

Archaeology Wales

CAERGEILIOG, ANGLESEY

Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit



By

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Report No. 1910

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Summary

In August 2020, Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Sirius Planning Ltd to carry out an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit to determine the archaeological potential four areas proposed for development.

No Conservation Areas or Historic Parks & Gardens will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.

Area 3 is located close to Castellor Hut Group (SAM AN088). The magnitude of the visual impact is considered moderate. It may be possible that the remains of the SAM run south towards Area 3. Two potential sites have been identified within Area 3 – CAG- 003 and CAG-004 – described as low mounded features.

Area 4 will have a slight visual impact on a number of designated assets associated with Pandy Cymunod (LB 19488). It is also observed that three recorded non-designated sites are located in the perimeter of the site (PRNs 28943-44, 2525). Efforts should be placed at avoiding damage of these features by the proposed development. Furthermore, four potential sites have been identified in Area 4 – CAG-005 and CAG-016, 017 and 018). The value of these features is uncertain at present.

No impacts on designated or non-designated data are foreseen for Area 5. Notwithstanding, as per all other areas, Area 5 has not been heavily impacted in the past and it is therefore possible that archaeological finds/features are sealed below ploughing levels.

No impacts on designated or non-designated data are foreseen for Area 6. However, two potential new sites have been observed during the production of this report – CAG-006 and CAG-019. The value of these sites is uncertain at present.

Crynodeb

Ym mis Awst 2020, comisiynwyd Archaeology Cymru gan Sirius Planning Cyf i gynnal Asesiad Desg Archeolegol ac Ymweliad Safle i bennu potensial archeolegol pedair ardal y mae cynnig i'w datblygu.

Ni fydd unrhyw Ardaloedd Cadwraeth neu Barciau a Gerddi Hanesyddol yn cael eu heffeithio'n uniongyrchol neu'n anuniongyrchol gan y datblygiad arfaethedig.

Mae Ardal 3 wedi'i lleoli yn agos at Grŵp Castellor Hut (AN 088). Ystyrir bod maint yr effaith weledol yn ganolog. Ymhellach, mae'n bosibl bod gweddillion yr Heneb Gofrestredig yn rhedeg i'r de tuag at Ardal 3. Mae dau safle posibl wedi'u nodi o fewn Ardal 3 - CAG-003 a CAG-004 - sy'n cael eu disgrifio fel nodweddion twmpathau isel.

Bydd Ardal 4 yn cael ychydig o effaith weledol ar nifer o asedau dynodedig sy'n gysylltiedig â Pandy Cymunod. Nodwyd hefyd bod tri safle heb eu dynodi a gofnodwyd wedi'u lleoli o fewn perimedr y safle (PRNs 28943-44, 2525). Dylid gwneud ymdrech i osgoi difrodi'r nodweddion hyn yn sgil y datblygiad arfaethedig. Ymhellach, mae pedwar safle posibl wedi'u nodi yn Ardal 4 – CAG-005 a CAG-016, 017 ac 018). Mae gwerth y nodweddion hyn yn ansicr ar hyn o bryd.

Ni ragwelir unrhyw effaith ar ddata dynodedig neu heb eu dynodi ar gyfer Ardal 5. Serch hynny, fel ar gyfer yr holl ardaloedd eraill, nid yw Ardal 5 wedi cael ei heffeithio'n ddrwg yn y gorffennol ac felly mae'n bosibl bod canfyddiadau/nodweddion archeolegol wedi'u selio o dan y lefelau aredig.

Ni ragwelir unrhyw effaith ar ddata dynodedig neu heb eu dynodi ar gyfer Ardal 6. Fodd bynnag, mae dau safle newydd posibl wedi'u gweld yn ystod y gwaith o lunio'r adroddiad hwn - CAG-006 a CAG-019. Mae gwerth y safleoedd hyn yn ansicr ar hyn o bryd.

ⁱ Note that the present report is an amendment of a Desk Based Assessment carried out in 2018 including seven areas of investigation.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. In August 2020 Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Sirius Planning Ltd to carry out an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit to determine the archaeological potential of four areas proposed for development, all located inland Anglesey (see section 2). Development plans envisage the creation of a photovoltaic power station.
- 1.2. The purpose of the Desk Based Assessment, which is detailed in the following report, is to provide Sirius Planning Ltd with the information they have requested in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy Wales (Ed.10, December 2018), Section 6.1 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017). The work is to highlight and assess the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest and to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the proposed development.
- 1.3. In order to facilitate the reading of this document, the research and results obtained for each area have been presented in individual chapters as follows: Chapter 1 (Area 3); Chapter 2 (Area 4); Chapter 3 (Area 5); Chapter 4 (Area 6). A summary of results is offered in Chapter 5.

2. Site Description and development plans

- 2.1. The proposed development covers a total area of circa 123 acres split over four separate areas (Figure 1), located to the west and southeast of the village of Llanfihangel-yn-Nhowyn and to the south and southeast of the village of Brygwrn, in western Anglesey.
- 2.2. Area 3 is centred on SH 33817 75998 and it is composed of seven fields currently used for pasture. The fields are defined by improved grassland. The underlying geology is composed of unnamed metamorphic rocks including Neoproterozoic – Metalimestone formed approximately 542 to 1000 million years ago. The superficial soils are defined by Till-Diamicton formed during the Quaternary Period (BGS 2020).
- 2.3. Area 4 is centred on SH 34147 77065 and it is composed of five fields. The latter are currently defined by improved grassland and are used for pasture. The underlying geology is composed of unnamed metamorphic rocks including Neoproterozoic – Metalimestone formed approximately 542 to 1000 million years ago. The superficial soils are defined by Till-Diamicton formed during the Quaternary Period (BGS 2020).
- 2.4. Area 5 is defined by a large field currently used for pasture. The underlying geology is composed of unnamed metamorphic rocks including Neoproterozoic – Metalimestone formed approximately 542 to 1000 million years ago. The

superficial soils are defined by Till-Diamicton formed during the Quaternary Period (BGS 2020).

- 2.5. Area 6 is the westernmost area, and it is centred on SH 31494 77582. The fields are defined by improved grassland and are currently used for pasture. The underlying geology is composed of unnamed metamorphic rocks including Neoproterozoic – Metalimestone formed approximately 542 to 1000 million years ago. The superficial soils are defined by Till-Diamicton formed during the Quaternary Period (BGS 2020).
- 2.6. The proposed development foresees the construction of a 50MW (export capacity) photovoltaic power station. Details on the height of the panels and ground anchoring techniques have yet to be determined, although it is foreseen that the panels will not exceed 2.5m in height. This report will be used to assess the suitability of the four areas inspected and will inform the form which the development may take.
- 2.7. The proposal will comprise the following: 1) Photovoltaic panels, 3) mounting frames, 4) inverters, transformers and associated cabling, 5) 33kV distributor network operator substation, 6) onsite substations, 7) deer fencing, 8) internal service road and access. Further details and design options are discussed in section 10 – mitigation.

3. Methodology

- 3.1. The primary objective of this Desk Based Assessment is to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.
- 3.2. The work includes a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aims to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.
- 3.3. This report provides information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation in situ has been advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors could result in the loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record has been recommended.
- 3.4. This assessment considers the following:
 - a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:

- ✓ Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER within 1km radius of the proposed development sites (Figure 2).
- ✓ Collation and assessment of the impact on all designated archaeological sites within 5km radius.
- ✓ Assessment of all available excavation reports and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
- ✓ Assessment of aerial photographic (AP) and satellite imagery evidence.
- ✓ Assessment of archive records held at the County Archive.
- ✓ Records held by the developer e.g. bore-hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans, ZTV data.
- ✓ Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. all editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
- ✓ Place-name evidence.
- ✓ Historic documents (e.g. charters, registers, estate papers).

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

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

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

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

- ✓ Major (change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered; comprehensive changes to setting);
- ✓ Moderate (changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified; considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset);
- ✓ Minor (changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered; slight changes to setting);

- ✓ Negligible (very minor changes to archaeological materials, or setting);
- ✓ No Change

3.6. This work conforms to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, as produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

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Chapter 1 – Area 3

Chapter 1 presents the results obtained throughout the research carried out for Area 3. The research has been completed following the methodology set out in the Introduction, with the aim of highlighting and assessing the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest, to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the proposed development.

The results – Non-designated data

1. The results: Historic Environment Records (Figure 5)

- 1.1. No sites registered in the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) are present within the boundaries of Area 3. Eighteen sites are documented within the 1km search area. All RCAHMWs entries are duplicates of entries found on the HER.
- 1.2. The search has also brought forward a large number of Events (EPRNs) within the applied search area. Many reports/works are associated with developments to the A5 and A55. The results also highlight the existence of multiple thematic studies which touch upon sets of evidence discussed below.
- 1.3. Multiple works in the form of site visits among other have touched upon Castellor Hut Settlement (AN088; PRN 2520). These include site visits to the scheduled monument carried out by Cadw (EPRNs 42443-45; 1539) and GAT (EPRN 42446). The settlement has been also documented/examined within initiatives such as the 'Hut Circle Settlement Survey' (EPRN 40782). More recently, Waddington and Karl in collaboration with Bangor University, undertook research as part of the expansion of the 'Welsh Roundhouse Project' (EPRN 44557). The project focused on evaluating evidence for settlement between the Late Bronze Age and the Early Medieval Period in Northwest Wales (Waddington 2013). Funded by the University of Wales Publications and Collaborative Research Committee.
- 1.4. Ulched's Church (PRN 2525; NPRN 43651) appears documented in GAT assessment of all Deserted Ecclesiastical Sites in Northwest Wales (EPRN 40569) (GAT 2003). Furthermore, much of the evidence documented in this report with regards to the landscape within which the proposed sites are located, has been extracted from the landscape characterisation of Anglesey (EPRN 43618) carried out by GAT in 2000.

Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC), Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 4400 BC), Neolithic (4400 BC – 2300 BC), Bronze Age (2300 BC – 700 BC), Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43), Roman (43 AD – 410 AD)

- 1.5. The Mesolithic period in Anglesey is largely represented by find scatters (e.g. Trwyn Du, Aberffraw). Early Mesolithic activity is evidenced at Trwyn Du with a large quantity of worked flint and a hammer stone. The Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales highlights the presence of two substantial Late Mesolithic sites in the island Penrhosfeilw Common and Bryn Llwyd. No sites of Mesolithic date are documented within the proposed site.
- 1.6. The Neolithic period in the island is most visible with its funerary sites. Eighteen megalithic tombs survive mostly located along the coastline. However, sites of different nature have been revealed in recent years. One of such examples is found at Llanfaethlu where at least for rectangular buildings of Early Neolithic date have been recovered (PAST 2019). A large timber building has also been recovered at Parc Cybi associated with Irish Sea ware and flint/rock crystal worked implements (Kenney 2011).
- 1.7. A single entry can be attributed to the Neolithic within the results obtained within the search area. Castellor burial chamber (PRN 1539). The monument is defined by two standing stones – probably of glacial erratic origins (RCHAMW 1937) – capped by a capstone. The latter could either be the result of prehistoric action of post-medieval clearance (Smith 2003).
- 1.8. Similarly, the Bronze Age is largely represented in the island by the presence of burial sites. Furthermore, many burnt mounds have been examined in Anglesey 42 found, among other, during groundworks associated with the route of the A55.
- 1.9. Anglesey was incorporated into a Roman province in 78AD, however, in many cases it did not transform the traditions of the inhabitants of the island. Several stone hut circle settlements have been identified in the island running from Iron Age chronologies until the Early Christian period. A significant settlement site – Castellor Hut Group (AN088; PRN 2520) is located within the applied search area.
- 1.10. The monument is defined by a group of hut circles of Iron/Romano-British date located in two pasture fields. The settlement spans 200-280m of an area above the confluence of Afon Crigyll and a stream. Many of the features can still be seen today with locations of two enclosed roundhouse settlements to the north and four to the south) of the area, the latter with satellite roundhouses. NPRN 308122 contains traces of a 10m diameter roundhouse with a 1m wide stone founded wall and joined to an angle of walling. NPRN 308123 is the location of two late prehistoric roundhouses that are about 9m in diameter with stone walls about 1m wide are set on the west side of a rectangular stone-walled enclosure about 20m by 30m. There are remains of three similarly sized detached or satellite roundhouses about 25-45m away to the northwest and west. Both areas appear

to have been associated with a cluster of settlements within Castellor. These roundhouse settlements are characteristic of later prehistoric activity, with evidence of material that suggests later use of the site during the Roman period. These finds recovered during clearance in the 19th century, include quernstones, stone mortars, unspecified coins and 'gold' (bronze?) tweezers. Three copper ingots or cakes were discovered at the site, one of which is now housed at the National Museum (Acc No. 19.298A/1), all are believed to be Roman. The monument is of significant archaeological potential as it may retain structural evidence and internal and external floor surfaces (Wylfa Newydd Project 6.6.11 ES Volume F - Park and Ride F11 - Cultural heritage).

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

- 1.11. The Early Medieval period in NW Wales is still poorly understood. Documentary evidence suggests that presence of Irish settlement as well as the establishment of the kingdom of Gwynedd in the early 6th century (RFAW 2016). This is also the time of the development of Christianity, an element which appears reflected in a number of sites in Llangeefni as well as in Anglesey more widely.
- 1.12. Activity dating to these chronologies is recorded within the applied search area. St. Ulched's Church (PRN 2525; NPRN 43651) is located circa 550m north from Area 3. The church is marked in historical cartographic sources, however, only a churchyard walls and some irregularities on the ground remain to date (Davidson 2004) The site lies adjacent to marshy ground, between Plas Llechylched and Afon Crigyll.

Post-Medieval (1536 – 1899) and Modern (1900 – present day)

- 1.13. The bulk of evidence recovered from these chronologies pertains to observations carried out by researchers in the course of examining cartographic sources among other. The results indicate the following:
- 1.14. The first OS map edition of 1889 documents the existence of two footbridges (PRN 28941 and 28946) circa 100m west from Area 3. These would have been used to cross the River Crigyll and its subsidiaries.
- 1.15. The second OS map edition of 1900 documents the presence of a well (PRN 28945) located 480m north from Area 3.
- 1.16. Two footbridges (PRN 28947-8) have been documented on the OS map third edition of 1924. They are 800m north of Area 3.
- 1.17. The RCAHMW noted the presence of a pond (PRN 28950) 760m N from Field 3. Furthermore, a bridge (PRN 66626) appears located 97m west from Area 3.

- 1.18. Capel Gwyn, Bryngwran (PRN 7823) is a post-medieval non-conformist chapel documented by the RCAHMS Chapel Survey of 1994. The chapel is located 1km west of Area 3.
- 1.19. The first OS map edition of 1889 documents a structure labelled Bryn Hyfryd, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll (PRN 30567) and a pump (PRN 30568) located 750m southeast of Area 3. It also documents two farmhouses: farmhouse Bodenog (PRN 30889) and farmhouse Cefn Coed (PRN 30890).

Portable Antiquities Scheme

- 1.20. A search into the database has produced no results.

The results – Designated data

2. Listed Buildings (Figure 6)

- 2.1. There are no Listed Buildings within Area 3. 47 Listed Buildings are located within the 5km search area.
- 2.2. The closest Listed Building is Bridge east of Tyn-Lidiart (LB 20428) and it is located 180m west from Area 3. The bridge carries a country lane across a small tributary of the Afon Crigyll, circa 2.75km north northwest of Llanfaelog and circa 3km northeast of Rhosneigr. During the site visit (see section 8) it was confirmed that the bridge will not be physically or visually impacted by the proposed development.
- 2.3. All listed structures found within the 5km applied search area are listed below:

NUMBER	COMMUNITY	NAME	GRADE
15012	Aberffraw	Tal-y-llyn	II
20962	Aberffraw	Ty Hir	II
5274	Aberffraw	Tyn Towyn	II
5275	Aberffraw	Chapel of St. Mary (Tal-y-llyn) and churchyard walls	I
5733	Aberffraw	Ty Croes signal-box and attached station range	II
19482	Bodedern	Ardwyn	II
19486	Bodedern	Walls of enclosed garden, Presaddfed	II
19488	Bodedern	Pandy Cymunod	II
19489	Bodedern	Prysan-fawr	II
19490	Bodedern	Stable, barn and cowhouse at Prysan-fawr	II

19491	Bodedern	Cowhouse at Prysan-fawr	II
19492	Bodedern	Boiling house and pigsty at Prysan-fawr	II
19493	Bodedern	Milestone	II
19494	Bodedern	Tre Iorwerth	II
5262	Bodedern	Presaddfed	II*
5276	Bodedern	Church of St. Edeyrn	II*
5278	Bodedern	Pont Factory Cymunod, over the Afon Crigyll	II
5712	Bodedern	Soar Chapel and chapel house	II
5742	Bodedern	Old Police Station (Youth Association premises)	II
20510	Bryngwran	Pont Cymunod, over the Afon Crugyll	II
20511	Bryngwran	Milestone in Bryngwran	II
20512	Bryngwran	Milestone at Engedi crossroads	II
20513	Bryngwran	Milestone W of Gwalchmai	II
20514	Bryngwran	Pandy Treban	II
5320	Bryngwran	Church of St. Peulan	II*
20421	Llanfaelog	War Memorial	II
20422	Llanfaelog	Melin y bont	II
20423	Llanfaelog	Bryn Du Chapel	II
20424	Llanfaelog	Llanfaelog Community Centre	II
20425	Llanfaelog	Surf Point	II
20426	Llanfaelog	Sea Wall, Surf Point	II
20427	Llanfaelog	The Old Rectory	II
20428	Llanfaelog	Bridge E of Tyn-Lidiart	II
5298	Llanfaelog	Melin Uchaf (aka Melin Maelgwyn)	II
5299	Llanfaelog	Church of St. Maelog	II
20416	Llanfair yn Neubwll	Tyddyn Du	II
20417	Llanfair yn Neubwll	Milestone	II
20418	Llanfair yn Neubwll	Caergeiliog Chapel	II
20419	Llanfair yn Neubwll	Caergeiliog Chapel House with stables and cartshed	II

20420	Llanfair yn Neubwl	Siloh Baptist Chapel and Chapel House with walls, railings and gates	II
5266	Llanfair yn Neubwl	Caergeiliog Tollhouse	II
5307	Llanfair yn Neubwl	Pencaledog	II
5309	Llanfair yn Neubwl	Church of St Mihangel	II
5310	Llanfair yn Neubwl	Church of St Mary	II
20515	Trewalchmai	War memorial	II
5331	Trewalchmai	Church of St. Morhaiarn	II*
5333	Trewalchmai	Melin Gwalchmai	II

3. Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 4)

- 3.1. No SAMs are present within the boundaries of Areas 3. Nine SAMs are located within the 5km search area.
- 3.2. Castellor Hut Group (AN088; PRN 2520) is the closest SAM to Area 3 (see description in section 3). During the site visit (see section 8) it was confirmed that the SAM will be visually impacted by the proposed development.
- 3.3. All other SAMs located within the 5km search area are listed below:

SAM_NO	SAM_NAME	COMMUNITY	GENERAL_PE
AN010	Presaddfed Burial Chamber	Bodedern	Prehistoric
AN013	Ty-Newydd Burial Chamber	Llanfaelog	Prehistoric
AN021	Bodfeddan Inscribed Stone	Llanfaelog	Early Medieval
AN042	Y Werthyr Hillfort	Bryngwran	Prehistoric
AN088	Castellor Hut Group	Bryngwran	Prehistoric
AN099	Bodedern Early Christian Cemetery	Bodedern	Early Medieval
AN130	Felin Wen Tide Mill	Llanfair-yn-Neubwl	Post-Medieval/Modern
AN131	Felin Carnau Tide Mill	Llanfair-yn-Neubwl	Post-Medieval/Modern
AN132	Bodior Tide Mill	Rhoscolyn	Post-Medieval/Modern

4. The Landscape (Figure 5)

- 4.1. Area 3 does not lie within a registered Historic Landscape, neither does any registered landscape lie within 5km of Area 1. The closest registered Historic Landscape is Amlwch and Parys Mountain - HLW (Gw) 1.
- 4.2. Area 3 does not lie within any Conservation Areas. One Conservation Area lies within the 5km search area. This is Bodedern WAL/ANG.
- 4.3. Area 3 does not lie within a registered Historic Park and Garden, neither does any Historic Park and Garden lie within 5km of the sites. The closest registered

Historic Park and Garden is Carreglwyd (GD43), located to the northeast of the island.

- 4.4. Area 3 lies within the LANDMAP Historic Landscape of Inland Southern Anglesey YNSMNHL079. LANDMAP areas are not designated landscapes but contain information designed to enable landscape quality to be considered in decision making.
- 4.5. LANDMAP Historic Landscape of Inland Southern Anglesey YNSMNHL07 is largely defined as the rural heartland of Anglesey. The topography is generally undulating following the underlying geology. The latter gives rise to a number of rock outcrops scatter through the area. The landscape is largely defined by irregular fieldscapes enclosed by hedgerows, treelines, hedge banks and drystone walls. The landscape also evidences a number of relict earthworks and monuments some of which of prehistoric date.

The results: surveys

5. Map regression

Original Survey Map 1818

- 5.1. The earliest map to depict the area in any detail was drawn in 1818 by Robert Dawson. No detail is given about the field systems or land use within the area, however the area of the proposed site is clearly visible. The map shows a stream running along the northern boundary of the proposed site. A small number of buildings are also shown on the south-eastern edge of the proposed site. These buildings are labelled as Tai croesion and are shown at the end of a minor road, which connects to a further minor road to the south.
- 5.2. The map shows a main road running almost east to west across the landscape, which is now the A5, and a system of minor roads that connect to this. The pattern of settlement is dispersed, with only two small nucleated settlements being visible. These are the settlements of Caergeiliog to the north-west and Bryngwran to the north-east of the proposed site. Both of these settlements are shown as being concentrated along the main road.
- 5.3. Three large lakes are shown to the west of the proposed site, these are Llyn Traffwll, Llyn Penrhyn and Llyn Treflas. A pond is also depicted to the west, immediately south-west of Llyn Penrhyn. Ty Hirion is recorded in this map edition.

Tithe Map Parish of Llechylched 1844 (Figure 8)

- 5.4. The area of the proposed site is depicted on the tithe map of Llechylched parish, which was produced in 1844. At this time the proposed site does not exist in its

current form, rather it lies across three large fields. These are shown in the apportionment to Taihirion, occupied by Richard Griffiths and owned by the Right Honourable Lord Dinorben, Tai Croesion, occupied by Richd. Hughes Ellis and owned by Ellis John Hughes and Penrallt, occupied by Martha Hughes and owned by The Right Honourable Lord Boston.

- 5.5. Taihirion means 'the long houses', which may indicate that the field was the potential site of long houses earlier in the medieval period. It is possible that these are the houses shown on the 1818 map, although it is also possible that these buildings were within Tai Croesion, which is the field immediately to the east. A building is depicted on the tithe map within Tai Croesion, which is possibly one of the buildings shown on the earlier mapping.
- 5.6. The proposed site is bounded to the west by the wetlands surrounding the Afon Crigyll, to the north by a stream and to the south and east by enclosed fields. The field boundary separating Taihirion and Tai Croesion is irregular in shape, stepping out in five places along its length. This likely indicates that the field boundary enclosed a number of strip fields of medieval date, suggesting that this boundary may be late medieval or early post-medieval in date.
- 5.7. The field patterns within the landscape surrounding the area of the proposed site suggest a long history of exploitation. To the south and east of the proposed site the fields are large with irregular boundaries, which is indicative of smaller fields being merged to create larger open areas. The irregular boundaries suggest that the original enclosure of the landscape is likely to have occurred within the prehistoric period. This is also evident to the west and north of the proposed site, although long, low curved boundaries are also evident in these areas, which are indicative of early medieval agriculture.
- 5.8. The map shows a number of farmsteads dispersed across the landscape, with only two certain areas of nucleated settlement within the vicinity of the proposed site. These are Caergeiliog to the north-west and Bryngwran to the north-east. Both of these settlements are shown as being concentrated along the road, which is now the A5. A potential third area of nucleated settlement is shown just to the east of the proposed site, with a number of small enclosures focused on the convergence of a number of roads or small lanes. It is difficult to be certain if this a settlement as only three buildings are shown on the map, however, one of the enclosures without a building shown is named Tyn y cae which translates as house in the field, suggesting the presence or at least prior presence of a house in the enclosure.
- 5.9. Three large lakes are also shown to the west of the proposed site, the closest of which is Llyn Traffwl. The lake furthest away from the proposed site, shown on the 1818 map as Llyn Treflas, is now labelled as Llyn Dinam.

Ordnance Survey County Series 1st Edition 1889 (Figure 9)

- 5.10. By the time this mapping was produced a number of changes had occurred within the landscape. The first is that the fields within which the proposed site was depicted on the tithe mapping, had been split into ten smaller fields, which are immediately north of the farms of Tai-hirion and Tai-croesion.
- 5.11. All of the large open fields surrounding the proposed site, shown on the tithe map, are also shown to have been split into smaller enclosed areas. All of the new fields evident are irregular in size and shape. The course of the Afon Crigyll, to the west of the proposed site, has been altered from the course depicted on the tithe map, with sections potentially having been canalised as they appear as straight sections on the mapping. It is possible that this work was done at the same time as the smaller fields were enclosed. The enclosure of a heath situated to the south-east of the proposed site suggest existing pressure on the land.
- 5.12. A number of changes within the settlement pattern are noticeable on this mapping. The first is that the suggested settlement to the east of the proposed site is now shown as a small hamlet, Capel-gwyn, which has increased slightly in size and has a Baptist Chapel shown in the centre of the hamlet. The settlements of Caergeiliog and Bryngwran are also shown to have increased, with Bryngwran in particular having expanded. A number of properties within long strips of land are clear either side of the road, while a number of properties have been constructed on the road running south off what is now the A5. The small hamlet of Llanfihangel-yn-nhowyn is also now named on the mapping. This settlement is located to the west of the proposed site, beyond Llyn Traffwl.
- 5.13. A number of large houses, that may be manor or estate houses, also appear on the mapping at this time. To the north-east of the proposed site the manor house of Plas Llechylched is also now shown, which was constructed in 1886. A number of other houses, none on the scale of Plas Llechylched, are also depicted within the surrounding landscape.
- 5.14. To the south-west of the proposed site a further change in the landscape is the construction of the London and North Western Railway, Chester to Holyhead branch. This line began construction during 1845, with the line being opened in 1848. It was adopted into London and North Western Railway in 1859.

Ordnance Survey Plan 1974, 1:2,500 (Figure 11)

- 5.15. The mapping shows very little change had occurred within the landscape during the last 87 years. This mapping shows some minor changes to the field patterns within the immediate vicinity of the proposed site. A pond is shown on the south-western edge of the proposed site just to the north of Tai-hirion farm yard, with coniferous tree cover shown along this boundary as well. A new small field is also

shown immediately west of Tai-croesion farmyard. The very eastern edge of the proposed site is also depicted as rough grassland.

- 5.16. The main change within the landscape is the construction of RAF Valley, which occurred during the Second World War. The airbase is located to the south-west of the proposed site. A number of buildings and a new road system are shown at the southern end of the hamlet Llanfihangel-yn-nhowyn as well as buildings around the south-eastern and southern edge of Llyn Penrhyn. These are connected to the MOD base of RAF Valley, located to the south-west of the proposed site.

6. Aerial Photographs

18-253 RAF Valley 1950s

- 6.1. Photograph 5004 541RAF517 IR 3059 documents Area 3. The photograph does not evidence any cropmark and/or other feature of archaeological origin. A similar situation is portrayed on photograph 5004 541RAF517 IR 3060.

18-253 RAF Valley 1960s

- 6.2. Photograph 6004 58RAF3579 F22 0042 documents Area 3. No cropmark and/or other feature of archaeological origin is documented on this image.
- 6.3. Photograph 6107 RAF58_4228 F22 0004 documents Area 3. A large circular cropmark is depicted within Area 3. The latter – CAG-003 – is circa 56m in diameter and can still be observed today (see walk over survey results).

8-253 RAF Valley 1970-72

- 6.4. Photograph 7173 OS 71_213 332 documents Area 3. However, no outcrops or other features of potential archaeological origin are documented within them.

18-253 RAF Valley 1985-93

- 6.5. Photograph 8512 074 documents Area 3. No changes are visible in Area 2. CAG-003 is observed within Area 3, although as a very faint cropmark.
- 6.6. Photograph 9205 ADAS 555 194 documents Area 3. This is a colour vertical photograph shot at high altitude. An examination of Area 3 clearly evidences CAG-003 (Plate 3.42).

August 1982

- 6.7. Photograph 8233 RC8_ES 059 also documents Area 3. CAG-003 can be clearly seen to the easternmost region of Area 3.

7. LiDAR (Figure 7)

- 7.1. LiDAR DTM and DSM images at 1m resolution are available for the sites.
- 7.2. Archaeology in Area 3 is predominated by internal field boundaries of which there are six, dividing the area into seven units. One of the most southerly units is segmented into long parallel north-south strips and may represent an area of vestigial ridge a furrow. The strips however are noted as very straight, and as such, may have been constructed much later than the medieval period to increase the productivity of marginal land; the field immediately to the east also contains similar agricultural features, though aligned in an east-west direction.
- 7.3. Two large circular anomalies are recorded in the north and south eastern part of Area 3. These are also recorded on aerial photographs. CAG -003 can be clearly observed on this plot as well as to a similar circular feature located to immediately south – CAG -004.

8. Site visit – Area 3

- 8.1. The walk over survey was carried out on the 5th of December 2018. Conditions were overcast, however, at the time of the survey visibility was good.
- 8.2. Area 3 is centred on the following NGR SH 33743 75989. The area is composed of seven fields. The fields are currently defined by improved grassland, with waterlogged patches (heath is noted on the easternmost fields). The fields are currently used for pasture.
- 8.3. The boundaries of Area 3 are largely defined by drystone walling and hedgerows, although some internal divisions are defined by wooden fences. According to historic maps, all the internal boundaries were created in the period between the 1840s and 1880s.
- 8.4. CAG-003 was evidenced during the site visit in the form of a low circular outcrop, composed of small cobbles and covered by vegetation. While this could be the remnants of cairn material from a prehistoric monument, the possibility of it being field clearance – or any other monument form - should not be discounted.
- 8.5. Castellor Hut Group (AN088; PRN 2520) is the closest SAM to Area 3. The scheduled monument is located immediately north of Area 3. While views are partly masked by existing vegetation, and by the topography, it could be possible that the remains of this site extend into Area 3. Visual impacts were also assessed (see Plates 3.1, 3.3, 3.5, 3.16 and 3.37), noting that while for the most part the SAM is obscured by a line of trees, the fields in which is found are visible from certain regions of Area 3 (e.g. 3.5).
- 8.6. All other SAMs are not visible from Area 3. SAM AN021 and AN013 are not visible from the proposed site. All other SAMs within the search area appear too far from the site to be seen from it (see Plates 6-18 for views from SAMs).
- 8.7. The closest listed building to the site is LB 20428. This bridge is positioned in a topographically low area and it is therefore not possible to see it from Area 3.

9. Impact Assessment

- 9.1. No designated assets are located within the bounds of the proposed development. However, during the course of the research it has been noted that Castellor Hut Group (AN088; PRN 2520) is located immediately north of the proposed site. While during the site visit – among other¹ - no evidence of the settlement was found within the site, however, the possibility of remains associated with the settlement within the field cannot be altogether discarded. The site is of **High Value** and, should it be physically impacted by the development, the scale of impact would be **Moderate** and therefore the significance of the impact would be **Moderate**. The site visit also highlighted views toward and from the SAM from Area 3. As noted, the site of **High Value** the scale of impact would be **Moderate** and therefore the significance of the impact would be **Moderate**.
- 9.2. The closest listed structure is LB 20428 – Tyn-Lydiart Bridge. It was observed during the site visit that the bridge will not be affected visually or physically by the proposed development. Therefore, while the value is **Medium**, the significance of the impact is **Neutral**.
- 9.3. The proposed development site does not lie within a registered Historic Landscape, neither does any registered landscape lie within 5km of the site. The proposed development site does not lie within any Conservation Areas. The site does not lie within any registered Historic Parks & Gardens, nor do any lie within 5km of the proposed development site.
- 9.4. No Conservation Area or Historic Park & Garden will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.
- 9.5. No HER will be affected visually or physically by the proposed development. However, during the course of the research, two anomalies have been observed within Area 3: CAG-003 and CAG-004. The value of these anomalies is **Uncertain**, however there will be physically affected by the proposed development.
- 9.6. An examination of aerial photographs and cartographic sources demonstrates that Area 3 may have been subjected to agricultural activities from the medieval period onwards. Otherwise previous impacts on the rest of the development area would appear to be minimal, suggesting good preservation of the potential archaeological resource.

10. Potential Impacts of the proposed development

- 10.1. The proposed development comprises the construction of a 49.9MW photovoltaic power station. Details on the height of the panels and ground anchoring techniques have yet to be determined, although it is foreseen that the panels will not exceed 2.5m in height. This report will be used to assess the

¹ LiDAR, Aerial photographs.

suitability of the four areas inspected and will inform the form which the development may take.

10.2. The proposal will comprise the following: 1) photovoltaic panels, 2) power storage units, 3) mounting frames, 4) inverters, transformers and associated cabling, 5) 33kV distributor network operator substation, 6) onsite substations, 7) deer fencing, 8) internal service road and access.

10.3. Any of the following activities associated with the proposed development could therefore expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains:

- Surface stripping and levelling;
- Construction of infrastructure
- Service installation;
- Any other ground disturbing works

11. Mitigation

11.1. Solar panels will be the central element of the solar farm. The dimensions of the individual panels will be of approximately 1640 ± 50 mm and 990 ± 20 mm. The average height of the panels is of about 2.5m at its highest point, and 1m at its lowest point. However, the panels can be reduced in height to avoid visual impacts on designated assets.

11.2. A number of ground installation techniques can be used, including a (1) ground rod installation; (2) a ground screw installation, (3) an aballast block installation, or a (4) tree system installation. While the first and second option (ground rod/ground screw) would entail groundworks at 1m in depth, the tree system installation would only require groundworks at 0.4m in depth. The ballast block installation would only require surface stripping and levelling in certain soil conditions.

11.3. An earthing cable loop will circle the development area. The latter is typically 1/1.2m in depth, and 0.6m in width. Furthermore, DC cables will be installed to link inverters to the site substation. These will be 0.6m in depth. Medium voltage cables that connect the site's substations to either another substation at the point of connection at the grid. The latter are 0.8 to 1m in depth and 0.6m in width in average.

11.4. A deer fence will surround the site. The latter will be grounded using posts which can range from 0.1m to 0.2m in width, and 0.6m in depth.

11.5. The proximity of this site to Castellor Hut Settlement (AN088) indicates the potential for associated remains to extend within the proposed development area. Two raised mounds (CAG – 003/004) have also been identified within the site boundaries, of potential archaeological interest. Research has also highlighted the potential for medieval and post-medieval activity within the area.

As a largely undeveloped area there is also the potential for relatively good preservation of potential archaeological remains.

- 11.6. Given the proximity of SAM AN088 to Area 3, it is anticipated that Cadw will have an input into the planning application process. They may also request that a specific Setting Assessment (as per CADW guidance) is carried out prior the submission of a planning application. Cadw may subsequently request further archaeological mitigation, or that measures are taken to reduce the physical and visual indirect impact of the proposed development upon the SAM. It is recommended that the NW boundary of Area 3 is densely populated with trees to constrain views from the site to the SAM and vice versa.
- 11.7. Two mitigation strategies are suggested for Area 3, depending on the ground anchoring techniques selected for the panels:
 - a) Ground rod/ground screw installation: this technique will require groundworks to about 1m in depth. Should this option be selected, it is suggested that a programme of geophysical surveying is carried out to assess the archaeological potential of Area 3. This would allow any identified archaeological remains to be incorporated within the final design scheme or targeted with further, more intrusive archaeological mitigation.
 - b) Ballast block installation: this technique may entail topsoil stripping to level the surface where the panels will be installed. If this situation arises, topsoil stripping should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist under watching brief conditions.
- 11.8. Two new sites (CAG-003 and CAG-004) have been identified during the research carried out for this report. These sites could be fenced off and excluded from the area selected for the positioning of the solar panels if their significance has been attributed during previous archaeological works (e.g. trenching evaluation).
- 11.9. All other groundworks associated with fencing/cabling should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist under watching brief conditions.

Chapter 2 (Area 4)

Chapter 2 presents the results obtained throughout the research carried out for Area 4. The research has been completed following the methodology set out in the Introduction, with the aim of highlighting and assessing the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest, to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the proposed development.

