arms Hotel, Menai Bridge, in 1855. One was sent to London. <1> MBA urn preserved in the British Museum. <2> The 'Anglesey Arms' is at SH 55477170. No further siting information. <3>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: 2 Pottery Urn COLLECTION: British Museum DESCRIPTION:

SOURCES

Stanley, W. O. 1868 Ancient Interments & Sepulchral Urns Found in Anglesey and North Wales, Archaeologia Cambrensis, PP.243-4 <1>
Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1937 , Inventory of the Ancient Monuments of Anglesey, P.lix <2>
Ordnance Survey 1970 , SH57SE 23, <3>

PRN 2184

NAME Stone Axes - Findspot, Menai Bridge

NGR SH55007100

COMMUNITY Pentir

PERIOD AND TYPE Prehistoric, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Two Neolithic Graig Llwd axes found in the neighbourhood of Menai Bridge. <1> Preserved in the National Museum of Wales. <2> The axes are in the National Museum of Wales, Acc. Numbers 25/155/672 and 25/155/672A. No further siting information. <3> Listed by F. Lynch: 49+50 Menai Bridge. SH 5572A, NMW 25,155,672 + 25,155,672A. Grp VII (+ near Grp VII?) CBA Nos AN 1+2. <4>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: 2 Stone Axe COLLECTION: National Museum of Wales DESCRIPTION:

SOURCES

Wheeler, R. E. M. 1925 , Prehistoric & Roman Wales, P.48 <1>
Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1937 , Anglesey, P.lxi <2>
Ordnance Survey 1970 , SH57SE 28, <3>
Lynch, F. 1989 , List of Stone Axes from Anglesey, IN PREPARATION <4>

PRN 2185

NAME Suspension Bridge, Menai Straits

NGR SH55657143

COMMUNITY Menai Bridge

PERIOD AND TYPE Post-Medieval, BRIDGE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY Thomas Telford had been the Surveyor of Shropshire since 1786, and following the success of his improvements to the Holyhead Road linking London and Dublin, the Holyhead Road Commissioners instructed him in 1817 to design a bridge which would replace the ferry across the Menai Straits. The building of Menai Bridge began in 1819, and it was finally opened on January 30th 1826. The suspension bridge carries the road 30 metres above sea level and has a central suspension span of roughly 175 metres. This was necessary as the Admiralty insisted that ships must have a clear passage through the Straits, even during construction. The piers are faced with Anglesey marble and the original deck was suspended by four sets of wrought iron chains. Since this time modifications have been made to the bridge, the first following a storm in 1839, and in 1893, steel trussing on flat bottomed rails replaced the timber deck. The major changes, however, were made in the 20th century, when the bridge was strengthened in order to allow the passage of heavier vehicles. In 1940 two sets of steel chains replaced the earlier iron chains, and the deck was rebuilt in steel. A cantilevered footbridge was also added on either side.

DESCRIPTION A suspension bridge was built by Thomas Telford in 1819 - 1826 and came into use on January 30th, 1826. <1> The bridge was built to carry the Holyhead Road over the Menai Strait and was necessary to facilitate the increasing traffic from Ireland. <2> The design consists of two main piers of coursed rough faced stone and the suspended span is 579ft long and 100ft above high water. <3> 1819-26, Telford, 2 main stone piers, main span 550ft, originally 8 sets of iron chains and girders. Reconstructed 1941. <4> There are three Listed Buildings and features within or immediately adjacent to the area of the development as follows: Cadw Reference 42/A/108(I); 4049 NGR 255500 371600 Menai Suspension Bridge Spanning the Menai Straits (including Toll House). Grade 1 Cadw References 42/A/109(I) and 42/A/110(I); 4050 and 4051 NGR 255700 371200 Railings, including the gate at the mainland end of the Menai suspension bridge. Grade 2 Cadw Reference 42/A/117(I); 4058 NGR 255800 371200 Antelope Inn, Holyhead Road. Grade 2. <5>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS Listed Building LB I

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40644 Sewage Works Between the Southern Toll-house, Menai Suspension Bridge, and the Antelope Inn 2004

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1937 , Inventory of the Ancient Monuments of Anglesey, P.clxx <1>
Bracegirdle, B. 1974 , Archaeology of the Industrial Revolution, P.61 <2>
Hudson, K. 1976 , Industrial Archaeology, P.222 <3>
Jervoise, E. 1936 , The Ancient Bridges of Wales and Western England, <8>
Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1999 , RC Buildings Records, END <4>
Longley, D. 2004 , Sewage Works Between the Southern Toll-house, Menai Suspension Bridge, and the Antelope Inn, G1811 REP 553 <5>
Lynch, F. 2009 , Anglesey Past Landscapes of the Coast, <6>
Humphries, P. 2000 A road for all seasons, Heritage in Wales, Issue No. 17 Winter 2000, p.7-9 <7>
Longley, D. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2004 , Archaeology in Wales, Vol. 44 p. 192 <9>
Beazley, E. 1985 The Menai Suspension Bridge & Britannia Bridge, Transactions of the Ancient Monument Society, Vol. 29, p36 <10>
Gwyn, D. & Williams, M. 1996 , A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of North West Wales, p.11 <11>

PRN 2186

NAME Hoard of Flanged Bronze Axes - Findspot, Menai Br.

NGR SH55507170

COMMUNITY Menai Bridge

PERIOD AND TYPE Bronze Age, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION A hoard of 8 bronze implements all of a similar nature - decorated flange found c.1875 during quarrying on the upper or northern side of the Beumaris Road, near the Menai Bridge. <1> Of the eight flanged axes, four disappeared without a trace at the time of discovery, with the other four being divided amongst various people on Anglesey. One of these is now in the British Museum, one in Bangor Museum. <2> Cast-flanged axe with rounded heel and narrow body gently expanding towards the blade, which is widely splayed and asymmetrical. There is a decoration of broad transverse grooves on the lower half of the socket and diagonal rippling on the flanges. From the hoard of 8 axes of the same type found at Menai Bridge. Purchased by National Museum of Wales, acc. no. 44/172/1. <3> Early Bronze Age flanged axes. One is in the British Museum, one in the NMW. Remainder lost. <4>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: 8 Bronze Axe COLLECTION: NMW; BM DESCRIPTION:

SOURCES

Williams, W. W. 1877 Bronze Implements and Copper Cake, Archaeologia Cambrensis, P.206 <1>
Savory, H. N. 1946 Two Unpublished Axes from North Wales, Archaeologia Cambrensis, P.117 <2>
1946 Archaeology and Art, Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies, P.59 <3>

PRN 22

NAME Tumulus, Near Goetre Uchaf, Penrhosgarnedd

NGR SH55506980

COMMUNITY Pentir

PERIOD AND TYPE Unknown, BARROW, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Two tumuli in cultivated land. This first zone, lying behind the farm buildings, is 50ft in diameter and 4ft high. A convex flint scraper was found on its surface in 1934. The second tumulus lies 150 yards to the NE (PRN 023). <1> This mound has been largely quarried away, revealing natural rock rising to within a few inches of its surface. <2>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40521 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monuments: West Conwy/North Gwynedd 2002

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1960 , Inventory of Ancient Monuments of Caernarvonshire, VOL.2 P.246 <1>

Ordnance Survey 1970 , SH56NE 22, <2>

Smith, G. 2002 , Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monuments: West Conwy/North Gwynedd, G1629 Report No. 449 <3>

PRN 23

NAME Goetre Uchaf Barrow, Penrhosgarnedd

NGR SH55566990

COMMUNITY Pentir

PERIOD AND TYPE Unknown, BARROW, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION This second tumulus near Goetre Uchaf in cultivated land situated 150 yards NE of the other tumulus PRN022, is 50ft in diameter and 3ft high. <1> This mound is as described by RCAHM, but its similarity to PRN022, indicates that it too is probably natural. <2> This monument comprises the remains of a round barrow, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c.2300 BC - 800 BC) and situated within enclosed pasture on the leading edge of a slight terrace. The grass-covered barrow is circular on plan and measures about 11m in diameter and up to 1m in height. <4>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS Scheduled Ancient Monument CN376

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40521 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monuments: West Conwy/North Gwynedd 2002
GAT44257 33KV Underground Cable Route, Penrhos, Bangor 2010

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1960 , Inventory of Ancient Monuments of Caernarvonshire, VOL.2 P.246 (1393) <1>
Ordnance Survey 1970 , SH56NE 22, <2>
Cadw 2004 , Goetre Uchaf Barrow, Cn376 <4>
Ritchie, M. 2004 , Goetre Uchaf Barrow, <5>
Smith, G. 2002 , Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monuments: West Conwy/North Gwynedd, G1629 Report No. 449 <3>
Davidson, J. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2009 , 33KV Underground Cable Route, Penrhos, Bangor, G2149 Report 906 <6>

PRN 2304

NAME Palstave and Moulds, Findspot, Deansfield, Bangor

NGR SH57097117

COMMUNITY Bangor

PERIOD AND TYPE Prehistoric, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION 2 bronze moulds for casting palstaves (one looped, one unlooped) and a looped palstave not made in the above mould found in Deansfield, Bangor. The palstave and one half of each mould are in the Cambridge Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, the remaining half are in the British Museum. <1> <2> A goods yard known as Caer Deon (Deansfield), a factory known as Deansfield works and a house in Sinon Road, Glanadda is also known as Deansfield as further evidence of the name. No record of Danesfield in either the Town Hall or Bangor Museum. <3> Danesfield now Deansfield. <4>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: 2 Bronze Mould COLLECTION: CMAE, BM DESCRIPTION: Two palstave moulds, one looped and one un-looped.
FIND: 1 Bronze Palstave COLLECTION: CMAE, BM DESCRIPTION: Deansfield hoard

SOURCES

Way, A. 1856 Notices of Bronze Celts and Moulds Found in Wales, Archaeologia Cambrensis, Vol 2
3rd SERIES p127-9 <1>
Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1960 , Caernarvonshire, Vol II pLIII No86 <2>
Ordnance Survey 1969 , SH57SE 8, <3>
1946 , Archaeologia Cambrensis, Vol XCIX p292 <4>

PRN 2308

NAME Stone Hammers, Findspot, Bangor

NGR SH58007100

COMMUNITY Pentir

PERIOD AND TYPE Unknown, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION 3 stone hammers were exhibited in the temporary museum of the Cambrian Archaeological Association during its meeting in 1860 at Bangor. Finds now lost. <1> <2>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: 3 Stone Hammer COLLECTION: UNKNOWN DESCRIPTION:

SOURCES

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1960 , Caernarvonshire, Vol II pXLV No28 <1>
Jones, Cpt. 1860 Cambrian Archaeological Association - Catalogue of the Contents of the Temporary Museum During the Bangor Meeting in 1860, Archaeologia Cambrensis, Vol 6, 3rd SERIES p376 <2>
Ordnance Survey 1969 , SH57SE 12, <3>

PRN 24741

NAME Warehouse and Piermaster's House, Prince's Pier

NGR SH5583871859

COMMUNITY Menai Bridge

PERIOD AND TYPE Modern, WAREHOUSE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION The warehouse is a long rectangular structure aligned NNE, SSW and parallel to the E wall of the wharf facing the Straits. The warehouse is 26.41m long, externally and 8.00m wide with walls 0.65m thick. The piermaster's house stands attached to the S end of the warehouse. The house shares the same width as the warehouse and is 8.80m long. Externally, the house has been considerably modernised. The two structures were built c. 1850, or possibly in the 1840s. (Longley 2007)

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40686 Prince's Pier, Menai Bridge 2007

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Report Longley, D. 2007 Prince's Pier, Menai Bridge GAT Report No. 700

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PRN 25

NAME Querns, Findspot, Near Perfeddgoed

NGR SH55986974

COMMUNITY Pentir

PERIOD AND TYPE Unknown, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION "Many years ago a large number of querns ..were dug up near Bangor. They were so numerous that the finder built a good part of a wall of a cottage with them, and they may not be seen there. The house stands near the branching off of the lane towards Perfeddgoed, about two miles from Bangor on the Caernarvon Road." <1> There is now no trace of a house in the area indicated near the junction of the lane, leading to Perfeddgoed, with the Caernarvon road. <2> Querns found at Tyddyn-Brwynog. <3>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: 0 Stone Quern COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Querns found at Tyddyn-Brwynog

SOURCES

1860 Archaeological Notes and Queries, Archaeologia Cambrensis, VOL.6 P.336 <1>
Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1960 Early Iron Age and Roman Periods,
Inventory of Ancient Monuments of Caernarvonshire, VOL.II P.LVIII NO.130 <3>
Ordnance Survey 1970 , SH56NE 9, <2>

PRN 29720

NAME Boundary Structures, William Roberts Wood Yard

NGR SH55727196

COMMUNITY Menai Bridge

PERIOD AND TYPE Post-Medieval, STRUCTURE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Structures on the boundary of the yard between Craig Side and the path to the Victoria Hotel at the north end of William Roberts wood yard. (Longley 2004) The western boundary is represented by the back wall of a stone-built outhouse to an adjacent property and, in the north west corner, a random-coursed rubble masonry single-story structure with slate roof. Adjoining this to the north are lengths of rubble-coursed masonry with blocked openings. The northern boundary is represented by a modern garden wall and the eastern boundary flanks Water Street. The single-storey stone building and the lengths of masonry wall adjoining, in the north west corner of the site are of local interest in that they represent a surviving component of outbuildings associated with The Star public house, a hostelry established on the site between 1818 and 1826. (Longley & Roberts 2008)

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40663 William Roberts Woodyard and Quay, Menai Bridge 2004
GAT40664 John Edwards' Warehouse, Menai Bridge 2008

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Report Longley, D. 2004 William Roberts Woodyard and Quay, Menai Bridge GAT Report No. 539
Report Longley, D. & Roberts, J. 2008 John Edwards' Warehouse, Menai Bridge GAT Report No. 726

Longley, D. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2004 , Archaeology in Wales, Vol. 44 p. 194 <2>

PRN 29721

NAME Wall, Wood Store, William Roberts Wood Yard

NGR SH55747191

COMMUNITY Menai Bridge

PERIOD AND TYPE Post-Medieval, WALL, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION The perimeter wall of the covered wood store in the northern part of the William Roberts yard on the west side of Packet Road. (Longley 2004) This wall is of random-coursed rubble masonry, mortared and roughly pointed in places. The stone is local schist except that more rounded and smaller pebbly stone appears to have been used in the east wall. This is particularly visible on the inside face of the wall at the north east corner where the junction with the north wall is oblique. The wall encloses a roughly rhomboidal area: straight along the northern face for c. 17m; straight along the western face for 50m to the point of junction with the gable end of the northernmost of two former stone-built sheds standing perpendicular to the line of the wall; and curving from north-west to south along the eastern face for 42m, to the entrance to the timber yard. There are indications on the exterior face that this wall has been raised from, perhaps, an original height of c. 3m, in order to accommodate the roofing of an interior space of the wood store. There are also indications that the perimeter wall was lower than in the more recent past, at about 2m - 2.5m high at the junction of the wall and the north office of the warehouse. On the north and west faces the increase in height has been achieved in stone. Along the east wall, the height has been raised with brickwork. The area enclosed by this boundary has been levelled by cutting into the rock slope on the western side. Internally the west wall now stands around 6m in height. Some small roughly-made holes are visible

in the wall. These would have taken timbers for shelf supports. There is a slight batter on the eastern wall towards the north end where the wall stands 4m high. The internal height reduces to 3m towards the southern end. This wall corresponds very closely to the plan of an enclosure mapped by W A Provis around the site of the Porth Daniel Stables between 1818 and 1826. This correspondence extends to the curvature of the boundary on the east side. The southern return of this wall (in c. 1818) corresponds to the point of junction of the present wall with the northern of the two perpendicular stone sheds referred to above. The Porth Daniel Stables, which served as posting stables for The George - Porth y Wrach ferry crossing prior to the closure of the ferry in 1826, were also mapped during the preliminary proceedings towards the enclosure of Llandysilio Common. The enclosing boundary mapped by Provis is not evident on the enclosure map but a short stretch of wall, approximately corresponding to the north wall shown on Provis map, is visible. The perimeter wall has now (2008) been removed on its eastern side, flanking Water Street, and has been partially replaced by a modern low wall to the north of the warehouse. (Longley & Roberts 2008)

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40663 William Roberts Woodyard and Quay, Menai Bridge 2004
GAT40664 John Edwards' Warehouse, Menai Bridge 2008

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Report Longley, D. 2004 William Roberts Woodyard and Quay, Menai Bridge GAT Report No. 539
Report Longley, D. & Roberts, J. 2008 John Edwards' Warehouse, Menai Bridge GAT Report No. 726

Longley, D. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2004 , Archaeology in Wales, Vol. 44 p. 194 <2>