The results – Non-designated data

1. The results: Historic Environment Records (Figure 5)

- 1.1. No sites registered in the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) are present within the boundaries of Area 4. Thirty-one sites are documented within the 1km search area. All RCAHMWs entries but one (see below) are duplicates of entries found on the HER.
- 1.2. One site is recorded within the boundary of Area 4 by the RCAHMW – Plas Llechylched (NPRN 523). These structures are already depicted in maps dating to 1818 (see map regression).
- 1.3. Four HERs are located on the boundaries of the site: The first OS map edition of 1888 documents the presence of a well (PRN 28943) and a sheepfold (PRN 28944) located on the western boundary of Area 4. The latter still is marked in current OS map editions. Pont Factory Cymunod (PRN 11669; LB 20510) (see listed building) is located adjacent to the north boundary of the proposed development.
- 1.4. The projected line of a Roman Road (PRN 17843) appears to be located 30m north of the northern boundary of Area 4. This runs along the west side of Anglesey with a detour around Malltraeth marsh. Furthermore, two relict roundhouses were excavated during the development of the A55, NW of the proposed development site.
- 1.5. The search has also brought forward a large number of Events (EPRNs) within the applied search area. Many reports/works are associated with developments to the A5 and A55. These are north of the Area 4 and within the search area.
- 1.6. Improvements associated with the A5 resulted in a number of DBA's produced by GAT between 1993-1994 (EPRNs 40167, 40267, 44366). Research carried out during these reports led to the definition of a number of HERs presented below. These works triggered some intrusive works such as the test pitting carried out by GAT near Bryngwran. 76 test pits were cut, yielding evidence of

drains, finds and demolition layers of post-medieval date (see Riley et al 1994) (EPRN 40256).

- 1.7. The development of the A55 led to the discovery of many new sites. Some of the works carried out for associated with the development are summarised below:
- 1.8. In 1995, GAT carried out a geophysical survey along various locales along the proposed A55 route, between the Nant Turnpike and Bryngwran (EPRN 44418). In 1996, GAT carried out a DBA, a field survey, a geophysical survey and a watching brief relating to the construction of the section of the A55 road between Bryngwran and Holyhead, Anglesey. The layout of the road avoided sites of archaeological interest for the most part, though, in some instances, the presence of archaeological sites was mitigated (EPRN 40347). In 1997, another DBA was carried out by GAT in response to the creation of an alternative route of the A55 from Bryngwran to Holyhead (EPRN 44614) (GAT 1997).
- 1.9. In 1999, GAT carried out excavations associated with the A55 road improvements (EPRN 43530 and EPRN 43539). The results of these excavations, and recommendations for further research were contained in the assessment report produced by Davidson et al in 1999 (EPRN 40462). Furthermore, in 2001, GAT carried out an excavation at Ty Mawr, Melin y Plas (EPRN 40463) (see Kenney et al 2001). A number of specialist reports were produced resulting from the abovementioned excavations (EPRN 40464) and a site interpretation (EPRN 40550).
- 1.10. Castellor settlement hut is located c 400m south of Area 4. Whilst it is not considered to have impacts over the Scheduled Monument, it has been considered significant as it highlights the presence of Iron Age/Roman activity within the area. Works examining this site are summarised below:
- 1.11. Multiple works in the form of site visits among other have touched upon Castellor Hut Settlement (AN088; PRN 2520). These include multiple site visits to the scheduled monument carried out by Cadw (EPRNs 42443-45; 1539) and GAT (EPRN 42446). The settlement has been also documented/examined within initiatives such as the 'Hut Circle Settlement Survey' (EPRN 40782). More recently, Waddington and Karl in collaboration with Bangor University, undertook research as part of the expansion of the 'Welsh Roundhouse Project' (EPRN 44557). The project focused on evaluating evidence for settlement between the Late Bronze Age and the Early Medieval Period in Northwest Wales (Waddington 2013). Funded by the University of Wales Publications and Collaborative Research Committee.
- 1.12. The HER results record a number of religious structures of medieval and post-medieval date which have been examined or listed within the following works: a project focused on the historic churches in Gwynedd (EPRN 43449) (Davidson 1998); Studies on Early Medieval Ecclesiastical and Burial in Anglesey as part of a Pan-Wales study and synthesis (EPRN 40568) (see Davidson et al 2002).

Studies on the Deserted Ecclesiastical Sites in Northwest Wales (EPRN 40569) (Davidson 2004).

- 1.13. Finally, in order to explore the landscape within which Area 4 is located, the present report has consulted GATs works associated with the landscape characterisation of Anglesey (EPRN 43618).

Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC), Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 4400 BC), Neolithic (4400 BC – 2300 BC), Bronze Age (2300 BC – 700 BC), Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43), Roman (43 AD – 410 AD)

- 1.14. The Mesolithic period in Anglesey is largely represented by find scatters (e.g. Trwyn Du, Aberffraw). Early Mesolithic activity is evidenced at Trwyn Du with a large quantity of worked flint and a hammer stone. The Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales highlights the presence of two substantial Late Mesolithic sites in the island Penrhosfeilw Common and Bryn Llwyd. No sites of Mesolithic date are documented within the search area designated to Area 4.
- 1.15. The Neolithic period in the island is most visible with its funerary sites. Eighteen megalithic tombs survive mostly located along the coastline. However, sites of different nature have been revealed in recent years. One of such examples is found at Llanfaethlu where at least four rectangular buildings of Early Neolithic date have been recovered (PAST 2019). A large timber building has also been recovered at Parc Cybi associated with Irish Sea ware and flint/rock crystal worked implements (Kenney 2011). Cefn Du, Gaerwen (PRN 69285) is located 381m east from Area 4. The excavation of this site revealed a number of pits and gullies dating to the early to late Neolithic. Furthermore, the site was subsequently occupied by a farmstead in Iron Age times perduring until the late second century.
- 1.16. Castellor burial chamber (PRN 1539) is located 708m southwest from Area 4. The monument is defined by two standing stones – probably of glacial erratic origins (RCAHMW 1937) – capped by a capstone. The latter could either be the result of prehistoric action or of post-medieval clearance (Smith 2003).
- 1.17. Similarly, the Bronze Age is largely represented in the island by the presence of burial sites. Furthermore, many burnt mounds have been examined in Anglesey 42 found, among other, during groundworks associated with the route of the A55. Two possible burnt mounds (PRN 31818-9) were also recovered during the works associated with development on the A55. PRN 31818 documents two areas of burnt stone and charcoal recovered during the construction of a haul road. The latter is defined by an area of burnt stone and charcoal located beside Afon Caradog (Cuttler et al 2012).
- 1.18. An Urn Burial (PRN 2523) was found in 1868. However, the exact position is unknown. While the urn might be of Bronze Age date, it is also possible that it

may be Roman (Smith 2003). The HER note the location of the urn approximately 433m north northwest from Area 4.

- 1.19. Anglesey was incorporated into a Roman province in 78AD, however, in many cases it did not transform the traditions of the inhabitants of the island. Several stone hut circle settlements have been identified in the island running from Iron Age chronologies until the Early Christian period. A significant settlement site – Castellor Hut Group (AN088; PRN 2520) is located within the applied search area.

Early Medieval (c. AD 410 – AD 1086) & Medieval (1086 – 1536)

- 1.20. The Early Medieval period in NW Wales is still poorly understood. Documentary evidence suggests that presence of Irish settlement as well as the establishment of the kingdom of Gwynedd in the early 6th century (RFAW 2016). This is also the time of the development of Christianity, an element which appears reflected in a number of sites in Llangefni as well as in Anglesey more widely.
- 1.21. Activity dating to these chronologies is recorded within the applied search area. Cappel Lur (PRN 2522) is located 700m north from Area 4 according to the HER records. The existence of this chapel is recorded in Baynes (1920), however the actual location of this building has remained unknown.

Post-Medieval (1536 – 1899) and Modern (1900 – present day)

- 1.22. The HER results highlight activity during these chronologies, to a large degree associated with Pandy Cymunod. The results are summarised below:
- 1.23. Pandy Cymunod, Bodedern (PRN 36105) is located 125m northwest from Area 4 according to the HER records. Davidson (2002) defined it as a possible site of a medieval mill, fully developed during the 19th century as a woollen mill. The mill is associated with Pont Factory Cymunod (PRN 11669) (see listed building 5278 and a trackway. The latter - (PRN 37225) is located 250m north of Area 4. The track is now covered in grass, and it is known to run between Cymunod and the A5 (Davidson et al 1996).
- 1.24. Other former mill sites are located within the search area:
- 1.25. Melin Cae Fadog (PRN 36148) is located 665m northeast from Area 4. This mill is documented in Davidson's 'The Medieval Mills of Anglesey' (2002).
- 1.26. Building Foundations, Bryngwran (PRN 1780) is located 665m north from Area 4. The HER records note that in 1968 a visit to the building was carried out during works associated with refurbishing the mill. The works revealed the foundations of a building.

- 1.27. Melin y Plas (PRN 18366) is located 511m east from Area 4. A photographic record of the mill was carried out prior its conversion, and it is recorded in Davidson's 'The Medieval Mills of Anglesey' (2002).
- 1.28. Pont Melin-y-plas, Bryngwran (PRN 5750) is located 241m northeast of Area 4. The HER records the bridge as disused. The stream over which the bridge was built is the stream used by Melin y Plas.
- 1.29. The records highlight the presence of religious structures such as Parish Church of St. Ulched (PRN 5372) is located 600 northeast from Area 4. It is documented on the RCAHMWS 1937. The church is now destroyed, however, the churchyard wall still standing.
- 1.30. Capel Salem, Bryngwran (PRN 7822) is a post-medieval non-conformist chapel documented by the RCAHMW Chapel Survey of 1994. The chapel is located 400m north of Area 4.
- 1.31. Capel Hebron, Bryngwran (PRN 7824) is a post-medieval chapel documented by the RCAHMW Chapel Survey of 1994. The chapel is located 100m northeast of Area 4.
- 1.32. Structures associated access and trade have also been documented: Milestone (PRN 66114) (see listed building 20511), and a pond (PRN 28950) 145m southwest from Area 4.
- 1.33. PRNs 28942-8 are mostly associated with Afon Crigyll, and take the form of footbridges (e.g. PRN 28942-8). A number of these sites have been documented on cartographic sources; however, they are no longer present in the landscape.

Multiphase

- 1.34. Melin Y Plas hut settlement (PRN 9945) documents at least four phases of occupation running from the Late Neolithic to Medieval times. This site was excavated as part of the Anglesey 55 Road Scheme Project. The main area of the site is composed by a number of roundhouses (Cutler et al 2012). A further roundhouse at Melin Y Plas (PRN 67893) was excavated. The latter was almost 13m in diameter and was characterised by a curvilinear gully. The structure is known to date to Roman times.

Unknown date

- 1.35. A number of features were documented during work associated with improvements to the A5, including two field systems of possible prehistoric date (PRN 5748-9), a rectangular pond (PRN 5751).

Portable Antiquities Scheme

1.36. A search within the 1km search area has not produced results.

The results – Designated data

2. Listed Buildings (Figure 6)

- 2.1. There are no listed buildings within Area 4. Three listed buildings are located immediately north of Area 4 all associated with Pandy Cymunod:
- 2.2. Pandy Cymunod – Grade II- LB 19488 – is characterised as a woollen mill and workshop built in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. It is a 2 storey 3 bay building with a single-storey workshop and cart shed. It is thought that the workshop might also have been used as a dye house. The buildings are constructed from rubble walls and the roofs dressed with small slates. A dove cote is located in the eastern gable. A plan of 1878 depicts this range of buildings illustrating a workshop, cart shed and mill pool. The structure is located 0.1km north of Area 4.
- 2.3. Pont Factory Cymunod, - Grade II – LB 5278 – and Pont Pandy Cymunod – Grade II – LB 20510- located immediately south of Pandy Cymunod, functioned to cross Afon Crigyll.
- 2.4. All other structures within the search area will not be physically or visually impacted by the proposed development. The results are listed in the table below:

NUMBER	COMMUNITY	NAME	GRADE
15012	Aberffraw	Tal-y-llyn	II
20962	Aberffraw	Ty Hir	II
5275	Aberffraw	Chapel of St. Mary (Tal-y-llyn) and churchyard walls	I
5733	Aberffraw	Ty Croes signal-box and attached station range	II
19482	Bodedern	Ardwyn	II
19484	Bodedern	Tan-y-fynwynt	II
19485	Bodedern	Factory Llewenan	II
19486	Bodedern	Walls of enclosed garden, Presaddfed	II
19487	Bodedern	Pandy Llewenan	II
19488	Bodedern	Pandy Cymunod	II
19489	Bodedern	Prysan-fawr	II
19490	Bodedern	Stable, barn and cowhouse at Prysan-fawr	II

19491	Bodedern	Cowhouse at Prysan-fawr	II
19492	Bodedern	Boiling house and pigsty at Prysan-fawr	II
19493	Bodedern	Milestone	II
19494	Bodedern	Tre Iorwerth	II
19495	Bodedern	Field barn, SW of Tyn Rhos	II
19496	Bodedern	Clapper bridge at Tan-y-fynwent	II
19497	Bodedern	Dyeing-house at Pandy Llewenan	II
5262	Bodedern	Presaddfed	II*
5276	Bodedern	Church of St. Edeyrn	II*
5278	Bodedern	Pont Factory Cymunod, over the Afon Crigyll	II
5712	Bodedern	Soar Chapel and chapel house	II
5742	Bodedern	Old Police Station (Youth Association premises)	II
5291	Bodffordd	Church of St Trygarn	II
20510	Bryngwran	Pont Cymunod, over the Afon Crugyll	II
20511	Bryngwran	Milestone in Bryngwran	II
20512	Bryngwran	Milestone at Engedi crossroads	II
20513	Bryngwran	Milestone W of Gwalchmai	II
20514	Bryngwran	Pandy Treban	II
5320	Bryngwran	Church of St. Peulan	II*
20421	Llanfaelog	War Memorial	II
20422	Llanfaelog	Melin y bont	II
20423	Llanfaelog	Bryn Du Chapel	II
20424	Llanfaelog	Llanfaelog Community Centre	II
20425	Llanfaelog	Surf Point	II
20426	Llanfaelog	Sea Wall, Surf Point	II
20427	Llanfaelog	The Old Rectory	II
20428	Llanfaelog	Bridge E of Tyn-Lidiart	II
5298	Llanfaelog	Melin Uchaf (aka Melin Maelgwyn)	II
5299	Llanfaelog	Church of St. Maelog	II
20415	Llanfair yn Neubwl	Pont Traeth Cleifiog (partly in Valley Community)	II
20416	Llanfair yn Neubwl	Tyddyn Du	II

20417	Llanfair yn Neubwll	Milestone	II
20418	Llanfair yn Neubwll	Caergeiliog Chapel	II
20419	Llanfair yn Neubwll	Caergeiliog Chapel House with stables and cartshed	II
20420	Llanfair yn Neubwll	Siloh Baptist Chapel and Chapel House with walls, railings and gates	II
5266	Llanfair yn Neubwll	Caergeiliog Tollhouse	II
5307	Llanfair yn Neubwll	Pencaledog	II
5309	Llanfair yn Neubwll	Church of St Mihangel	II
5310	Llanfair yn Neubwll	Church of St Mary	II
20515	Trewalchmai	War memorial	II
20516	Trewalchmai	Jerusalem Chapel	II
20518	Trewalchmai	Ty Capel	II
5331	Trewalchmai	Church of St. Morhaiarn	II*
5333	Trewalchmai	Melin Gwalchmai	II
19233	Valley	Valley Station Signal Box	II
5268	Valley	Pont Traeth Cleifiog (partly in Llanfair-yn-Neubwll Community)	II

3. Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 4)

3.1. No SAMs are located within the bounds of Area 4. Eight SAMs are located within the 5km search area defined for Area 4. No SAMs will be physically or visually impacted by the proposed development.

3.2. The results are listed below:

SAM_NO	NAME	COMMUNITY	GENERAL
AN099	Bodedern Early Christian Cemetery	Bodedern	Early Medieval
AN010	Presaddfed Burial Chamber	Bodedern	Prehistoric
AN042	Y Werthyr Hillfort	Bryngwran	Prehistoric
AN088	Castellor Hut Group	Bryngwran	Prehistoric
AN021	Bodfeddan Inscribed Stone	Llanfaelog	Early Medieval
AN013	Ty-Newydd Burial Chamber	Llanfaelog	Prehistoric
AN130	Felin Wen Tide Mill	Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	Post-Medieval/Modern

AN131	Felin Carnau Tide Mill	Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	Post-Medieval/Modern
AN132	Bodior Tide Mill	Rhoscolyn	Post-Medieval/Modern

4. The landscape (Figure 5)

- 4.1. Area 4 does not lie within a registered Historic Landscape, neither does any registered landscape lie within 5km of Area 1. The closest registered Historic Landscape is Amlwch and Parys Mountain - HLW (Gw) 1.
- 4.2. Area 4 does not lie within any Conservation Areas. One Conservation Area lies within the 5km search area. This is Bodedern WAL/ANG/.
- 4.3. Area 4 does not lie within a registered Historic Park and Garden, neither does any Historic Park and Garden lie within 5km of the sites. The closest registered Historic Park and Garden to Areas 1-7 is Carreglwyd (GD43), located to the northeast of the island.
- 4.4. Area 4 lies within the LANDMAP Historic Landscape of Inland Southern Anglesey. LANDMAP areas are not designated landscapes but contain information designed to enable landscape quality to be considered in decision making.
- 4.5. LANDMAP Historic Landscape of Inland Southern Anglesey YNSMNHL07 is largely defined as the rural heartland of Anglesey. The topography is generally undulating following the underlying geology. The latter gives rise to a number of rock outcrops scatter through the area. The landscape is largely defined by irregular fieldscapes enclosed by hedgerows, treelines, hedge banks and drystone walls. The landscape also evidences a number of relict earthworks and monuments some of which of prehistoric date.

The results: surveys

5. Map regression

Llangefni Ordnance Survey original survey drawings, Robert Dawson, 1818

- 5.1. The first map to show the area of Area 4 in any detail is the 1818 original survey drawing for the Ordnance Survey map of Llangefni. The map does not depict field boundaries, but it does include roads and buildings. The north-south road from Bryngwran and the east-west road which crosses it to the north of the proposed development areas, forming parts of the northern boundary, were both already established at this time. The stream, Afon Crigyll, which forms part of the western boundary of Area 4 is also depicted. The only feature of archaeological interest

in the boundary of Area 4 was Plas Llechylched (NPRN 523), drawn in the map as a complex of structures located to the easternmost area of Area 4. The church is already depicted on the westernmost boundary of the proposed site.

- 5.2. The wider area was characterised by agricultural land and small farmsteads. The settlement of Bryngwran, 800m to the north-west, was depicted as consisting of 12 buildings along the Holyhead Road. The only industrial evidence is to the north-west of the development area, where a building is marked 'Factory.' This is the site of Cymunod woollen mill, which is now a Listed Building, LB 19488.

Tithe Map Parish of Llechylched 1844 and Tithe Map Parish Bodedern 1840 (Figure 8)

- 5.3. The majority of the area of the development Area 4 is within what was a large irregular shaped field, Number 16. This field stretched across the two tracks which today form the northern and eastern boundaries of the proposed development area. Field Number 16 was marked as occupied by William Jones and owned by Lord Dinorben. The land use of the field was not recorded. Its western boundary was formed by Afon Crigyll. Its southern boundary largely corresponds to the modern field boundaries, which partially form the boundary of the development area.
- 5.4. To the south of Field Number 16 was another large irregularly shaped field, Number 21. It was also occupied by William Jones and owned by Lord Dinorben. The land use of the field was not recorded. The boundary separating fields 16 and 21 was irregular and stepped along its length. This may indicate that the field boundary enclosed a number of strip fields of medieval date, suggesting that this boundary may be late medieval or early post-medieval in date.
- 5.5. Between Field Number 16 and 21 was a small circular enclosure, Number 22, marked as "The old Church." It was also marked as occupied by William Jones, but it was glebe land. It is evidence of medieval activity in the area.
- 5.6. In the wider area the fields of Llechylched parish were principally large open fields with irregular boundaries, interspersed with some smaller enclosed fields. The irregular boundaries suggest that the original enclosure of the landscape occurred within the prehistoric period. In some places long, shallow curved boundaries are indicative of early medieval agriculture.
- 5.7. The north-west corner of Area 4 appears on the parish of Bodedern Tithe Map. It consists of a small trapezoidal field, Number 850, bounded by Afon Crigyll to the west. The field is marked as occupied by Richard Griffith and owned by Reverend William Johnson and Richard Griffith. No cultivation status is given. A small yard with an unoccupied building is located in the south-west of this field, numbered 851, with the same owners and occupier. A track is marked running roughly north-south from the yard to the road, the line of which now forms the modern field boundary.

First Edition Ordnance Survey County Series, Anglesey, 1889, 1:2,500 (Figure 9)

- 5.8. The First Edition OS map shows the area in much greater detail than the previous mapping. Unlike the preceding Tithe Map, where the area of Area 4 was shown as a single large field, on the 1888 map the area is shown as a number of fields corresponding largely to the modern field layout. The new field boundaries were straight lines and were quite different to the irregular boundaries from earlier periods.
- 5.9. Four fields make up what is now the proposed development area, Fields Number 246, 30, 31, and 73. The only features noted on the map within the development area are a well and two small enclosures, probably animal pens, in the south-east corner of Field 31 and north-west of Field 30.
- 5.10. Outside of the development area the 1888 map provides new information on the surrounding landscape. To the west, along Afon Crigyll (marked on the map as River Caradog, which is actually a tributary of Afon Crigyll that runs to the north of the development area) are areas of boggy land, which includes Field 70 immediately to the south of Field 31. Field 31 itself, although bounded by the river, was not marked as marshy.
- 5.11. On the southern boundary of the development area the site of St Ulched's Church was marked as an historic feature. An associated graveyard was marked as disused, and was encircled by deciduous trees. Several buildings are marked immediately to the south of the site of the church, labelled as Ty'n Llan, which are houses within the glebe land. On the eastern boundary of the development area Plas Llechylched had developed from the earlier buildings. By 1888 a large manorial building had been constructed on the site, with a large driveway and wooded grounds.
- 5.12. The roads which mark the north and east boundaries are shown as more formalised than on the Tithe Map, where in places they were marked as trackways. At the crossroads on the north-east corner of Field Number 30 is a small plantation of mixed conifer and deciduous trees. A small cluster of buildings had been constructed just to the north of the crossroads, including Cae'r-ddôl farmstead, Hebron Chapel, and Hen-odyn.
- 5.13. The surrounding landscape was still dominated by agricultural land and small farmsteads. Some evidence of industry is visible, including Factory Cymunod woollen mill, 100m to the north of the north-west corner of the development area, on the west bank of Afon Crigyll. A mill, with a mill pond and associated buildings, Melin y Plâs, was located 400m to the north-east of the development area. Surface quarrying was depicted in several fields to the west of the development area and in one field to the north. It drew water from an off-shoot of Afon Caradog. The settlement at Bryngwran had also expanded from what was depicted on the Tithe Map.

Second Edition Ordnance Survey County Series, Anglesey, 1900, 1:2,500

- 5.14. Very few changes are visible on the 1900 mapping from the First Edition. Within the development area another well is now depicted just to the north of the old church of St. Ulched. The small enclosure noted on the First edition in the corner of Field 31 is marked as a sheepfold.
- 5.15. Likewise, very little difference is noted in the surrounding area. To the west of the development area, where the east-west road crosses Afon Crigyll, a bridge is marked as Pont Factory-Cymunod.

Third Edition Ordnance Survey County Series, Anglesey, 1922–1924, 1:2,500

- 5.16. Minor changes to the development area can be observed in the Third Edition mapping. In Field 27 (Field 31 on the First Edition) had a new small enclosure in the south-east corner, which enclosed the sheepfold. To the west of the same field, along the Afon Crigyll, a strip of the field was marked as boggy. A linear enclosure or track was marked in the south-west corner of the field, crossing the boggy land.
- 5.17. In the surrounding landscape there were no obvious changes.

Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey County Series, Anglesey, 1963, 1:2,500

- 5.18. The only observable change from the previous mapping is the construction of the Electricity Transmission Line (ETL), which runs roughly east–west across the development area.

Ordnance Survey Plan, 1974, 1:2,500 (Figure 11)

- 5.19. Several minor changes to the proposed development area can be observed from the 1963 mapping. Two small rectangular fields have been enclosed to the west of Plâs Llechylched with small pens at the entrance to the east. The ETL has been depicted in more detail, showing that four pylons were located across the development area. The boundary of the small enclosure that was first noted on the 1922–1924 map has been marked as a drain on this edition. A thin strip of land along the southern boundary of the western part of the development area was marked as being wooded.
- 5.20. There were also changes in the landscape beyond the development area. Along the edge of the development area the Afon Crigyll has been channelled, with a meander having been removed. The marshy area in the field to the south of the development area had several small areas of water, which may have been a result of the straightening of the river upstream.
- 5.21. The settlement of Bryngwran had expanded considerably, with several areas of residential development. A sewage works had been constructed 400m south-east of Bryngwran. This residential expansion can probably be connected to the development of RAF Valley, 5km to the south-east. Despite this, the wider

landscape continued to be principally agricultural in nature. Several large-scale farm building complexes, such as the four long sheds at Gernant, 400m to the south-east of the development area.

6. Aerial Photographs

18-253 AF Valley 1940s

- 6.1. Photograph 4534 106GUK_655 3248 documents Area 4 and 5. Aside from a few changes on the layout of the fields composing each area, no substantial differences are observed between the Areas in 1945 and in 2019. No archaeological features were observed during the examination of these photographs though CAG-005 is observed (Plate 4.35).

18-253 RAF Valley 1950s

- 6.2. Photograph 5004 541RAF517 IR 3059 and 3060 documents Area 4 and 5. No features of archaeological origin can be discerned within the proposed sites.

18-253 RAF Valley 1960s

- 6.3. Photograph 6004 58RAF3579 F22 0042 and 6107 RAF58_4228 F22 0004 document Area 4 and 5. No features of archaeological origin can be discerned within the proposed sites.

8-253 RAF Valley 1970-72

- 6.4. Photograph 7173 OS 71_213 332 and 7249 OS 72_061 151 document Area 4 and 5. No features of archaeological origin can be discerned within the proposed sites.

18-253 AF Valley 1985-93

- 6.5. Photograph 8512 074 document Area 4 and 5. No features of archaeological origin can be discerned within the proposed sites.

7. LiDAR (Figure 7)

- 7.1. LiDAR DTM and DSM images at 1m resolution are available for the sites.
- 7.2. A track/roadway is present in the northern and central part of Area 4 and a large circular mound discerned close to the field's western flank – CAG-005. The purpose of the mound is unclear though its potential function as a prehistoric funerary monument cannot be discounted.
- 7.3. A number of features probably associated with Plas Llechylched can be observed on the LiDAR. A number of earthworks are located to the north of it – CAG-016
- 7.4. Two more features are present between the church and Plas Llechylched: a paleochannel – CAG-018 -I and a possible track – CAG-019.

8. Site Visit – Area 4

- 8.1. The walk over survey was carried out on the 5th of December 2018. Conditions were overcast, however, at the time of the survey visibility was good.
- 8.2. Area 4 is located south of Bryngwran and immediately south of the A55, centred on the following coordinates: NRG SH 34153 76941. The area is composed of four fields.
- 8.3. A new site was evidenced during the survey of Area 4. CAG-005, refers to a circular cropmark centred on SH 33931 77108. The feature was defined during the survey as a positive feature measuring privately 26m in diameter. The feature is covered in grass though it is possible to see that it is formed by cobbles. The latter might be either interpreted as the remains of the cairn, or the remains of field clearances. The latter interpretation loses support when considering that CAG-005 is located almost 100m away from the field boundary.
- 8.4. A pair of gate piers are observed in Plate 4.32. These would have possibly demarcated the way into Cae'r Ddôl, documented in maps from the 1880s to date.
- 8.5. The fields are currently used for pasture and are largely defined by improved grassland, though patches of marsh were evidenced close to some of the field boundaries. Most boundaries were defined by drystone walling, though hedgerows and lines of trees also demarcate these fields. The drystone walling appears to be classic 19th century estate walls.
- 8.6. The closest designated asset is Castellor Hut Group (AN088), situated south of Area 4. Views to the SAM were not discerned during the site visit. No other SAMs are visible from the site (see Plates 4.6-4.18 for views from SAMs).
- 8.7. The closest listed building is Pont and Factory Cymunod (LB 5278, 20510). Plate 4.7 demonstrated views from the building to the site.
- 8.8. Three sites recorded on the HER are either located within Area 4 or immediately outside of it. A well (PRN28943), and a sheepfold (PRN28944) are located at the westernmost region of Area 4. These sites were not directly observed during the site visit, though their location is currently marked by an area of marshland.
- 8.9. St Ulched's Church (PRN2525) is located immediately outside of the southern region of Area 4. The churchyard walls define the perimeter of Area 4. While it may be anticipated that burial activity would have taken place within the perimeter of the churchyard, the possibility of encountering archaeological remains running into Area 4 cannot be discounted.

9. Impact Assessment

- 9.1. No designated assets are located within the bounds of the proposed development. Castellor Hut Group (AN088; PRN 2520) is located c 500m south of the site. The value of the asset is **High**, however the asset will not be physically or visually impacted, and therefore the significance of the impact will be **Neutral**.

- 9.2. A number of associated listed structures are located to the NW of the northern boundary of the field. These are: LB 19488, 20510 and 5278. These assets are of **High** value. It is observed that despite the closeness to the site, these assets will only have a slight visual impact by the proposed development and therefore the significance of the impact will be **Negligible**.
- 9.3. The proposed development site does not lie within a registered Historic Landscape, neither does any registered landscape lie within 5km of the site. The proposed development site does not lie within any Conservation Areas. The site does not lie within any registered Historic Parks & Gardens, nor do any lie within 5km of the proposed development site.
- 9.4. No Conservation Area or Historic Park & Garden will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.
- 9.5. There are five HERs located on the boundary and very close to the proposed development.
- 9.6. St Ulched Church (PRN 2525), the well (PRN 28943), the sheepfold (PRN 28944) and Plas Llechylched (NPRN 523) may be visually impacted by the development. The value of these assets is considered **Medium** and the significance of the impact **Negligible**. It is significant to note that St Ulched Church graveyard might continue into the boundaries of the field.
- 9.7. While the Roman Road (PRN 17843) is located more than 30m north of the proposed development and therefore it is unlikely to be impacted by the proposed development, it has to be taken into consideration as the current line of the road is projected and therefore its alignment has not been corroborated archaeologically.
- 9.8. CAG-005 is located within the bounds of the proposed development area. The value of the asset is **Uncertain** and therefore the significance of the impact cannot be evaluated until further sets of information about this feature are produced. A similar situation is envisaged for CAG-016, CAG-017 and CAG-018.
- 9.9. An examination of aerial photographs and cartographic sources demonstrates that Area 3 may have been subjected to agricultural activities from the medieval period onwards. Otherwise previous impacts on the rest of the development area would appear to be minimal, suggesting good preservation of the potential archaeological resource.

10. Potential Impacts of the proposed development

- 10.1. The proposed development comprises the construction of a 49.9MW photovoltaic power station. Details on the height of the panels and ground anchoring techniques have yet to be determined, although it is foreseen that the panels will not exceed 2.5m in height. This report will be used to assess the suitability of the four areas inspected and will inform the form which the development may take.

10.2. The proposal will comprise the following: 1) photovoltaic panels, 2) power storage units, 3) mounting frames, 4) inverters, transformers and associated cabling, 5) 33kV distributor network operator substation, 6) onsite substations, 7) deer fencing, 8) internal service road and access.

10.3. Any of the following activities associated with the proposed development could therefore expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains:

- Surface stripping and levelling;
- Construction of infrastructure
- Service installation;
- Any other ground disturbing works

11. Mitigation

11.1. Two sites are recorded within the HER within the boundaries of the proposed development area, namely a sheepfold (PRN 28944) and a well (PRN 28943). Neither site is currently visible at ground level, although associated remains could exist below ground. Four new sites, CAG-005, CAG-016, CAG-017 and CAG-018, have also been identified within the site. The presence of St Ulched's Church and graveyard adjacent to site also raises the potential for associated remains to extend into the proposed development area. As a largely undeveloped area there is also the potential for relatively good preservation of potential archaeological remains.

11.2. The potential for an indirect impact upon SAM Castellor Hut Settlement (AN 088), and listed buildings Pandy Cymunod (LB 19488) and Pond Cymunod (LB 5278) is also highlighted though the significance of the impact is considered **Negligible**.

11.3. Such impacts could be further diminished by reducing or removing planned developments within proximity to these sites or in areas where such visual impact is considered at its greatest. Maintaining and/or enhancing vegetation cover between the development and these sites may also reduce visual impacts.

11.4. Two further mitigation strategies are suggested for Area 4, depending on the ground anchoring techniques selected for the panels:

a) Ground rod/ground screw installation: this technique will require groundworks to about 1m in depth. Should this option be selected, it is suggested that a programme of geophysical surveying is carried out to assess the archaeological potential of Area 4. This would allow any identified archaeological remains to be incorporated within the final design scheme or targeted with further, more intrusive archaeological mitigation.

b) Ballast block installation: this technique may entail topsoil stripping to level the surface where the panels will be installed. If this situation arises, topsoil stripping should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist under watching brief conditions.

- 11.5. All other groundworks associated with fencing/cabling should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist under watching brief conditions.

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Chapter 3 (Area 5)

Chapter 3 presents the results obtained throughout the research carried out for Area 5. The research has been completed following the methodology set out in the Introduction, with the aim of highlighting and assessing the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest, to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the proposed development.

The results – Non-designated data

1. The results: Historic Environment Records (Figure 5)

- 1.1. No sites registered in the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) are present within the boundaries of Area 5. Thirty-one sites are documented within the 1km search area. All RCAHMWs entries are duplicates of entries found on the HER.
- 1.2. The search has also brought forward a large number of Events (EPRNs) within the applied search area. Many reports/works are associated with developments to the A5 and A55. These are north of the Area 5 and within the search area.
- 1.3. Improvements associated with the A5 resulted on a number of DBA's produced by GAT between 1993-1994 (EPRNs 40167, 40267, 44366). Research carried out during these reports led to the definition of a number of HERs presented below. These works triggered some intrusive works such as the test pitting carried out by GAT near Bryngwran. 76 test pits were cut, yielding evidence of drains, finds and demolition layers of post-medieval date (see Riley et al 1994) (EPRN 40256).
- 1.4. The development of the A55 led to the discovery of many new sites. Some of the works carried out for associated with the development are summarised below:
- 1.5. In 1995, GAT carried out a geophysical survey along various locales along the proposed A55 route, between the Nant Turnpike and Bryngwran (EPRN 44418) (Hopewell et al 1995). In 1996, GAT carried out a DBA, a field survey, a geophysical survey and a watching brief relating to the construction of the section of the A55 road between Bryngwran and Holyhead, Anglesey. The layout of the road avoided sites of archaeological interest for the most part, though, in some instances, the presence of archaeological sites was mitigated (EPRN 40347) (see Davidson et al 1996). In 1997, another DBA was carried out by GAT in response to the creation of an alternative route of the A55 from Bryngwran to Holyhead (EPRN 44614) (GAT 1997).
- 1.6. In 1999, GAT carried out excavations associated with the A55 road improvements (EPRN 43530 and EPRN 43539). The results of these excavations, and recommendations for further research were contained in the assessment report

- produced by Davidson et al in 1999 (EPRN 40462). Furthermore, in 2001, GAT carried out an excavation at Ty Mawr, Melin y Plas (EPRN 40463) (see Kenney et al 2001). A number of specialist reports were produced resulting from the abovementioned excavations (EPRN 40464) and a site interpretation (EPRN 40550).
- 1.7. Castellor settlement hut is located c 400m south of Area 5. Whilst it is not considered to have impacts over the Scheduled Monument, it has been considered significant as it highlights the presence of Iron Age/Roman activity within the area. Works examining this site are summarised below:
 - 1.8. Multiple works in the form of site visits among other have touched upon Castellor Hut Settlement (AN088; PRN 2520). These include multiple site visits to the scheduled monument carried out by Cadw (EPRNs 42443-45; 1539) and GAT (EPRN 42446). The settlement has been also documented/examined within initiatives such as the 'Hut Circle Settlement Survey' (EPRN 40782). More recently, Waddington and Karl in collaboration with Bangor University, undertook research as part of the expansion of the 'Welsh Roundhouse Project' (EPRN 44557). The project focused on evaluating evidence for settlement between the Late Bronze Age and the Early Medieval Period in Northwest Wales (Waddington 2013). Funded by the University of Wales Publications and Collaborative Research Committee.
 - 1.9. The HER results record a number of religious structures of medieval and post-medieval date which have been examined or listed within the following works: a project focused on the historic churches in Gwynedd (EPRN 43449) (Davidson 1998); Studies on Early Medieval Ecclesiastical and Burial in Anglesey as part of a Pan-Wales study and synthesis (EPRN 40568) (see Davidson et al 2002). Studies on the Deserted Ecclesiastical Sites in Northwest Wales (EPRN 40569) (Davidson 2004).
 - 1.10. Finally, in order to explore the landscape within which Area 5 is located, the present report has consulted GATs works associated with the landscape characterisation of Anglesey (EPRN 43618).

Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC), Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 4400 BC), Neolithic (4400 BC – 2300 BC), Bronze Age (2300 BC – 700 BC), Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43) Roman (43 AD – 410 AD)

- 1.11. The Mesolithic period in Anglesey is largely represented by find scatters (e.g. Trwyn Du, Aberffraw). Early Mesolithic activity is evidenced at Trwyn Du with a large quantity of worked flint and a hammer stone. The Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales highlights the presence of two substantial Late Mesolithic sites in the island Penrhosfeilw Common and Bryn Llwyd. No sites of Mesolithic date are documented within the search area designated to Area 5.
- 1.12. The Neolithic period in the island is most visible with its funerary sites. Eighteen megalithic tombs survive mostly located along the coastline. However, sites of

different nature have been revealed in recent years. One of such examples is found at Llanfaethlu where at least for rectangular buildings of Early Neolithic date have been recovered (PAST 2019). A number of features of Neolithic date are located within the search area:

- 1.13. Cefn Du, Gaerwen (PRN 69285) is located 581m east from Area 5. The excavation of this site revealed a number of pits and gullies dating to the early to late Neolithic. Furthermore, the site was subsequently occupied by a farmstead in Iron Age times perduring until the late second century.
- 1.14. Castellor burial chamber (PRN 1539) is located 800m southwest from Area 5. The monument is defined by two standing stones – probably of glacial erratic origins (RCHAMW 1937) – capped by a capstone. The latter could either be the result of prehistoric action of post-medieval clearance (Smith 2003).
- 1.15. Similarly, the Bronze Age is largely represented in the island by the presence of burial sites. Furthermore, many burnt mounds have been examined in Anglesey 42 found, among other, during groundworks associated with the route of the A55. Two possible burnt mounds (PRN 31818-9) were also recovered during the works associated with development on the A55. PRN 31818 documents two areas of burnt stone and charcoal recovered during the construction of a haul road. The latter is defined by an area of burnt stone and charcoal located beside Afon Caradog (Cuttler et al 2012).
- 1.16. An Urn Burial (PRN 2523) was found in 1868. However, the exact position is unknown. While the urn might be of Bronze Age date, it is also possible that it may be Roman (Smith 2003). The HER note the location of the urn approximately 600m north northwest from Area 5.
- 1.17. Anglesey was incorporated into a Roman province in 78AD, however, in many cases it did not transform the traditions of the inhabitants of the island. Several stone hut circle settlements have been identified in the island running from Iron Age chronologies until the Early Christian period. A significant settlement site – Castellor Hut Group (AN088; PRN 2520) is located within the applied search area.
- 1.18. The projected line of a Roman Road (PRN 17843) appears to be located 30m north of the northern boundary of Area 5. This runs along the west side of Anglesey with a detour around Malltraeth marsh.

Early Medieval (c. AD 410 – AD 1086) & Medieval (1086 – 1536)

- 1.19. The Early Medieval period in NW Wales is still poorly understood. Documentary evidence suggests that presence of Irish settlement as well as the establishment of the kingdom of Gwynedd in the early 6th century (RFAW 2016). This is also the time of the development of Christianity, an element which appears reflected in a number of sites in Llangefni as well as in Anglesey more widely.

- 1.20. Cappel Lur (PRN 2522) is located 800m north from Area 5 according to the HER records. The existence of this chapel is recorded in Baynes (1920), however the actual location of this building has remained unknown.

Post-Medieval (1536 – 1899) and Modern (1900 – present day)

- 1.21. The HER results highlight activity during these chronologies, to a large degree associated with Pandy Cymunod. The results are summarised below:
- 1.22. Pandy Cymunod, Bodedern (PRN 36105) is located to the NE of Area 5 according to the HER records. Davidson (2002) defined it as a possible site of a medieval mill, fully developed during the 19th century as a woollen mill. The mill is associated with Pont Factory Cymunod (PRN 11669) (see listed building 5278 and a trackway. The latter - (PRN 37225) is now covered in grass, and it is known to run between Cymunod and the A5 (Davidson et al 1996).
- 1.23. Other former mill sites are located within the search area:
- 1.24. Melin Cae Fadog (PRN 36148) is located 865m northeast from Area 5. This mill is documented in Davidson's 'The Medieval Mills of Anglesey' (2002).
- 1.25. Building Foundations, Bryngwran (PRN 1780) is located 865m north from Area 5. The HER records note that in 1968 a visit to the building was carried out during works associated with refurbishing the mill. The works revealed the foundations of a building.
- 1.26. Melin y Plas (PRN 18366) is located 611m east from Area 5. A photographic record of the mill was carried out prior its conversion, and it is recorded in Davidson's 'The Medieval Mills of Anglesey' (2002).
- 1.27. Pont Melin-y-plas, Bryngwran (PRN 5750) is located 441m northeast of Area 5. The HER records the bridge as disused. The stream over which the bridge was built is the stream used by Melin y Plas.
- 1.28. The records highlight the presence of religious structures such as Parish Church of St. Ulched (PRN 5372) is located 800 northeast from Area 5. It is documented on the RCHAMWS 1937. The church is now destroyed, however, the churchyard wall still standing.
- 1.29. Capel Salem, Bryngwran (PRN 7822) is a post-medieval non-conformist chapel documented by the RCAHMW Chapel Survey of 1994. The chapel is located 600m north of Area 5.
- 1.30. Capel Hebron, Bryngwran (PRN 7824) is a post-medieval chapel documented by the RCAHMW Chapel Survey of 1994. The chapel is located 200m northeast of Area 5.
- 1.31. Structures associated access and trade have also been documented: Milestone (PRN 66114) (see listed building 20511), and a pond (PRN 28950).

- 1.32. PRNs 28942-8 are mostly associated with Afon Crigyll, and take the form of footbridges (e.g. PRN 28942-8). A number of these sites have been documented on cartographic sources, however, they are no longer present in the landscape.

Multiphase

- 1.33. Melin Y Plas hut settlement (PRN 9945) documents at least four phases of occupation running from the Late Neolithic to Medieval times. This site was excavated as part of the Anglesey 55 Road Scheme Project. The main area of the site is composed by a number of roundhouses (Cuttler et al 2012). A further roundhouse at Melin Y Plas (PRN 67893) was excavated. The latter was almost 13m in diameter and was characterised by a curvilinear gully. The structure is known to date to Roman times.

Unknown date

- 1.34. A number of features were documented during work associated with improvements to the A5, including two field systems of possible prehistoric date (PRN 5748-9), a rectangular pond (PRN 5751).

Portable Antiquities Scheme

- 1.35. A search within the 1km search area has not produced results.

The results – Designated data

2. Listed Buildings (Figure 6)

- 2.1. There are no listed buildings within Area 5. No listed building will be visually impacted by the proposed development. The following are listed buildings located within the 5Km search area of areas 5.

NUMBER	COMMUNITY	NAME	GRADE
15012	Aberffraw	Tal-y-llyn	II
20962	Aberffraw	Ty Hir	II
5275	Aberffraw	Chapel of St. Mary (Tal-y-llyn) and churchyard walls	I
5733	Aberffraw	Ty Croes signal-box and attached station range	II

19482	Bodedern	Ardwyn	II
19484	Bodedern	Tan-y-fynwynt	II
19485	Bodedern	Factory Llewenan	II
19486	Bodedern	Walls of enclosed garden, Presaddfed	II
19487	Bodedern	Pandy Llewenan	II
19488	Bodedern	Pandy Cymunod	II
19489	Bodedern	Prysan-fawr	II
19490	Bodedern	Stable, barn and cowhouse at Prysan-fawr	II
19491	Bodedern	Cowhouse at Prysan-fawr	II
19492	Bodedern	Boiling house and pigsty at Prysan-fawr	II
19493	Bodedern	Milestone	II
19494	Bodedern	Tre Iorwerth	II
19495	Bodedern	Field barn, SW of Tyn Rhos	II
19496	Bodedern	Clapper bridge at Tan-y-fynwent	II
19497	Bodedern	Dyeing-house at Pandy Llewenan	II
5262	Bodedern	Presaddfed	II*
5276	Bodedern	Church of St. Edeyrn	II*
5278	Bodedern	Pont Factory Cymunod, over the Afon Crigyll	II
5712	Bodedern	Soar Chapel and chapel house	II
5742	Bodedern	Old Police Station (Youth Association premises)	II
5291	Bodffordd	Church of St Trygarn	II
20510	Bryngwran	Pont Cymunod, over the Afon Crugyll	II
20511	Bryngwran	Milestone in Bryngwran	II
20512	Bryngwran	Milestone at Engedi crossroads	II
20513	Bryngwran	Milestone W of Gwalchmai	II
20514	Bryngwran	Pandy Treban	II
5320	Bryngwran	Church of St. Peulan	II*
20421	Llanfaelog	War Memorial	II
20422	Llanfaelog	Melin y bont	II
20423	Llanfaelog	Bryn Du Chapel	II
20424	Llanfaelog	Llanfaelog Community Centre	II

20425	Llanfaelog	Surf Point	II
20426	Llanfaelog	Sea Wall, Surf Point	II
20427	Llanfaelog	The Old Rectory	II
20428	Llanfaelog	Bridge E of Tyn-Lidiart	II
5298	Llanfaelog	Melin Uchaf (aka Melin Maelgwyn)	II
5299	Llanfaelog	Church of St. Maelog	II
20415	Llanfair yn Neubwll	Pont Traeth Clefiog (partly in Valley Community)	II
20416	Llanfair yn Neubwll	Tyddyn Du	II
20417	Llanfair yn Neubwll	Milestone	II
20418	Llanfair yn Neubwll	Caergeiliog Chapel	II
20419	Llanfair yn Neubwll	Caergeiliog Chapel House with stables and cartshed	II
20420	Llanfair yn Neubwll	Siloh Baptist Chapel and Chapel House with walls, railings and gates	II
5266	Llanfair yn Neubwll	Caergeiliog Tollhouse	II
5307	Llanfair yn Neubwll	Pencaledog	II
5309	Llanfair yn Neubwll	Church of St Mihangel	II
5310	Llanfair yn Neubwll	Church of St Mary	II
20515	Trewalchmai	War memorial	II
20516	Trewalchmai	Jerusalem Chapel	II
20518	Trewalchmai	Ty Capel	II
5331	Trewalchmai	Church of St. Morhaiarn	II*
5333	Trewalchmai	Melin Gwalchmai	II
19233	Valley	Valley Station Signal Box	II
5268	Valley	Pont Traeth Clefiog (partly in Llanfair-yn-Neubwll Community)	II

3. Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 4)

3.1. No SAMs are located within the bounds of Area 5. No SAMs will be impacted by the proposed development. Eight SAMs are located within the 5km search area:

SAM_NO	SAM_NAME	COMMUNITY	GENERAL_PE
AN021	Bodfeddan Inscribed Stone	Llanfaelog	Early Medieval
AN099	Bodedern Early Christian Cemetery	Bodedern	Early Medieval

AN130	Felin Wen Tide Mill	Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	Post-Medieval/Modern
AN131	Felin Carnau Tide Mill	Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	Post-Medieval/Modern
AN010	Presaddfed Burial Chamber	Bodedern	Prehistoric
AN013	Ty-Newydd Burial Chamber	Llanfaelog	Prehistoric
AN042	Y Werthyr Hillfort	Bryngwran	Prehistoric
AN088	Castellor Hut Group	Bryngwran	Prehistoric

4. The landscape (Figure 5)

- 4.1. Area 5 does not lie within a registered Historic Landscape, neither does any registered landscape lie within 5km of Area 5. The closest registered Historic Landscape is Amlwch and Parys Mountain - HLW (Gw) 1.
- 4.2. Area 5 does not lie within any Conservation Areas. One Conservation Area lies within the 5km search area. This is Bodedern WAL/ANG/.
- 4.3. Area 5 does not lie within a registered Historic Park and Garden, neither does any Historic Park and Garden lie within 5km of the sites. The closest registered Historic Park and Garden to is Carreglwyd (GD43), located to the northeast of the island.
- 4.4. Area 5 lies within the LANDMAP Historic Landscape of Inland Southern Anglesey. LANDMAP areas are not designated landscapes but contain information designed to enable landscape quality to be considered in decision making.
- 4.5. LANDMAP Historic Landscape of Inland Southern Anglesey YNSMNHL07 is largely defined as the rural heartland of Anglesey. The topography is generally undulating following the underlying geology. The latter gives rise to a number of rock outcrops scatter through the area. The landscape is largely defined by irregular fieldscapes enclosed by hedgerows, treelines, hedge banks and drystone walls. The landscape also evidences a number of relict earthworks and monuments some of which of prehistoric date.

The results: surveys

5. Map regression

Llangefni Ordnance Survey original survey drawings, Robert Dawson, 1818

- 5.1. The first map to show the area of Area 5 in any detail is the 1818 original survey drawing for the Ordnance Survey map of Llangefni. The map does not depict field boundaries but it does include roads and buildings. The north-south road from Bryngwran and the east-west road which crosses it to the north of the proposed development area, forming the northern boundary, were both already established at

this time. The route of the stream, Afon Caradog, which runs west to the north of Area 5 before joining the Afon Crigyll is also depicted.

- 5.2. No features of archaeological interest were depicted within the area of Area 5.
- 5.3. The surrounding landscape was characterised by agricultural land and small farmsteads, including Plas Llechylched, immediately to the west of Area 5, Gwaenfynydd, 200m to the south-west, and Bodlawen, 300m to the east. The settlement of Bryngwran, 800m to the north-west, was depicted as consisting of 12 buildings along the Holyhead Road.

Tithe Map Parish of Llechylched 1844 (Figure 8)

- 5.4. The proposed development area of Area 5 roughly corresponds to part of a large irregular shaped field, Field Number 21. This field extended to the south-west over the track which was later to become the modern north-south road. The field boundaries marked on the Tithe Map are the same as the modern ones of the development area Area 5, except along the southern boundary, which was stepped rather than straight as it is now. The apportionment information states that it was occupied by William Jones and owned by Lord Dinorben. The land use of the field was not recorded.
- 5.5. In the wider area the fields of Llechylched parish were principally large open fields with irregular boundaries, interspersed with some smaller enclosed fields. The irregular boundaries suggest that the original enclosure of the landscape may have occurred in the prehistoric period. In some places long, shallow curved boundaries are indicative of early medieval agriculture. Other stepped boundaries, such as that between Field Number 21 and Number 16 to the north, are indicative of enclosure of medieval strip fields into larger fields in the late medieval or early post-medieval period. An old church located 400m to the west of the Area 5 is further evidence of medieval activity in the area.

First Edition Ordnance Survey County Series, Anglesey, 1889, 1:2,500 (Figure 9)

- 5.6. The First Edition OS map shows the area in much greater detail than the previous mapping. Unlike the preceding Tithe Map, where the area of Area 5 was part of a large field, on the 1889 map the area is shown as two small fields, numbered 74 and 75, the boundaries of which correspond to the modern field layout.
- 5.7. No features of archaeological interest were noted on the mapping. In the north-west corner of Field 75, a building and small enclosure, probably a small farmstead, were labelled Ty'n-rhôs. This farm is just outside the proposed development area, which skirts around it. 100m to the south of the development area was another small farmstead, Ty-croes, with an access track to the nearby fields. Just to the west of the development area the earlier farmstead of Plas Llechylched had been developed, with a large manorial building with wooded grounds constructed on the site.
- 5.8. Beyond the development area the detail of the 1889 map provides new information on the surrounding landscape, which was principally agricultural. The Afon Caradog

flows west to the north of the site, just beyond the east-west aligned road which forms the site boundary. To the north-east of the development area it flows in a natural meandering course, and a thin strip of land to either side is marked as marshy. In the fields immediately to the north of the development area the stream was canalised and no marshy ground is indicated. A small off-shoot stream, possibly on the original, pre-canalisation course of the river, flows just north of the main river and feeds the mill pond at Melin y Plâs, approximately 500m to the north-west of the development area. Similar boggy areas are also depicted to the west, along the Afon Crigyll.

- 5.9. The road that marks the northern boundary is shown as more formalised than on the Tithe Map, on which in places it was marked as trackway. At the crossroads to the north-west of the development area was a small plantation of mixed conifer and deciduous trees. A small cluster of buildings had been constructed just to the north of the crossroads, including Cae'r-ddôl farmstead, Hebron Chapel, and Hen-odyn.
- 5.10. There is little evidence of industrial activity in the wider area. As well as the Melin y Plâs mill already mentioned, there was also a woollen mill at Factory Cymunod. The settlement at Bryngwran had also expanded from what was depicted on the Tithe Map. The map shows that as well as more residential properties the settlement also has a church, chapel, school, post office and public houses.

Second Edition Ordnance Survey County Series, Anglesey, 1900, 1:2,500

- 5.11. There are no visible changes to the development area the First Edition.
- 5.12. There was also very little difference noted in the surrounding area. To the north of the site, on the section of Afon Caradog which feeds the mill leat there was a pumping engine house, which is probably related to the supply of water to the mill. To the west of the development area, where the east-west road crosses Afon Crigyll, a bridge is marked as Pont Factory-Cymunod, associated with the woollen mill.

Third Edition Ordnance Survey County Series, Anglesey, 1922–1924, 1:2,500

- 5.13. There are no obvious changes to the proposed development site or the surrounding area depicted on the Third Edition mapping.

Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey County Series, Anglesey, 1963, 1:2,500 (Figure 10)

- 5.14. The only observable change from the previous mapping is the construction of the Electricity Transmission Line (ETL), which runs roughly south-east–north-west across the development area.

Ordnance Survey Plan, 1974, 1:2,500 (Figure 11)

- 5.15. There are no changes to the proposed development area from the 1963 mapping. The ETL has been depicted in more detail, showing that one pylon was located across the development area.

- 5.16. There were changes in the landscape beyond the development area. The settlement of Bryngwran had expanded considerably, with several new areas of residential development. A sewage works had been constructed 400m south-east of Bryngwran. This residential expansion can probably be connected to the development of RAF Valley, 5km to the south-east. Despite this, the wider landscape continued to be principally agricultural in nature. Several large-scale farm building complexes, such as the four long sheds at Gernant, 300m to the south of the development area.

6. Aerial Photographs

AF Valley 1940s

- 6.1. Photograph 4534 106GUK_655 3248 documents Area 4 and 5. Aside from a few changes on the layout of the fields composing each area, no substantial differences are observed between the Areas in 1945 and in 2019. No archaeological features were observed during the examination of these photographs.

18-253 RAF Valley 1950s

- 6.2. Photograph 5004 541RAF517 IR 3059 and 3060 documents Area 4 and 5. No features of archaeological origin can be discerned within the proposed sites.

18-253 RAF Valley 1960s

- 6.3. Photograph 6004 58RAF3579 F22 0042 and 6107 RAF58_4228 F22 0004 document Area 4 and 5. No features of archaeological origin can be discerned within the proposed sites.

8-253 RAF Valley 1970-72

- 6.4. Photograph 7173 OS 71_213 332 and 7249 OS 72_061 151 document Area 4 and 5. No features of archaeological origin can be discerned within the proposed sites.

18-253 RAF Valley 1985-93

- 6.5. Photograph 8512 074 document Area 4 and 5. No features of archaeological origin can be discerned within the proposed sites.

7. LiDAR (Figure 7)

- 7.1. LiDAR DTM and DSM images at 1m resolution are available for the sites. No archaeological evidence is recorded by LiDAR in Area 5.

8. Site Visit

- 8.1. The walk over survey was carried out on the 5th of December 2018. Conditions were overcast, however, at the time of the survey visibility was good.

- 8.2. Area 5 is located south of Bryngwran and immediately south of the A55, centred on the following coordinates: NRG SH 34585 76730. The area is composed of one field, and it is located east of Area 4.
- 8.3. No new sites were evidenced during the site visit. Neither did all other research methods utilised in this report.
- 8.4. The field is currently used for pasture and is largely defined by improved grassland. Most boundaries were defined by drystone walling and hedgerows.
- 8.5. The closest designated asset is Castellor Hut Group (AN088), situated southwest of Area 5. No views to the SAM were established during the site visit. No other SAMs are visible from the site (see Plates 6-18 for views from SAMs).
- 8.6. The closest listed building is Pont and Factory Cymunod (LB 5278, 20510). No views from and toward this building were observed during the site visit.
- 8.7. No sites recorded on the HER are present within or around the boundaries of the site. The closest HER is Capel Hebron (PRN 7824) which was not visible from the site.

9. Impact Assessment

- 9.1. No Listed Buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments will be physically or visually impacted by the proposed development.
- 9.2. The proposed development site does not lie within a registered Historic Landscape, neither does any registered landscape lie within 5km of the site. The proposed development site does not lie within any Conservation Areas. The site does not lie within any registered Historic Parks & Gardens, nor do any lie within 5km of the proposed development site.
- 9.3. No Conservation Area or Historic Park & Garden will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.
- 9.4. There are five HERs located on the boundary and very close to the proposed development.
- 9.5. No non-designated sites will be visually or physically impacted by the proposed development. An examination of aerial photographs and cartographic sources demonstrates that Area 5 may have been subjected to agricultural activities from the medieval period onwards. Otherwise previous impacts on the rest of the development area would appear to be minimal, suggesting good preservation of the potential archaeological resource.

10. Potential Impacts of the proposed development

- 10.1. The proposed development comprises the construction of a 49.9MW photovoltaic power station. Details on the height of the panels and ground anchoring techniques have yet to be determined, although it is foreseen that the panels will not exceed 2.5m in height. This report will be used to assess the suitability of the four areas inspected and will inform the form which the development may take.

- 10.2. The proposal will comprise the following: 1) photovoltaic panels, 2) power storage units, 3) mounting frames, 4) inverters, transformers and associated cabling, 5) 33kV distributor network operator substation, 6) onsite substations, 7) deer fencing, 8) internal service road and access.
- 10.3. Any of the following activities associated with the proposed development could therefore expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains:
- Surface stripping and levelling;
 - Construction of infrastructure
 - Service installation;
 - Any other ground disturbing works

11. Mitigation

- 11.1. While development within Area 5 does not trigger any immediate impact, it is worth noting that the fields have not been heavily impacted in the past, and therefore have the potential to hold subsurface remains. This possibility will need testing through a geophysical survey followed by an archaeological trenching evaluation.
- 11.2. Solar panels will be the central element of the solar farm. The dimensions of the individual panels will be of approximately $1640\pm 50\text{mm}$ and $990\pm 20\text{mm}$. The average height of the panels is of about 3m at its highest point, and 1m at its lowest point. However, the panels can be reduced in height to avoid visual impacts on designated assets.
- 11.3. A number of ground installation techniques can be used, including a (1) ground rod installation; (2) a ground screw installation, (3) an aballast block installation, or a (4) tree system installation. While the first and second option (ground rod/ground screw) would entail groundworks at 1m in depth, the tree system installation would only require groundworks at 0.4m in depth. The ballast block installation would only require surface stripping and levelling in certain soil conditions.
- 11.4. An earthing cable loop will circle the development area. The latter is typically 1/1.2m in depth, and 0.6m in width. Furthermore, DC cables will be installed to link inverters to the site substation. These will be 0.6m in depth. Medium voltage cables that connect the site's substations to either another substation at the point of connection at the grid. The latter are 0.8 to 1m in depth and 0.6m in width in average.
- 11.5. A deer fence will surround the site. The latter will be grounded using posts which can range from 0.1m to 0.2m in width, and 0.6m in depth.

Chapter 4 (Area 6)

Chapter 4 presents the results obtained throughout the research carried out for Area 6. The research has been completed following the methodology set out in the Introduction, with the aim of highlighting and assessing the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest, to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the proposed development.

The results – Non-designated data

1. The results: Historic Environment Records (Figure 5)

- 1.1. No sites registered in the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) are present within the boundaries of Area 6. Forty-five HERs are documented within the 1km search area. All RCAHMs entries are duplicates of entries found on the HER.
- 1.2. The results obtained have brought forward a large number of events (EPRNs). Archaeological works associated with the development of the A55 have produced a large number of the HERs presented below. Some of the works carried out for associated with the development are summarised below:
- 1.3. In 1995, GAT carried out a geophysical survey along various locales along the proposed A55 route, between the Nant Turnpike and Bryngwran (EPRN 44418) (Hopewell et al 1995). In 1996, GAT carried out a DBA, a field survey, a geophysical survey and a watching brief relating to the construction of the section of the A55 road between Bryngwran and Holyhead, Anglesey. The layout of the road avoided sites of archaeological interest for the most part, though, in some instances, the presence of archaeological sites was mitigated (EPRN 40347) (see Davidson et al 1996). In 1997, another DBA was carried out by GAT in response to the creation of an alternative route of the A55 from Bryngwran to Holyhead (EPRN 44614) (GAT 1997).
- 1.4. In 1999, GAT carried out excavations associated with the A55 road improvements (EPRN 43530 and EPRN 43539). The results of these excavations, and recommendations for further research were contained in the assessment report produced by Davidson et al in 1999 (EPRN 40462). Furthermore, in 2001, GAT carried out an excavation at Ty Mawr, Melin y Plas (EPRN 40463) (see Kenney et al 2001). A number of specialist reports were produced resulting from the abovementioned excavations (EPRN 40464) and a site interpretation (EPRN 40550).

Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC), Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 4400 BC), Neolithic (4400 BC – 2300 BC), Bronze Age (2300 BC – 700 BC), Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43) Roman (43 AD – 410 AD)

- 1.5. The Mesolithic period in Anglesey is largely represented by find scatters (e.g. Trwyn Du, Aberffraw). Early Mesolithic activity is evidenced at Trwyn Du with a large quantity of worked flint and a hammer stone. The Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales highlights the presence of two substantial Late Mesolithic sites in the island Penrhosfeilw Common and Bryn Llwyd. No sites of Mesolithic date are documented within the search area designated to Area 6.
- 1.6. The Neolithic period in the island is most visible with its funerary sites. Eighteen megalithic tombs survive mostly located along the coastline. However, sites of different nature have been revealed in recent years. One of such examples is found at Llanfaethlu where at least for rectangular buildings of Early Neolithic date have been recovered (PAST 2019). A stone axe (PRN 2575) was found more than 656m east of Area 6. No further information is recorded for this findspot (Lynch 1989) and it is therefore not possible to ascertain its Neolithic attribution.
- 1.7. Similarly, the Bronze Age is largely represented in the island by the presence of burial sites. Furthermore, many burnt mounds have been examined in Anglesey 42 found, among other, during groundworks associated with the route of the A55. A number of features of possible Bronze Age attribution have been found within the search area. These are summarised below:
- 1.8. A Bronze Age Palstave (PRN 7624) is recorded as a findspot 941m northeast from Area 6 (Waddington 2013).
- 1.9. During the work associated with the A55, the remains of at least three burnt mounds (PRN 31812 - 4) were recovered more than 770m north from Area 6 (Cutler et al 2012).
- 1.10. A Bronze Age site (PRN 61578) is located more than 600m north of Area 6. This site also includes evidence of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date in the form of finds. Archaeological features include a number of pits probably the remains of ovens. Furthermore, the site revealed post-medieval pottery and glass (Davidson et al 1999).
- 1.11. A number of archaeological features were revealed during archaeological works associated with development at the A55, including a possible hearth (PRN 6926), a pit (PRN 69271) and a number of ditches (PRN 69274). These features did not contain datable evidence, however, they may be interpreted as prehistoric in date when contextualised (Cutler et al 2012).
- 1.12. Anglesey was incorporated into a Roman province in 78AD, however, in many cases it did not transform the traditions of the inhabitants of the island. Several stone hut circle settlements have been identified in the island running from Iron Age chronologies until the Early Christian period. One such example is found within the applied search area. An enclosure of Iron Age date (PRN 2517) is

located more than 662m northeast from Area 6. This enclosure has been recorded in historical OS maps; however, it is nowadays in poor condition due to ploughing activities. The latter has revealed a stone axe and a spindle whorl of possible Iron Age origin (Smith 2005).

- 1.13. The projected line of a Roman Road (PRN 17843) appears to be located north of the northern boundary of Area 6. This runs along the west side of Anglesey with a detour around Malltraeth marsh.

Post-Medieval (1536 – 1899) and Modern (1900 – present day)

- 1.14. A large quantity of records refers to the history of this area during post-medieval and modern times. The results are summarised below:
- 1.15. Caergeiliog Chapel House with stables and cartshed (PRN 66689) (see listed building 20419).
- 1.16. Caergeiliog Chapel, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll (PRN 7649) (see listed building 20418).
- 1.17. Cae'r Odyn, Placename, North of Cae'r-geiliog (PRN 60807) is documented on the HER records as the name suggests the existence of a kiln. The HER records locate this place name 213m north of Area 6.
- 1.18. Bryn Farm, Llanfihangel-yn-nhowyn (PRN 60805) is located 241m northeast from Area 6. The farm is recorded on the parish map of 1841, the 25inch map of 1924 and the 1inch OS map of 1841 as noted in the HER records.
- 1.19. Milestone (PRN 65986) (see listed building 19493).
- 1.20. Tynmyrddyn (PRN 60808) is located 410m northwest from Area 6. The former farmstead is documented on the Bodedern tithe map of 1848, and on the 1 inch OS map of 1841 (Holyhead & Bangor Sheet 78).
- 1.21. A well (PRN 28938) and footbridges (PRN 28939) have been identified in the second OS map edition of 1900.
- 1.22. Pumping Station (PRN 28936) is located more than 600m southwest of Area 6. The pumping station is recorded on OS maps dating to 1889.
- 1.23. Penmynydd House (PRN 59729) is located circa 688m north of Area 6. The house is referred to as both Mynydd Machdwn and Mynydd Machdun on the 1762 estate map but as Penmynydd on the tithe map and the first edition 1" ordnance survey (Davidson et al 1996).
- 1.24. Tyddyn Bulkeley (PRN 59726) is located circa 642m northeast of Area 6. The building is not visible on the ground, however it has been recorded in aerial images and during a geophysical survey (Davidson et al 1996). The building and field may have been owned by the Bulkeley estate.
- 1.25. Rubbing Stone (PRN 59728) is located circa 640m northeast of Area 6. This stone is unlikely to be of prehistoric date. It may be cattle rubbing stone or a marker for Tyddyn Bulkeley (Davidson et al 1996).
- 1.26. Milestone (PRN 65986) (see listed building 19493).
- 1.27. Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn Parish Church (PRN 7004) (see listed building 5309).

- 1.28. Bryn Farm, Llanfihangel-yn-nhowyn (PRN 60805) is located 300m northeast from Area 6. The farm is recorded on the parish map of 1841, the 25inch map of 1924 and the 1inch OS map of 1841 as noted in the HER records.
- 1.29. Gwaelod Fawr (PRN 60806) is documented on the Llanfihangel Nhowyn Parish tithe map circa 1841 and just Gwaelod on the 1 inch OS map of 1841 (GAT, 1997). The HER locates it 320m north from Area 6.

Unknown date

- 1.30. The presence of a cattle rubbing stone was reported to GAT, however, it was not identified during the site visit (PRN 29438).
- 1.31. In 1993, GAT carried out a walkover survey and noted ridges (PRN 5748) visible on the ground possibly associated with ridge and furrow field system or ploughed down lynchets (GAT 1993). These features are located 530m northeast from Area 6. A number of faint lines visible on the flank of a hill were also identified and tentatively interpreted as possible a prehistoric or later field system.

Multiperiod

- 1.32. Occupation Site, Penmynydd (PRN 11074) is located 565m north northeast from Area 6. The site was excavated as part of the A55 road scheme. The excavation revealed a number of archaeological features, including post-holes, stake holes, pits and a hearth. These features dates from Roman to medieval times (Waddington 2013).

The results – Designated data

2. Listed Buildings (Figure 6)

- 2.1. No Listed Buildings are located within the bounds of Area 6. 72 listed structures are contained within the 5km applied search area. The closest listed building is Church of St Mihangel - Grade II – LB 5309. Incorporating construction material from an earlier church, the Church of St Mihangel was largely rebuilt in 1862 by Kennedy and Rogers of Bangor. Renovated in 1988, it is now used as a Royal Air Force church by RAF Valley. The church is located 1.4km southwest from Area 6.
- 2.2. The church – LB 53090- will not be physically or visually affected by the proposed development.
- 2.3. A summary of the results is offered below:

NUMBER	NAME	COMMUNITY	GRADE
19482	Arduyn	Bodedern	II
19484	Tan-y-fynwynt	Bodedern	II
19485	Factory Llewenan	Bodedern	II

19486	Walls of enclosed garden, Presaddfed	Bodedern	II
19487	Pandy Llewenan	Bodedern	II
19488	Pandy Cymunod	Bodedern	II
19489	Prysan-fawr	Bodedern	II
19490	Stable, barn and cowhouse at Prysan-fawr	Bodedern	II
19491	Cowhouse at Prysan-fawr	Bodedern	II
19492	Boiling house and pigsty at Prysan-fawr	Bodedern	II
19493	Milestone	Bodedern	II
19494	Tre Iorwerth	Bodedern	II
19495	Field barn, SW of Tyn Rhos	Bodedern	II
19496	Clapper bridge at Tan-y-fynwent	Bodedern	II
19497	Dyeing-house at Pandy Llewenan	Bodedern	II
5262	Presaddfed	Bodedern	II*
5276	Church of St. Edeyrn	Bodedern	II*
5278	Pont Factory Cymunod, over the Afon Crigyll	Bodedern	II
5712	Soar Chapel and chapel house	Bodedern	II
5742	Old Police Station (Youth Association premises)	Bodedern	II
20510	Pont Cymunod, over the Afon Crugyll	Bryngwran	II
20511	Milestone in Bryngwran	Bryngwran	II
20512	Milestone at Engedi crossroads	Bryngwran	II
24463	Capel Pont yr Arw with attached school room	Llanfachraeth	II
24464	Capel Abarim	Llanfachraeth	II
24470	Bryn Glas	Llanfachraeth	II
24471	Cross Keys	Llanfachraeth	II
24472	Chapel house and outbuilding, Capel Abarim	Llanfachraeth	II
24473	Wall, railings and gates, Capel Abarim	Llanfachraeth	II
5295	Bethesda Congregational Chapel and attached house	Llanfachraeth	II
5296	Church of St Figael	Llanfachraeth	II
20421	War Memorial	Llanfaelog	II
20424	Llanfaelog Community Centre	Llanfaelog	II
20425	Surf Point	Llanfaelog	II
20426	Sea Wall, Surf Point	Llanfaelog	II
20427	The Old Rectory	Llanfaelog	II
20428	Bridge E of Tyn-Lidiart	Llanfaelog	II
5299	Church of St. Maelog	Llanfaelog	II
20415	Pont Traeth Cleifiog (partly in Valley Community)	Llanfair yn Neubwll	II
20416	Tyddyn Du	Llanfair yn Neubwll	II
20417	Milestone	Llanfair yn Neubwll	II
20418	Caergeiliog Chapel	Llanfair yn Neubwll	II
20419	Caergeiliog Chapel House with stables and cartshed	Llanfair yn Neubwll	II
20420	Siloh Baptist Chapel and Chapel House with walls, railings and gates	Llanfair yn Neubwll	II
5266	Caergeiliog Tollhouse	Llanfair yn Neubwll	II
5307	Pencaledog	Llanfair yn Neubwll	II

5309	Church of St Mihangel	Llanfair yn Neubwll	II
5310	Church of St Mary	Llanfair yn Neubwll	II
19945	Methodist Chapel	Rhoscolyn	II
19946	Lifeboat memorial	Rhoscolyn	II
19947	Rhoscolyn Methodist Chapel, railings and gates	Rhoscolyn	II
19948	Pont-Rhydbont, or Four-Mile Bridge	Rhoscolyn	II
19949	Plas	Rhoscolyn	II
19950	Plas Bach	Rhoscolyn	II
19951	Rhoscolyn Lifeboat Station	Rhoscolyn	II
19953	Rhoscolyn Methodist Chapel house	Rhoscolyn	II
5322	Ty'r Allt	Rhoscolyn	II
5326	Church of St. Gwenfaen	Rhoscolyn	II
5329	Pentre Gwyddel	Rhoscolyn	II
5330	Bodior	Rhoscolyn	II
20069	Stanley Tollhouse	Trearddur	II
20073	Milestone	Trearddur	II
20074	Stanley Embankment	Trearddur	II
5263	Melin y Gof aka Stanley Windmill	Trearddur	II
19231	Stanley Embankment	Valley	II
19232	Milestone	Valley	II
19233	Valley Station Signal Box	Valley	II
19234	Cleifiog Fawr	Valley	II
5268	Pont Traeth Cleifiog (partly in Llanfair-yn-Neubwll Community)	Valley	II
5319	Pont-Rhydbont, or Four-Mile Bridge	Valley	II
5759	Valley Railway Station Main Building	Valley	II

3. Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 4)

- 3.1. No SAMs are located within the bounds of Area 6. Eleven SAMs are located within the 5km search area defined for Area 6.
- 3.2. The closest SAMs to Area 6 are Felin Carnau Tide Mill (AN131), Felin Wen Tide Mill (AN130), and Bodior Tide Mill (AN132). The former is located 1.9km southwest from Area 6. Felin Wen Tide Mill (AN130) is located 1.5km west southwest from Area 6, and the latter is located 2.7km west southwest. These mills are powered by seawater at hide tide, a technique that was an important source of power for grinding corn from the early modern period in Anglesey. The first documentary evidence to Felin Wen Tide Mill (AN130) dates to 1724, and it appears to have operated until 1829 (see Coflein NPRN 275607). The first documentary reference to Bodior Tide Mill (AN132) dates to 1778 (see NPRN 275608). None of these assets will be physically or visually impacted by the proposed development.
- 3.3. The SAMs recorded within the 5km applied search area are listed below:

SAM_NO	SAM_NAME	COMMUNITY	GENERAL_PE
AN021	Bodfeddan Inscribed Stone	Llanfaelog	Early Medieval
AN099	Bodedern Early Christian Cemetery	Bodedern	Early Medieval
AN130	Felin Wen Tide Mill	Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	Post-Medieval/Modern
AN131	Felin Carnau Tide Mill	Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	Post-Medieval/Modern
AN132	Bodior Tide Mill	Rhoscolyn	Post-Medieval/Modern
AN145	Newlands Fish Weir	Valley	Post-Medieval/Modern
AN146	The Holyhead Road: quay on the Stanley Embankment	Valley	Post-Medieval/Modern
AN010	Presaddfed Burial Chamber	Bodedern	Prehistoric
AN013	Ty-Newydd Burial Chamber	Llanfaelog	Prehistoric
AN035	Ynys Leurad Hut Circles	Valley	Prehistoric
AN088	Castellor Hut Group	Bryngwran	Prehistoric

4. The landscape (Figure 5)

- 4.1. Area 6 does not lie within a registered Historic Landscape, neither does any registered landscape lie within 5km of Area 6. The closest registered Historic Landscape is Amlwch and Parys Mountain - HLW (Gw) 1.
- 4.2. Area 6 does not lie within any Conservation Areas. One Conservation Area lies within the 5km search area. This is Bodedern WAL/ANG/.
- 4.3. Area 6 does not lie within a registered Historic Park and Garden, neither does any Historic Park and Garden lie within 5km of the sites. The closest registered Historic Park and Garden to Areas 1-9 is Carreglwyd (GD43), located to the northeast of the island.
- 4.4. Area 6 lies within the LANDMAP Historic Landscape of Inland Southern Anglesey. Area 1 also lies adjacent to the RAF Valley area. LANDMAP areas are not designated landscapes but contain information designed to enable landscape quality to be considered in decision making.
- 4.5. LANDMAP Historic Landscape of Inland Southern Anglesey YNSMNL07 is largely defined as the rural heartland of Anglesey. The topography is generally undulating following the underlying geology. The latter gives rise to a number of rock outcrops scatter through the area. The landscape is largely defined by irregular fieldscapes enclosed by hedgerows, treelines, hedge banks and drystone walls. The landscape also evidences a number of relict earthworks and monuments some of which of prehistoric date.