PRN 29722

NAME Stables, Site of, William Roberts Wood Yard

NGR SH55757190

COMMUNITY Menai Bridge

PERIOD AND TYPE Post-Medieval, STABLE, Sitetype ranking: -

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION The interior of the covered wood store. The Porth Daniel posting stables were an important component of the operation of the Porthaethwy ferry at the George Hotel - Porth y Wrach crossing. It was from here that the mail coaches left for Holyhead on the Anglesey leg of their journey. Nothing now survives above the surface of the ground in respect of the stable building itself, although the perimeter walls may do (see PRN 29721). (Longley 2004) A wood store had been created by roofing the space defined by the boundary wall described as Feature 2 (PRN 29721). The floor was concrete. Four longitudinal bays running north-south, were defined by roof supports of steel girders (west side) and timber posts (east side). The roof over the two western bays and along the north side were pitched corrugated iron. The roof against the eastern wall was flat, supported by timber joists. It is evident from the Enclosure map of 1815 and W A Provis map of 1818-1826 that the long rectangular Porth Daniel posting stables once stood centrally within the area defined by the enclosing walls of this wood store. The Porth Daniel posting stables were an important component of the operation of the Porthaethwy ferry at the George Hotel - Porth y Wrach crossing. It was from here that the mail coaches left for Holyhead on the Anglesey leg of their journey. No evidence of this structure now survives above the surface of the ground. However, it would seem that the roofed

areas within the present yard had been built up around the shell of the old stable building, in the space between the stables and the north and west wall of the enclosure. This process can be seen to have already reached something close to its early twentieth century appearance by 1859. A Plas Newydd estate survey plan of that date shows the footprint of a long structure in exactly the position of the stable building planned by the Enclosure Map and Provis map. This feature is said by H R Davies to have survived into the early twentieth century and would appear to be mapped on the 1910 OS 25 inch survey. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during construction work at the former William Roberts Woodyard, Menai Bridge, to investigate any potential remains of the posting stable built before the construction of the woodyard in 1828. The general location of the stables was known from contemporary map evidence, but the structure had been subsumed by the later woodyard. The watching brief identified the foundation cut for the western elevation of the stables as well as a fragmented cobbled surface also from the stables. The foundation cut was shallow with no associated artefacts and appeared to have been truncated by the construction of the woodyard. This was most evident where a large foundation cut associated with the woodyard was visible towards the centre of the watching brief area, orientated along and cutting into the posting stable foundation cut. A brick-built floor surface was visible towards the northern end of the watching brief area associated with the woodyard. (Longley & Roberts 2008)

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40663 William Roberts Woodyard and Quay, Menai Bridge 2004
GAT40664 John Edwards' Warehouse, Menai Bridge 2008

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Report Longley, D. 2004 William Roberts Woodyard and Quay, Menai Bridge GAT Report No. 539
Report Longley, D. & Roberts, J. 2008 John Edwards' Warehouse, Menai Bridge GAT Report No. 726

Longley, D. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2004 , Archaeology in Wales, Vol. 44 p. 194 <2>

PRN 29723

NAME Stone Sheds, Menai Bridge

NGR SH55757188

COMMUNITY Menai Bridge

PERIOD AND TYPE Post-Medieval, SHED, Sitetype ranking: -

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Stone-built sheds perpendicular to western perimeter wall in south-west corner of the proposed development area. These sheds were built before 1859 and represent part of the development of the complex of structures servicing R Davies and Sons commercial activities after 1828. Encroachments were being made onto adjacent plots of land including the former stable yard and the wharf during the 1830s. (Longley 2004) Two, two-storey, stone-built sheds stood side by side, perpendicular to the western perimeter wall, towards the south-western corner of the wood yard. Together they occupied a footprint of approximately 15m by 15m. The fronts, that is the east sides facing the interior of the yard, were deliberately open at ground level at the time of the 2004 assessment. The stub ends of the ground floor walls on this side were refaced and strengthened in brick. Otherwise the lower walls were of stone rubble. The eastern gable ends at first floor level were timber clad. The upper east gable of the southern shed was in-filled with brick although original

stone-work survived at the south east corner. Where visible the first floor walls were clad with chipboard and the roof clad with plywood. Externally the roofs were pitched corrugated iron, aligned east-west. Although obscured by undergrowth, the external western gable ends retained much of their original stone-work. The frames of original small windows (blocked) were visible at two levels in the external gables, which ran in-line with the western perimeter wall. One of the windows had an extractor fan inserted. The ground floors were lately in use as circular saw benches, the upper floors, for storage. The upper floor of the southern shed was approached by external wooden steps from the yard. These buildings or their precursors on the same footprint are recorded on the Plas Newydd estate survey of 1859. On the evidence of this 1859 plan and comparison with Provis 1818-1826 plan, it would appear that they were built at the northern end of the parcel originally leased in 1828. That is to say, the northern wall of the northernmost of these two sheds abutted the southern boundary of the Porth Daniel stable yard. However, they are not shown on the Tithe survey of 1843, where the warehouse and a house are both indicated within the precise plot demised in 1828. Furthermore, there is an indication on the 1859 plan of a second boundary aligned on the south wall of the southern shed which corresponds to a division in the construction of the John Edwards warehouse (PRN 7216). These sheds, therefore, were built before 1859 and probably after 1843. They represent part of the development of the complex of structures servicing R Davies and Sons commercial activities after 1828. Encroachments were being made on to adjacent plots of land including the former stable yard and the wharf during the 1830s. These structures had been heavily altered from their original condition and were demolished in December 2004-January 2005, in advance of the redevelopment of the site. (Longley & Roberts 2008)

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: Destroyed CONDITION RATING: Destroyed DESCRIPTION: None recorded RELATED EVENT: 40664 DATE OF ENTRY: 2011-03-03 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40663 William Roberts Woodyard and Quay, Menai Bridge 2004

GAT40664 John Edwards' Warehouse, Menai Bridge 2008

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Report Longley, D. 2004 William Roberts Woodyard and Quay, Menai Bridge GAT Report No. 539

Report Longley, D. & Roberts, J. 2008 John Edwards' Warehouse, Menai Bridge GAT Report No. 726

Longley, D. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2004 , Archaeology in Wales, Vol. 44 p. 194 <2>

PRN 29724

NAME Structures, William Roberts Wood Yard

NGR SH55767187

COMMUNITY Menai Bridge

PERIOD AND TYPE Post-Medieval, STRUCTURE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Structures behind the southern warehouse unit and against the western perimeter. (Longley 2004) In the area behind the brick building described above, as an westward extension of the warehouse, there were two further buildings against the western perimeter of the complex at its south-west corner. The first was accessible from the brick-built structure. It was irregular in plan with a width of 8m at its eastern end, the north and south walls converging to within 4m of each other at the western end. This structure stopped 5m short of the perimeter wall. The space between this building and the wall had been filled-in with a brick and breeze-block shed. A structure of this shape

and dimensions stood in this location before 1859. The walls were of stone rubble, heavily rendered in places. There was a bricked-up opening in the east wall and a large opening with a timber lintel central to that wall. The roof was pitched and the trusses were timber king-post style with side-posts and braces similar to the trusses in the warehouse roof. The roofing material, however, was corrugated iron, in very bad repair. The timber floor had been suspended on joists supported by narrow brick walls along the base of the rubble walls. The joists had rotted, however, and much of the floor had collapsed. To the south of the previously described structures and sharing a common alignment was another building, the two long sides of which (north and south) were of stone rubble construction. The eastern gable end was open and the western end, continuing the line of the perimeter wall, was of modern breeze-block construction. The roof was pitched, corrugated iron, in poor condition. The length of this structure is now 14m and the width is 7m. In 1859 a long (25m) building or shed stood here. It is reasonably clear from the OS Survey of 1889 that this length comprised two structures laid end to end and that they were unroofed. They lay without roofs into the 1930s on the evidence of the 10,560 OS map of that period. However, an aerial photograph of 1947 shows that one of these (that which was roofed and in a dilapidated condition) had been brought back into service by that date. All of these structures, mostly in bad condition in 2004, had been demolished by January 2005. (Longley & Roberts 2008)

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: Destroyed CONDITION RATING: Destroyed DESCRIPTION: None recorded RELATED EVENT: 40664 DATE OF ENTRY: 2011-03-03 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40663 William Roberts Woodyard and Quay, Menai Bridge 2004

GAT40664 John Edwards' Warehouse, Menai Bridge 2008

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Report Longley, D. 2004 William Roberts Woodyard and Quay, Menai Bridge GAT Report No. 539

Report Longley, D. & Roberts, J. 2008 John Edwards' Warehouse, Menai Bridge GAT Report No. 726

Longley, D. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2004 , Archaeology in Wales, Vol. 44 p. 194 <2>

PRN 29736

NAME Structures, Packet Road, Menai Bridge

NGR SH5579971939

COMMUNITY Menai Bridge

PERIOD AND TYPE Post-Medieval, STRUCTURE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Structures in the area of the wharf at the junction of Packet Road and the track to the shore. Elements of this group of buildings at the entrance to the quay may be of mid-nineteenth-century date or earlier and may possibly relate to the operation of a documented saw pit and steam engine installation. (Longley 2004) At this location stands a small group of conjoined, slated, pitched roof structures. It was here, or close by, that Richard Davies set up a steam engine and saw pit in 1838 (PRO CRES 49/4 CRES 39/33). In 1866 W G Haslam responded to an enquiry from the Office of Woods concerning a plan his father John Haslam had made in 1847. One of the features W G Haslam was able to identify on that map was a saw pit and smithy in the occupation of R Davies and Sons on exactly this spot. The building, or buildings are mapped again in 1859 by the Plas Newydd Estate. Neither of the plans conform exactly to the buildings which survive. However, comparison of these plans with the OS mapping of 1889 allow us to identify that the western, and part of the northern,

portion of at least the shell of the buildings is a survival from the 1840s if not earlier. The present building was lately in use for processing timber with a planing-machine. The north and western walls are random coursed rubble. The north wall has three windows, splayed internally, of sixteen panes each. The external facade on the north side displays a central pitched gable. The floor is now mostly concrete. There are, however, areas of square stone sets towards the western end and in the central area of what might have constituted the original core of the structure, a well worn timber floor concealing a large cavity below. This was not accessible during the field visit in 2004 and was not part of the subsequent survey remit. The possibility exists, however, that it may relate to the documented saw pit or perhaps even to the operation of the steam engine. (Longley & Roberts 2008)

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40663 William Roberts Woodyard and Quay, Menai Bridge 2004
GAT40664 John Edwards' Warehouse, Menai Bridge 2008
GAT44087 Porth Daniel Boat Storage, Water Street, Menai Bridge 2011

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Report Longley, D. 2004 William Roberts Woodyard and Quay, Menai Bridge GAT Report No. 539
Report Longley, D. & Roberts, J. 2008 John Edwards' Warehouse, Menai Bridge GAT Report No. 726

Longley, D. David Longley Historic Building Recording & Illustration 2011, Porth Daniel Boat Storage, Water Street, Menai Bridge, DP DL <3>

PRN 31172

NAME Drainage Ditch, East of Bryn Llwyd

NGR SH57117040

COMMUNITY Pentir

PERIOD AND TYPE Post-Medieval, DRAINAGE DITCH, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Test Pit 110: cutting the glacial clay was a linear ditch with a U-shaped profile filled with small sub-angular stones and dark humic matter. Bedrock was identified at 2.20m. This feature was identified as a drainage ditch. A fragment of roofing slate was recovered from the fill, suggesting that the feature was post-medieval in date, associated with the nearby farm. Whilst the field did not appear to suffer from poor drainage, the ditch was located at the base of a shallow north to south slope, running in an east to west direction, suggesting it was located to accommodate the water running down the slope. (Berks, Roberts & Smith 2005)

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40690 Afon Adda Flood Alleviation Scheme, Bangor 2005

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Report Berks, T., Roberts, J. & Smith, G. 2005 Afon Adda Refurbishment, Bangor: Archaeological Watching Brief GAT Report No. 595

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PRN 3178

NAME Field System, Gors y Brithdir

NGR SH55656905

COMMUNITY Pentir

PERIOD AND TYPE Prehistoric, FIELD SYSTEM, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Area of field system (consisting of lynchets) outside scheduled area of Gors y Brithdir settlement (PRN 792) but undoubtedly associated with it. Recorded by RSK 1979. <1>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Kelly, R. S. 1979 , Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies, PT3 NOV PP506-9, 514-5 PLANS <1>
Ordnance Survey 1979 , SH56NE 30, ILLUS REPEATING <1> <2>

PRN 33

NAME Arrow-sharpening Stone, Rhos Fawr, Pentir

NGR SH56086833

COMMUNITY Pentir

PERIOD AND TYPE Unknown, ARROW SHARPENING STONE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION A large boulder with as many as forty-five sharpening marks was discovered during fieldwork along the line of the Pentir Llanfairpwll gas pipeline in June 1976. The incisions were accompanied by an area impressed with small punch marks and patches of deliberate smoothing. The boulder was moved to the side of the pipeline track to avoid further disturbance. A total of 45 V-sectioned incisions were observed. <1> <2>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Kelly, R. S. 1979 The Rhos Fawr Arrowstone, Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies, VOL.28 PT.3 P.504-515 ILLUS. (FI FILE) <2>

Kelly, R. S. 1977 Undated Earthwork & Miscellaneous, Archaeology in Wales, NO.17 P.46 (NO.89) <1>

Chapman, H. S. 1998 Arrow stones and related phenomena: North Wales examples of prehistoric art, 3rd Stone, No. 27 Oct-Dec. Offprints <3>

PRN 34

NAME Clearance Cairn, Gors y Brithdir

NGR SH55546886

COMMUNITY Pentir

PERIOD AND TYPE Roman, CLEARANCE CAIRN, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION The excavation of a small circular cairn was undertaken in advance of destruction by the Pentir-Llanfairpwll gas pipeline in septamember 1976. There were no significant features but some charcoal was found under the centre of the structure. The site lies in the middle of a Romano-British field system with associated enclosed hut. The charcoal discovered in the centre of the structure yielded a carbon-14 date of 350 BC. <1> <2>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40803 Prn 34 Excavation 1976

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Kelly, R. S. 1977 Gors-y-brithdir, Archaeology in Wales, CBA GP.2 VOL.17 P.13 <1>

Kelly, R. S. 1979 Fieldwork & Excavation Along the Route of a Gas Pipeline from Pentir to Llanfairpwll, Gwynedd 1976, Bulletin Board of Celtic Studies, VOL.28 PT.3 P504-511 (FI FILE PRN 792) <2>

PRN 34947

NAME Burnt Mound, NE of Goetre Uchaf, Bangor

NGR SH5561769924

COMMUNITY Pentir

PERIOD AND TYPE Bronze Age, BURNT MOUND, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION A burnt mound (context 009) was identified at the SE end of the first field, within a low boggy point. The mound was located 18.0m NW of the boundary between fields 1 and 2 and approx. 50.0m E of the Bronze Age burial chamber Goetre Uchaf (SAM CN376). The burnt mound was observed in section only, and was recorded photographically and by notes and sketches, and located by measuring from the field boundaries. The mound consisted of a single black deposit (009) with a very high charcoal content, which contained angular fire reddened and cracked stones, up to 0.10m in diameter. The deposit was 11.0m in length and 0.3m at its highest point. Overlying mound material (009) there was a thin pale grey-brown soft, silty-clay deposit (008), containing a high percentage of charcoal and occasional small sub-angular stones. The E limit of the mound coincided with the point where the ground levelled out and became extremely wet and boggy. A palaeoenvironmental sample was recovered from context (009). <1>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44257 33KV Underground Cable Route, Penrhos, Bangor 2010

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Davidson, J. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2009 , 33KV Underground Cable Route, Penrhos, Bangor, G2149 Report 906 <1>

PRN 3737

NAME Flint Flake, Findspot, Nr. Hafod Cottage

NGR SH55106902

COMMUNITY Pentir

PERIOD AND TYPE Prehistoric, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION A finely worked flint flake, in the form of a scraper in mottled blue-grey and pale buff material, was found in April 1984 in a vegetable plot to the rear of Hafod Cottage, on the left bank of the stream locally known as Nant Heilyn. The find has been retained by the owner, Mr. Evans, who kindly brought it to the attention of GAT. <1>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: 1 Flint Flake COLLECTION: FINDER DESCRIPTION:

SOURCES

Kelly, R. S. 1986 , Archaeology in Wales, VOL.26, P.27 <1>

PRN 4476

NAME Treborth Hall and Gardens, Bangor

NGR SH55107080

COMMUNITY Pentir

PERIOD AND TYPE Post-Medieval, GARDEN, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY**DESCRIPTION****CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS Listed Building 18918 II

ASSOCIATED EVENTS**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Thompson, D. 1996 , PRN 4476, <1>

PRN 57

NAME Cropmark Enclosure, W of Pant-caerhun

NGR SH57206935

COMMUNITY Pentir

PERIOD AND TYPE Unknown, ENCLOSURE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Aerial photograph only. Enclosure.

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40782 Hut Circle Settlement Survey 1998

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1947 , Inventory Records - Caernarvonshire, <1>

Smith, G. 1998 , Hut Circle Settlement Survey, G1104 <2>

PRN 59

NAME Circular Cropmark, SE of Tyddyn Bach

NGR SH56306930

COMMUNITY Pentir

PERIOD AND TYPE Unknown, FEATURE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Ring. Aerial photograph. <1>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1947 , Caernarvonshire, RECORDS <1>

PRN 6969

NAME Llandysilio Parish Church

NGR SH55127168

COMMUNITY Menai Bridge

PERIOD AND TYPE Medieval, CHURCH, Sitetype ranking: -

Post-Medieval, CHURCH, Sitetype ranking: 4

SUMMARY Llandysilio parish church is dedicated to St Tysilio and is located in the diocese of Bangor. It is situated on an island in the Menai Strait and consists of a small continuous nave and chancel dating to the 15th century. An earlier church on the same site was recorded in the 1254 Norwich taxation, and a plinth projecting from the north wall may be part of the foundations of that church. The churchyard was formerly rectilinear in form, although no trace of the earlier churchyard is now visible. The present boundary wall follows the outline of the island. A cottage, which stood on the north side of the island, was demolished and incorporated into the churchyard in 1930. The roof over the 15th-century continuous nave and chancel was constructed with collar-beam trusses with chambered soffits. These come so far down the wall that they may be considered to be raised crucks. The north door is a square opening with a wooden frame and pointed wooden door. It is thought to have been added at some time since the 16th century, and it has been suggested it once formed part

of a porch. The east window is typical of Anglesey churches, and although the tracery is a 19th-century copy, the hood-mould above is original. In the 19th-century, two-light windows were added to the south and north walls. The reredos and communion table were also replaced. There are seven internal memorials dating from 1643 to 1788. The font is modern.