The results: surveys

5. Map regression

Original Survey Map 1818

- 5.1. The earliest map to depict the area in any detail was drawn in 1818 by Robert Dawson. The area of the site is clearly visible on the map, located on the eastern shore of Llyn

Treflas. Field boundaries are visible on the map within the area of site. The scale of the map is quite small but the fields visible are irregular in size and shape. What is likely a farm, Tyn y gors, is shown on the western boundary of the site, with a further structure which, taking into consideration information from the Tithe Map, appears to be a detached holding of Hen Blas.

- 5.2. The map shows that on the eastern, northern and southern sites the site is bounded by further enclosures, with Llyn Penrhyn just beyond its southern boundary.
- 5.3. The map shows a main road running almost east to west across the landscape, which is now the A5, and a system of minor roads that connect to this. The pattern of settlement is dispersed, with only two small nucleated settlements being visible. These are the settlements of Caergeiliog, which is just to the north-west of the site and Bryngwran to the north-east of the site. Both of these settlements are shown as being concentrated along the main road. Just to the east of the site the hamlet of Llanfihangel is also shown.
- 5.4. Aside from Llyn Treflas, two further large lakes are shown to the east of the site, these are Llyn Penrhyn and Llyn Traffwl.

Tithe Map Parish of Llanfihangelynhowyn 1841 (Figure 8)

- 5.5. The area of the site is depicted on the tithe map of Llanfihangelynhowyn parish, which was produced in 1841. The area of the proposed development site is located across seventeen fields, numbers 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 174, 175, 176, 177 and 228, and two small enclosures, 216a and 217a, that have buildings depicted within (CAG-010). Both of these enclosures are located on the eastern edge of Llyn Dinam. The enclosure situated closest to the lake is labelled as Glan y gors, which translates as bank of the marsh. Llyn Dinam is shown on the earlier 1818 map but is labelled as Llyn Treflas. The apportionment shows that the land is owned by Stanley Lord of Alderley and occupied by William Williams.
- 5.6. The proposed site is bounded by properties and a road to the north, a stream to the east, fields to the south and Llyn Dinam and fields within the parish of Bodedern to the west. The fields depicted as within the area of the proposed site are irregular in size and shape, which is suggestive of a long period of agricultural exploitation and different enclosure periods. Running up the centre of the site are long low curved boundaries, which are indicative of early medieval agriculture, with the curves representing the ploughed edge of strip fields. A road is also shown running through the site, connecting the two small farm enclosures.
- 5.7. The map shows a number of farmsteads dispersed across the landscape, although there is a concentration of buildings shown within the immediate area of the proposed site, including what could potentially be a small hamlet to the east. This is not named on the mapping, however, a church is shown with a small number of buildings surrounding. There are only two certain areas of nucleated settlement within the vicinity of the site. These are Caergeiliog to the north-west and Bryngwran to the north-east.

Both of these settlements are shown as being concentrated along the road, which is now the A5.

Ordnance Survey County Series 1st Edition 1889, 1:2500 (Figure 9)

- 5.8. By the time this mapping was produced a number of changes had occurred within the landscape. The first is that the fields in the north-eastern corner of the proposed site had been split into a number of smaller, more regular fields, one of which is shown as rough pasture. Two of the fields on the western edge of the site are also shown as rough pasture on this map sheet. The farm of Glan y gors is also shown to have increased in size with a small number of new buildings present. The small enclosure to its north-east, which was shown on the tithe mapping to have a building within, is still visible although there is no longer a building shown. Instead the small enclosure is depicted as having deciduous tree cover.
- 5.9. The pattern of enclosure within the landscape has also undergone change from the enclosures depicted on the tithe mapping, with all of the large open fields shown are shown to have been split into smaller enclosed areas. All of these new fields are irregular in size and shape.
- 5.10. A number of changes within the settlement pattern are noticeable on this mapping. The settlements of Caergeiliog and Bryngwran are shown to have increased in size, with Bryngwran in particular having expanded. A number of properties within long strips of land are clear either side of the road, while a number of properties have been constructed on the road running south off what is now the A5. The small hamlet of Llanfihangel-yn-nhowyn, to the east of the proposed site, is also now named on the mapping.
- 5.11. To the south-west of the site a further change in the landscape is the construction of the London and North Western Railway, Chester to Holyhead branch. This line began construction during 1845, with the line being opened in 1848. It was adopted into London and North Western Railway in 1859.

Ordnance Survey Plan 1974, 1:2,500 (Figure 11)

- 5.12. The mapping shows very little change had occurred within the landscape during the last 87 years. This mapping shows a minor change to the field patterns within the bounds of the proposed site, with the fields in the north-west having been merged into one large area.
- 5.13. The main change within the landscape is the construction of RAF Valley, which occurred during the Second World War. The airbase is located to the south-west of the site. A number of buildings and a new road system are shown at the southern end of the hamlet Llanfihangel-yn-nhowyn as well as buildings around the south-eastern and southern edge of Llyn Penrhyn. These are connected to the MOD base of RAF Valley, located to the south of the site.

6. Aerial Photographs

18-253 RAF Valley 1950s

- 6.1. Photographs 5004 541RAF517 IR 3063 and 5110 58_RAF_698 3012 document Area 6. The latter is composed of multiple fields located on the eastern shore of Llyn Diman. No archaeological finds or features were observed during the observation of these photographs.

18-253 RAF Valley 1960s

- 6.2. A number of photographs dating to the 1960s document Area 6. However, none of them evidence the presence of buried archaeological features within the proposed development site. These photographs are: 6004 58RAF3579 F21 0010, 6004 58RAF3579 F22 0040, 6737 OS 67_027 017, 6759 58_8103 0054 and 6107 RAF58_4228 F22 0004.

8-253 RAF Valley 1970-72

- 6.3. Photographs 7041 OS 70_011 IR 032 and 7041 OS 70_011 IR 033 cover all fields comprising Area 6. While they evidence traces of ploughing, they are considered the result of recent activity.

18-253 RAF Valley 1985-93

- 6.4. Photographs 8512 074 and 9205 ADAS 555 155 cover all fields comprising Area 6. While they evidence traces of ploughing, they are considered the result of recent activity.

7. LiDAR

- 7.1. LiDAR DTM and DSM images at 1m resolution are available for the sites.
- 7.2. The processed image documents existing field boundaries as well as modern ploughs on fields towards the east and southeast.
- 7.3. Contrastingly, the western region of Area 6 contains marshy patches and a series of rock outcrops which increase in number outside the proposed site.
- 7.4. A line running from the farm complex to the west of Area 6 appears to run NE toward the east of the development. This is understood as underground services.

8. Site Visit

- 8.1. The walk over survey was carried out on the 5th of December 2018. Conditions were overcast, however, at the time of the survey visibility was good.
- 8.2. Area 6 is located immediately east from Llyn Dinam, centred on NGR SH 31614 77730. The Area is composed of 16 fields.
- 8.3. A new site was evidenced during the survey of Area 6. CAG-006, refers to two circular cropmarks centred on SH 31745 77751. The features were defined during the survey as two positive features measuring approximately 10m and 15m in diameter. The features are covered in grass though it is possible to see that it is formed by cobbles. The latter might be either interpreted as the remains of the cairn, or the remains of field clearances.

- 8.4. The fields are currently used for pasture and are largely defined by improved grassland, though patches of marsh were evidenced close to some of the field boundaries. Most boundaries were defined by drystone walling, though hedgerows and lines of trees also demarcate these fields.
- 8.5. The closest designated assets are Tide Mills (AN130-2), situated south of Area 6. Views to and from these SAMs do not exist due to the distance and the general topography of the area (see Plates 6-18 for views from SAMs).
- 8.6. The closest LB is Church of St Mihangel (LB 5309). No evidence of views from and towards the site was gathered. Moreover, the ZTV model (Figure 15.5) indicates that no views exist from the Listed Building to the site.
- 8.7. No sites recorded on the HER are located within or immediately outside Area 6.

9. Impact Assessment

- 9.1. No designated assets are located within the bounds of the proposed development. No designated assets will be visually or physically affected by the proposed development.
- 9.2. The proposed development site does not lie within a registered Historic Landscape, neither does any registered landscape lie within 5km of the site. The proposed development site does not lie within any Conservation Areas. The site does not lie within any registered Historic Parks & Gardens, nor do any lie within 5km of the proposed development site.
- 9.3. No Conservation Area or Historic Park & Garden will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.
- 9.4. Sites recorded on the HER located to the north of Area 6 suggest potential for prehistoric activity to be found within Area 6 during groundworks. Furthermore, a new site has been documented within the bounds of Area 6. CAG-006 refers to two circular cropmarks centred on SH 31745 77751. The features were defined during the survey as two positive features measuring approximately 10m and 15m in diameter. The features are covered in grass though it is possible to see that it is formed by cobbles. The latter might be either interpreted as the remains of the cairn, or the remains of field clearances. Cartographic sources also indicate the former presence of post-medieval buildings (CAG – 010) within the site. The value of these features is **Uncertain**.

10. Potential Impacts of the proposed development

- 10.1. The proposed development comprises the construction of a 49.9MW photovoltaic power station. Details on the height of the panels and ground anchoring techniques have yet to be determined, although it is foreseen that the panels will not exceed 2.5m in height. This report will be used to assess the suitability of the four areas inspected and will inform the form which the development may take.
- 10.2. The proposal will comprise the following: 1) photovoltaic panels, 2) power storage units, 3) mounting frames, 4) inverters, transformers and associated cabling, 5) 33kV distributor network operator substation, 6) onsite substations, 7) deer fencing, 8) internal service road and access.

10.3. Any of the following activities associated with the proposed development could therefore expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains:

- Surface stripping and levelling;
- Construction of infrastructure
- Service installation;
- Any other ground disturbing works

11. Mitigation

11.1. Two new sites, CAG-06 and CAG-010 have been identified within the site. The. As a largely undeveloped area there is also the potential for relatively good preservation of potential archaeological remains. Further identification of sub-surface remains should take place during a geophysical survey followed by an archaeological trenching evaluation. The results should inform further mitigation in the area.

11.2. Two further mitigation strategies are suggested for Area 6, depending on the ground anchoring techniques selected for the panels:

a) Ground rod/ground screw installation: this technique will require groundworks to about 1m in depth. Should this option be selected, it is suggested that a programme of geophysical surveying is carried out to assess the archaeological potential of Area 6. This would allow any identified archaeological remains to be incorporated within the final design scheme or targeted with further, more intrusive archaeological mitigation.

b) Ballast block installation: this technique may entail topsoil stripping to level the surface where the panels will be installed. If this situation arises, topsoil stripping should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist under watching brief conditions. However, it is further recommended, given the known archaeological resource, that geophysical surveying would still be beneficial in advance of development works in and around the locations of PRNs 28943-4 and St Ulched's Church, to identify potential archaeological remains that may require either exclusion from development areas or further archaeological mitigation.

11.3. All other groundworks associated with fencing/cabling should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist under watching brief conditions.

Chapter 5 – Overall Conclusions

1. Summary of Conclusions – Area 3

- 1.1. The examination of the data obtained for Area 3 highlights its close proximity to SAM AN088 – Castellor Hut Settlement. The latter may be visually impacted by the proposed development due to the lack of tree cover on the NW boundary of Area 3. The impact could be lessening by populating this area of the boundary with a tree belt or similar. Contrastingly, Tyn-Lydiart bridge (LB 20428) will not be physically or visually affected by the development.
- 1.2. As noted, the majority of the fields discussed in this report have not been largely impacted by previous developments, and it is therefore possible to reveal sub-surface remains below ploughing levels. Moreover, two possible sites have been identified in Area 3: CAG-003 and CAG-004. These sites could be fenced off and excluded from the area selected for the positioning of the solar panels once their significance had been attributed during previous archaeological works (e.g. trenching evaluation).
- 1.3. Details regarding the new sites can be found below:

ID	CAG-003
Name	Large circular raised mound located near Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn
Summary in Welsh	Nodwedd gylchol isel sy'n mesur 50m mewn diamedr. Nodwedd gynhanesyddol o bosib.
Summary English	Low circular feature measuring 50m in diameter. Possible prehistoric feature.
Description	Raised mound composed of medium and large cobbles. 56m in diameter Evidenced in aerial photographs dating from the 1950s to the 1980s
NGR	SH 34068 75828
Eastings	234068
Northings	375828
Type	Monument
Period	Prehistoric?
Survival Condition	Poor
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Unknown
Evidence	Aerial Photographs and walk over visit
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	22.01.2019
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

ID	CAG-004
Name	Large circular raised mound situated near Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn
Summary in Welsh	Nodwedd gylchol isel sy'n mesur 40m mewn diamedr. Nodwedd cynhanesyddol o bosib.
Summary English	Low circular feature measuring 40m in diameter. Possible prehistoric feature

Description	Low circular feature measuring 40m in diameter. Composed of small and medium size cobbles and currently covered in grass. Identified in LiDAR 1m DTM
NGR	SH 34006 75944
Eastings	234006
Northings	375944
Type	Monument
Period	Prehistoric?
Survival Condition	Poor
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Unknown
Evidence	LiDAR 1m DTM
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	22.01.2019
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

2. Summary of Conclusions – Area 4

- 2.1. The results obtained for this area highlight that the proposed plans will not physically impact any designated asset. However, it is noted that a number of listed structures associated with Pandy Cymunod (LBs 5278, 20510 and 19488) may have a slight visual impact which could be reduced taking into consideration the development designs and the population of the NW boundary of the site.
- 2.2. A number of PRNs exist within the boundaries of the site (PRNs 28943 and 28944). It is recommended that development designs avoid construction within these areas in order to protect the archaeological resource. A similar situation is portrayed for the church (PRN 2525; NPRN 43651).
- 2.3. LiDAR examination led to the definition of four possible sites: CAG-005, CAG-016 to 018. While their value is uncertain at present, appropriate mitigation measures will need putting in place should it be demonstrated that they are of archaeological value. A summary of the results is offered below:

ID	CAG-005
Name	Large circular raised mound situated near Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn
Summary Welsh	Nodwedd gylchol isel sy'n mesur 26m mewn diamedr. Nodwedd cynhanesyddol o bosib.
Summary English	Low circular feature measuring 26m in diameter. Possible prehistoric feature
Description	Raised mound composed of medium and large cobbles. 26m in diameter
NGR	SH 33931 77108
Eastings	233931
Northings	377108
Type	Monument
Period	Prehistoric?
Survival Condition	Poor
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Unknown

Evidence	LiDAR 1m DTM
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	22.01.2019
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

ID	CAG-016
Name	Possible field boundaries north of Plas Llechylched
Summary Welsh	Ffiniau cae posibl i'r gogledd o Blas Llechylched
Summary English	Possible field boundaries north of Plas Llechylched
Description	Possible field boundaries north of Plas Llechylched observed during examination of LiDAR 1m DTM Hillshade
NGR	SH 34306 76872
Eastings	234306
Northings	376872
Type	Field Boundaries
Period	Post-medieval?
Survival Condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Unknown
Evidence	LiDAR 1m DTM
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	18.08.2020
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

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

ID	CAG-018
Name	Possible track
Summary Welsh	Llwybr posibl yn cysylltu Plas Llechylched ac Eglwys Ulched
Summary English	Possible track connecting Plas Llechylched to Ulched Church

Description	Possible track connecting Plas Llechylched to Ulched Church observed in LiDAR 1m DTM
NGR	SH 34415 76693
Eastings	234415
Northings	376693
Type	Track
Period	Post-medieval
Survival Condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Unknown
Evidence	LiDAR 1m DTM
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	18.08.2020
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

3. Summary of Conclusions – Area 5

- 3.1. Area 5 results highlight that no designated or non-designated asset will be visually or physically affected by the proposed development. No new sites were recorded during the production of the present report.
- 3.2. However, it is noted that there has been little impact on this area in the past, therefore triggering the potential for good preservation of the archaeological resource.

4. Summary of Conclusions – Area 6

- 4.1. Area 6 will not physically or visually affect any designated asset. The closest SAM are the Tide Mills (AN130-132), however they are at sufficient distance and topographically in a lower position to trigger visibility between the assets and the site. Similarly, any views to Church of Mihangel (LB 5309) are masked by the built environment and by the distance between the proposed site and the asset.
- 4.2. This area, similar to all others, has not been heavily impacted by previous development and it is therefore possible to encounter sub-surface remains. It is also highlighted that the region to the west located close to Llyn Dinam may contain organic remains of archaeological value.
- 4.3. During the production of this report two new sites were defined within the proposed development area: CAG-006 and CAG-010. While the value of these features is uncertain at the time of writing, suitable mitigation measures should be put in place once the nature and function of these features is ascertained. A summary of these features is offered below:

ID	CAG-006
Name	Two circular raised mounds situated near Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn
Summary Welsh	Dwy nodwedd gylchol isel sy'n mesur 10m a 15m mewn diamedr yn y drefn honno. Nodwedd gynhanesyddol o bosib.
Summary English	Two low circular feature measuring 10m and 15m in diameter respectively. Possible prehistoric feature

Description	Two raised mounds measuring approximately 10m and 15m in diameter. Possibly geological
NGR	SH 31745 77751
Eastings	231745
Northings	377751
Type	Monument -Geological feature
Period	Prehistoric?
Survival Condition	Poor
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Unknown
Evidence	Walk over visit
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	22.01.2019
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ID	CAG-010
Name	Glan y gors buildings
Summary in Welsh	Strwythurau wedi'u dogfennu yn y map Degwm a'r argraffiad cyntaf o'r Arolwg Ordnans 1889.
Summary English	Structures documented in Tithe map and OS first edition 1889
Description	Small enclosures, 216a and 217a, with buildings depicted associated with Glan y gors
NGR	SH 31414 77678
Eastings	231414
Northings	377678
Type	Farm buildings
Period	Post-medieval
Survival Condition	Not present
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Unknown
Evidence	Tithe Map Parish of Llanfihangelynhowyn 1841 Ordnance Survey County Series 1st Edition 1889
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	22.01.2019
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

5. Other

5.1. The present report represents an amendment of the original work as a number of areas (Area 1,2 and 7-9) are no longer taking into consideration for the proposed development plans.

5.2. During the examination of the aforementioned areas, the authors of this report identified potential sites which may be added to the existing HER records. These sites are summarised below with supporting map (Figure 16).

ID	CAG-001
Name	Possible Ridge and Furrow
Summary Welsh	Tystiolaeth o gefnen a rych canoloesol a welwyd mewn Awyrluniau sy'n dyddio o'r 1940au.

Summary English	Evidence for medieval ridge and furrow observed in Aerial Photographs dating to the 1940s.
Description	Defined by curvilinear parallel cropmarks orientated NW/SE observed on 18-253 RAF Valley 1940s near Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn
NGR	SH 33012 76256
Eastings	233012
Northings	376256
Type	Ridge and Furrow
Period	Medieval
Survival Condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Agricultural
Evidence	Aerial Photograph
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	22.01.2019
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

ID	CAG-002
Name	Rectangular outcrop of unknown date/function
Summary Welsh	Marc sgwâr yn y cnwd sy'n mesur tua 30 medr sgwâr a welwyd mewn nifer o Awyrluniau sy'n dyddio o'r 1950au i'r 1980au.
Summary English	Square cropmark measuring c. 30 square meters observed in several Aerial Photographs dating from the 1950s to the 1980s
Description	Square cropmark measuring c. 30 square meters observed in several Aerial Photographs dating from the 1950s to the 1980s
NGR	SH 32711 75920
Eastings	232711
Northings	375920
Type	Unknown
Period	Unknown
Survival Condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Unknown
Evidence	Aerial Photograph
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	22.01.2019
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ID	CAG-007
Name	Two circular raised mounds situated near Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn
Summary Welsh	Dwy domen uwch yn mesur tua 12m a 15m mewn diamedr
Summary English	Two raised mounds measuring approximately 12m and 15m in diameter
Description	Two raised mounds measuring approximately 12m and 15m in diameter Possibly geological
NGR	SH 33876 77484
Eastings	233876
Northings	377484
Type	Monument -Geological feature

Period	Prehistoric?
Survival Condition	Poor
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Unknown
Evidence	Walk over visit
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Complied On	22.01.2019
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ID	CAG-008
Name	Enclosed area
Summary Welsh	Ardal bosibl o ddeunydd dymchwel o'r cyfnod ôl-ganoloesol
Summary English	Possible area composed of demolition material of post-medieval date
Description	Enclosed area characterised by rubble material, possibly from activity associated with the farm to the north.
NGR	SH 33812 77744
Eastings	233812
Northings	377744
Type	Structural remains
Period	Post-medieval
Survival Condition	Poor
Condition Rating	Poor
Broadclass	Agricultural
Evidence	Walk over visit
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
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ID	CAG-009
Name	Large circular raised mound situated near Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn
Summary Welsh	Nodwedd gylchol isel yn mesur 26m mewn diamedr.
Summary English	Low circular feature measuring 26m in diameter. Possible prehistoric feature
Description	Large circular raised mound measuring 26m in diameter and composed of cobbles (cairn material?) masked by existing grass.
NGR	SH 34021 77666
Eastings	234021
Northings	377666
Type	Monument -Geological feature
Period	Prehistoric?
Survival Condition	Poor
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Unknown
Evidence	Walk over visit
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Complied On	22.01.2019
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ID	CAG-011
Name	Field boundary
Summary Welsh	Hen derfyn cae posibl
Summary English	Possible old field boundary
Description	A linear ditch, probably the remnants of an old field boundary.
NGR	SH 31618 76247
Eastings	231618
Northings	376247
Type	Field Boundary
Period	Unknown
Survival Condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Agricultural
Evidence	Walk over visit
Record Compiled By	Siobhan Sinnott
Record Compiled On	17.04.2019
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ID	CAG-012
Name	Surface Quarry
Summary Welsh	Ardal greigiog fach, cloddio arwynebol posibl
Summary English	A small craggy area, possibly surface quarrying
Description	Sub-oval feature marked in OS County Series 1888 and visible in aerial photographs. Approximately 44m in length.
NGR	SH 32378 76343
Eastings	232378
Northings	376343
Type	Quarry
Period	Unknown
Survival Condition	Poor
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Industrial
Evidence	Walk over visit Ordnance Survey County Series 1st Edition 1888-1889, 1:2500
Record Compiled By	Siobhan Sinnott
Record Compiled On	17.04.2019
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

ID	CAG-013
Name	Two low raised circular mounds
Summary Welsh	Dwy domen uwch, yn mesur tua 10m a 20m mewn diamedr.
Summary English	Two raised mounds measuring approximately 10m and 20m in diameter.
Description	Two very low circular mounds measuring approximately 10m and 20m in diameter, surrounded by a band of dark turf and a band of darker vegetation.
NGR	SH 32078 76000
Eastings	232078
Northings	376000
Type	Monument
Period	Prehistoric ?
Survival Condition	Poor
Condition Rating	Unknown

Broadclass	Unknown
Evidence	Walk over visit
Record Compiled By	Siobhan Sinnott
Record Compiled On	17.04.2019
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ID	CAG-014
Name	Possible old field boundaries of drainage systems
Summary Welsh	Hen derfynau cae o systemau draenio posibl.
Summary English	Possible old field boundaries of drainage systems
Description	Dark strip of grass roughly 4m wide and extended into the field in a north-south direction. This linear feature may represent a former drainage channel and might have been partially backfilled or culverted
NGR	SH 32159 76106
Eastings	232159
Northings	376106
Type	Unknown
Period	Unknown
Survival Condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Agricultural
Evidence	Walk over visit
Record Compiled By	Siobhan Sinnott
Record Compiled On	17.04.2019
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

ID	CAG-015
Name	Possible old field boundaries of drainage systems
Summary Welsh	Hen derfynau cae o systemau draenio posibl.
Summary English	Possible old field boundaries of drainage systems
Description	Dark strip of grass roughly 4m wide and extended into the field in a north-south direction. This feature is thought to be the site of backfilled ditch previously delineating the eastern flank of the field and now defined by a modern fence.
NGR	SH 32262 76128
Easting	232262
Northing	376128
Type	Unknown
Period	Unknown
Survival Condition	Poor
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Agricultural
Evidence	Walk over visit
Record Compiled By	Siobhan Sinnott
Record Compiled On	17.04.2019
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

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APPENDIX I:

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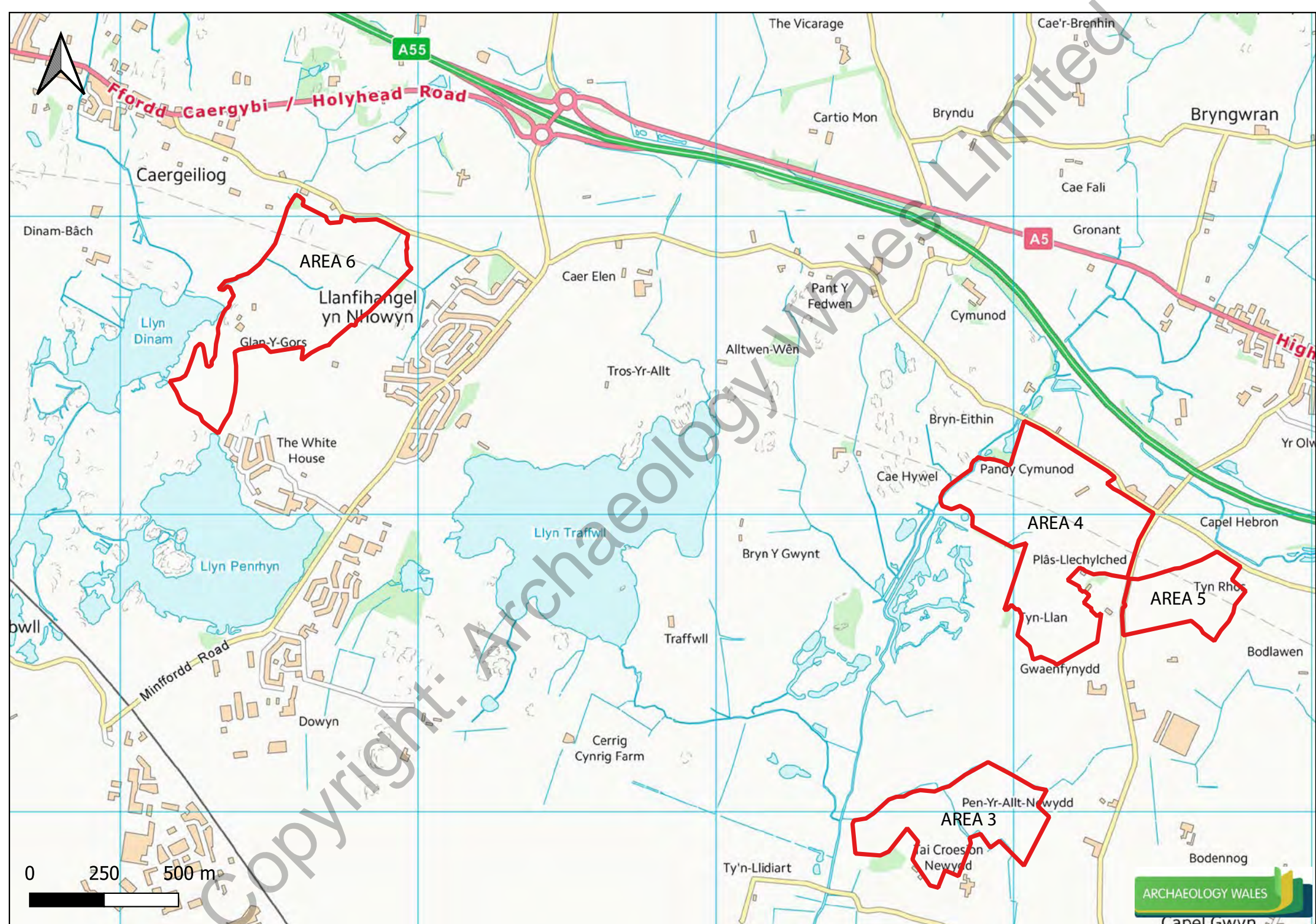
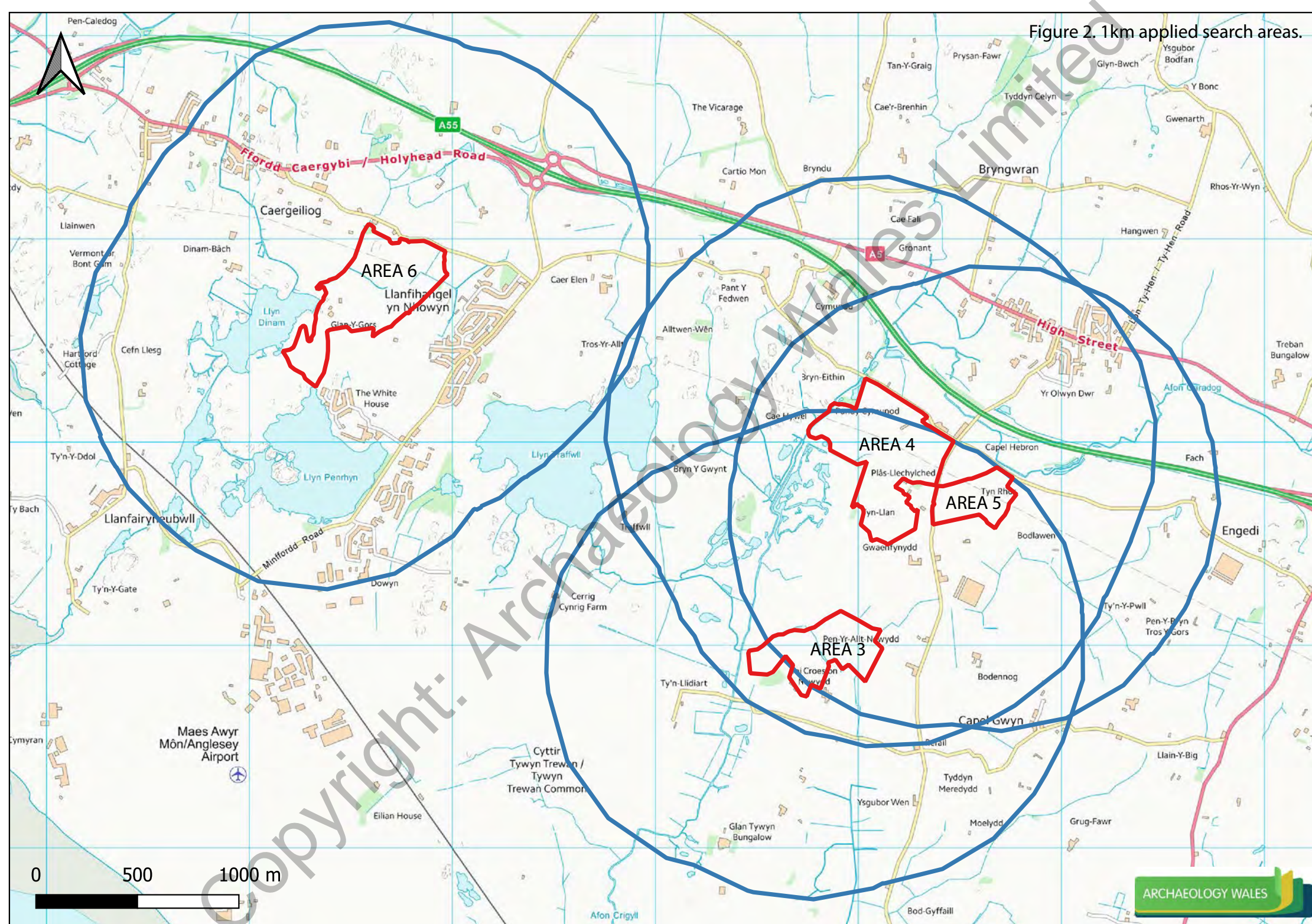


Figure 2. 1km applied search areas.



CAERGYBI / HOLYHEAD

Figure 3. 5km applied search area.

0 1 2 km

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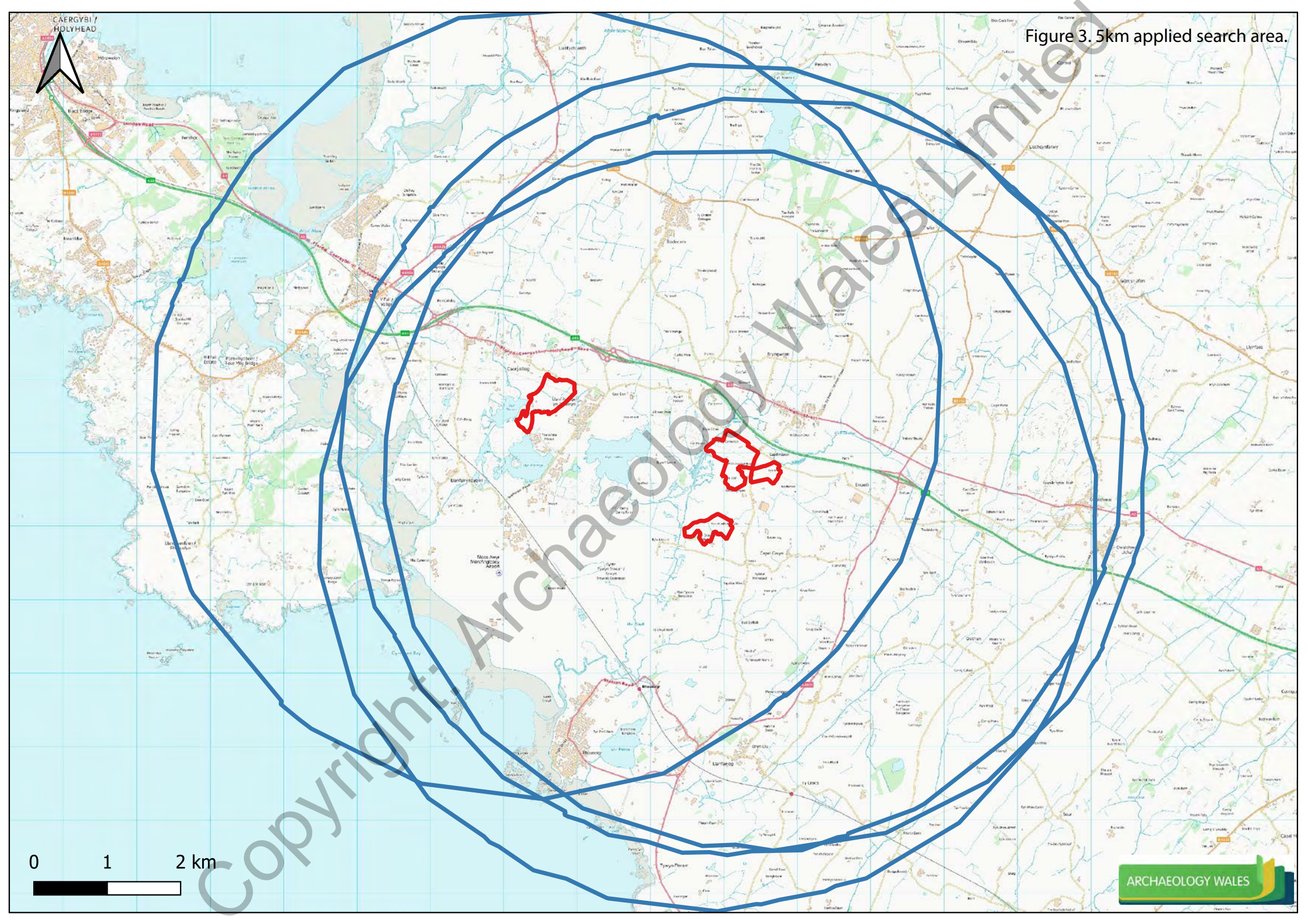


Figure 4.1. SAMs within Area 3 applied search area.