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT43449 GAT Historic Churches Project 1998

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Glynne, S. R. 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses, Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol Xvii, pp 93-94 <1>
Jones, H. L. 1847 Mona Medieva V-viii, Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol li, pp 168-170 <2>
Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1937 , Ancient Monuments in Anglesey, pp 52 <3>
Crossley, F. H. 1944 Screens & Lofts in Wales, Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol Xcviii, pp 69 <4>
Clarke, M. L. 1961 Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century, Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, pp 60 <5>
Holme, G. G. 1926 Peculiar East Windows in Some Anglesey Churches, Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol Lxxxi, pp 184 <6>
Davidson, A. & Ward, M. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 1998 , The Historic Churches Project, G1184 <7>

PRN 7192

NAME Tidal Mill, Former Site of, Church Island Menai Bridge

NGR SH55107184

COMMUNITY Menai Bridge

PERIOD AND TYPE Medieval, TIDE MILL, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION The remains of two stone dams built between the mainland and Church Island. Records of a double mill in this location survive from the sixteenth century. <2>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40362 Coastal Erosion Survey: Anglesey 1997

GAT44297 The Medieval Mills of Anglesey: Archaeological Threat Related Assessment 2002

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Report Davidson, A. 2002 The Medieval Mills of Anglesey: Archaeological Threat Related Assessment GAT Report No. 405

Jones, S. 1997 , Coastal Erosion Survey - Anglesey, G1386 <1>

PRN 7215

NAME Quay, Prince's Pier, Menai Bridge

NGR SH55847185

COMMUNITY Menai Bridge

PERIOD AND TYPE Post-Medieval, QUAY, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION A quay with a post-medieval stone house built on top. <1> The Prince's Pier stands on the Anglesey shoreline of the Menai Straits on the E side of the headland of Cerrig y Borth at Menai Bridge (Porthaethwy). The Prince's Pier, or more correctly the Davies' Timber Wharf, was built on the seaward side of a rocky knoll (bonc) between two of these embankments, Porth y Wrach, to the S, and Porth Daniel, to the N. From this point the Straits open to the northern Irish Sea. To the S, the channel is navigable towards Caernarfon, Cardigan Bay and the Atlantic via the coast of Ireland. (Full history given of the pier and its use). (Longley 2004)

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40362 Coastal Erosion Survey: Anglesey 1997

GAT40663 William Roberts Woodyard and Quay, Menai Bridge 2004

GAT40686 Prince's Pier, Menai Bridge 2007

GAT40664 John Edwards' Warehouse, Menai Bridge 2008

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Report Longley, D. 2007 Prince's Pier, Menai Bridge GAT Report No. 700

Report Longley, D. 2004 William Roberts Woodyard and Quay, Menai Bridge GAT Report No. 539

Report Longley, D. & Roberts, J. 2008 John Edwards' Warehouse, Menai Bridge GAT Report No. 726

Jones, S. 1997 , Coastal Erosion Survey - Anglesey, G1386, REPORT NO.251 <1>

Longley, D. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2004 , Archaeology in Wales, Vol. 44 p. 194 <3>

PRN 7216

NAME John Edwards' Warehouse, Water Street, Menai Bridge

NGR SH55787188

COMMUNITY Menai Bridge

PERIOD AND TYPE Post-Medieval, WAREHOUSE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION A long, two storey building, now part of a timber yard. Warehouse or row of cottages. <1> The 'John Edwards Warehouse' offices and additions (Longley 2004) Listed Grade II as an impressive early nineteenth century warehouse retaining much historic character and original detail, including sixteen-pane sash windows to the first floor. The building reflects the economic growth of Menai Bridge in the early nineteenth century, following the construction of the Menai Suspension Bridge in 1826, and the continued importance of maritime trade. (Longley 2007) This range of buildings which include two conjoined warehouses, with offices at each end, stands on the west side of Water Street, with the woodyard behind and to the north. The timber wharf, Princes Pier and the Straits lie directly across the road to the east. Full description given of the range of buildings and different building phases. (Longley & Roberts 2008)

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS Listed Building 18560 II

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40362 Coastal Erosion Survey: Anglesey 1997
GAT40663 William Roberts Woodyard and Quay, Menai Bridge 2004
GAT40686 Prince's Pier, Menai Bridge 2007
GAT40664 John Edwards' Warehouse, Menai Bridge 2008

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Report Longley, D. 2007 Prince's Pier, Menai Bridge GAT Report No. 700
Report Longley, D. 2004 William Roberts Woodyard and Quay, Menai Bridge GAT Report No. 539
Report Longley, D. & Roberts, J. 2008 John Edwards' Warehouse, Menai Bridge GAT Report No. 726

Jones, S. 1997 , Coastal Erosion Survey - Anglesey, G1386, REPORT NO.251 <1>
Longley, D. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2004 , Archaeology in Wales, Vol. 44 p. 194 <3>

PRN 7217

NAME Dam, Church Island Menai Bridge

NGR SH55117184

COMMUNITY Menai Bridge

PERIOD AND TYPE Unknown, DAM, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION A stone dam, 3.5m wide at the base and 1.5m wide at the top at 1m in height. A further low wall is built on top of this one. Possibly the dam associated with the mill in this location.

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40362 Coastal Erosion Survey: Anglesey 1997

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Jones, S. 1997 , Coastal Erosion Survey - Anglesey, G1386, REPORT NO.251 <1>

PRN 7218

NAME Dam? Church Island Menai Bridge

NGR SH55057176

COMMUNITY Menai Bridge

PERIOD AND TYPE Unknown, DAM, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION The possible line of a dam, now only survives as a stone spread 3m wide and up to 0.5m high.

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40362 Coastal Erosion Survey: Anglesey 1997

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Jones, S. 1997 , Coastal Erosion Survey - Anglesey, G1386, REPORT NO.251 <1>

PRN 7229

NAME Building Terraces, Menai Bridge

NGR SH55507152

COMMUNITY Menai Bridge

PERIOD AND TYPE Post-Medieval, TERRACED GROUND, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION A series of building terraces in a small park area, now with a modern stone circle and benches. The terraces are probably represent the foundations of workshop and office buildings associated with the construction of the suspension bridge.

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40362 Coastal Erosion Survey: Anglesey 1997

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Jones, S. 1997 , Coastal Erosion Survey - Anglesey, G1386, REPORT NO.251 <1>

PRN 7707

NAME Moreia Baptist Church, Menai Bridge

NGR SH55647204

COMMUNITY Menai Bridge

PERIOD AND TYPE Post-Medieval, CHAPEL, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Classical style chapel, now out of use, and used as market hall with permanent stalls. A school room attached at the rear is now used for services. Pitched slate roof. Decorative red clay ridge tiles. Wrought iron roof finials. West front has projecting central bay. Walls are of sneaked rubble stone with yellow brickwork quoins. Upper large central window with arch of three orders, and round pillars with plain moulded capitals, all in yellow brick. Upper rose window with four stepped round headed lights below. Upper string course extends from hood moulding to either side. Lower string course forms window sill. Central doorway with round arch of three orders in yellow brick. Hood moulding extends to form string course. Shouldered double door entrance, solid panel doors. Two bottom corner stones either side of central bay - "This stone was laid by Miss E Jane Palmer, Amlwch July 22 1884 "and " this stone was laid by Mr Robert Williams, Holyhead, July 22 1884". Side bays have hipped slate roofs. Single long round arched windows with twelve pane sliding sashes. String course forms window sill. Corner stones (north bay) "This stone was laid by Mrs Elias Jones, Llandudno, July 22 1884" (south bay) "This stone was laid by Elias Roberts, Liverpool, July 22 1884." North elevation - Projecting bay has single window with round arch and yellow brick architrave fitted with twelve pane sliding sash. String course forms sill. Main chapel body has three round arched windows with brick architraves. Twelve pane sliding sash. Stressed string course forms sill. Basement - three windows, single door, now partially obscured by later concrete steps. East elevation pebble dashed. Yellow brick chimney on top of gable. School room attached to this end. Inside all that remains of the original fittings is the plaster reredos, which is a recessed alcove with round arch on corinthian pillars, and architrave with circular stops. There are two round arches surmounted by a circle inside the alcove. School room has been in use as a place of worship since the 1960's. Pebble dash walls with two modern six-pane windows in north and south elevations and a single window and door in the east elevation. Interior - plaster walls with picture rail. Blocked fireplace in east wall. Raised platform serves as set fawr and pulpit. Fittings: three bow-backed smokers chairs, (probably from original chapel), four open strut backed chairs, table, bible box, wooden collecting boxes, five long benches. Visited 03/10/94. <1>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40251 RCAHM Chapel Survey 1994

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Davidson, A. & Roberts, R. , RCAHMMW Chapel Survey, G1234 & G1300 <1>