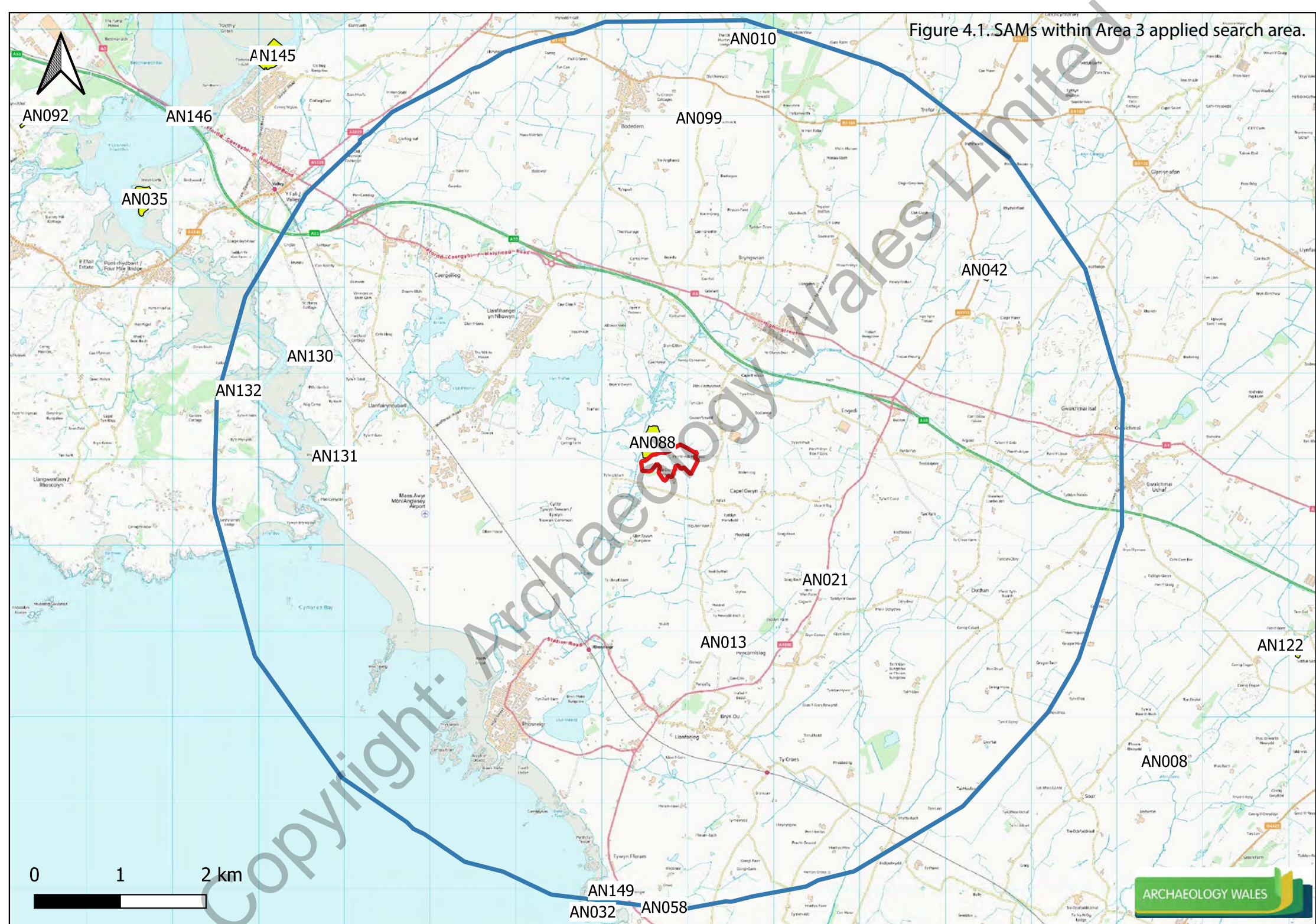


Figure 4.2. SAMs within Area 4 applied search area.

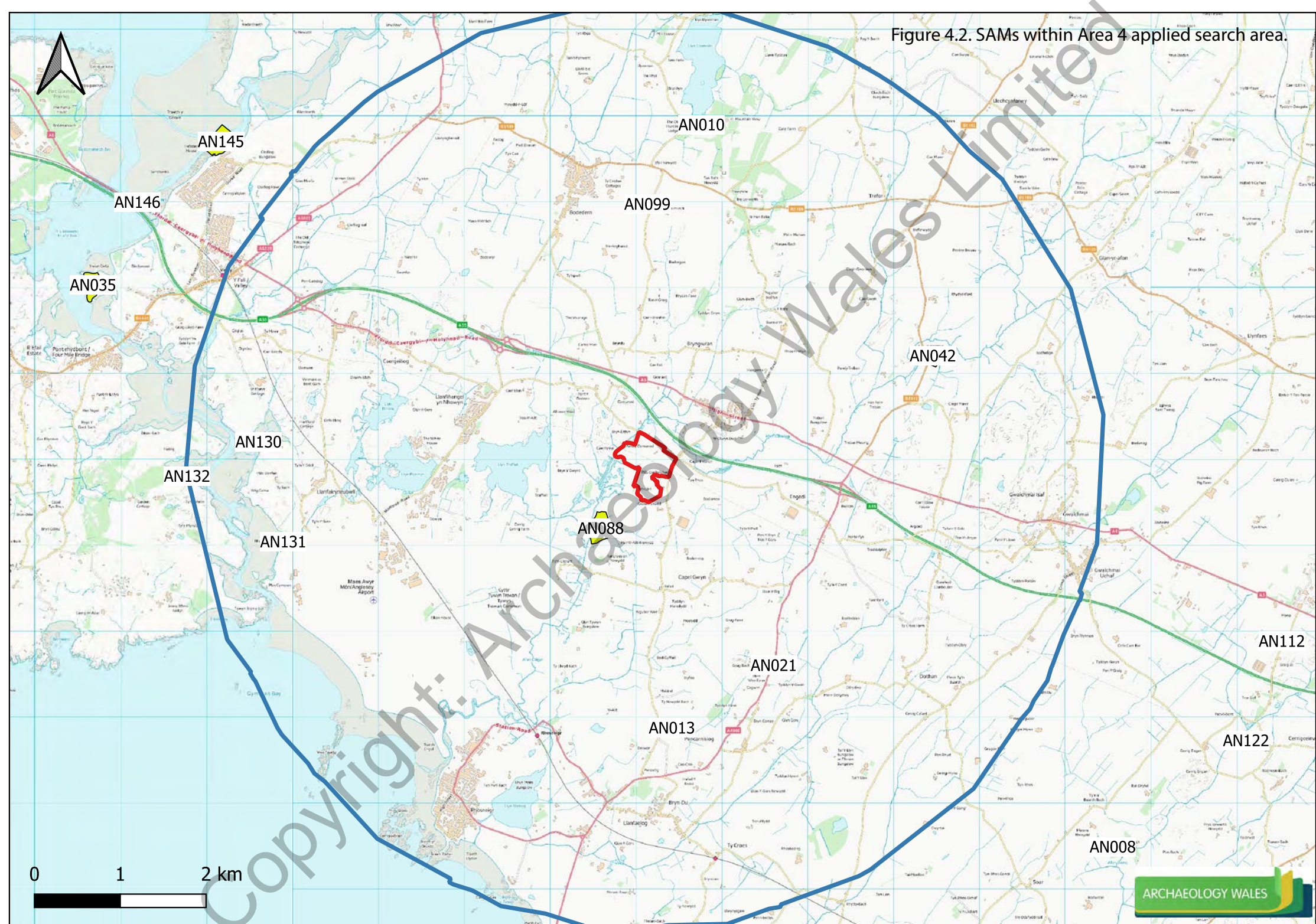


Figure 4.3. SAMs within Area 5 applied search area.

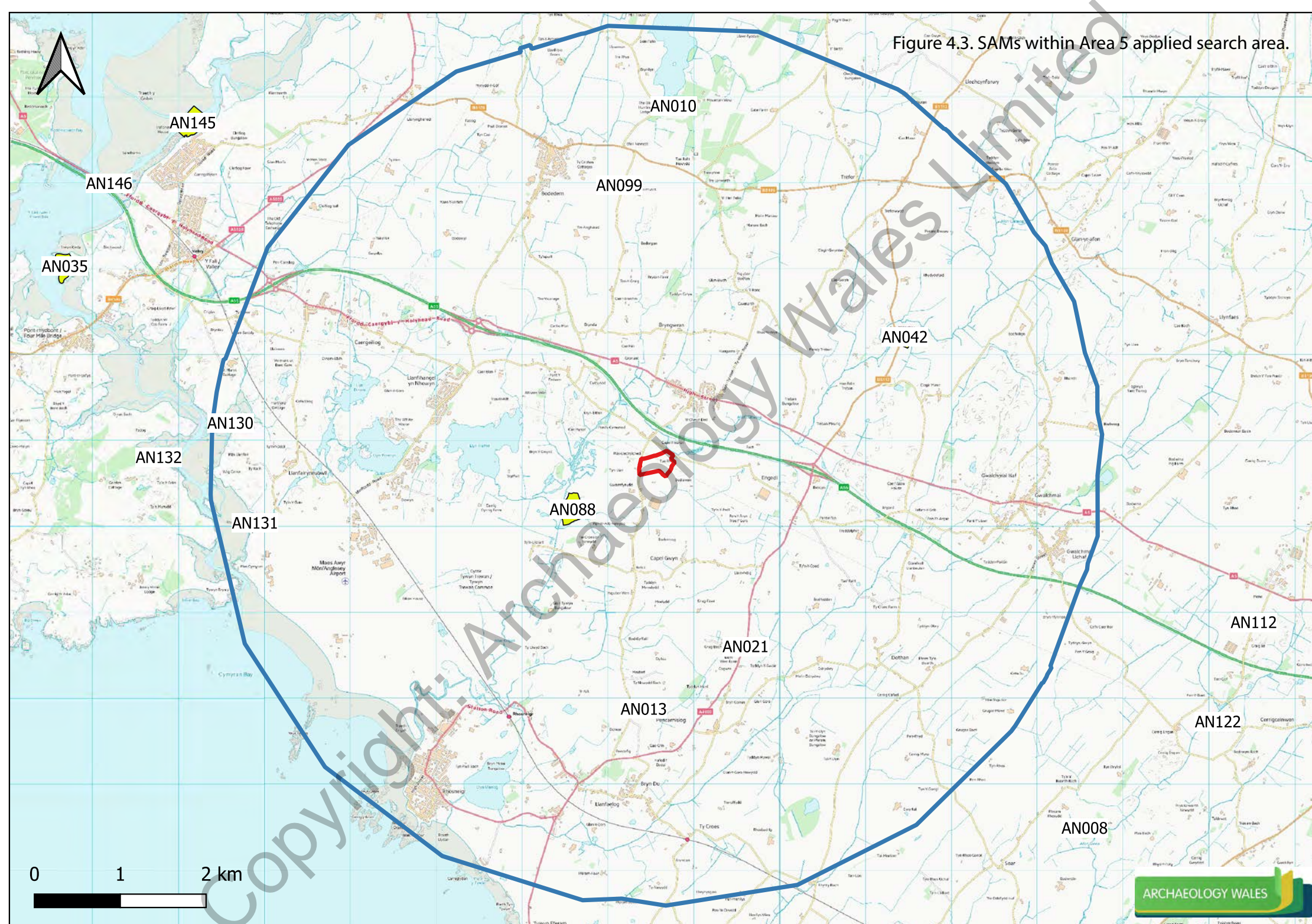
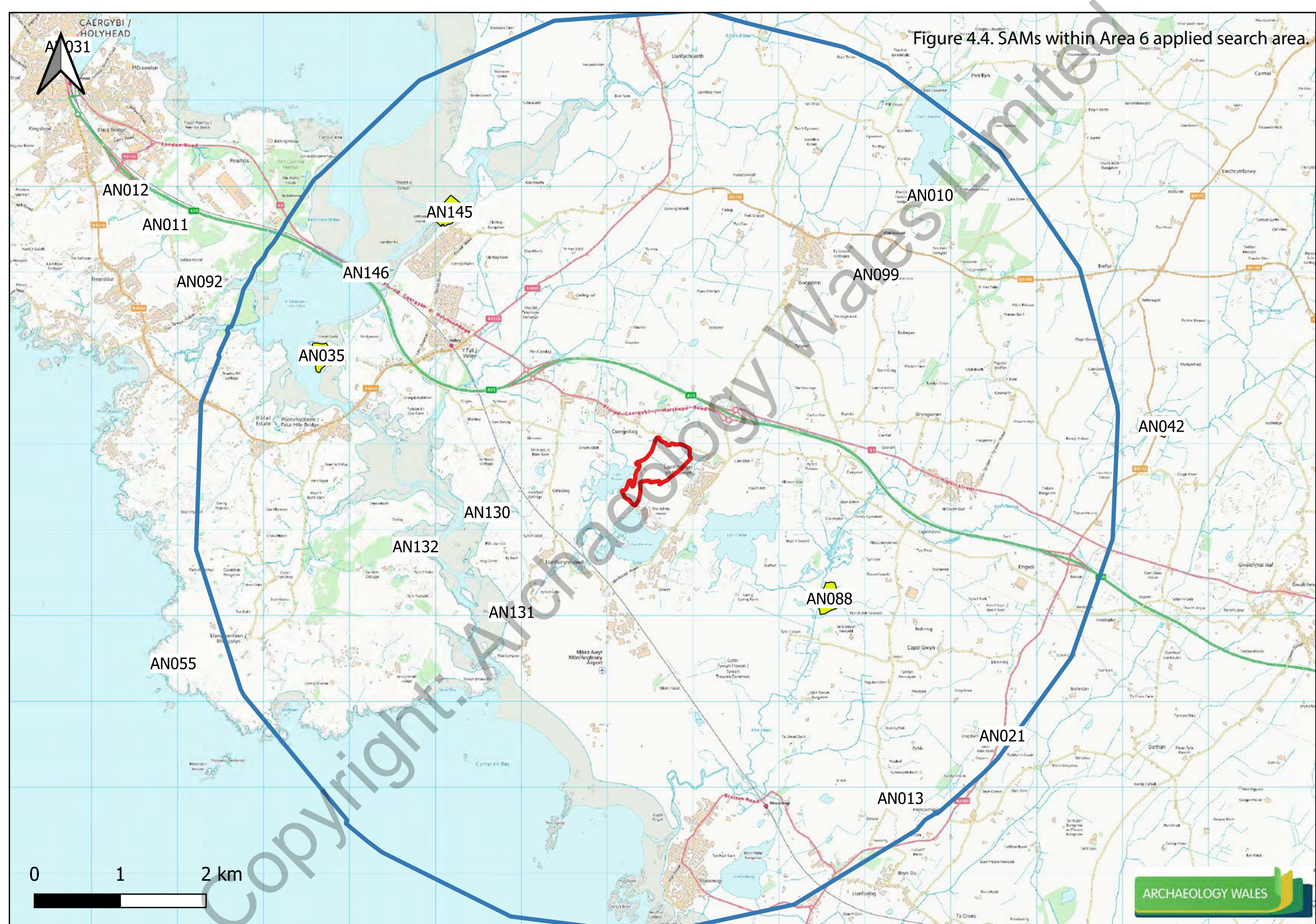


Figure 4.4. SAMs within Area 6 applied search area.



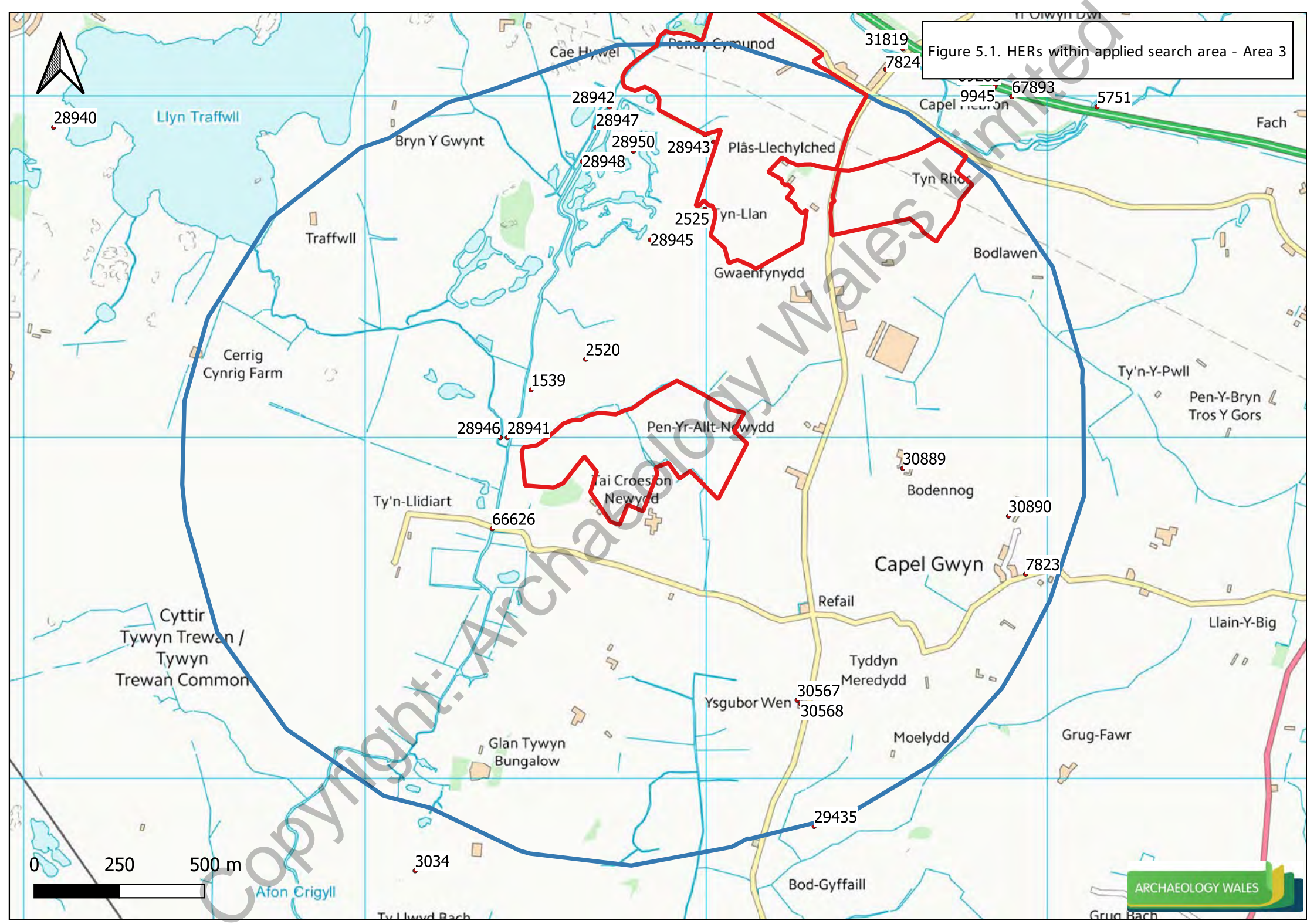
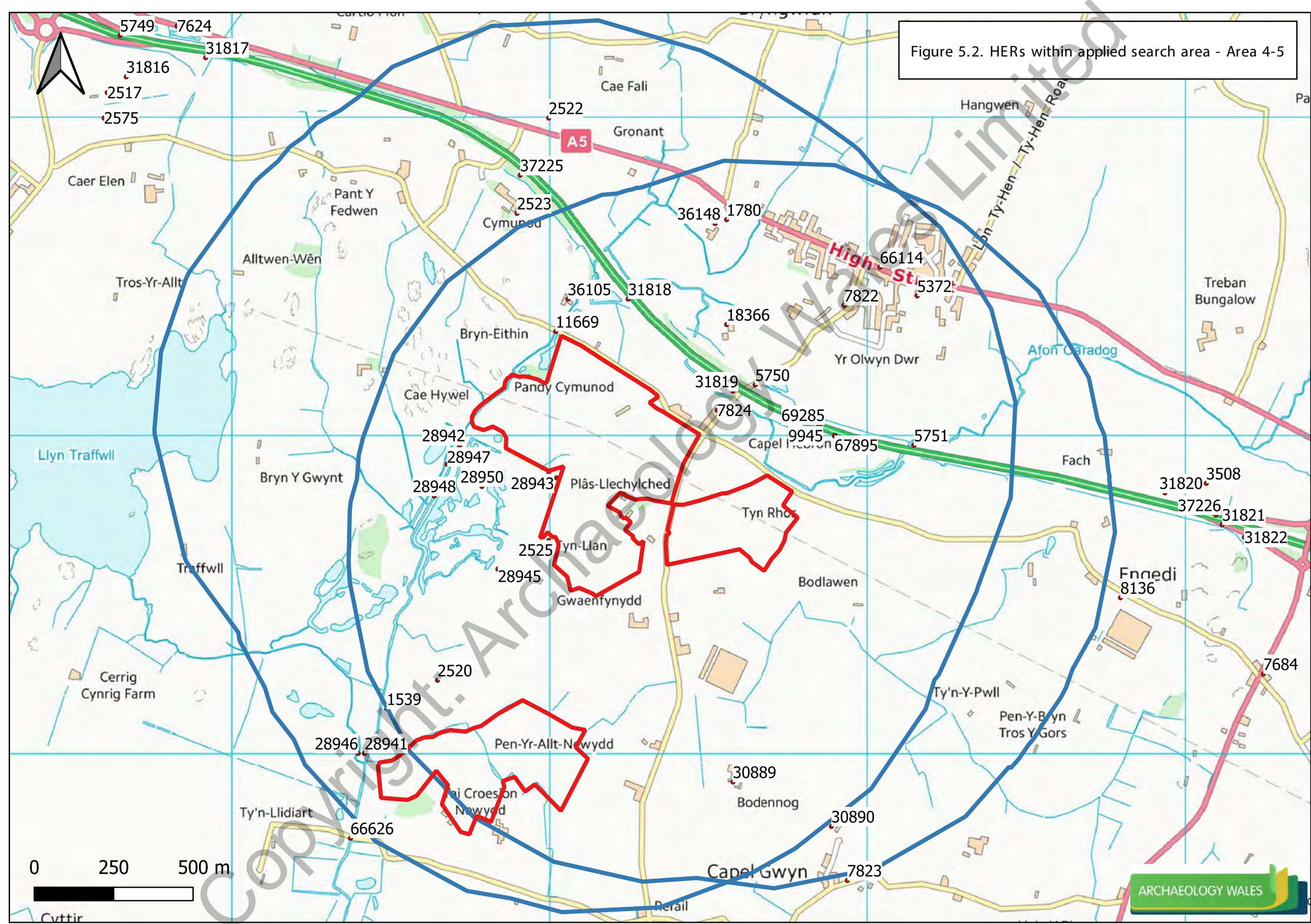


Figure 5.1. HERs within applied search area - Area 3

Figure 5.2. HERs within applied search area - Area 4-5



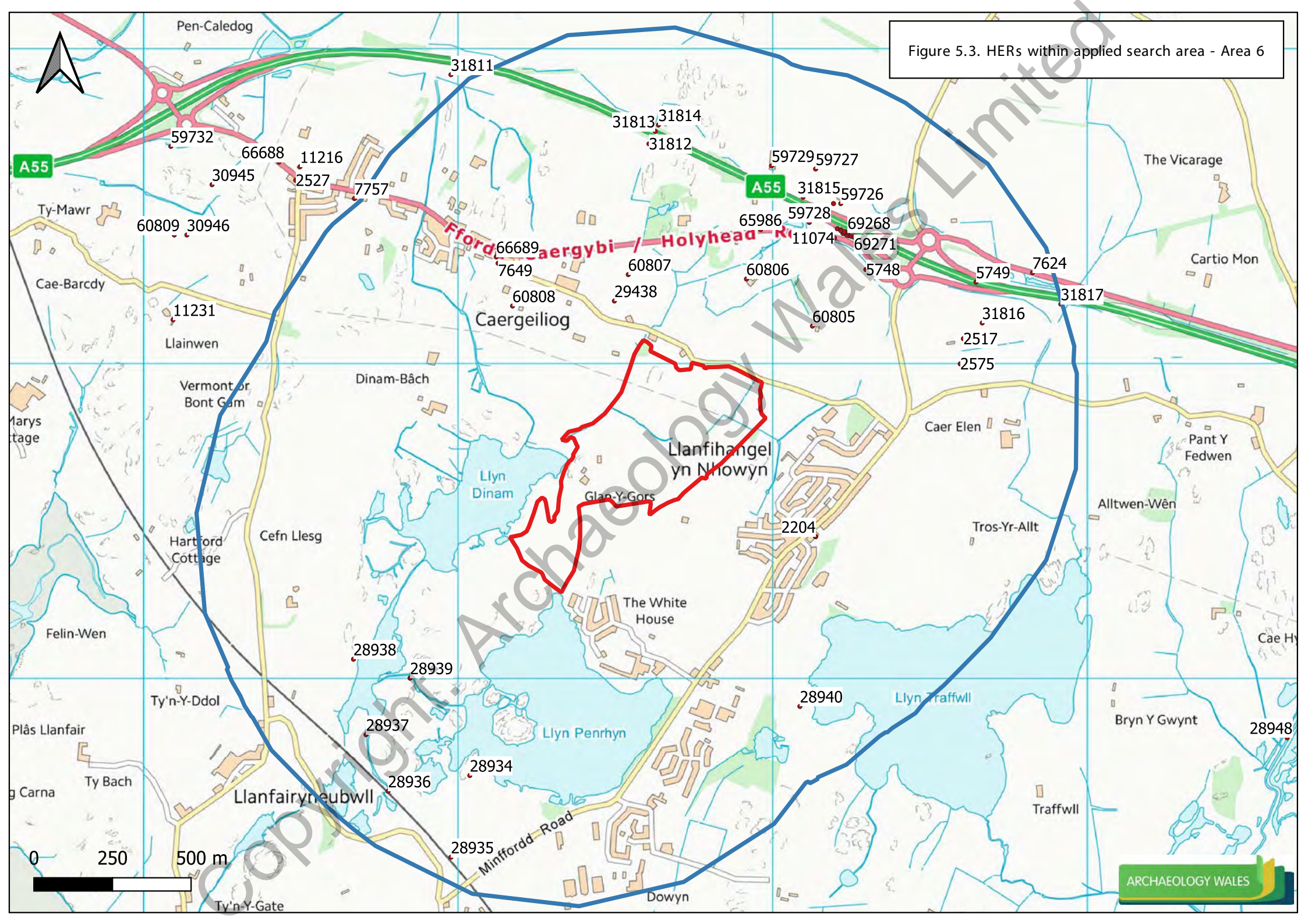


Figure 6.1. Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas within applied search area - Area 3

Legend

- 5km buffer
- Area 3
- Bodedern Conservation Area
- Listed Buildings

0 1 2 km

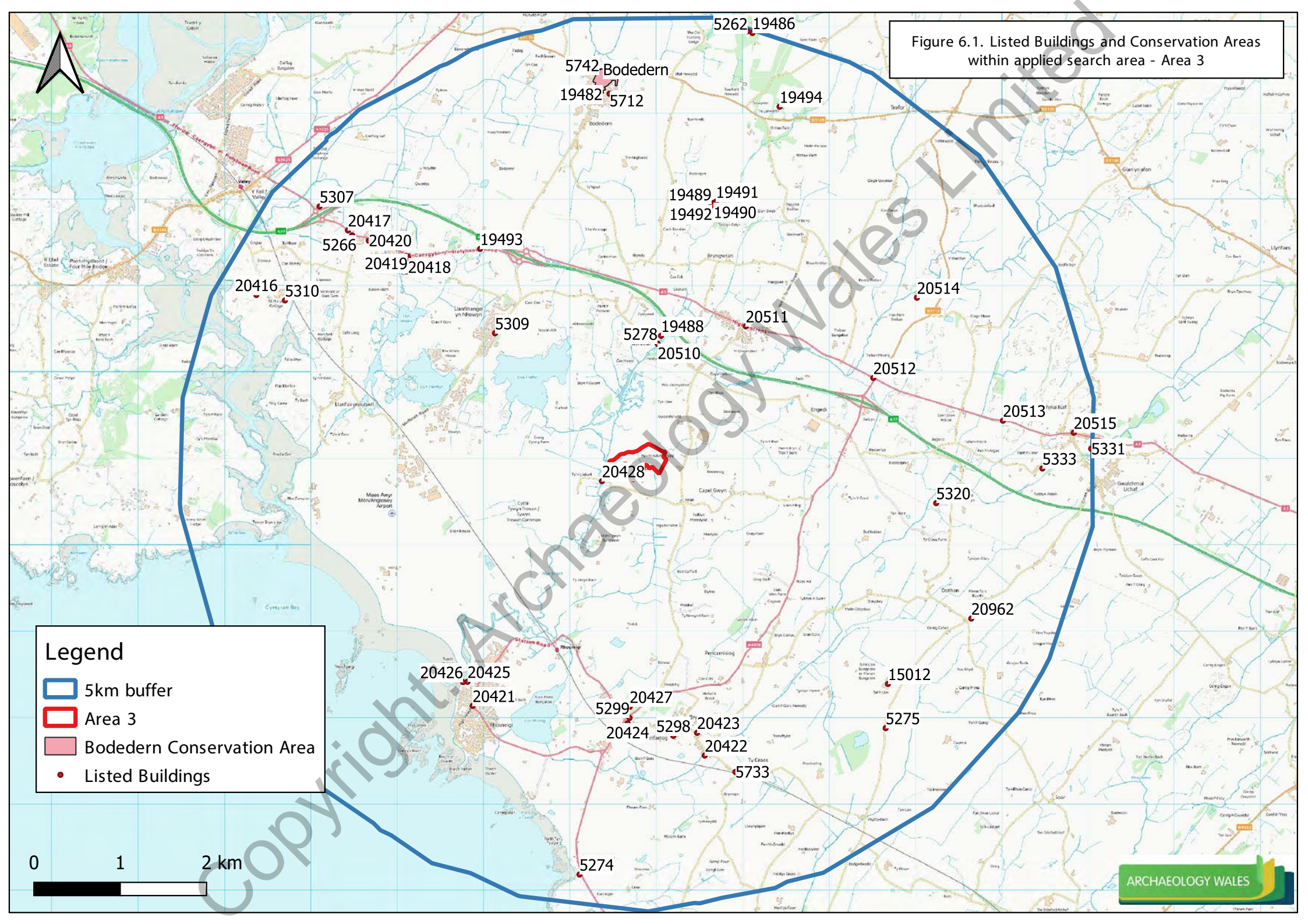
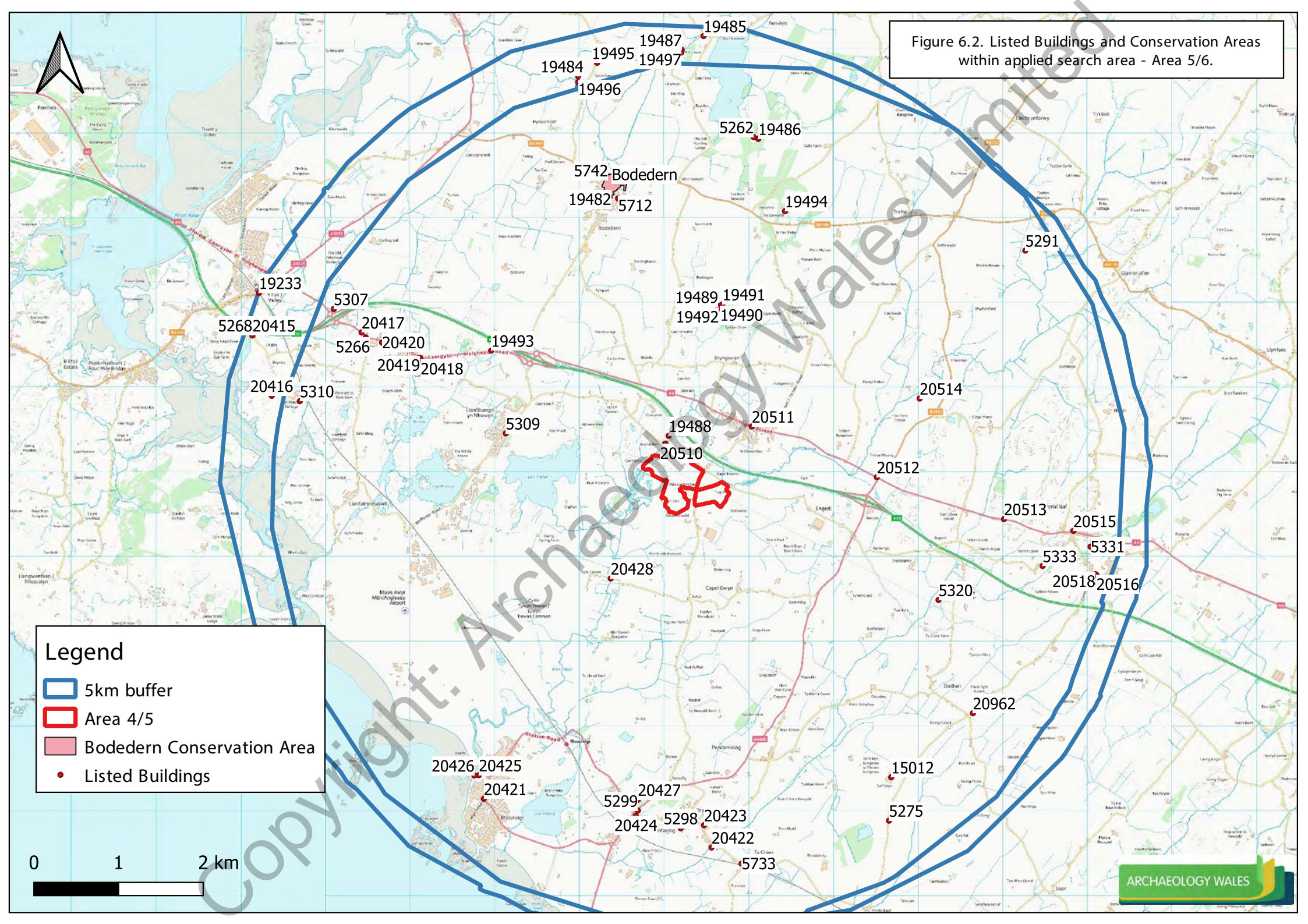
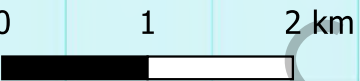


Figure 6.2. Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas within applied search area - Area 5/6.

Legend

- 5km buffer
- Area 4/5
- Bodedern Conservation Area
- Listed Buildings



Holyhead Beach
Holyhead Central

Figure 6.3. Listed Buildings and Conservation Area - Area 6.

Legend

- 5km buffer
- Area 6
- Bodedern Conservation Area
- Listed Buildings

0 1 2 km

Figure 7.1. 1m DTM - Hillshade - Area 3

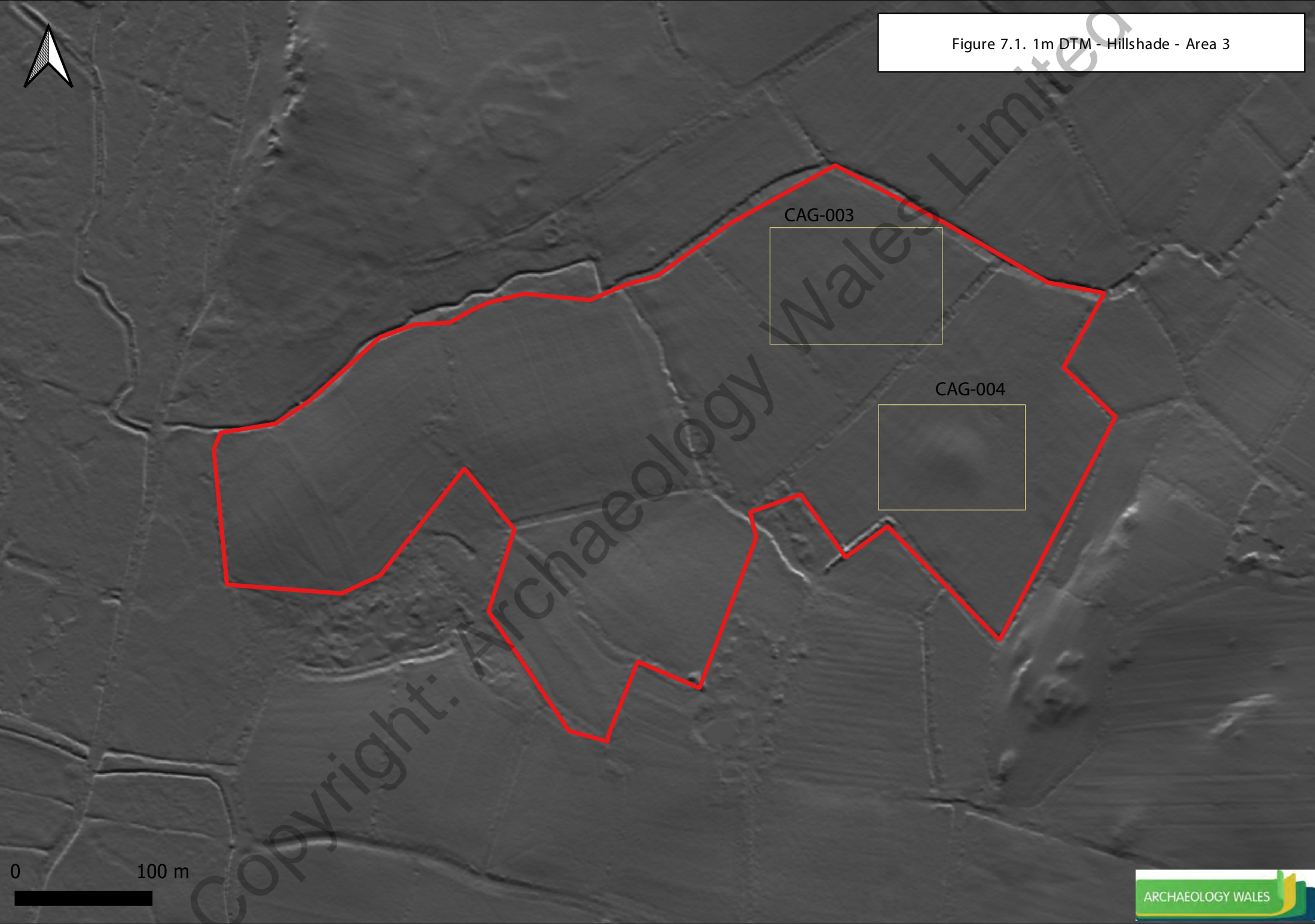


Figure 7.2. 1m DTM - Hillshade - Area 4/5

CAG-005

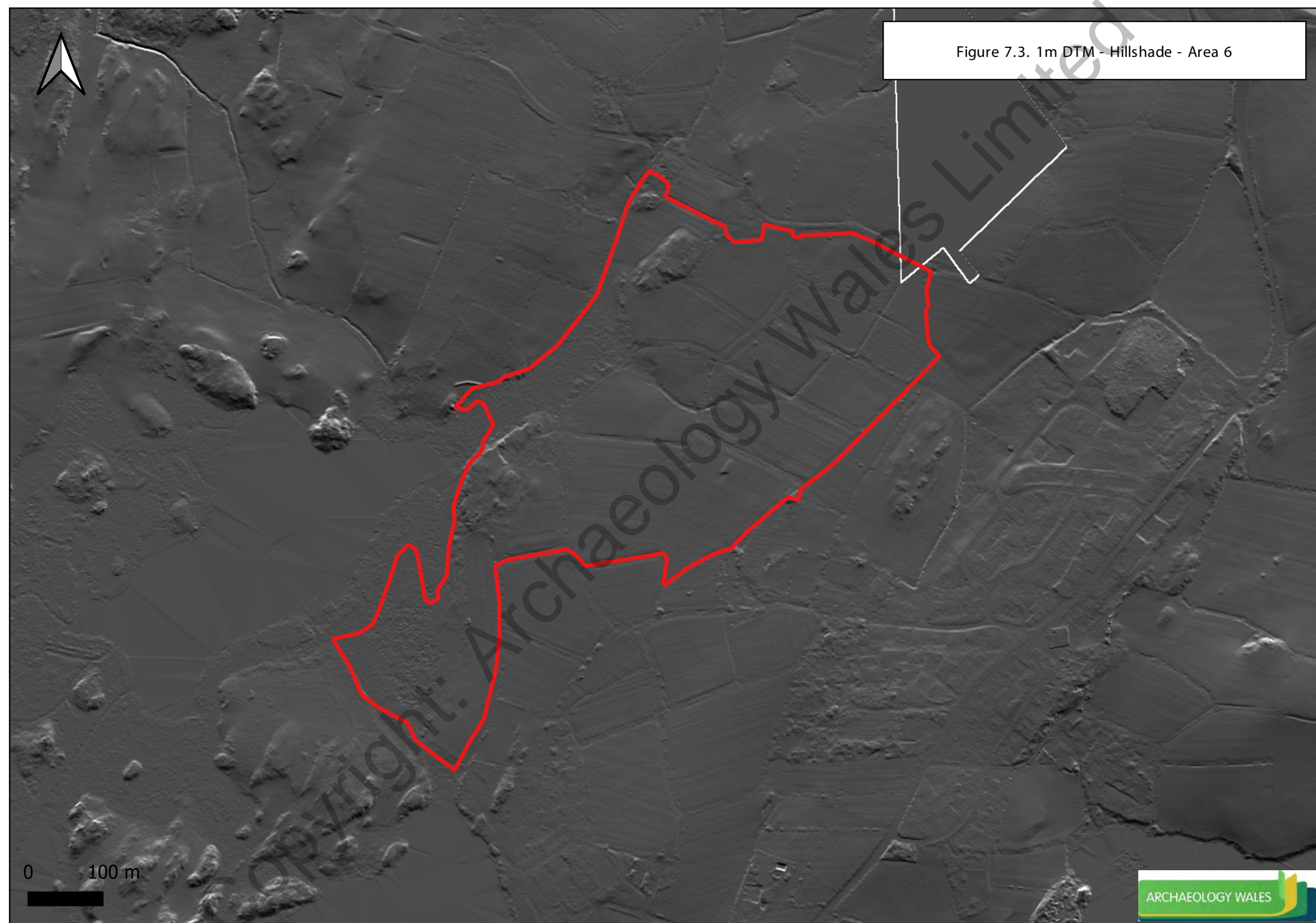
CAG-016

CAG-017

CAG-018

0 100 m

Figure 7.3. 1m DTM - Hillshade - Area 6





0 1km

— Approximate location of Area 3

Figure 11.2 Tithe map fragment - Area 3



— Approximate location of Area 4 and 5

Figure 11.3 Tithe map fragment - Area 4 and 5

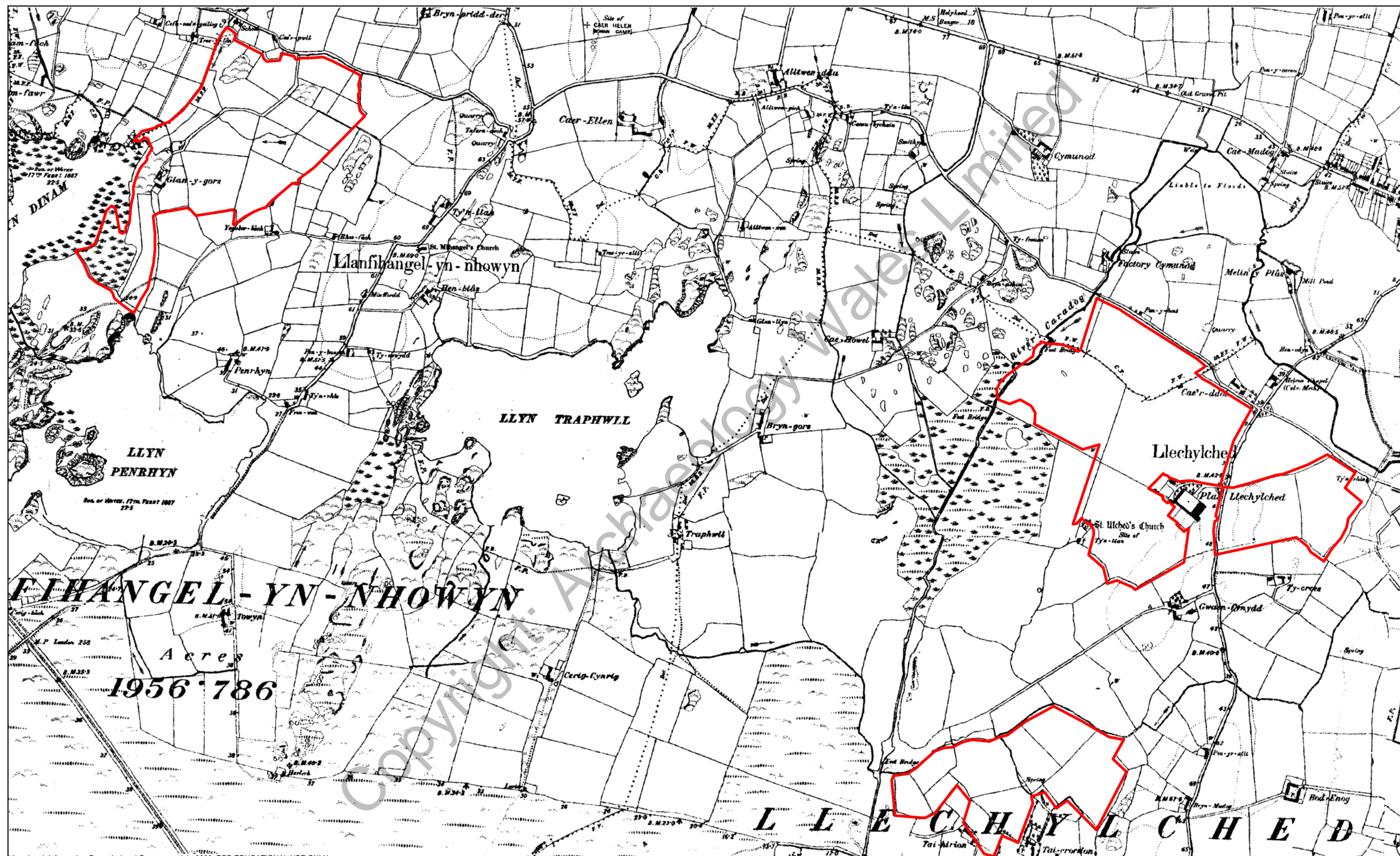


Figure 9. OS CS 1889.

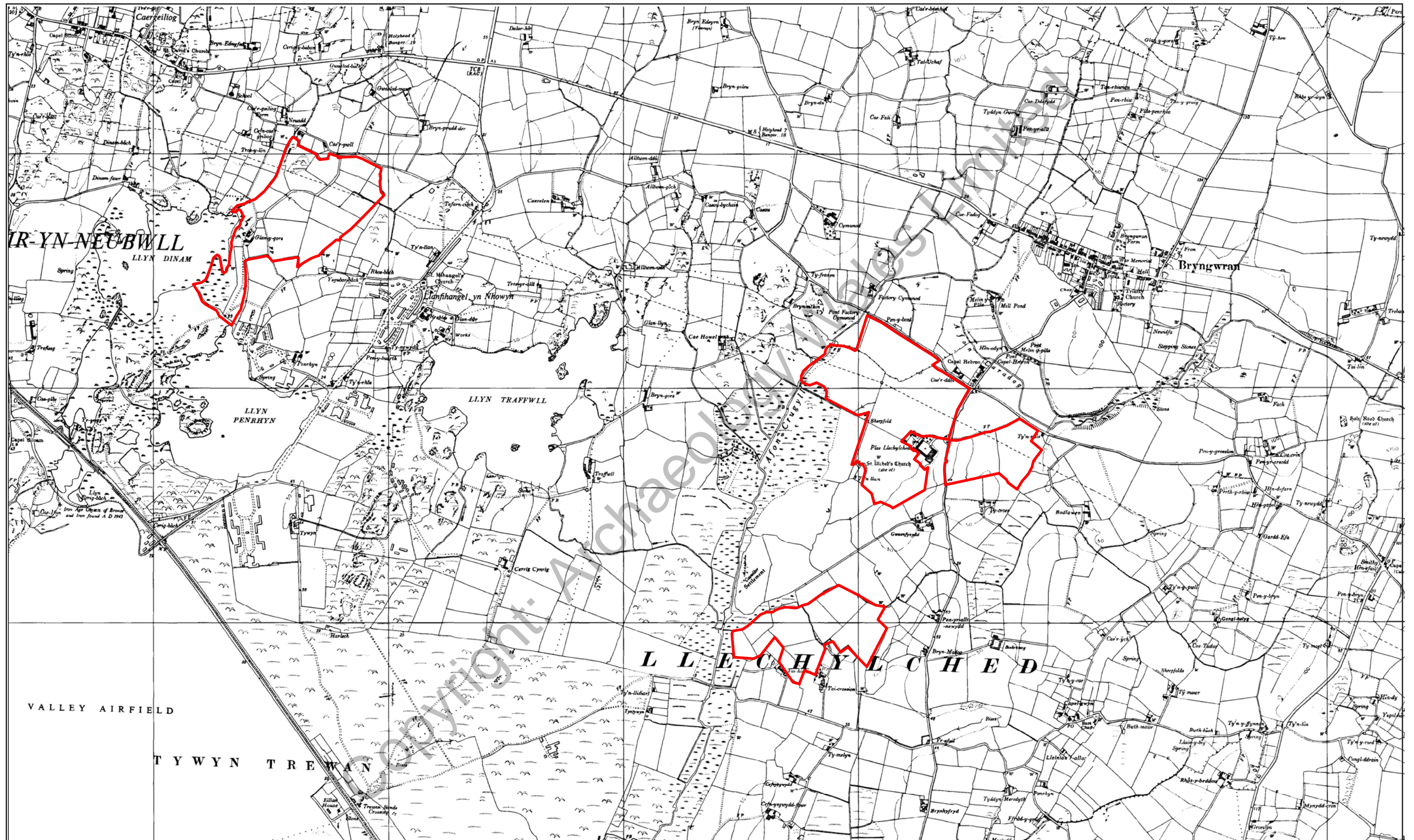


Figure 10. OS Plan 1963.

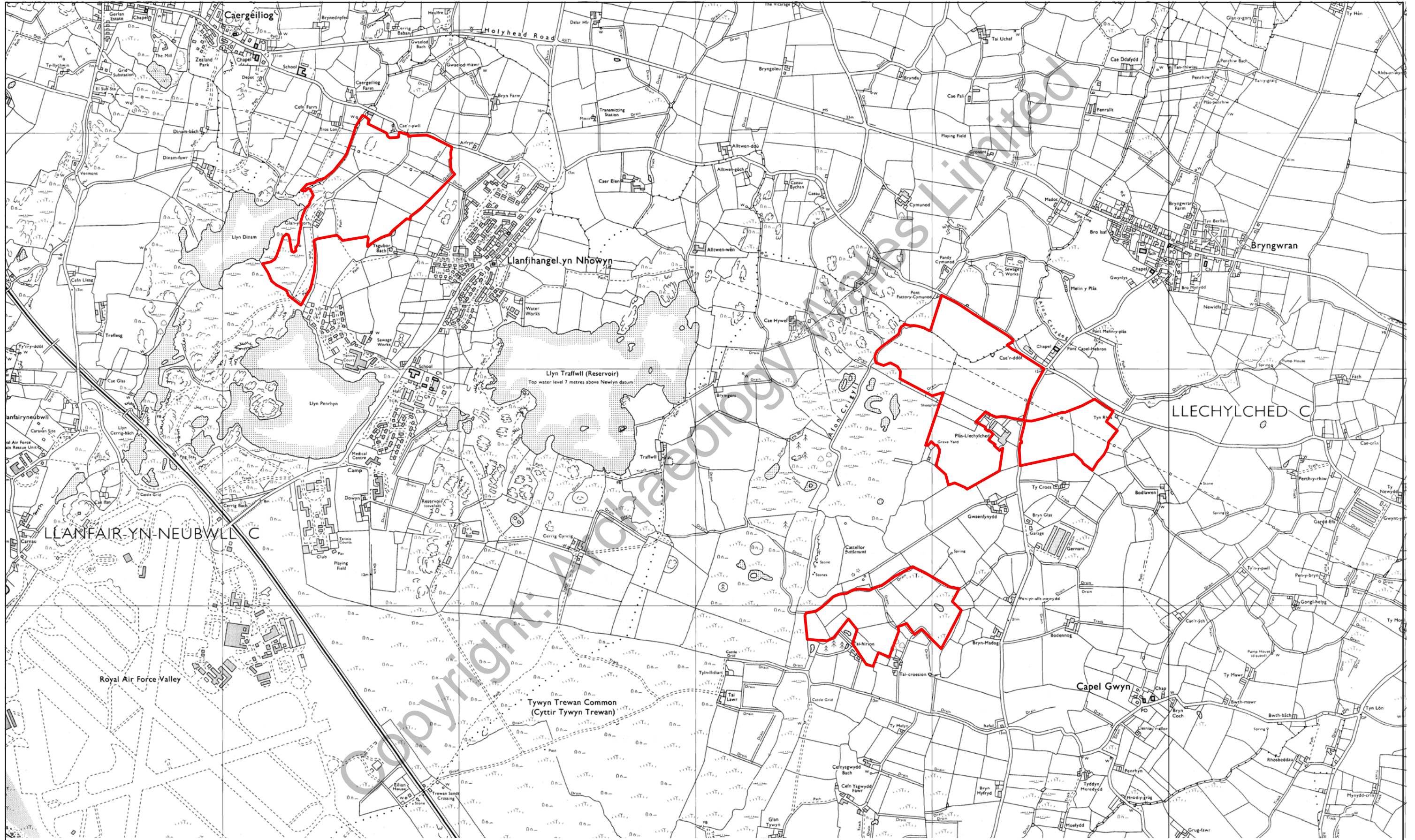


Figure 11. OS Plan 1974.



Figure 12. Direction of shots, Area 3



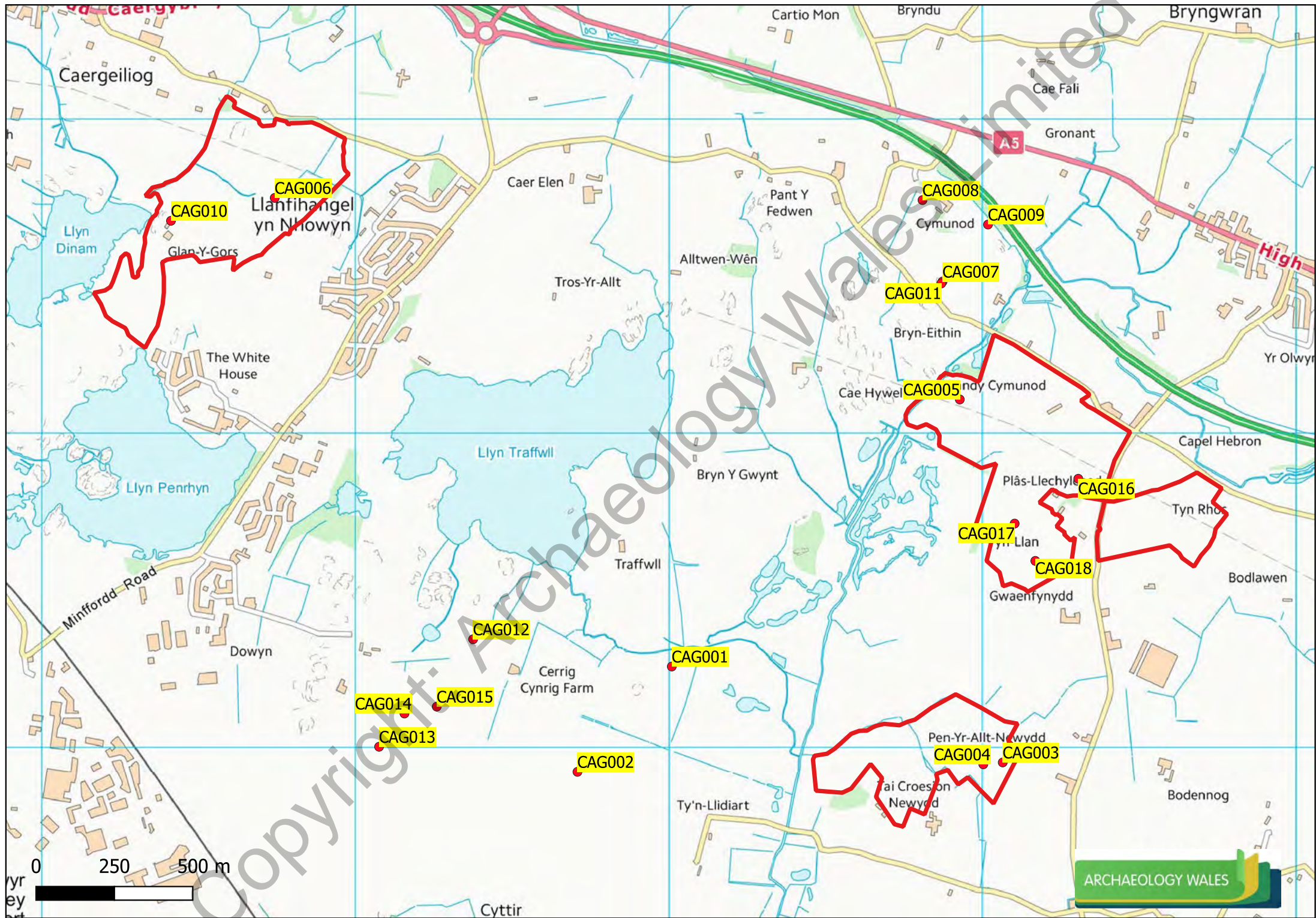
Figure 13. Direction of shots, Area 4



Figure 14. Direction of shots, Area 6



Figure 15. Area 6, direction of shots



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APPENDIX II:

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Plate 3.1 View from westernmost region of Area 3, looking NW



Plate 3.2 View from westernmost region of Area 3, looking S



Plate 3.3 View from westernmost region of Area 3, looking N



Plate 3.4 View from westernmost region of Area 3, looking NW



Plate 3.5 View from westernmost region of Area 3, looking NNW



Plate 3.6 View from westernmost region of Area 3, looking W



Plate 3.7 View from westernmost region of Area 3, looking NE



Plate 3.8 View from westernmost region of Area 3, looking NE



Plate 3.9 View from westernmost region of Area 3, looking SE



Plate 3.10 View from center region of Area 3, looking E



Plate 3.11 View from center region of Area 3, looking SE



Plate 3.12 View from center region of Area 3, looking E



Plate 3.13 View from center region of Area 3, looking SW



Plate 3.14 View from center region of Area 3, looking NW



Plate 3.15 View from center region of Area 3, looking NE



Plate 3.16 View from center region of Area 3, looking N



Plate 3.17 View from center region of Area 3, looking NW



Plate 3.18 View from southernmost region of Area 3, looking E



Plate 3.19 View from southernmost region of Area 3, looking E



Plate 3.20 View from southernmost region of Area 3, looking SE



Plate 3.21 View from southernmost region of Area 3, looking S



Plate 3.22 View from southernmost region of Area 3, looking E



Plate 3.23 View from southernmost region of Area 3, looking W



Plate 3.24 View from southernmost region of Area 3, looking E



Plate 3.25 View from southernmost region of Area 3, looking NW



Plate 3.26 View from southernmost region of Area 3, looking N



Plate 3.27 View from southernmost region of Area 3, looking N



Plate 3.28 View from southernmost region of Area 3, looking SW



Plate 3.29 View from southernmost region of Area 3, looking S



Plate 3.30 View from southernmost region of Area 3, looking SE



Plate 3.31 View from easternmost region of Area 3, looking E



Plate 3.32 View from easternmost region of Area 3, looking E



Plate 3.33 View from easternmost region of Area 3, looking NNW



Plate 3.34 View from easternmost region of Area 3, looking E



Plate 3.35 View from easternmost region of Area 3, looking WNW



Plate 3.36 View from easternmost region of Area 3, looking E



Plate 3.37 View from easternmost region of Area 3, looking W



Plate 3.38 View from easternmost region of Area 3, looking NE



Plate 3.39 View from easternmost region of Area 3, looking NE



Plate 3.40 View from easternmost region of Area 3, looking E



Plate 3.41 View from easternmost region of Area 3, looking E

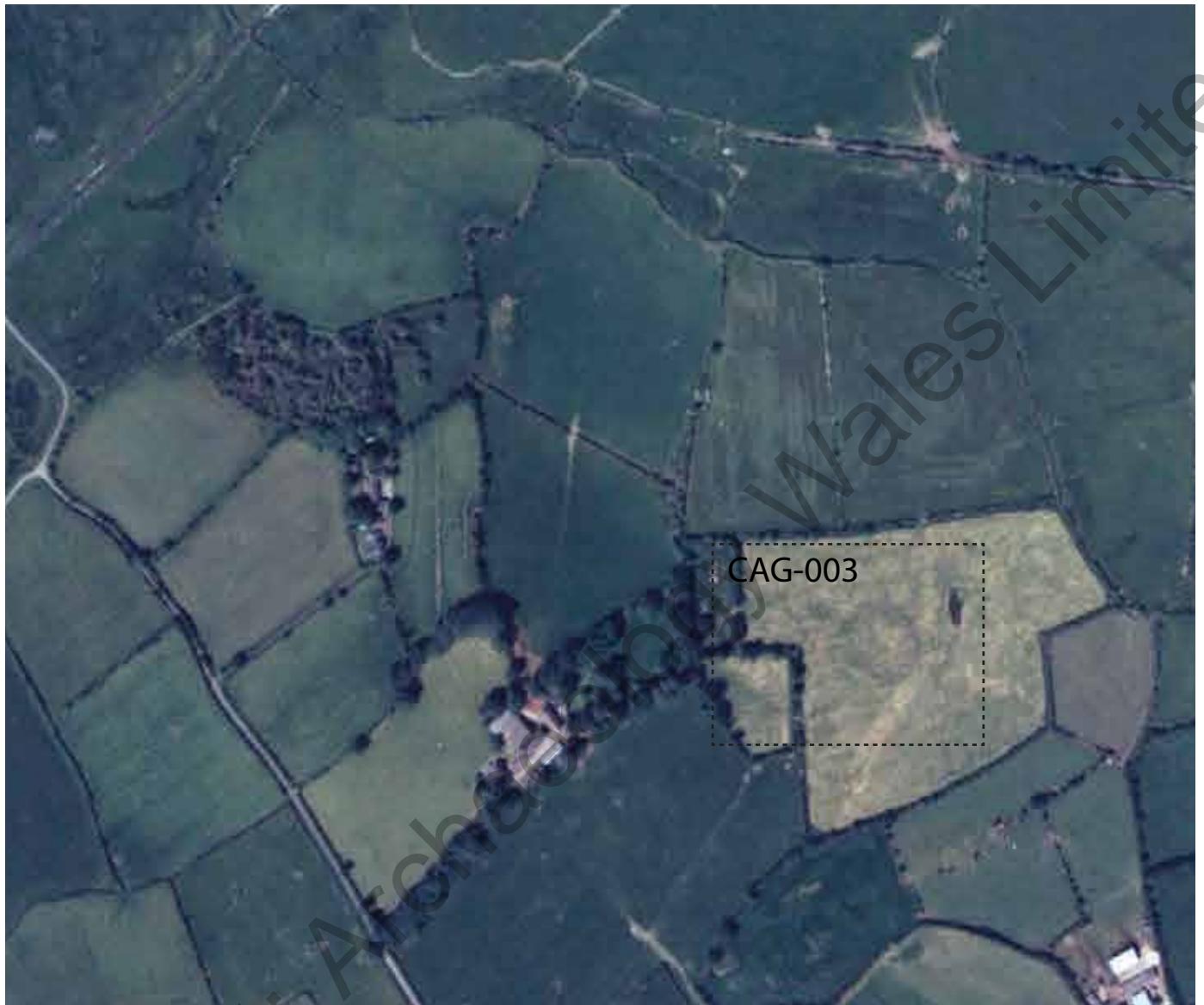


Plate 3.42. RAF Valley 1985-93 (9205 ADAS 555). Area 3 - CAG-003.



Plate 4.1 View to the west from northernmost region of Area 4



Plate 4.2 View to the west from northernmost region of Area 4



Plate 4.3 View of Area 4, from northernmost region, looking SE



Plate 4.4 View of Area 4, from northernmost region, looking E



Plate 4.5 View of northern boundary of Area 4



Plate 4.6 View of centre of Area 4, looking SE



Plate 4.7 Views from Area 4 to Pond Cymunod



Plate 4.8 Views from NW region of Area 4, looking S



Plate 4.9 Views from NW region of Area 4, looking S



Plate 4.10 Views from northern region of Area 4, looking SE



Plate 4.11 View from Area 4, looking SW



Plate 4.12 View from Area 4, looking S



Plate 4.13 View of westernmost region of Area 4, looking SW



Plate 4.14 View of Area 4, looking S



Plate 4.15 View of waterlogged area close to HERs 28943-4



Plate 4.16 View of CAG-006, looking N



Plate 4.17 View of marshy area looking S, Area 4



Plate 4.18 View of waterlogged area close to HERs 28943-4, looking NW



Plate 4.19 View of Area 4, looking NNE



Plate 4.20 View of southeastern boundary of Area 4



Plate 4.21 View of Area 4, looking S



Plate 4.22 View of Rhosneigr Country Plas, looking NE



Plate 4.23 View of southernmost region of Area 4, looking NW



Plate 4.24 View of Rhosneigr Country Plas, looking NE



Plate 4.25 View of HER 2525, looking SW



Plate 4.26 View of Area 4, looking W



Plate 4.27 View of Area 4, looking SE



Plate 4.28 Remains of brick wall, Area 4



Plate 4.29 View of Area 4 from southernmost region, looking NE



Plate 4.30 View of Area 4, looking NE



Plate 4.31 View of HER 2525



Plate 4.32 View of northern boundary Area 4



Plate 4.33 View of Area 4, looking E



Plate 4.34 View of Area 4. looking E



Plate 5.1 View of Area 5, from northwestern region, looking E



Plate 5.2 View of Area 5, from northwestern region, looking SE



Plate 5.3 View of Area 5, from northwestern region, looking S



Plate 5.4 View of northern boundary, Area 5



Plate 5.5 View of Area 5, looking NE



Plate 5.6 View of Area 5, looking E



Plate 5.7 View of Area 5, looking SE



Plate 5.8 View of Area 5, looking E



Plate 5.9 View of Area 5, looking NE



Plate 5.10 View of southern region of Area 5



Plate 5.11 View of southern region of Area 5



Plate 5.12 View of Area 5, looking N



Plate 5.13 View of Area 5, looking NE



Plate 5.14 View of Area 5, looking SE



Plate 5.15 View of Area 5, looking S



Plate 5.16 View of Area 5, looking SW



Plate 5.17 View of Area 5, looking S



Plate 5.18 View of Area 5, looking S



Plate 6.1 View of Area 6 from the northenmost of Area 1, looking N



Plate 6.2 View of northernmost region of Area 6, looking NE



Plate 6.3 View of northernmost region of Area 6, looking E



Plate 6.4 View of northernmost region of Area 6, looking E



Plate 6.5 View of northernmost region of Area 6, looking N



Plate 6.6 View of northernmost region of Area 6, looking N



Plate 6.7 View of northernmost region of Area 6, looking SE



Plate 6.8 View of northernmost region of Area 6, looking NNW



Plate 6.9 View of northernmost region of Area 6, looking E



Plate 6.10 View of northernmost region of Area 6, looking ESE



Plate 6.11 View of northernmost region of Area 6, looking WSW



Plate 6.12 View of northernmost region of Area 6, looking N



Plate 6.13 View of Area 6, looking NE



Plate 6.14 View of Area 6, looking NNE



Plate 6.15 View from center of Area 6, looking ENE



Plate 6.16 View of Area 6, looking NNE



Plate 6.17 View of eastmost region of Area 6, looking E



Plate 6.18 View of eastmost region of Area 6, looking ESE



Plate 6.19 View of Area 6, looking N



Plate 6.20 View of Area 6, looking S



Plate 6.21 View of Area 6, looking W



Plate 6.22 View of Area 6, looking S



Plate 6.23 View of Area 6, looking NE



Plate 6.24 View of Area 6, looking NE



Plate 6.25 View of Area 6 southern end, looking N



Plate 6.26 View of Area 6 southern end, looking SSW



Plate 6.27 View of Area 6, looking ENE



Plate 6.28 View from center of Area 6, looking W



Plate 6.29 View of Area 6, looking SSW

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APPENDIX III:

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GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

ENQUIRY REPORT - CORE RECORDS

Enquiry reference number: GATHER1308

Prepared by: Derby, S. , Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Produced for: Irene Garcia Rovira, Archaeology Wales

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Search Criteria:

Traffwll Solar Farm

PRN 11074

NAME Occupation Site, Penmynydd

NGR SH322784

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-Neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE MULTIPERIOD, OCCUPATION SITE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A number of prehistoric features excavated near to the farm of Penmynydd as part of the A55 archaeological project.

DESCRIPTION The site at Penmynydd contains a number of features of interest, including post-holes, stake holes, pits and a hearth. Their location at the foot of a glacial drumlin is of interest. <1> The poorly defined site was excavated as part of the A55 road scheme on Anglesey. Two features were excavated and dated and they at least indicate some form of settlement activity belonging to the later Romano-British and early medieval period. These include a burnt root system which produced a dateable sample of AD130-530, and more significantly, a hearth was identified and dated to AD 340-630 (Kenney and Shalcross 2004).

The latter feature may well belong to a post-Roman and early medieval settlement. (Waddington, 2013) The farm of Penmynydd is situated about 1km east of the village of Caergeiliog, in Bodedern parish. The excavated area lies to the south-east of the farm, and occupies a sheltered, south facing position at the foot of a low hill. The hill is one of a number of drumlins which typify this area of Anglesey, and around which settlements tend to cluster. The existence of a spring and a stream also made it a favourable location for settlement. Trial excavations were undertaken during the field evaluation phase [of the A55 project] to try and locate a building (Tyddyn Bulkeley...) marked on an 18th-century estate map. No building remains were found, but the discovery of prehistoric features justified the excavation of a larger area. (Cuttler, Davidson & Hughes, 2012,)

EVIDENCE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: None
Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: 44852 YEAR: 2019

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT43539 A55 Anglesey Dbfo Scheme Excavation 1999
GAT44557 Early Celtic Societies in North Wales 2010
GAT45366 Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based Assessment)
Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey 2018
GAT44852 A Corridor through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme
2012

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded Chert Pebble COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Small elongated pebble of black chert, which came from probable posthole. This has light pecking on both ends and one end also has two flakes removed as a by-product of its use as a light hammer, probably a flint retouching tool.

FIND: None recorded Stone Hammer Stone COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Large pebble hammerstone to tuff. Facetted from use on two tips. It also has lighter pecking around much of its perimeter and a small pecked cup mark in the centre of one face. Probably a flint knapping tool used in primary reduction and the presence of the cup-mark suggests that some of this reduction involved splitting of pebbles by the anvil technique.

FIND: None recorded Stone Flag COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Thin flat oval pebble of flaggy siltstone with no visible signs of use.

FIND: None recorded Stone Cobble COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Burnt cobble fragment of fine sandstone typical of 'burnt mound' type stone. This came from a possible hearth.