PRN 7708

NAME Beersheba Chapel, Menai Bridge

NGR SH55697180

COMMUNITY Menai Bridge

PERIOD AND TYPE Post-Medieval, CHAPEL, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Large rectangular chapel in renaissance style, with attached chapel house, and associated school/hall. Slate roof of relatively shallow pitch. Walls of brick with stressed cement mouldings and quoins. W gable has triangular pediment with plain cornice and round ventilation grill as feature in centre of tympanum. Lion heads on cornice behind pediment. Below are three long windows with doors interspersed, all with segmental arched pediments and stressed cement architraves. Windows have square corbels supporting the sills. Doors are panelled, with glass above. Sides have 5 long windows of 17 panes (5x3 plus 2 at top), stressed architraves and segmental arches. East end has (later?) extension which now houses organ and vestry in centre of gable, starting at cornice level, and one window in from side: Pediment, quoins and two side windows as west end. Extension is unattractive five sided addition of balustraded parapet, brick walls with quoins shaped as tuscan style pilasters on first floor, and rusticated cement render on ground floor. Narrow square headed windows with long lower and square opening upper of 9sq. quarries. Within centre of east wall is rectangular plaque with triangular pediment and inscription: "ADDOLDY/METHODD. CALFINAIDD/ADEILADWYD. 1838/AIL ADEILADWYD. 1856/ADNEWYDDWYD. 1904". Doors on either side lead into chapel emerging each side of set fawr. Interior. Ceiling - highly elaborate plaster ceiling in 5 bays, each subdivided by moulded plaster ribs into quatrafoils and squares. Projecting obelisk bosses and decorated ventilation grills. Moulded cornice on capitals with panelled floral frieze. Frieze is continuous along east and west ends. Walls in gallery and chapel of painted plaster with wood dado, with floral plaster frieze around top of dado, but missing from north wall. Floor of parquet blocks. Vestibules at west end have decorated frieze as chapel interior, with decorated tiled floor. Gallery around 3 sides in U shape, raked pews, supported on tapering cast iron fluted composite pillars. Panelled front. East end has set fawr in centre, with large pipe organ in recess above and behind. Set fawr is rectangular, with projecting reading desk in centre - front and sides are open round arches on square tuscan style pillars, and circles in the spandrels, cone finials on the posts. Chairs around front and sides, table with reading desk centre front, arm chair and side chairs in front of pulpit. Pulpit: Square with projecting front inset panels with rounded arches and corinthian pillars - double arch on front bay, single arch on arch on side bays. Projecting cornice around top. Winged curving stairs with pine finials and chamfered newel posts. Behind pulpit is frieze of arcading with round arches. Above this is organ set into alcove. Large pipe organ, made by Blackett and Howden - was this area once the site of a west gallery? - alcove is through depressed arch on tuscan pilasters. Organ is reached through door alongside set fawr, and up stairs. Two brass plaques on south wall - Jane Helen Rowlands 1891-1955; Parchedig John Llewelyn Hughes 1894-1956. North wall - brass plaque to Robert Charles Jones 1846-1925. Plaque on rear of pulpit bench to Y Parch Thomas Charles Williams. Within vestibule are 1914-1918 and 1939-1945 war memorial plaques, and one to Robert Morris Williams, 1920. Clock in centre of gallery front "S Williams, Bangor". Immediately adjacent to chapel is small chapel house, recently modernised, with boiler room and outside toilet. Over road is school house now out of use and considered too dangerous to allow entry because of dry rot. Large building with side extension of snecked rubble with brick quoins and architraves, round arched windows on gable front, segmental arched windows along sides and extension. There was formerly a Ministers' house at the rear of the school, but this is now altered and modernised and no longer belongs to the chapel. <1>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40251 RCAHM Chapel Survey 1994

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Davidson, A. & Roberts, R. , RCAHML Chapel Survey, G1234 & G1300 <1>

PRN 7887

NAME Linear Feature, Ynys Faelog

NGR SH55907210

COMMUNITY Menai Bridge

PERIOD AND TYPE Unknown, WALL, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Traces of straight lengths of wall connecting one of the outcrops of Ynys Faelog to the shore visible on AP. Possibly part of a fish trap? <1>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Driver, T. 1999 , PRN 7887, RCAHML COPYRIGHT <1>

PRN 792

NAME Hut Group and Field System (Enclosed), Gors y Brithdir

NGR SH55566888

COMMUNITY Pentir

PERIOD AND TYPE Roman, HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Enclosed hut and fields. A ruined enclosed hut was discovered during fieldwork along the line of the Pentir-Llanfairpwll gas pipeline. It lies in the middle of an extensive Romano-British field system. The remains consist of a single round hut, much over-grown with turf, gorse and

thom, surrounded by a sub-rectangular enclosure about 25.0m across with a prominent entrance about 2.5m wide on the west side. The hut circle is about 10m across but there are no obvious remains of an entrance. The enclosed hut is surrounded by the remains of a field system, with numerous lengths of drystone walling and surviving up to 1.0m high in the wood. Natural drops in slope and substantial lynchets form boundaries elsewhere particularly around the enclosed hut and to the northeast. A trackway leads down to the Brithir stream to the south-west. <1> Observation of clear-felling confirmed the extent of the features in the plan published in 1979. <2> Paper record includes a list (Nos 1-9) of the site plans and sketches for Gors y Brithdir.

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS Scheduled Ancient Monument CN203

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT41519 Fieldwork & Excavation Along the Route of a Gas Pipeline from Pentir to Llanfairpwll 1979
GAT41520 Fieldwork & Excavation Along the Route of a Gas Pipeline from Pentir to Llanfairpwll 1979
GAT41521 Gors y Brithdir, Pentir 1990
GAT41522 Cn 203 Fmw Site Visit 1994
GAT41523 Cn 203 Fmw Site Visit 1996
GAT41524 Cn 203 Fmw Site Visit 1989
GAT40782 Hut Circle Settlement Survey 1998

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Davidson, A. 1989 , Gors y Brithdir Enclosed Hut Group & Ancient Fields, <3>
Kelly, R. S. 1979 Fieldwork & Excavation Along the Route of a Gas Pipeline from Pentir to Llanfairpwll, Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies, Vol.28, Pt. 3 PP 506-9 <1>
Kelly, R. S. 1990 Gors Y Brithdir, Pentir, Archaeology in Wales, P 42 <2>
Burnham, H. B. 1994 , Gors y Brithdir Enclosed Hut Group & Ancient Fields, <4>
Mason, M. 1996 , Gors y Brithdir Enclosed Hut Group & Ancient Fields, C203 <5>
Smith, G. 1998 , Hut Circle Settlement Survey, G1104 <6>
Smith, C. 1979 , Gors y Brithdir Enclosed Hut Group & Ancient Fields, <7>
Mason, M. 2000 , Gors y Brithdir Enclosed Hut Group & Ancient Fields, <8>
Mason, M. 2002 , Gors y Brithdir Enclosed Hut Group & Ancient Fields, <9>
Mason, M. 2005 , Gors y Brithdir Enclosed Hut Group & Ancient Fields, <10>

PRN 8126

NAME Methodist Chapel, Menai Bridge

NGR SH55637210

COMMUNITY Menai Bridge

PERIOD AND TYPE Post-Medieval, NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded
RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40251 RCAHM Chapel Survey 1994

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Davidson, A. & Roberts, R. , RCAHMMW Chapel Survey, G1234 & G1300 <1>

PRN 8127

NAME Presbyterian Chapel, Menai Bridge

NGR SH55667210

COMMUNITY Menai Bridge

PERIOD AND TYPE Post-Medieval, NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40251 RCAHM Chapel Survey 1994

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Davidson, A. & Roberts, R. , RCAHMMW Chapel Survey, G1234 & G1300 <1>

PRN 8128

NAME Presbyterian Chapel, Menai Bridge

NGR SH55687187

COMMUNITY Menai Bridge

PERIOD AND TYPE Post-Medieval, CHAPEL, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION The only example in Anglesey of a fully-ecclesiastical Gothic-style Nonconformist building. Designed by R. G. Thomas and opened in June 1888. (Huw Owen 2012)

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS Listed Building 18564 II

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40251 RCAHM Chapel Survey 1994

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Book Huw Owen, D. 2012 The Chapels of Wales HER Library Record No. 1233

Davidson, A. & Roberts, R. , RCAHMMW Chapel Survey, G1234 & G1300 <1>

Longley, D. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2004 , William Roberts Woodyard and Quay, Menai Bridge: Archaeological Recording, G1839, Rep 539 <2>

PRN 8129

NAME Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Menai Bridge

NGR SH55707180

COMMUNITY Menai Bridge

PERIOD AND TYPE Post-Medieval, CHAPEL, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40251 RCAHM Chapel Survey 1994

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Davidson, A. & Roberts, R. , RCAHMMW Chapel Survey, G1234 & G1300 <1>

Longley, D. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2004 , William Roberts Woodyard and Quay, Menai Bridge: Archaeological Recording, G1839, Rep 539 <2>

PRN 82

NAME Quernstone, Findspot, SE of Gors y Brithdir

NGR SH55676878

COMMUNITY Pentir

PERIOD AND TYPE Unknown, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Rubbing stone. Half cylinder section, 0.16m high and 0.14m in diameter. All surfaces well smoothed particularly the slightly concave rubbing surface. Rock could be from Anglesey source. Found on top of field wall. Pentir-Llanfair PG gas pipeline. <1> A stone muller from Gors y

Brithdir, Bangor. The object was found on top of a stone wall some 140m south east of the enclosed hut at SH55656880 PRN792. <2> <3>

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None recorded CONDITION RATING: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