FIND: None recorded Stone Flake COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Flake of rhyolite, a fine igneous stone, from a ground stone object with a shallow convex surface. This was almost certainly part of a fully ground stone axe. Came from Hollow F56, which also contained Peterborough Ware

SOURCES

Database: Waddington, K. 2010, Early Celtic Societies in North Wales, , , ,
Book: Waddington, K. 2013, The Settlements of Northwest Wales: From the Late Bronze Age to the Early Medieval Period, , , , HER Library Record No. 2377
Report: Rees, C. 2018, Results of Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based Assessment) Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey, , , , CR167-2018
Book: Cuttler, R., Davidson, A. & Hughes, G. 2012, A Corridor Through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme, , , , HER Library Record No 1553
Report: Davidson, A., and Kucharski, K. 1999, A55 Anglesey DBFO Scheme Archaeology, Post-Excavation Assessment and Research Design., , , , Report No. 335

Kenney, J. & Smith, G. 2001 , A55 Anglesey Dbf Scheme, REPORT NO. 404 <1>

PRN 11669

NAME Pont Factory Cymunod, Nr. Bryngwran

NGR SH3402277328

COMMUNITY Bodedern

PERIOD AND TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, BRIDGE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Afon Crugyll. 18th century, probably. Rubble. 2 arches widely separated and different construction. West arch high compared to width. East arch segmental. Rough parapet. The early arch of crude construction and widened, probably when second arch was added. (RCAHMW, Undated)

EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

STATUS Listed Building 5278 II, Listed Building 20510 II

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Data Import: The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales , RC Buildings Records, , , ,

, ,

PRN 1539

NAME Burial Chamber, Possible Remains of, Castellor

NGR SH33497614

COMMUNITY Bryngwran

PERIOD AND TYPE PREHISTORIC, CHAMBERED TOMB, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Two stones of a cromlech (largest 9ft x 5.5ft x 3ft thick) are (1871) the only visible remains in this particular grid (plus another stone). Its capstone was broken up many years ago. <1> The so called cromlech part of which is still visible (1937) seems to have been a natural feature. (RCAHMW, 1937) The cromlech appears to be a group of natural erratics. <3> 4 very large boulders. The 2 largest are possible in situ erratics. Another very large - several tons - deliberately placed against the 2 others and another, somewhat smaller has been deliberately placed to form a capstone across the two larger, forming a 'chamber' open to the east. The capstone has since split in 2 and collapsed into the chamber. At least partly man-made but could have been carried out during post-medieval clearance. However, the effort involved seems unjustified so a prehistoric date seems reasonable. Unfortunately, despite being scheduled the whole field has been thoroughly ploughed and reseeded so little remains of the former settlement. (Smith, 2003)

EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

STATUS Scheduled Monument AN088

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT42035 An 088 Fmw Site Visit 1986

GAT42036 Prn 1539 Gat Site Visit 1989

GAT40526 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monument Survey: West Gwynedd/Anglesey 2003

GAT40527 Pan-wales Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Survey: Trial Data Synthesis 2005

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Report: Smith, G. 2003, Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monument Survey: West Gwynedd and Anglesey, , , , GAT Report No. 478

Book: The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales 1937, An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Anglesey, , , , HER Library Record No. 317

Report: Smith, G., and Steele, N. 2005, Pan-Wales Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Survey: Trial Data Synthesis, , , , GAT Report No. 579

Pritchard, H. 1871 Copper Cakes Etc., Castellor, Anglesey, Archaeology in Wales, 4 SERIES, NO.2, PP51-66 <1>

Ordnance Survey 1970 , SH37NW 4, <3>

Davidson, A. 1986 , SAM A88, DESCRIPTION & SKETCH <4>

Thompson, D. 1989 , PRN 1539, <5>

PRN 1780

NAME Building Foundations, Bryngwran

NGR SH34567768

COMMUNITY Bryngwran

PERIOD AND TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION January 1986 SDB and DJT visit Bryngwran, where an MSC team working on refurbishing the mill and other buildings had uncovered foundations of a building. On investigation these probably represent the remains of an agricultural outbuilding. <1>

EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT42170 Prn 1780 Gat Site Visit 1986

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

: , , , , ,

Thompson, D. 1986 , PRN 1780, <1>

PRN 17843

NAME Roman Road, Proposed, Tal y Foel to Holyhead

NGR SH40387341

COMMUNITY Llangristiolus

PERIOD AND TYPE ROMAN, ROAD, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Roman road proposed by W. Wyn Williams Junr. (1860, 186-188). This runs along the W side of Anglesey with a detour around Malltraeth marsh. The route has been digitised in outline form (PRN 17843). Tal y Foel seems to be a possible crossing point from Segontium and was certainly a ferrying point in the C18th. The large detour around Malltraeth marsh appears to be excessive and a direct route would almost certainly have been adopted, particularly if the remains at Aberffraw are relevant to the road network. A linear parchmark was discovered by aerial photography in 2003 (PRN 18360) at Maes-y-porth, Llangeinwen, however no further evidence has come to light to support this proposed route. <1>

EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40538 Roman Roads in North-West Wales 2005

GAT40542 Roman Roads in North-West Wales (Revision 4) 2007

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Report: Hopewell, D. 2007, Roman Roads in North-West Wales (Revision 4) - Part 1: Text, , , , Report No. 668

Report: Hopewell, D. 2007, Roman Roads in North-West Wales (Revision 4) - Part 2: Maps, , , , Report No. 668

Hopewell, D. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2005 , Roman Roads in North-west Wales, G1632 Report 572 <1>

Wyn Williams, W. Junr. 1860 Cambria Romana - Anglesey, Archaeologia Cambrensis, XXXIII <2>

PRN 18366

NAME Melin y Plas, Caergybi

NGR SH34567735

COMMUNITY Bryngwran

PERIOD AND TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, CORN MILL, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Photographic record made prior to conversion. <1>

EVIDENCE BUILDING

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: CONVERTED CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: None
Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: 43645 YEAR: 2004

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT43645 Prn 18366 Photographic Record 2004

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

Thomas, G. 2004 , PRN 18366, DC File - D809 <1>

PRN 2517

NAME Enclosure, Caer Helen, Bodedern

NGR SH32617808

COMMUNITY Bodedern

PERIOD AND TYPE IRON AGE, ENCLOSURE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Recorded on 6" OS as Caer Helen, site of Roman camp. <1> Site of an earthwork on summit of small hill and shown on old OS map (1", 541) as an irregular enclosure with two straight sides at right angles, 50-70yds long on N and W, on S and E the sides irregularly curved. OS 2" drawing 318W - 1818 - 23 shows it as a full rectangle. Site now marked by single bank and ditch 40yds long and 18-20yds overall width, on N side of hill - with traces of the return at its W end. Poor condition, almost ploughed out. (RCAHMW, 1937) No trace on RAF AP's - 1946. <3> 1970 field investigation shows two parallel banks of indeterminate length approx 50.0m apart, barely traceable and all that remains of earthwork. Situated on crest of a hill, but origin and purpose uncertain. Farmer at Caer Helen farm reports that ploughing in recent years yielded nothing of interest. <4> A possibly rectangular univallate enclosure on a low hilltop. Now entirely ploughed-out but has produced chance finds of a stone axe and a decorated spindle-whorl. (Smith, 2005) A slight hollow in the hilltop in the field at the E side is all that can now be seen. The Roman attribution is probably just fanciful. The spindle whorl suggests an IA origin but the earlier finds show there may be even earlier origins. The east side is being repeatedly ploughed down. The west side is now stable although construction of the radio station must have

caused considerable disturbance. Any new development - such as new aerals, cabling or buildings should be subject to full monitoring and prior evaluation. Geophysics of the E side might be productive. (Smith, 2005) The ploughed out remains of an enclosure which once encircled the low hill, the summit of which is now occupied by a radio mast. Some traces were still visible in 1970, and slight traces are visible on aerial photographs. The age of the enclosure is nor known, but it is assumed to be Iron Age and possibly Roman (c. 500 BC to 350 AD). It is unlikely that this site will be disturbed by the proposed road. (Davidson & Riley, 1996) (GAT, 1997)

EVIDENCE EARTHWORK

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NEAR DESTROYED CONDITION RATING: POOR DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT PRN: 40347 YEAR: 1996

CONDITION: NEAR DESTROYED CONDITION RATING: POOR DESCRIPTION: Ploughed out RELATED EVENT PRN: 44614 YEAR: 1997

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40621 Prehistoric Defended Enclosures in North-west Wales, 2004-5: West Conwy, Gwynedd (Arfon) and Anglesey 2005

GAT44557 Early Celtic Societies in North Wales 2010

GAT40347 A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead (East Section) 1996

GAT44614 A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead: Proposed Alternative Route No. 2 1997

GAT45042 Iron Age Settlements in Wales: Cadw Defended Enclosures Publication. Hillforts and Hut Groups in North-West Wales. 2008

GAT40620 Prehistoric Defended Enclosures: Scoping for Pan-Wales Assessment 2003

GAT45366 Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based Assessment)

Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey 2018

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: 1 Stone Axe COLLECTION: PRIVATE DESCRIPTION: Small, 190mm long

FIND: 1 Stone Spindle Whorl COLLECTION: PRIVATE DESCRIPTION: Decorated on both sides and on edge with pattern of small drilled dots.

SOURCES

Report: Smith, G. 2005, A Survey of Prehistoric Defended Enclosures in North West Wales 2004-2005: West Conwy, Gwynedd (Arfon) & Anglesey, , , , GAT Report No. 580

Report: Smith, G. 2005, A Survey of Prehistoric Defended Enclosures in North West Wales 2004-2005: West Conwy, Gwynedd (Arfon) & Anglesey. Part 2: Management Gazetteer, , , , GAT Report No. 580

Database: Waddington, K. 2010, Early Celtic Societies in North Wales, , , ,

Book: Waddington, K. 2013, The Settlements of Northwest Wales: From the Late Bronze Age to the Early Medieval Period, , , , HER Library Record No. 2377

Report: Davidson, A. & Riley, H. 1996, A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead (East Section), , , , GAT Report No. 204

Book: The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales 1937, An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Anglesey, , , , HER Library Record No. 317
Report: 1997, A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead: Archaeological Assessment. Proposed Alternative Route No. 2, , , , GAT Report No. 243a
Report: Smith, G. 2008, Iron Age Settlements in Wales: Cadw Defended Enclosures Publication Hillforts and Hut Groups in North-West Wales, , , ,
Report: Smith, G. 2003, Prehistoric Defended Enclosures: Scoping for Pan-Wales Assessment, , , , GAT Report No. 497
Report: Rees, C. 2018, Results of Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based Assessment) Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey, , , , CR167-2018

Ordnance Survey 1926 , 6", <1>
Ordnance Survey 1968 , SH37NW 1, <3>
Ordnance Survey 1970 , SH37NW 1, <4>
1984 , Archaeology in Wales, p.25 <5>

PRN 2520

NAME Castellor Hut Group, Bryngwran

NGR SH33657623

COMMUNITY Bryngwran

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

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION 'Castellor' first noted by Rowlands. <1> 'Ten or a dozen widely dispersed hut foundations' only are left. Some 16-20 huts dug up and removed (from area of [former] PRN 1549) c.1826 by farmer. Floors were flagged, outer walls were orthostats with earth and stone infill. A wall formally existed around the N edge of the site (only remains of this is a cornerstone just N of PRN 1539). 7 or 8 hut circles exist in the field to the east, as well as other enclosures and foundations (some of which have been removed). 'Burial ground' also existed here, as well as a paved road. A lot of artefacts were recovered and subsequently lost: querns, mortars, coins, leather money, gold tweezers, and copper cake. <2> All that now remains are huts at N and S ends of the site - two well preserved huts at N end, one with orthostats, as well as traces of others. 4 huts and remains of other in S group [now scheduled], with remains of others between these and the river. Further but unrecorded excavations took place c.1900. Paved way only traceable at S end. <3> Only five hut circles, and possible remains of a sixth can now be identified. Detailed descriptions. <4> Scheduled area covers only a small part of the settlement. The whole is in poor condition, most of the huts are ploughed out. Two of best-preserved huts lie outside the scheduled area. The owner has some finds from the site. <5> Settlement/Prehistoric/building foundations. <8> Scheduled area increased to include former PRN 1549 which is deleted and included in PRN 2520, and PRN 1539 which remains. <9>

EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

STATUS Scheduled Monument AN088

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT42443 An 088 Fmw Site Visit 1986
GAT42444 An 088 Fmw Site Visit 1989
GAT42445 An 088 Fmw Site Visit 1992
GAT42446 Prn 2520 Gat Site Visit 1989
GAT42446 Din Dryfol Excavation 1980
GAT40782 Hut Circle Settlement Survey 1998
GAT44557 Early Celtic Societies in North Wales 2010

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: 0 Copper Coin COLLECTION: DESCRIPTION: Owner
FIND: 1 Copper Ingot COLLECTION: DESCRIPTION:
FIND: 1 Gold Tweezers COLLECTION: DESCRIPTION:
FIND: 0 Leather Fragment COLLECTION: DESCRIPTION: Owner
FIND: 0 Stone Mortar COLLECTION: DESCRIPTION: Owner
FIND: 0 Stone Quern COLLECTION: DESCRIPTION: Owner

SOURCES

Database: Waddington, K. 2010, Early Celtic Societies in North Wales, , , ,
Book: Waddington, K. 2013, The Settlements of Northwest Wales: From the Late Bronze Age to the Early Medieval Period, , , , HER Library Record No. 2377

Rowlands, H. 1766 , Mona Antiqua Restaurata, <1>
Pritchard, H. 1871 Copper Cakes Etc., Castellor, Anglesey, Archaeologia Cambrensis, 4
SERIES NO.2 PP 51-66 <2>
Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1937 , Anglesey, p 117 NO.2 <3>
Ordnance Survey 1970 , SH37NW 4, <4>
Davidson, A. 1986 , SAM A88, DESCRIPTION AND SKETCH <5>
Davidson, A. 1989 , SAM A88, SAM An 088 <6>
Thompson, D. 1989 , PRN 2520, <7>
Davidson, A. 1992 , Castellor Hut Group SAM An 088, <8>
Cadw 1990 , Castellor Hut Group, Scheduling Info <9>
Smith, G. 1998 , Hut Circle Settlement Survey, G1104 <10>

PRN 2522

NAME Capel Lur, Site of, Bodedern

NGR SH3478

COMMUNITY Bodedern

PERIOD AND TYPE MEDIEVAL, CHAPEL, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Cappel Lur, by Sybyllter, Bodedern. <1> Cappel Llawr or Nur, Demolished. <2> Site about 1.5 miles SE (or SW?) of Church at SH3478 or SH3179. <3> No further information available in 1970, but 'Ysbylltir' recorded at SH312793 (PRN 59731). <4> A list of early chapels on Anglesey (Baynes, 1920) mentions Cappel Lur, by Sybylltir, Bodedern. The location of this chapel is not known. (Davidson & Riley, 1996) A building on the north side of the farm of Ysbylltir was said by the farmer to traditionally be the site of the chapel. It is a farm building, of at least two phases, and appears 19th century in its present form, though parts may be slightly earlier. A rock cut pit below the building is said to be a font. (Davidson, 2004).

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED
EVENT PRN: 40347 YEAR: 1996

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40347 A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead (East Section) 1996
GAT40569 Deserted Ecclesiastical Sites in North-west Wales: a Threat-related Archaeological Assessment 2004

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Report: Davidson, A. & Riley, H. 1996, A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead (East Section), , , , GAT Report No. 204
Report: Davidson, A. 2004, Deserted Ecclesiastical Sites in North-West Wales: A Threat Related Archaeological Assessment , , , , Report No. 532

Hughes, H. 1796 , Cambrian Register, P.286 <1>
Baynes, E. N. 1920 Monasteries, Abbeys & Chapels Demolished in Anglesey, Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, P.34 <2>
Ordnance Survey 1968 , SH37NW 6, <3>
Ordnance Survey 1970 , SH37NW 6, <4>

PRN 2523

NAME Urn Burial, Findspot, Cymunod

NGR SH339777

COMMUNITY Bodedern

PERIOD AND TYPE BRONZE AGE, CREMATION BURIAL, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Urn with small fragments of talc amongst the ashes found 1868, Cymynod, Bodedern. <1> Talc and letter (Rev. W. W. Williams 6.3.1868) deposit in NMW Acc No 33 404 4-5. <2> NMW Accession Register consulted - no further information. <3> Known only from a C19th description. Exact findspot not known. Finds in NMW. (Smith, 2003) An urn was found in 1868 (Grimes 1951) at Cymunod. The date of this urn is uncertain, but it could be Bronze age, and almost certainly Prehistoric or Roman. (Davidson & Riley, 1996)

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT APPLICABLE CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: None
Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: 40347 YEAR: 1996

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40526 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monument Survey: West Gwynedd/Anglesey
2003

GAT40347 A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead (East Section) 1996

GAT40527 Pan-wales Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Survey: Trial Data Synthesis 2005

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: 1 Pottery Urn COLLECTION: National Museum of Wales DESCRIPTION:

SOURCES

Report: Davidson, A. & Riley, H. 1996, A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead (East Section), , , , GAT
Report No. 204

Report: Smith, G. 2003, Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monument Survey: West Gwynedd
and Anglesey, , , , GAT Report No. 478

Report: Smith, G., and Steele, N. 2005, Pan-Wales Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites
Survey: Trial Data Synthesis, , , , GAT Report No. 579

Grimes, W. F. 1951 , The Prehistory of Wales, P.200 <1>

Ordnance Survey 1968 , SH37NW 7, <2>

Ordnance Survey 1969 , SH37NW 7, <3>

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , PRN 2523, NMR Archive <4>

PRN 2525

NAME St. Ulched's Church, Site of, Llechylched

NGR SH34007667

COMMUNITY Bryngwran

PERIOD AND TYPE MEDIEVAL, CHURCH, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Recorded on 6 inch OS 1963. <1> Parish church St. Ulched, churchyard wall only remains, some irregularities of the ground mark the site. (RCAHMS, 1937) Field investigation 11/02/70. Nothing remains of the church. Published survey 25" correct. <3> The site of this church, now destroyed, is in the NE part of the parish. The wall of the churchyard remains and some irregularities of the ground mark the position of the church (RCAHMS 1937, 117). The site lies adjacent to marshy ground, between Plas Llechylched and Afon Crigyll. The graveyard as marked on the 25" OS map of 1900 is adjoined on the south by another enclosure, that appears to have formed a paddock for a small cottage further to the south. A large monolith by the cottage may be the 'Llech' of Llechylched. A depression within the graveyard is assumed to mark the site of the church, though it appears to lie some way off an east-west alignment. (Davidson, 2004).

EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40568 Early Medieval Burial and Ecclesiastical Sites 2001-2002 2002

GAT40569 Deserted Ecclesiastical Sites in North-west Wales: a Threat-related Archaeological Assessment 2004

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Report: Davidson, A., Hopewell, D., Kenney, J. & Longley, D. 2002, Early Medieval Burial and Ecclesiastical Sites 2001-2002, , , , GAT Report No. 451

Book: The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales 1937, An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Anglesey, , , , HER Library Record No. 317

Report: Davidson, A. 2004, Deserted Ecclesiastical Sites in North-West Wales: A Threat Related Archaeological Assessment , , , , Report No. 532

Ordnance Survey 1963 , 6" , <1>

Ordnance Survey 1970 , SH37NW 9 , <3>

PRN 2575

NAME Stone Axe, Findspot, Caer Elen, Bodedern

NGR SH326780

COMMUNITY Bodedern

PERIOD AND TYPE PREHISTORIC, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Stone axe found at Caer Elen, Bodedern. 6-figure NGR given, axe in private ownership. No further information. <1> A small (190mm long) neatly worked rough-out. (Lynch 1984)

EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT45366 Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based Assessment)
Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey 2018

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: 1 Stone Axe COLLECTION: PRIVATE DESCRIPTION: No other details

SOURCES

Report: Rees, C. 2018, Results of Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based Assessment) Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey, , , , CR167-2018
Article: Lynch, F. 1984, Caer Elen, Bodedern, Stone Axe, Archaeology in Wales, Vol. 24, p.25, HER Library Record No. 716

Lynch, F. 1989 , List of Stone Axes from Anglesey, IN PREPERATION <1>

PRN 28934

NAME Square Enclosure, South of, Llyn Penrhyn

NGR SH31047669

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE UNKNOWN, SQUARE ENCLOSURE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY An enclosure of unknown date.

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED
EVENT PRN: YEAR: 2018

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Map: Ordnance Survey 1889, OS First Edition Map, , , ,

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PRN 28935

NAME Cerrig Bach, Llanfair-yn-neubwll

NGR SH30987643

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE UNKNOWN, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A building of unknown date.

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: None
Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR: 2018

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Map: Ordnance Survey 1889, OS First Edition Map, , , ,

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PRN 28936

NAME Pumping Station, South-West of, Llyn Penrhyn

NGR SH30787664

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, PUMPING STATION, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A post-medieval pumping station.

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED
EVENT PRN: YEAR: 2018

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Map: Ordnance Survey 1889, OS First Edition Map, , , ,
, ,

PRN 28937

NAME Footbridge, East of, Yr-ynys

NGR SH30717682

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE UNKNOWN, FOOTBRIDGE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A footbridge of unknown date.

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED
EVENT PRN: YEAR: 2018

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Map: Ordnance Survey 1889, OS First Edition Map, , , ,

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PRN 28938

NAME Well, South-East of, Treflesg

NGR SH30677706

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE UNKNOWN, WELL, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A well of unknown date.

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED
EVENT PRN: YEAR: 2018

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Map: Ordnance Survey 1900, OS Second Edition Map, , , ,

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PRN 28939

NAME Footbridge, North-East of, Yr-ynys

NGR SH30857700

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE UNKNOWN, FOOTBRIDGE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A footbridge of unknown date.

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED
EVENT PRN: YEAR: 2018

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Map: Ordnance Survey 1900, OS Second Edition Map, , , ,

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PRN 28940

NAME Footbridge, South East of, Ty'n-rhos

NGR SH32097691

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE UNKNOWN, FOOTBRIDGE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A footbridge marked on the 3rd Edition OS Map.

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED
EVENT PRN: YEAR: 2018

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Map: Ordnance Survey 1924, OS Third Edition Map, , , ,

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PRN 28941

NAME Footbridge 1, North West of, Tai-hirion

NGR SH33427600

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE UNKNOWN, FOOTBRIDGE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A footbridge marked on the 1st Edition OS Map.

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED
EVENT PRN: YEAR: 2018

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Map: Ordnance Survey 1888, OS First Edition Map, , , ,

, ,

PRN 28942

NAME Footbridge, East of, Bryn-gors

NGR SH33727697

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE UNKNOWN, FOOTBRIDGE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A footbridge marked on the 1st Edition OS Map.

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED
EVENT PRN: YEAR: 2018

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Map: Ordnance Survey 1888, OS First Edition Map, , , ,

, ,

PRN 28943

NAME Well, North West of, Plas-Llechylched

NGR SH34007688

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE UNKNOWN, WELL, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A well marked on the 1st Edition OS Map.

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED
EVENT PRN: YEAR: 2018

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Map: Ordnance Survey 1888, OS First Edition Map, , , ,

, ,

PRN 28944

NAME Sheepfold, NW of Plas-Ilechylched

NGR SH3402576867

COMMUNITY BRYNGWRAN

PERIOD AND TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, SHEEPFOLD, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION A sheepfold present but not labelled on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map of 1888-9 and labelled on the 2nd Edition Map of 1900, 3rd Edition Map of 1924 and the 2007 Landline Digital Map. Sub-rectangular sheepfold with rounded NW end, measuring c. 18m by 7.5m. Shown on 1889 map and labeled as a sheepfold on 1900 map. (Kenney, 2014)

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: None
Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: 44846 YEAR: 2014

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44846 Medieval and Post-Medieval Agricultural Features in North-West Wales. Report on Scheduling Enhancement Study: Part 1: Report and Gazetteer 2014

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Report: Kenney, J. 2014, Medieval and Post-Medieval Agricultural Features in North-West Wales. Report on Scheduling Enhancement Study. Part 1: Report and Gazetteer. , , , , Report No. 1162

, ,

PRN 28945

NAME Well, South West of, Ty'n-Ilan

NGR SH33847658

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE UNKNOWN, WELL, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A well marked on the 2nd Edition OS Map.

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED
EVENT PRN: YEAR: 2018

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

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

SOURCES

Map: Ordnance Survey 1900, OS Second Edition Map, , , ,

, ,

PRN 28946

NAME Footbridge 2, North West of, Tai-hirion

NGR SH334760

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE UNKNOWN, FOOTBRIDGE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A footbridge marked on the 1st Edition OS Map.

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED
EVENT PRN: YEAR: 2018

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

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

SOURCES

Map: Ordnance Survey 1900, OS Second Edition Map, , , ,

, ,

PRN 28947

NAME Footbridge 2, East of, Bryn-gors

NGR SH33687691

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE UNKNOWN, FOOTBRIDGE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A footbridge marked on the 3rd Edition OS Map.

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED
EVENT PRN: YEAR: 2018

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Map: Ordnance Survey 1924, OS Third Edition Map, , , ,

, ,

PRN 28948

NAME Footbridge 3, East of, Bryn-gors

NGR SH33647681

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE UNKNOWN, FOOTBRIDGE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A footbridge marked on the 3rd Edition OS Map.

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED

EVENT PRN: YEAR: 2018

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Map: Ordnance Survey 1924, OS Third Edition Map, , , ,

, ,

PRN 28950

NAME Pond Features, East of, Llyn Traffwl

NGR SH33797684

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE UNKNOWN, POND, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY Pond features of an unknown date.

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED
EVENT PRN: YEAR: 2018

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Database: Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales , National
Monuments Record, , , ,

, ,

PRN 28951

NAME Bridge, East of, Tyn-Lidiart

NGR SH3337675733

COMMUNITY Llanfaelog

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

SUMMARY An early 19th century bridge.

DESCRIPTION Between 10-04-2017 and 18-08-2020 this site was also recorded as PRN66626.

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: None Recorded
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR: 2020

STATUS Listed Building 20428 II

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Online Resource: , Cof Cymru - National Historic Assets of Wales, , , ,

, ,

PRN 29438

NAME Rubbing Stone, Nr. Caergeiliog Farm

NGR SH315782

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-Neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE UNKNOWN, RUBBING STONE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Member of the public reported a possible standing stone in the vicinity of Caergeiliog Farm. Photographs also provided. Most likely a cattle rubbing stone. (Various 2009) GAT site visit August 2009. Not located at the given NGR, and not in the field named Cerrig y Baban. Spoke to the house owner but they knew nothing of the stone. It could possibly lie in the fields adjoining Gwaelod Mawr to the E. (Smith 2009)

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: Not Known CONDITION RATING: Not Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded
RELATED EVENT PRN: 43814 YEAR: 2009

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT43814 PRN 29438 Site Visit 2009

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Correspondence: Various 2009, PRN 29438 Rubbing Stone, Nr. Caergeiliog Farm, , , , FI File PRN 29438

Desc. Text: Smith, G. 2009, PRN 29438 Rubbing Stone, Nr. Caergeiliog Farm, , , , FI File PRN 29438

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PRN 30567

NAME Bryn Hyfryd, Llanfair-yn-neubwll

NGR SH34277523

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE UNKNOWN, HOUSE, Sitetype ranking: 1

UNKNOWN, OUTBUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A house and outbuildings marked on the 1st Edition OS Map.

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED
EVENT PRN: YEAR: 2018

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

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

SOURCES

Map: Ordnance Survey 1888, OS First Edition Map, , , ,

, ,

PRN 30568

NAME Pump, Bryn Hyfryd

NGR SH34287522

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, PUMP, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A pump marked on the 3rd Edition OS Map.

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED
EVENT PRN: YEAR: 2018

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Map: Ordnance Survey 1924, OS Third Edition Map, , , ,

, ,

PRN 30889

NAME Bodenog, Llanfair-yn-neubwll

NGR SH34587591

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE UNKNOWN, FARMHOUSE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A farmhouse marked on the 1st Edition OS Map.

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED
EVENT PRN: YEAR: 2018

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

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

SOURCES

Map: Ordnance Survey 1888, OS First Edition Map, , , ,

, ,

PRN 30890

NAME Cefn Coed, Llanfair-yn-neubwll

NGR SH34897577

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE UNKNOWN, FARMHOUSE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A farmhouse marked on the 1st Edition OS Map.

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED
EVENT PRN: YEAR: 2018

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

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

SOURCES

Map: Ordnance Survey 1888, OS First Edition Map, , , ,

, ,

PRN 31812

NAME Burnt Mound, Caergeiliog

NGR SH31617870

COMMUNITY Bodedern

PERIOD AND TYPE BRONZE AGE, BURNT MOUND, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Shallow spread of burnt stone with single pit within 40m of sites DA5a and b. (Kenney, 2011)

EVIDENCE EXCAVATED FEATURE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED
EVENT PRN: 44852 YEAR: 2019

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44557 Early Celtic Societies in North Wales 2010

GAT44852 A Corridor through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme
2012

GAT45366 Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based Assessment)
Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey 2018

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Book: Cuttler, R., Davidson, A. & Hughes, G. 2012, A Corridor Through Time: The
Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme, , , , HER Library Record No 1553

Database: Kenney, J. 2011, Burnt Mounds in north-west Wales, , , ,

Database: Waddington, K. 2010, Early Celtic Societies in North Wales, , , ,

Book: Waddington, K. 2013, The Settlements of Northwest Wales: From the Late Bronze Age
to the Early Medieval Period, , , , HER Library Record No. 2377

Report: Rees, C. 2018, Results of Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based
Assessment) Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey, , , , CR167-2018

PRN 31813

NAME Burnt Mound, Caergeiliog

NGR SH31637874

COMMUNITY Bodedern

PERIOD AND TYPE BRONZE AGE, BURNT MOUND, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Two phases of burnt stone forming mound over 2 inter-cutting pits Within 40m of sites DA5a and c. (Kenney, 2011)

EVIDENCE EXCAVATED FEATURE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED
EVENT PRN: 44852 YEAR: 2019

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44557 Early Celtic Societies in North Wales 2010
GAT44852 A Corridor through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme
2012
GAT45366 Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based Assessment)
Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey 2018

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Database: Kenney, J. 2011, Burnt Mounds in north-west Wales, , , ,
Book: Cuttler, R., Davidson, A. & Hughes, G. 2012, A Corridor Through Time: The
Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme, , , , HER Library Record No 1553
Database: Waddington, K. 2010, Early Celtic Societies in North Wales, , , ,
Book: Waddington, K. 2013, The Settlements of Northwest Wales: From the Late Bronze Age
to the Early Medieval Period, , , , HER Library Record No. 2377
Report: Rees, C. 2018, Results of Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based
Assessment) Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey, , , , CR167-2018

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PRN 31814

NAME Burnt Mound, Caergeiliog

NGR SH31647876

COMMUNITY Bodedern

PERIOD AND TYPE BRONZE AGE, BURNT MOUND, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Oval mound Within 40m of sites DA5b and c. (Kenney, 2011)

EVIDENCE EXCAVATED FEATURE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: None
Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: 44852 YEAR: 2019

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44557 Early Celtic Societies in North Wales 2010
GAT44852 A Corridor through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme
2012
GAT45366 Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based Assessment)
Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey 2018

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Book: Cuttler, R., Davidson, A. & Hughes, G. 2012, A Corridor Through Time: The
Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme, , , , HER Library Record No 1553
Database: Kenney, J. 2011, Burnt Mounds in north-west Wales, , , ,
Database: Waddington, K. 2010, Early Celtic Societies in North Wales, , , ,
Book: Waddington, K. 2013, The Settlements of Northwest Wales: From the Late Bronze Age
to the Early Medieval Period, , , , HER Library Record No. 2377
Report: Rees, C. 2018, Results of Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based
Assessment) Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey, , , , CR167-2018

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PRN 31815

NAME Burnt Mound, Penmynydd

NGR SH32107853

COMMUNITY Bodedern

PERIOD AND TYPE BRONZE AGE, BURNT MOUND, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Large burnt mound sealed under 1m of colluvial deposits. (Kenney, 2011)

EVIDENCE EXCAVATED FEATURE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED
EVENT PRN: 44852 YEAR: 2019

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44557 Early Celtic Societies in North Wales 2010

GAT44852 A Corridor through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme 2012

GAT45366 Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based Assessment) Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey 2018

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Book: Cuttler, R., Davidson, A. & Hughes, G. 2012, A Corridor Through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme, , , , HER Library Record No 1553

Database: Kenney, J. 2011, Burnt Mounds in north-west Wales, , , ,

Database: Waddington, K. 2010, Early Celtic Societies in North Wales, , , ,

Book: Waddington, K. 2013, The Settlements of Northwest Wales: From the Late Bronze Age to the Early Medieval Period, , , , HER Library Record No. 2377

Report: Rees, C. 2018, Results of Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based Assessment) Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey, , , , CR167-2018

, ,

PRN 31816

NAME Burnt Mound, Caer Elen

NGR SH32677813

COMMUNITY Bodedern

PERIOD AND TYPE BRONZE AGE, BURNT MOUND, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Excavated in 2000, on site of borrow pit for new road. Mound located in small valley under 1m of colluvium. Oval deposit of burnt stone covering 3 shallow pits. (Kenney, 2011)

EVIDENCE EXCAVATED FEATURE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT PRN: 44852 YEAR: 2019

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44852 A Corridor through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme
2012
GAT45366 Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based Assessment)
Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey 2018

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Book: Cuttler, R., Davidson, A. & Hughes, G. 2012, A Corridor Through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme, , , , HER Library Record No 1553
Database: Kenney, J. 2011, Burnt Mounds in north-west Wales, , , ,
Report: Rees, C. 2018, Results of Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based Assessment) Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey, , , , CR167-2018

, ,

PRN 31817

NAME Burnt Mound, Caer Elen

NGR SH32927819

COMMUNITY Bodedern

PERIOD AND TYPE PREHISTORIC, BURNT MOUND, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION An area of disturbance after topsoil stripping contained burnt stone, beside a small stream. Too damaged to be properly recorded. (Kenney, 2011)

EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44557 Early Celtic Societies in North Wales 2010

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Book: Cuttler, R., Davidson, A. & Hughes, G. 2012, A Corridor Through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme, , , , HER Library Record No 1553
Database: Kenney, J. 2011, Burnt Mounds in north-west Wales, , , ,

Database: Waddington, K. 2010, Early Celtic Societies in North Wales, , , ,
Book: Waddington, K. 2013, The Settlements of Northwest Wales: From the Late Bronze Age
to the Early Medieval Period, , , , HER Library Record No. 2377

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PRN 31818

NAME Burnt Mound, Melin y Plas

NGR SH34257743

COMMUNITY Bryngwran

PERIOD AND TYPE PREHISTORIC, BURNT MOUND, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Two areas of burnt stone and charcoal up to 1.5m in length seen after stripping of the haul road. May originally have been fills of pits. There is an extensive marshy area to the west that drains into Afon Caradog. Outside the road easement is a very slight rise that may represent the body of a burnt mound. (Kenney, 2011)

EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None
Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Book: Cuttler, R., Davidson, A. & Hughes, G. 2012, A Corridor Through Time: The
Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme, , , , HER Library Record No 1553
Database: Kenney, J. 2011, Burnt Mounds in north-west Wales, , , ,

, ,

PRN 31819

NAME Burnt Mound, Melin y Plas

NGR SH34587714

COMMUNITY Bryngwran

PERIOD AND TYPE PREHISTORIC, BURNT MOUND, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION An area of burnt stone and charcoal lying beside the Afon Caradog. Heavily tracked over and too damaged to be properly recorded. (Kenney, 2011)

EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Book: Cuttler, R., Davidson, A. & Hughes, G. 2012, A Corridor Through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme, , , , HER Library Record No 1553
Database: Kenney, J. 2011, Burnt Mounds in north-west Wales, , , ,

, ,

PRN 36105

NAME Pandy Cymunod, Bodedern

NGR SH34067743

COMMUNITY Bodedern

PERIOD AND TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, WOOLLEN MILL, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Possible site of a medieval mill. Certainly a fully developed 19th century woollen mill. (Davidson 2002, p.22, 31)

EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

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

, ,

PRN 36148

NAME Melin Cae Fadog, Bryngwran

NGR SH3452477668

COMMUNITY Bryngwran

PERIOD AND TYPE MEDIEVAL, WATERMILL, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

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

, ,

PRN 37225

NAME Trackway, Cymunod

NGR SH33917782

COMMUNITY Bodedern

PERIOD AND TYPE UNKNOWN, TRACKWAY, Sitetype ranking: 2

POST MEDIEVAL, TRACKWAY, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION A hard-surfaced track can be felt rather than seen in the field, but is marked on old maps leading out to the A5. It could be an access track contemporary with the road, or it could be an older track which was cut off when the road was built. (GAT, 1993) A hard-surfaced track now grassed over, running between Cymunod and the A5. Older maps suggest it did not go further than the A5, and it therefore appears to post-date the construction of that road. (Davidson & Riley, 1996)

EVIDENCE EARTHWORK

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: Not Known CONDITION RATING: Not Recorded DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT
PRN: 44366 YEAR: 1993

CONDITION: INTACT CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT
PRN: 40347 YEAR: 1996

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44366 A5 Anglesey Improvements Stage 2: A5114 Nant Turnpike to West of Bryngwran
1993

GAT40347 A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead (East Section) 1996

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Report: 1993, A5 Anglesey Improvements Stage 2: A5114 Nant Turnpike to West of
Bryngwran, , , , GAT Report No. 071

Report: Davidson, A. & Riley, H. 1996, A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead (East Section), , , , GAT
Report No. 204

, ,

PRN 5372

NAME Parish Church of St. Ulched, Llechylched

NGR SH35167744

COMMUNITY Bryngwran

PERIOD AND TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, CHURCH, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION The site of this church, now destroyed, is in the NE part of the parish. The wall of the churchyard remains and some irregularities of the ground mark the position of the church. <1>

EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

: , , , , ,

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1937 , Inventory of Ancient Monuments of Anglesey, P.117 <1>

PRN 5748

NAME Possible Field System, NE of Bryn Farm

NGR SH323783

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-Neubwll

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

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Ridges visible on the ground in this field may be part of a ridge and furrow field system or ploughed down lynchets. (GAT 1993)

EVIDENCE EARTHWORK

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: Not Known CONDITION RATING: Not Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: 44366 YEAR: 1993

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44366 A5 Anglesey Improvements Stage 2: A5114 Nant Turnpike to West of Bryngwran

1993

GAT44557 Early Celtic Societies in North Wales 2010

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Report: 1993, A5 Anglesey Improvements Stage 2: A5114 Nant Turnpike to West of Bryngwran, , , , GAT Report No. 071

Database: Waddington, K. 2010, Early Celtic Societies in North Wales, , , ,

Book: Waddington, K. 2013, The Settlements of Northwest Wales: From the Late Bronze Age to the Early Medieval Period, , , , HER Library Record No. 2377

, ,

PRN 5749

NAME Field System, Possible, N of Caer Elen

NGR SH32657826

COMMUNITY Bodedern

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

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Very faint lines visible on the flank of the hill crowned by the radio mast, and the Caer Elen earthwork, may be the ploughed-down remains of lynchets, representing a possibly prehistoric or later field system. (GAT, 1993) Very faint lines visible on the flank of the hill crowned by the radio mast and the Caer Elen earthwork. They may be ploughed-down remains of lynchets, representing a Prehistoric or later field system. Geophysical survey revealed a possible ploughed out field boundary, or early track, of unknown date, visible as a linear feature on aerial photographs. A reference is made in 1870 (Archaeologia Cambrensis p. 364) to a "paved road with kerbstones" passing south of Caer Helen, which may be this feature. (Davidson & Riley, 1996) (GAT, 1997)

EVIDENCE EARTHWORK

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: Not Known CONDITION RATING: Not Recorded DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT PRN: 44366 YEAR: 1993

CONDITION: DAMAGED CONDITION RATING: POOR DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT PRN: 40347 YEAR: 1996

CONDITION: DAMAGED CONDITION RATING: POOR DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT PRN: 44614 YEAR: 1997

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44366 A5 Anglesey Improvements Stage 2: A5114 Nant Turnpike to West of Bryngwran 1993

GAT44557 Early Celtic Societies in North Wales 2010

GAT40347 A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead (East Section) 1996

GAT44614 A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead: Proposed Alternative Route No. 2 1997

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Report: 1993, A5 Anglesey Improvements Stage 2: A5114 Nant Turnpike to West of Bryngwran, , , , GAT Report No. 071