RELATED EVENT: None recorded DATE OF ENTRY: None recorded

STATUS None recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: 1 Stone Quern COLLECTION: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust DESCRIPTION:

SOURCES

Roe, D. 1979 , PRN 82, <1>

Kelly, R. S. 1982 A Stone Muller from Gors y Brithdir, Bangor, Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies, OFFPRINT. VOL.XXIX, PT.IV <2>

Kelly, R. S. 1979 Fieldwork & Excavation Along the Route of a Gas Pipeline from Pentir to Llanfairpwll, Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies, Vol.28, Pt. 3 PP 506-9 <3>

Key to Abbreviations and Terms

GAT: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust; **HER:** Historic Environment Record; **PRN** : Primary Reference Number, each site is given a unique PRN; **NAME:** The common name given to the site; **NGR:** Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference; **COMMUNITY:** The community council in which the site is located; **PERIOD:** The period to which the site belongs; **TYPE:** Describes the site type; **SITE TYPE RANKING:** Indicates the preferred site type interpretation, Rank 1 being the highest; **SUMMARY:** A short, unreferenced site summary written by HER staff; **DESCRIPTION:** Detailed site notes compiled from various sources; **CONDITION INFORMATION:** The condition of the site at the time of assessment; **STATUS:** The legal status of the site, e.g. Scheduled Ancient Monument; **ASSOCIATED EVENTS:** The details of an event or activity relating to the site, e.g. excavation; **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS:** Describes any finds associated with the site; **SOURCES:** The bibliographic references relating to the site

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Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record, supplied by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX GAT, 2013.

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APPENDIX IV: **RCAHMW Site Information**

NPRN	NAME	PERIOD	BROADCLASS	TYPE	COMMUNITY
8713	SEION METHODIST CHAPEL (WESLEYAN;CAPEL NEWYDD), HILL STREET, MENAI BRIDGE	Post Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	CHAPEL	Menai Bridge
15609	CAMBRIA, THE;CAMBRIA HOUSE	Post Medieval	Domestic	HOUSE	Menai Bridge
15942	VICTORIA HOTEL	Post Medieval	Commercial	HOTEL	Menai Bridge
308526	ANTELOPE INN, THE, BANGOR	Post Medieval	Commercial	PUBLIC HOUSE	Bangor
41279	MENAI BRIDGE, ST.GEORGES PIER	Post Medieval	Maritime	PIER	Menai Bridge
41468	BANGOR RAILWAY STATION, BANGOR	Post Medieval	Transport	RAILWAY STATION	Bangor
43805	ST PETERS CHURCH	Post Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	CHURCH	Pentir
43722	ST DAVIDS CHURCH	Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	CHURCH	Pentir

43650	ST TYSILIO'S CHURCH	Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	CHURCH	Menai Bridge
97116	GLAN-ADDA BAPTIST CHAPEL, GLAN ADDA	Post Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	CHAPEL	Bangor
97118	NANT CALVINISTIC METHODIST SCHOOLROOM, MINFFORDD	Post Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	CHAPEL	Pentir
43621	ST MARYS CHURCH	Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	CHURCH	Menai Bridge
301246	FRIARS LOWER SCHOOL; COLEG MENAI (FRIARS SITE), FFRIDDOEDD ROAD, BANGOR	Post Medieval	Education	SCHOOL	Bangor
301719	COURT HOUSE AND POLICE STATION, BEACH ROAD, MENAI BRIDGE	Post Medieval	Civil	COURT HOUSE	Menai Bridge
301702	TREBORTH HALL;YSGOL TREBORTH	Post Medieval	Domestic	HOUSE	Pentir
97115	GLAN-ADDA METHODIST CHURCH (WESLEYAN), CHURCH STREET, GLAN ADDA	Post Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	CHAPEL	Bangor

97065	KINGDOM HALL OF JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES, PENRHOS ROAD, BANGOR	Post Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	MISSION HALL	Bangor
16683	TROS-Y-CANOL;PENRHOS ROAD, 198, BANGOR	Post Medieval?	Domestic	DWELLING	Pentir
34666	MENAI BRIDGE RAILWAY STATION	Post Medieval	Transport	RAILWAY STATION	Pentir
26619	HIGH STREET NO.22	Post Medieval?	Domestic	HOUSE	Bangor
6690	BEULA WELSH INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, PENRHOSGARNEDD, BANGOR;BEULAH	Post Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	CHAPEL	Pentir
7087	CAERHUN WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHAPEL, CAERHUN, BANGOR	Post Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	CHAPEL	Pentir
24296	GORS-Y-BRITHDIR ENCLOSED HUT AND FIELD SYSTEM, PENTIR	PREHISTORIC;Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	FIELD SYSTEM	Pentir
6698	AINON BAPTIST CHAPEL, AINON ROAD, GLAN ADDA, BANGOR	Post Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	CHAPEL	Bangor

6703	BETHEL PLACE CHAPEL (CALVINISTIC METHODIST)	Post Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	CHAPEL	Bangor
6711	PARKHILL CHAPEL (CALVINISTIC METHODIST), BANGOR	Post Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	CHAPEL	Bangor
271277	CHARLOTTE	Post Medieval	Maritime	WRECK	Maritime
271294	UNDINE	Post Medieval	Maritime	WRECK	Maritime
271329	GRACE	Post Medieval	Maritime	WRECK	Maritime
271296	SISTER ANNE	Post Medieval	Maritime	WRECK	Maritime
271541	RIVAL	Post Medieval	Maritime	WRECK	Maritime
271542	MINNIE	Post Medieval	Maritime	WRECK	Maritime
271761	RICHARD	Post Medieval	Maritime	WRECK	Maritime

6707	HENDREWEN CALVINIST METHODIST MISSION ROOM, HENDRE-WEN ROAD, GLAN ADDA	Post Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	CHAPEL	Bangor
6706	GRAIG,Y, WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHAPEL;CAPEL-Y-GRAIG, PENRHOSGARNEDD, BANGOR	Post Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	CHAPEL	Pentir
6705	BEREA WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHAPEL, CAERNARFON ROAD, GLANADDA, BANGOR;GLANADDA	Post Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	CHAPEL	Bangor
6715	MORIAH METHODIST WESLEYAN CHURCH, CAERNARFON ROAD, GLAN ADDA, BANGOR;GLANADDA	Post Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	CHAPEL	Bangor
6697	TYDDYN-YR-ORDOR INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, GLANADDA, BANGOR	Post Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	CHAPEL	Bangor
271759	UNITY	Post Medieval	Maritime	WRECK	Maritime
271743	AMITY	Post Medieval	Maritime	WRECK	Maritime
271717	ELEANORA	Post Medieval	Maritime	WRECK	Maritime

271674	HELENA	Post Medieval	Maritime	WRECK	Maritime
271603	XANTHUS	Post Medieval	Maritime	WRECK	Maritime
272355	WILLIAM & SALLY	Post Medieval	Maritime	WRECK	Maritime
272082	MARGARET & ELIZABETH	Post Medieval	Maritime	WRECK	Maritime
271850	UNIDENTIFIED	Post Medieval	Maritime	WRECK	Maritime
305475	DEANFIELD SLATE WORKS, GLANADDA, BANGOR	Post Medieval	Industrial	SLATE PROCESSING WORKS	Bangor
305477	GAS WORKS, MENAI BRIDGE	Post Medieval	Industrial	GAS WORKS	Menai Bridge
271849	BEE	Post Medieval	Maritime	WRECK	Maritime
271611	HMS CONWAY	Post Medieval	Maritime	WRECK	Maritime

265343	BRYN-LLWYD, GARDEN, MENAI BRIDGE	Post Medieval	Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	GARDEN	Menai Bridge
265344	BRYN-MAELOG, GARDEN, MENAI BRIDGE	Post Medieval	Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	GARDEN	Menai Bridge
265347	BRYN-OWEN, GARDEN, MENAI BRIDGE	Post Medieval	Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	GARDEN	Menai Bridge
272335	JOHN AND ELIZABETH	MODERN	MARITIME	WRECK	Maritime
272333	UNNAMED WRECK	POST MEDIEVAL	MARITIME	WRECK	Maritime
272332	SUNBEAM	POST MEDIEVAL	MARITIME	WRECK	Maritime
400483	GOETRE UCHAF BARROW	Prehistoric	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	BARROW	Pentir

402474	VAYNOL PARK MODERN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT;PARC MENAI BUSINESS PARK	Modern	Industrial	INDUSTRIAL ESTATE	Pentir
402289	UNNAMED WRECK, MENAI STRAIT	Post Medieval	Maritime	WRECK	Maritime
303324	Y GLYN, HOLYHEAD ROAD, BANGOR	Post Medieval	Domestic	BUILDING	Bangor
405712	10, NEW STREET, MENAI BRIDGE	Post Medieval	Domestic	HOUSE	Menai Bridge
26486	GEORGE HOTEL;GEORGE HOSTEL; NEUADD MENAI	Post Medieval	Commercial	HOUSE	Bangor
43063	MENAI SUSPENSION BRIDGE, MENAI BRIDGE	Post Medieval	Transport	ROAD BRIDGE;SUSPENSION BRIDGE	Menai Bridge
405498	CAPEL-Y-GRAIG LODGE, VAYNOL PARK, BANGOR	Post Medieval	Domestic	LODGE	Pentir
406401	PREMIER TRAVEL INN, MENAI BUSINESS PARK, BANGOR	Modern	Commercial	HOTEL	Pentir
406224	MENAI VILLE TERRACE, MENAI BRIDGE	Post Medieval;19th Century	Domestic	TERRACED HOUSING	Menai Bridge

265361	CRAIG-MAWR, GARDEN, MENAI BRIDGE	Post Medieval	Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	GARDEN	Menai Bridge
404916	BRYN LLWYD, PORTHAETHWY;MENAI BRIDGE	Post Medieval	Domestic	HOUSE	Menai Bridge
409538	YSGOL TRYFAN, BANGOR	Modern	Education	SECONDARY SCHOOL	Bangor
409607	ANGLESEY ARMS HOTEL	Post Medieval	Domestic	HOTEL	Menai Bridge
409609	BRYN-OWEN, MENAI BRIDGE	19th Century	Domestic	HOUSE	Menai Bridge
410866	HAFOD ELFYN (FORMER NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL OFFICES)	20th Century	Education	LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICE	Bangor
410697	BODLONDEB, NO 3, HOLYHEAD ROAD	19th Century	Domestic	HOUSE	Bangor
411237	1 MENAI QUAY;JOHN EDWARDS WHOLESALE WAREHOUSES (FORMER)	19th Century	DOMESTIC;COMMERCIAL	HOUSE;WAREHOUSE	Menai Bridge
411861	ST PETERS, PENRHOSGARNEDD	19th Century	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	CHURCH	Bangor

506781	TELEPHONE CABLES, THE SWELLIES	POST MEDIEVAL	COMMUNICATIONS	UNDERWATER TELEPHONE CABLES	Maritime
240475	PORTHAETHWY FERRY CROSSING (CARREG YR HALEN TO TREBORTH), MENAI STRAITS	MEDIEVAL	TRANSPORT	FERRY CROSSING	Maritime
240476	PORTHAETHWY FERRY CROSSING (MAIN CROSSING), MENAI STRAITS	MEDIEVAL	TRANSPORT	FERRY CROSSING	Maritime
240477	PORTHAETHWY FERRY CROSSING (PORTH Y WRACH TO GEORGE HOTEL), MENAI STRAITS	POST MEDIEVAL	TRANSPORT	FERRY CROSSING	Maritime
240468	FERRY BOAT, PORTHAETHWY FERRY	POST MEDIEVAL	MARITIME	WRECK	Maritime
240484	QUEEN	Post Medieval	Maritime	Wreck	Maritime
268065	MENAI BRIDGE	General	Civil	TOWN	Menai Bridge
268038	LLANDDERFEL	General	Civil	VILLAGE	Menai Bridge
265378	GLYN-DWR, GARDEN, MENAI BRIDGE	Post Medieval	Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	GARDEN	Menai Bridge

412	TREBORTH-UCHAF FARM BUILDING	Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	FARMSTEAD	Pentir
11851	ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BRIDGE ST. AND TELFORD RD., MENAI BRIDGE	Post Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	CHAPEL	Menai Bridge
11978	MORTUARY CHAPEL, GLANADDA CEMETERY, BANGOR	Post Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	CHAPEL	Bangor
11850	ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN SUNDAY SCHOOL (NEW HALL), HILL STREET, MENAI BRIDGE	Post Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	CHAPEL	Menai Bridge
11573	GLANADDA INDEPENDENT CHAPEL	Post Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	CHAPEL	Bangor
32993	YNYS GORAD GOCH, MENAI STRAIT	GENERAL	Unassigned	ISLAND	Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll
33276	YNYS GORAD GOCH FISH TRAP AND CURERY	Medieval;Post Medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	FISH TRAP	Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll

8707	MOREIA WELSH BAPTIST CHURCH (PORTHAETHWY), DALE STREET, MENAI BRIDGE	Post Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	CHAPEL	Menai Bridge
8706	TABERNACL WELSH INDEPENDENT CHAPEL (PORTHAETHWY), ST GEORGE'S ROAD, MENAI BRIDGE	Post Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	CHAPEL	Menai Bridge
8708	BEERSHEBA CHAPEL (WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST;CAPEL MAWR;MENAI BRIDGE), CHAPEL ST., MENAI BRIDGE	Post Medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	CHAPEL	Menai Bridge
240485	THE SWELLIES MARITIME NAMED LOCATION	MULTIPERIOD	MARITIME	SEASCAPE	Maritime
240487	ALICE AND MARY	Post Medieval	Maritime	Wreck	Maritime
240491	FENELLA	Post Medieval	Maritime	Wreck	Maritime
415326	TOLL HOUSE AT MENAI SUSPENSION BRIDGE	Post Medieval	Transport	TOLL HOUSE	Menai Bridge
412313	COACH HOUSE, BRYN LLWYD, PORTHAETHWY	19th Century	Domestic	COACH HOUSE	Menai Bridge
519354	YNYS FAELOG CAUSEWAY	Post Medieval	Transport	CAUSEWAY	Menai Bridge

416396	NEW STREET, NO 2,	Post Medieval;19th Century	Domestic	DWELLING	Menai Bridge
417230	MINFFORDD HOSPITAL, BANGOR	19th Century	Health and Welfare	HOSPITAL	Bangor
417886	NEW STREET, 6,	Post Medieval;19th Century	Domestic	DWELLING	Menai Bridge
524888	MARGARET	Post Medieval	Maritime	WRECK	Maritime

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APPENDIX V: **Gazetteer of Features Identified** **During the Site Visit**

Appendix 5: Gazetteer of Features Identified During the Site Visit

Feature Number	1
Feature Name	Building Group
Feature Type	Building Remains
Period	Post - Medieval to Modern
HER Number	None
Statutory Designation	None
Sources	Site Visit – North of Field F
Description	The remains of a number of modern buildings located at the north western end of the site. Pen y Ffidd farmhouse is also located within this area, the remains of which is located at the eastern end of this group.

Feature Number	2
Feature Name	Field Boundary Bank
Feature Type	Field Boundary Bank
Period	Modern
HER Number	None
Statutory Designation	None
Sources	Site Visit – Northern edge of Field G
Description	A linear bank running north west to south east, close to the centre of the site. It is the remains of a former field boundary constructed during the 1960s when this area of the site was in use as a nursery.

Feature Number	3
Feature Name	Field Boundary Bank
Feature Type	Field Boundary Bank
Period	Modern
HER Number	None
Statutory Designation	None
Sources	Site Visit - Field C

Description A linear bank running north west to south east, towards the northern end of the site. It is the remains of a former field boundary constructed during the 1960s when this area of the site was in use as a nursery.

Feature Number 4

Feature Name Group of Parallel Ditches

Feature Type Ditches

Period Modern

HER None

Number

Statutory None

Designation

Sources Site Visit – Field B

Description Two small parallel ditches located within the centre of the northern most field. There is approximately 3m between the two ditches. They relate to the use of the site as a nursery and were most likely used as internal divisions within the field, separating different areas of plants and cultivation.

Feature Number 5

Feature Name Bank

Feature Type Bank

Period Modern

HER None

Number

Statutory None

Designation

Sources Site Visit – Field B

Description A small bank running north east to south west close to the eastern boundary of the northern most field. This most likely relates to the use of the site as a nursery and is likely a small internal boundary separating different areas of plants and cultivation.

Feature Number 6

Feature Name Platform

Feature Type Platform

Period Modern?

HER None

Number

Statutory None

Designation**Sources** Site Visit – Field D**Description** A platform located close to the centre of the site, to the north west of the small building marked on the cartographic sources. The purpose of the feature is unknown but most likely relates to the use of the site as a nursery.**Feature Number** 7**Feature Name** Burial Mound**Feature Type** Possible Burial Mound**Period** Bronze Age?**HER** None**Number****Statutory** None**Designation****Sources** Site Visit – Field H**Description** A small rise which is approximately 10m across and stands to a height of 1m to 1.5m at its centre. The morphology of the rise, the fact it corresponds to a ring ditch evident on aerial photographs of the site and the proximity to other known burial mounds indicates that this feature is likely to be a Bronze Age burial mound. It is located in a small field along the western boundary of the site.**Feature Number** 8**Feature Name** Hollow Way**Feature Type** Trackway**Period** Medieval**HER** None**Number****Statutory** None**Designation****Sources** Site Visit – Southern edge of Field I**Description** A sunken lane providing access from Penrhosgarnedd Road down to Caernarfon Road, running through the site from the north west down to the south east. The lane respects the field boundaries which suggests a medieval or post - medieval date for its origins.**Feature Number** 9**Feature Name****Feature Type****Feature Name** Possible Burial Mound**Feature Type****Period** Bronze Age ?**HER** None

Number**Statutory** None**Designation****Sources** Site Visit – Field J**Description** A small rise which is located along the north west boundary of the southern most field of the site. It is possible that this feature is the remains of a ploughed out barrow, although it could also be a natural ridge.

Archaeology Wales



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