Database: Waddington, K. 2010, Early Celtic Societies in North Wales, , , ,

Book: Waddington, K. 2013, The Settlements of Northwest Wales: From the Late Bronze Age to the Early Medieval Period, , , , HER Library Record No. 2377

Report: Davidson, A. & Riley, H. 1996, A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead (East Section), , , , GAT Report No. 204

Report: 1997, A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead: Archaeological Assessment. Proposed Alternative Route No. 2, , , , GAT Report No. 243a

, ,

PRN 5750

NAME Pont Melin-y-plas, Bryngwran

NGR SH34657716

COMMUNITY Bryngwran

PERIOD AND TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, BRIDGE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION A disused stone bridge beside the modern road which must have fallen out of use when the course of this road (from Bryngwran to Rhosneigr) was altered. The stream over which the bridge is built is the mill stream of Melin-y-Plas, hence the name of the bridge. (GAT 1993)

EVIDENCE STRUCTURE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: Intact CONDITION RATING: Good DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT PRN: 44366
YEAR: 1993

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44366 A5 Anglesey Improvements Stage 2: A5114 Nant Turnpike to West of Bryngwran 1993

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Report: 1993, A5 Anglesey Improvements Stage 2: A5114 Nant Turnpike to West of Bryngwran, , , , GAT Report No. 071

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PRN 5751

NAME Sluice, Possible, Afon Caradog, S of Bryngwran

NGR SH35157697

COMMUNITY Bryngwran

PERIOD AND TYPE UNKNOWN, SLUICE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION This very clear feature is not shown on maps, although a similar structure a little way downstream is close to the word 'sluice' on several maps. The feature consists of a roughly rectangular pond area, now much overgrown, with two raised humps or 'islands' in it; it seems certain that it must be connected with controlling the flow of water in the Afon Caradog. (GAT 1993)

EVIDENCE EARTHWORK

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: Intact CONDITION RATING: Not Recorded DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT PRN: 44366 YEAR: 1993

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44366 A5 Anglesey Improvements Stage 2: A5114 Nant Turnpike to West of Bryngwran 1993

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Report: 1993, A5 Anglesey Improvements Stage 2: A5114 Nant Turnpike to West of Bryngwran, , , , GAT Report No. 071

, ,

PRN 59726

NAME Tyddyn Bulkeley, Site of, SE of Penmynydd

NGR SH32227851

COMMUNITY Bodedern

PERIOD AND TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION The site is marked on the 1762 Penrhos Estate Survey as a single building associated with two fields called Tyddyn Bulkeley. It is possible that the field was once owned by the Bulkeley estate, but this could not be confirmed because of lack of access to the relevant manuscripts. There is no structure visible on the ground, but markings on aerial photographs suggest the former presence of a building in the location marked on the map. No magnetic anomalies were found during geophysical survey. (Davidson & Riley, 1996)

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: UNCERTAIN DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT
PRN: 40347 YEAR: 1996

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40347 A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead (East Section) 1996

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Report: Davidson, A. & Riley, H. 1996, A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead (East Section), , , , GAT
Report No. 204

, ,

PRN 59727

NAME Tyddyn Bwlch, E of Penmynydd

NGR SH32147862

COMMUNITY Bodedern

PERIOD AND TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Now visible as an agricultural building with an associated yard. The owners know the site as "Tyddyn Bwlch", but the Penrhos survey of 1769 shows a building associated with two fields called "Tyddyn Bulkeley" south of this field (see site 3) which may

a continuation of the name applied to a different building. The 1762 survey shows this plot of land in different ownership to the surrounding fields (marking it as "H Trevor's land"), but does not show a building upon it. However there is a building shown on the 1840 tithe map of the parish, when it was still in different ownership to the surrounding land, and called "Tyddyn Bach". Part of the remaining structure may well be 18th century in origin, although the present roof is 19th century. There are no datable architectural details inside, but the south gable may contain a blocked chimney. A dry ditch runs concentrically outside the south and east sides of the yard, separated from it by some 5m: this appears to mark the location of the original boundary of H Trevor's land. (Davidson & Riley, 1996)

EVIDENCE BUILDING

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: INTACT CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT
PRN: 40347 YEAR: 1996

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40347 A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead (East Section) 1996

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Report: Davidson, A. & Riley, H. 1996, A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead (East Section), , , , GAT
Report No. 204

, ,

PRN 59728

NAME Rubbing Stone, SE of Penmynydd

NGR SH32127845

COMMUNITY Bodedern

PERIOD AND TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, RUBBING STONE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION An upright stone standing in the field south of site 3. There is a tradition of erecting cattle rubbing stones in this area, and a number are visible in the immediate vicinity. However the stone does lie very close to the location of the southern corner of the fields of Tyddyn Bulkeley, and may well be a stone which originally marked the south corner of the holding, and was left in when the remainder of the boundaries were removed. It is unlikely that the stone is of Prehistoric date, and indeed has fallen over and been re-erected in recent times. No magnetic anomalies were found during geophysical survey. (Davidson & Riley, 1996)

EVIDENCE STRUCTURE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: INTACT CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT
PRN: 40347 YEAR: 1996

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40347 A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead (East Section) 1996

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Report: Davidson, A. & Riley, H. 1996, A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead (East Section), , , , GAT
Report No. 204

, ,

PRN 59729

NAME Penmynydd House, Bodedern

NGR SH32007863

COMMUNITY Bodedern

PERIOD AND TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, HOUSE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION The proposed road passes across the track which connects Penmynydd to the A5. The house is referred to as both Mynydd Machdwn and Mynydd Machdun on the 1762 estate map, but as Mynydd Marchdun in the map schedule; it is referred to as Penmynydd Machno on the first edition 2" ordnance survey map (c. 1820), but is called Penmynydd on the tithe map and the first edition 1" ordnance survey. The drive between the A5 and the house appears to pre-date the construction of the A5 from the way it is indicated on the ordnance survey map, but the approach road to the house is not clearly indicated on the 1762 map. (Davidson & Riley, 1996)

EVIDENCE BUILDING

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: INTACT CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT
PRN: 40347 YEAR: 1996

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40347 A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead (East Section) 1996
GAT45366 Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based Assessment)
Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey 2018

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Report: Davidson, A. & Riley, H. 1996, A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead (East Section), , , , GAT
Report No. 204
Report: Rees, C. 2018, Results of Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based
Assessment) Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey, , , , CR167-2018

, ,

PRN 60805

NAME Bryn Farm, Llanfihangel-yn-nhowyn

NGR SH32137812

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-Neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, FARMSTEAD, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION This farm is called Bryn-prydd-dir on the Llanfihangel Nhowyn Parish map
c.1841, Bryn-prudd-der on the 25 inch OS map of 1924 (Anglesey Sheet XII: 13) and Pen bryn
on the 1 inch OS map of 1841 (Holyhead and Bangor Sheet 78). (GAT, 1997)

EVIDENCE COMPLEX

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: INTACT CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT
PRN: 44614 YEAR: 1997

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44614 A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead: Proposed Alternative Route No. 2 1997

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Report: 1997, A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead: Archaeological Assessment. Proposed
Alternative Route No. 2, , , , GAT Report No. 243a

PRN 60806

NAME Gwaelod-mawr Farm, Llanfihangel-yn-nhowyn

NGR SH31927827

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-Neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, FARMSTEAD, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION This farm is called Gwaelod Fawr on the Llanfihangel Nhowyn Parish tithe map c.1841 and just Gwaelod on the 1 inch OS map of 1841 (Holyhead and Bangor Sheet 78). (GAT, 1997)

EVIDENCE COMPLEX

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: INTACT CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT
PRN: 44614 YEAR: 1997

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44614 A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead: Proposed Alternative Route No. 2 1997

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Report: 1997, A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead: Archaeological Assessment. Proposed Alternative Route No. 2, , , , GAT Report No. 243a

PRN 60807

NAME Cae'r Odyn, Placename, North of Cae'r-geiliog

NGR SH3154478284

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-Neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE UNKNOWN, PLACE NAME, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION A group of three fields marked on the 1848 tithe map as 'Cae'r Odyn'. This implies the existence of a kiln (Odyn = kiln), probably a lime kiln, although possibly for corn, in the vicinity. The fields lie just north of Cae'r-geiliog farm, which on the tithe map appears

to form part of Cefn Cae'r geiliog holding to the south. (GAT, 1997)

EVIDENCE PLACENAME EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT APPLICABLE CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED
EVENT PRN: 44614 YEAR: 1997

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44614 A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead: Proposed Alternative Route No. 2 1997

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Report: 1997, A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead: Archaeological Assessment. Proposed
Alternative Route No. 2, , , , GAT Report No. 243a

, ,

PRN 60808

NAME Tynymerrddyn, Site of, Caergeiliog

NGR SH3117678184

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-Neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, FARMSTEAD, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION A former farmstead shown on the Bodedern tithe map of c.1848 and shown
as Ty'n y guirddyn on the 1 inch OS map of 1841 (Holyhead & Bangor Sheet 78). No longer
marked on modern maps. (GAT, 1997)

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED
EVENT PRN: 44614 YEAR: 1997

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44614 A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead: Proposed Alternative Route No. 2 1997

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Report: 1997, A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead: Archaeological Assessment. Proposed Alternative Route No. 2, , , , GAT Report No. 243a

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PRN 61578

NAME Bronze Age Site, Penmynydd

NGR SH3219778510

COMMUNITY Penmynydd

PERIOD AND TYPE PREHISTORIC, LINEAR FEATURE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Two principal phases of occupation of the site were noted; prehistoric and post-medieval. Phase I: Neolithic This phase is tentatively assigned to the late mesolithic and the neolithic period on the basis of the pottery and stone tools. Although it has not yet been possible to identify complete structures, there are a number of features which confirm their presence, particularly linear features which appeared in both the assessment trenches and in the main excavation. For example, context 028 consisted of two shallow linear depressions, running east to west, with a single trapezoid inclusion outlined in charcoal, which is typical of a large, split timber burnt in situ. Approximately 9 m. to the south a partial structure of stake and post construction, also oriented east to west, had been recorded in assessment trench 148, but it did not survive to be re-excavated. Both features were associated with a spread of very red silt and it is possible that they form part of the same straight sided building. Linear features 004 and the curvilinear arrangement of features 182 to 190 also represent the truncated remains of structures, with a number of round, flat based post holes. Pits were scattered over the area of the excavation, some of which contained dateable evidence in the form of pottery, charcoal and worked stone. Several had burnt bases and are interpreted as having contained a fire. Three of these (151 ,110 and I 00) have provisionally been interpreted as ovens, and the environmental data will be crucial to this identification. All three were ovoid, had a burnt earth base and had a clear, charcoal filled slot running into them which may have been a flue. Other pits were interpreted as being the base of trees which had been burnt in situ. In one case a tree hole was cut by prehistoric features, thus dating tree clearance to prehistoric times. Phase II Post medieval pottery and glass determined the features assigned to this phase. A large well defined ditch ran north to south across the site and spread into a pond at the southern end. In addition, several truncated pits contained modern finds. There was no direct evidence for a post-medieval building, but window glass and domestic pottery indicated domestic occupation nearby. (Davidson, A., and Kucharski, K, 1999).

EVIDENCE DEMOLISHED STRUCTURE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: DESTROYED CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None
Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR: 2012

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40462 A55 Anglesey DBFO Scheme Archaeology 1999
GAT40464 A55 Anglesey DBFO Scheme Specialist Reports 2001
GAT40550 A55 Anglesey DBFO Scheme 2001
GAT40463 Excavation Reports for Ty Mawr, Melin Y Plas & 2001
GAT45366 Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based Assessment)
Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey 2018
GAT44852 A Corridor through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme
2012

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: 30 Flint Flint COLLECTION: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT), BUFAU DESCRIPTION:
30 Unidentified pieces of flint and chert. Found with 10 retouched pieces, as described in
other records.
FIND: 1 Flint Retouched Piece COLLECTION: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT), BUFAU
DESCRIPTION: One of 2 retouched pieces. Obliquely truncated piece.
FIND: 1 Flint Retouched Piece COLLECTION: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT), BUFAU
DESCRIPTION: One of 2 retouched pieces. Unclassified fragment.

SOURCES

Report: Davidson, A., and Kucharski, K. 1999, A55 Anglesey DBFO Scheme Archaeology,
Post-Excavation Assessment and Research Design., , , , Report No. 335
: Smith, G., and Kenney, J. 2001, A55 Anglesey DBFO Scheme: Specialist Reports for Ty
Mawr, Melin y Plas and Penmynydd, , , , Report No. 411
Report: Smith, G., and Kenney, J. 2001, A55 Anglesey DBFO Scheme: Updated Site
Interpretation for Ty Mawr, Melin y Plas and Penmynydd, , , , Report No. 404
Report: Kenney, J., and Smith, G. 2001, A55 Anglesey DBFO Scheme: Excavation Reports for
Ty Mawr, Melin y Plas and Penmynydd, , , , Report No. 431
Book: Cuttler, R., Davidson, A. & Hughes, G. 2012, A Corridor Through Time: The
Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme, , , , HER Library Record No 1553
Report: Rees, C. 2018, Results of Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based
Assessment) Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey, , , , CR167-2018

PRN 65986

NAME Milestone, Bodedern

NGR SH3196578427

COMMUNITY Bodedern

PERIOD AND TYPE Post Medieval, MILESTONE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A milestone erected between 1817 and 1832.

DESCRIPTION N side of A5. Milestone on Thomas Telford's road from London to Holyhead, made to a standard design from Anglesey limestone and with a cast-iron plate. Plate records HOLY-/HEAD/6/MONA/7/BANGOR/19. Benchmarked. Stands in front of 'Telford arch' considered to be an original feature of the roadside wall (Elis-Williams, 2018).

EVIDENCE STRUCTURE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: VERY GOOD DESCRIPTION: None Recorded
RELATED EVENT PRN: 45776 YEAR: 2018

STATUS Listed Building 19493 II

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT45405 Thomas Telford's Holyhead Road: The A5 in north Wales 2003
GAT45776 Walking the Length of the A5 - London to Holyhead 2017

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Online Resource: , Cof Cymru - National Historic Assets of Wales, , , ,
Book: Quartermaine, J., Trinder, B. & Turner, R. 2003, Thomas Telford's Holyhead Road: The A5 in North Wales, , , , HER Library Record No 756
Article: Elis-Williams, D. 2018, Thomas Telford's milestones, Milestones and Waymarkers, 11, , Library Record No. 2567

, ,

PRN 66114

NAME Milestone, Bryngwran

NGR SH3504377530

COMMUNITY Bryngwran

PERIOD AND TYPE Post Medieval, MILESTONE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A milestone erected between 1817 and 1832.

DESCRIPTION N side of A5 High Street, Bryngwran. Milestone on Thomas Telford's road from London to Holyhead, made to a standard design from Anglesey limestone and with a cast-iron plate. Plate records HOLY-/HEAD/8/MONA/5/BANGOR/17. Stands in front of isolated 'Telford arch' considered to be an original feature of the roadside wall (Elis-Williams, 2018).

EVIDENCE STRUCTURE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: GOOD DESCRIPTION: None Recorded
RELATED EVENT PRN: 45776 YEAR: 2018

STATUS Listed Building 20511 II

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT45405 Thomas Telford's Holyhead Road: The A5 in north Wales 2003
GAT45776 Walking the Length of the A5 - London to Holyhead 2017

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Online Resource: , Cof Cymru - National Historic Assets of Wales, , , ,
Book: Quartermaine, J., Trinder, B. & Turner, R. 2003, Thomas Telford's Holyhead Road: The
A5 in North Wales, , , , HER Library Record No 756
Article: Elis-Williams, D. 2018, Thomas Telford's milestones, Milestones and Waymarkers,
11, , Library Record No. 2567

, ,

PRN 66689

NAME Caergeiliog Chapel House with stables and cartshed

NGR SH3112478340

COMMUNITY Llanfair yn Neubwll

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

SUMMARY An early 19th century chapel house with stables and cart shed. Probably built
when the chapel was re-built in 1818.

DESCRIPTION**EVIDENCE****CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None
Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

STATUS Listed Building 20419 II

ASSOCIATED EVENTS**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

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

SOURCES

Online Resource: , Cof Cymru - National Historic Assets of Wales, , , ,

, ,

PRN 67890

NAME Roundhouse, Melin y Plas

NGR SH349770

COMMUNITY Bryngwran

PERIOD AND TYPE IRON AGE, ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC), Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY An Iron Age roundhouse at Melin y Plas. Excavated as part of the A55 Anglesey road scheme.

DESCRIPTION This phase sees the construction of a roundhouse, House 1 which stratigraphically represents the earliest recognizable phase of the settlement since its structural area was truncated by a terrace (F377), cut into a hillside as part of the construction of a pair of another roundhouse (House 2) immediately to the southeast. The southern extent was also subject to greater erosion as a result of a plough action over the terrace scarp. The structural remains were mostly isolated features truncated by post-medieval ploughing and with few stratigraphic relationships. They consisted of curvilinear gullies and drains and a number of postholes which can reasonably be assumed to be part of the structure because of their horizontal proximity. Some limited areas of the floor surfaces survive within the house. The main defining features of the building were 2 concentric linear features, F23 and F25 which are taken to demarcate the inner and outer edges of a wall of cobb or clay 2-2.5m wide. This defined a building of 6.8m internally and 12.3m externally. (Cuttler, Davidson and Hughes, 2012)

EVIDENCE EXCAVATED FEATURE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: DESTROYED CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: None
Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: 44852 YEAR: 2012

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44852 A Corridor through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme
2012

GAT40462 A55 Anglesey DBFO Scheme Archaeology 1999

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Book: Cuttler, R., Davidson, A. & Hughes, G. 2012, A Corridor Through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme, , , , HER Library Record No 1553
Report: Davidson, A., and Kucharski, K. 1999, A55 Anglesey DBFO Scheme Archaeology, Post-Excavation Assessment and Research Design., , , , Report No. 335

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PRN 67891

NAME Rectangular Pits, Melin y Plas

NGR SH349770

COMMUNITY Bryngwran

PERIOD AND TYPE IRON AGE, PIT, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY Rectangular pits at Melin y Plas. Excavated as part of the A55 Anglesey road scheme.

DESCRIPTION Two pits, F315 and F882, located 15m to the south-east of House 1, were distinctive because of their similar size, narrow, sub-rectangular plans and flat bases, although their differing fills suggested that they might each have had their different functions. Both are stratigraphically amongst the earliest features of the settlement since the fills of both were cut by features belonging to two further roundhouses in that area, House 5 and House 2, respectively and so may have been part of activity belonging with House 1. Two other features, F9 and F98, to the west of House 1, were originally thought to be part of the same activity because of their somewhat rectangular shape, but their profiles and fills suggest they are quite different. (Cuttler, Davidson and Hughes, 2012)

EVIDENCE EXCAVATED FEATURE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: DESTROYED CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED
EVENT PRN: 44852 YEAR: 2012

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44852 A Corridor through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme
2012

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Book: Cuttler, R., Davidson, A. & Hughes, G. 2012, A Corridor Through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme, , , , HER Library Record No 1553

PRN 67892

NAME Roundhouse, Melin y Plas

NGR SH349770

COMMUNITY Bryngwran

PERIOD AND TYPE ROMAN, ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC), Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A roundhouse dating to the Roman period at Melin y Plas. Excavated as part of the A55 Anglesey road scheme.

DESCRIPTION A roundhouse, House 2, c. 13.5m in external diameter. An unusual feature was the provision of a gully-fed water supply in to the building. and this had involved a series of renewals of the internal drainage system. The structural evidence shows that there were three main periods of use of the building. The earliest phase seems to have been pre-ceramic, but stratigraphical evidence indicates it post-dated the occupation of House 1, perhaps in the 1st century AD. Most of the surviving structural evidence belongs to occupation in the 2nd century AD and the building was abandoned or dismantled by about the mid-3rd century AD, probably replaced by others nearby of which most evidence has been destroyed by post-medieval ploughing. A considerable number of pits lay within the excavation area, concentrated to the west and south-west of House 2. The majority had been dug when the cobbled yard was in existence, because they avoided it, leaving two pathways to the west and south-west. Their association with the cobbled surface puts them with the second or the last phase of House 2. Most of the pits fell into seven contiguous groups (Groups G6 to G12), which appeared similar to each other and to have been dug sequentially. There was one other group (G13) associated with medieval activity, and finally there were a number of scattered pits of various types and associations (G14). Excluding the medieval examples there were 54 pits of which 31 were probably 'quarry' pits, assumed to have been excavated for clay and the coarser components then backfilled. (Cuttler, Davidson and Hughes, 2012)

EVIDENCE EXCAVATED FEATURE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: DESTROYED CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED
EVENT PRN: 44852 YEAR: 2012

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44852 A Corridor through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme
2012

GAT40462 A55 Anglesey DBFO Scheme Archaeology 1999

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Book: Cuttler, R., Davidson, A. & Hughes, G. 2012, A Corridor Through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme, , , , HER Library Record No 1553
Report: Davidson, A., and Kucharski, K. 1999, A55 Anglesey DBFO Scheme Archaeology, Post-Excavation Assessment and Research Design., , , , Report No. 335

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PRN 67893

NAME Roundhouse, Melin y Plas

NGR SH349770

COMMUNITY Bryngwran

PERIOD AND TYPE ROMAN, ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC), Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A roundhouse dating to the Roman period at Melin y Plas. Excavated as part of the A55 Anglesey road scheme.

DESCRIPTION A roundhouse (House 5), c. 12.5m in external diameter, similar to that of Houses 1 and 2. The principal feature was a rather irregular, curving gully (F78), which appeared to be an external drip gully for a roundhouse. Within and outside, but close by the gully, were a number of small pits and postholes. Without the benefit of clear horizontal structural relationship or of stratigraphy it cannot be certain which form part of a single building or precede or succeed it. The external postholes do not obviously intrude upon the extent of House 5 and those at the north and the west may well be light structures, fence lines etc., contemporary with it. (Cuttler, Davidson and Hughes, 2012)

EVIDENCE EXCAVATED FEATURE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: DESTROYED CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED
EVENT PRN: 44852 YEAR: 2012

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44852 A Corridor through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme 2012

GAT40462 A55 Anglesey DBFO Scheme Archaeology 1999

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Book: Cuttler, R., Davidson, A. & Hughes, G. 2012, A Corridor Through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme, , , , HER Library Record No 1553

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PRN 67894

NAME Building, Possible, Melin Y Plas

NGR SH349770

COMMUNITY Bryngwran

PERIOD AND TYPE ROMAN, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A possible building at Melin y Plas. Excavated as part of the A55 Anglesey road scheme.

DESCRIPTION This possible building (G17) is identified because of the presence of adjacent features at the west edge of the settlement area, of which the main elements were a curving stone-capped drain (F608) and the footings of a straight wall (F152). These are ascribed to a late phase in the settlement because the drain cut the cobbled yard surface associated with House 2 and the wall overlay a 'quarry' pit of House 2. Of the other features in the vicinity of drain F608 only two were stratigraphically related - postholes F352 and F360, both of which also cut the cobbled surface. The remainder pre-dated the cobbled surface, including a 'quarry' pit (F747) and two slight terrace cuts (F354 and F349). The two linear gully fragments F21 and F358, just north of the drain F608, had a similar fill to that of the gully F23 around House 1 and so may belong to it. (Cuttler, Davidson and Hughes, 2012)

EVIDENCE EXCAVATED FEATURE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: DESTROYED CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED
EVENT PRN: 44852 YEAR: 2012

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44852 A Corridor through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme
2012

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Book: Cuttler, R., Davidson, A. & Hughes, G. 2012, A Corridor Through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme, , , , HER Library Record No 1553

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PRN 67895

NAME Building, Possible, Melin Y Plas

NGR SH349770

COMMUNITY Bryngwran

PERIOD AND TYPE ROMAN, STRUCTURE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A possible building at Melin y Plas. Excavated as part of the A55 Anglesey road scheme.

DESCRIPTION This possible structure (G4) was identified because of the presence of two narrow curvilinear features, F636 and F870, that cut into the cobbled surface of the yard associated with House 2, while F636 also cut into the levelled remnants of House 2. F636 was an open, external gully while F870 was stone-capped and therefore probably internal drain. The two features were on arcs of about the right diameter to have been part of typical sized roundhouses but about 3m apart and on arcs with different centres, so did not demarcate the outside and inside edges of the clay wall of a house. However, as seen, internal drains can follow various patterns so the external gully (F636) provides the best evidence for the existence of a building here, the latest recognisable at the settlement, post-dating House 2 and its associated cobbled yard and 'quarry' pits. (Cuttler, Davidson and Hughes, 2012)

EVIDENCE EXCAVATED FEATURE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: DESTROYED CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT PRN: 44852 YEAR: 2012

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44852 A Corridor through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme 2012

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Book: Cuttler, R., Davidson, A. & Hughes, G. 2012, A Corridor Through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme, , , , HER Library Record No 1553

PRN 69266

NAME Tree Clearance, Possible, Caergeiliog

NGR SH3223178420

COMMUNITY Bodedern

PERIOD AND TYPE NEOLITHIC, AGRICULTURAL CLEARANCE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY Seventeen irregular hollows interpreted as possible Neolithic tree clearance. Excavated as part of the Anglesey A55 scheme.

DESCRIPTION Sherds of Peterborough Ware pottery were found within the hollows (Cuttler, Davidson and Hughes, 2012)

EVIDENCE EXCAVATED FEATURE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: None
Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR: 2018

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44852 A Corridor through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme 2012

GAT45366 Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based Assessment) Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey 2018

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded Pottery Sherd COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Vessel 2 - identifiable as sherds from Peterborough Ware vessels of the middle Neolithic, around 3000BC. Birdbone impressions on the body might suggest the Mortlake substyle, as this is the predominant decorative technique used on ceramics of this substyle in Wales

SOURCES

Book: Cuttler, R., Davidson, A. & Hughes, G. 2012, A Corridor Through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme, , , HER Library Record No 1553
Report: Rees, C. 2018, Results of Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based Assessment) Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey, , , CR167-2018

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PRN 69267

NAME Trough, Possible, Caergeiliog

NGR SH3222078424

COMMUNITY Bodedern

PERIOD AND TYPE NEOLITHIC, TROUGH, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY Two shallow depressions lined with charcoal, possibly representing the remains of a timber trough. Excavated as part of the Anglesey A55 scheme.

DESCRIPTION .

EVIDENCE EXCAVATED FEATURE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: None
Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR: 2018

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44852 A Corridor through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme
2012
GAT45366 Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based Assessment)
Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey 2018

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Book: Cuttler, R., Davidson, A. & Hughes, G. 2012, A Corridor Through Time: The
Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme, , , , HER Library Record No 1553
Report: Rees, C. 2018, Results of Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based
Assessment) Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey, , , , CR167-2018

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PRN 69268

NAME Pit, Possible, Caergeiliog

NGR SH3224278417

COMMUNITY Bodedern

PERIOD AND TYPE UNKNOWN, AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE, Sitetype ranking: -

SUMMARY A rectangular pit of unknown function. Excavated as part of the Anglesey A55
scheme.

DESCRIPTION Elongated rectangular pit, function unclear, possibly grouped with post holes
100 and 102. Excavated as part of the Anglesey A55 scheme. Contained pottery sherds from
2 vessels, one possibly Peterborough Ware, the other a Collared or Cordoned Urn. (Cuttler,
Davidson and Hughes, 2012)

EVIDENCE EXCAVATED FEATURE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: None
Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR: 2018

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44852 A Corridor through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme 2012

GAT45366 Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based Assessment) Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey 2018

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded Pottery Sherd COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Vessel 3 - identifiable as sherds from Peterborough Ware vessels of the middle Neolithic, around 3000BC, identifiable from by the fabric only Vessel 5 - Identified as earlier Bronze age ceramic, possibly from collared, cordoned or even Food vessel urns.

SOURCES

Book: Cuttler, R., Davidson, A. & Hughes, G. 2012, A Corridor Through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme, , , , HER Library Record No 1553
Report: Rees, C. 2018, Results of Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based Assessment) Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey, , , , CR167-2018

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PRN 69269

NAME Hollow, Possible, Caergeiliog

NGR SH3225478406

COMMUNITY Bodedern

PERIOD AND TYPE UNKNOWN, HEARTH, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A shallow hollow filled with a charcoal rich deposit. Excavated as part of the Anglesey A55 scheme.

DESCRIPTION The sub soil of the hollow has been altered by heat, with the possibility of burning occurring in situ. Interpreted as a hearth (Cuttler, Davidson and Hughes, 2012)

EVIDENCE EXCAVATED FEATURE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: None
Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44852 A Corridor through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme 2012

GAT45366 Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based Assessment)
Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey 2018

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Book: Cuttler, R., Davidson, A. & Hughes, G. 2012, A Corridor Through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme, , , , HER Library Record No 1553
Report: Rees, C. 2018, Results of Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based Assessment) Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey, , , , CR167-2018

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PRN 69270

NAME Post Holes, Possible, Caergeiliog

NGR SH3223478420

COMMUNITY Bodedern

PERIOD AND TYPE BRONZE AGE, POST HOLE, Sitetype ranking: -

SUMMARY A group of early Bronze Age post holes. Excavated as part of the Anglesey A55 scheme.

DESCRIPTION Post Holes; F100, F102 and F133 to the East of the Medieval ditch (F008) and F064, F140, F150, F152 and F156 to the West. Connected with urn sherds. Intrepreted that post holes F140, F064, F152 and F156 may have been part of a small structure. (Cuttler, Davidson and Hughes, 2012).

EVIDENCE EXCAVATED FEATURE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: None
Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44852 A Corridor through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme
2012

GAT45366 Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based Assessment)
Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey 2018

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Book: Cuttler, R., Davidson, A. & Hughes, G. 2012, A Corridor Through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme, , , , HER Library Record No 1553
Report: Rees, C. 2018, Results of Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based Assessment) Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey, , , , CR167-2018

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PRN 69271

NAME Pit, Possible, Caergeiliog

NGR SH3226278404

COMMUNITY Bodedern

PERIOD AND TYPE UNKNOWN, PIT, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A pit, excavated as part of the Anglesey A55 scheme.

DESCRIPTION Large stone rested upright against one edge, may represent packing for a post. Evidence not sufficient to confirm identification (Cuttler, Davidson and Hughes, 2012)

EVIDENCE EXCAVATED FEATURE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: None

Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44852 A Corridor through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme 2012

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Book: Cuttler, R., Davidson, A. & Hughes, G. 2012, A Corridor Through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme, , , , HER Library Record No 1553

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PRN 69272

NAME Hollow, Possible, Caergeiliog

NGR SH3224078409

COMMUNITY Bodedern

PERIOD AND TYPE ROMAN, HOLLOW, Sitetype ranking: -

SUMMARY An irregular hollow associated with late Roman activity. Excavated as part of the Anglesey A55 scheme.

DESCRIPTION Roman activity indicated by charcoal, burnt root system. Situated close to a similarly dated possible hearth. (Cuttler, Davidson and Hughes, 2012)

EVIDENCE EXCAVATED FEATURE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: None
Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44852 A Corridor through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme
2012

GAT45366 Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based Assessment)
Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey 2018

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Book: Cuttler, R., Davidson, A. & Hughes, G. 2012, A Corridor Through Time: The
Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme, , , , HER Library Record No 1553
Report: Rees, C. 2018, Results of Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based
Assessment) Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey, , , , CR167-2018

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PRN 69273

NAME Flint Scatter, Find Spot, Caergeiliog

NGR SH3222778415

COMMUNITY Bodedern

PERIOD AND TYPE UNKNOWN, FLINT SCATTER, Sitetype ranking: -

SUMMARY The findspot of a flint scatter of possible mid Neolithic date. Excavated as part of the Anglesey A55 scheme.

DESCRIPTION Flint assemblages of 24 pieces, 22 worked and 2 that were secondarily retouched. Majority found at base of the plough soil so context is uncertain but no evidence of plough damage noted. Likely transported from elsewhere but worked on site because of the presence of waste pieces and cores (Cuttler, Davidson and Hughes, 2012).

EVIDENCE FIND

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: None
Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: 44852 YEAR: 2018

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44852 A Corridor through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme
2012

GAT45366 Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based Assessment)
Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey 2018

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: 8 Flint Flint COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

FIND: 24 Flint Flint COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

SOURCES

Book: Cuttler, R., Davidson, A. & Hughes, G. 2012, A Corridor Through Time: The
Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme, , , , HER Library Record No 1553
Report: Rees, C. 2018, Results of Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based
Assessment) Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey, , , , CR167-2018

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PRN 69274

NAME Ditches, Possible, Caergeiliog

NGR SH3220978430

COMMUNITY Bodedern

PERIOD AND TYPE UNKNOWN, DITCH, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY Two shallow nearly parallel ditches of possible prehistoric date. Excavated as
part of the Anglesey A55 scheme.

DESCRIPTION Both ditches contained fills, possibly contemporary with the boundary ditch.
F006 more likely to be prehistoric but no datable material/artifacts from either ditch to
prove this were uncovered. F006 measured the longest at 11m while F004 was shorter at
5.2m. In the North of F004, a small scatter of flints fills similar to prehistoric fills were
revealed. Difference in fills between F006 and F008 suggest they belong to different phases.
An adjacent flint scatter supports prehistoric date (Cuttler, Davidson and Hughes, 2012).

EVIDENCE EXCAVATED FEATURE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: None
Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR: 2018

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44852 A Corridor through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme 2012

GAT45366 Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based Assessment) Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey 2018

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Book: Cuttler, R., Davidson, A. & Hughes, G. 2012, A Corridor Through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme, , , , HER Library Record No 1553

Report: Rees, C. 2018, Results of Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based Assessment) Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey, , , , CR167-2018

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PRN 69275

NAME Plough Marks, Penmynydd

NGR SH3223378414

COMMUNITY Bodedern

PERIOD AND TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, DITCH, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A ditch excavated as part of the Anglesey A55 scheme.

DESCRIPTION Traces of furrows running parallel (F010 and F080) Plough marks to the west (F119 and F124) suggests the whole area to the West had once been a single field. Perpendicular to and probably contemporary with each other (Cuttler, Davidson and Hughes, 2012)

EVIDENCE EXCAVATED FEATURE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: 44852 YEAR: 2018

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44852 A Corridor through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme 2012

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded Pottery Sherd COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Vessel 4 - identified as earlier Bronze Age ceramic, possibly Collared, Cordoned or even Food Vessel Urns. Absence of any features diagnostic as to the form of the pots further refinement to identification is not possible. The sherds representing the upper portion of a Peterborough Ware vessel in the Fengate substyle remains a possibility though fabric of sherds is more inkeeping with pottery of a later date. Decoration on vessel 4 comprises triangular motif of twisted cord impressions which technique dates the sherds before 1200B

SOURCES

Book: Cuttler, R., Davidson, A. & Hughes, G. 2012, A Corridor Through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme, , , , HER Library Record No 1553

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PRN 69276

NAME Hollow, Caergeiliog

NGR SH3224578408

COMMUNITY Bodedern

PERIOD AND TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, HOLLOW, Sitetype ranking: -

SUMMARY A shallow hollow containing post-medieval pottery. Excavated as part of the Anglesey A55 scheme.

DESCRIPTION F074 Shallow hollow, containing post-medieval pottery in its stony fill. Part of a spread of stones on the edge of F008. Some pottery found in a small deposit of dark soil F063, north of F064. Domestic pottery and window glass indicates domestic occupation nearby. (Cuttler, Davidson and Hughes, 2012)

EVIDENCE EXCAVATED FEATURE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: None
Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR: 2018

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44852 A Corridor through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme 2012

GAT45366 Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based Assessment) Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey 2018

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Book: Cuttler, R., Davidson, A. & Hughes, G. 2012, A Corridor Through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme, , , , HER Library Record No 1553
Report: Rees, C. 2018, Results of Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based Assessment) Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey, , , , CR167-2018

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PRN 69285

NAME Occupation Site, Cefn Du, Gaerwen

NGR SH3485277034

COMMUNITY -

PERIOD AND TYPE MULTIPERIOD, OCCUPATION SITE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A multi-period site including a Neolithic pit cluster and a farmstead dating to the Iron Age or Roman period.

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: None

Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: 44852 YEAR: 2018

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44852 A Corridor through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme 2012

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded Shale Armlet COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Fragment from a shale armlet with an oval cross section and a deep centrally centered groove. Very similar to examples from Silchester and Chichester the latter dated to the Flavian period/early 2nd century

FIND: 15 Flint and chert COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: One piece of mid-grey chert, the rest is flint. Flint quality varies from dark grey/buff-brown to translucent. 3 flake/flake fragment 1 irregular fragment 8 retouched pieces 3 utilized pieces The retouched pieces include; oblique arrowhead, kite-shaped arrowhead, convex scraper, edge retouched knife, serrated piece, truncated piece, burin, unclassified fragment Majority of flints came from cleaning/stratified deposits in the vicinity of Roundhouse S1 Two came from ditches of medieval/post medieval field system adjacent to house Four found in walls of the house, including the two arrowheads, close together One found in association with pit group S5 with Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery

FIND: 2 Lead Washer COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Recovered but identification or chronological resolution was not possible

FIND: None recorded Lead Fragment COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Small fragment of lead, recovered for which identification or chronological resolution was not possible

FIND: 3 Glass Fragment COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Two small fragments of blue-green vessel glass and a small fragment of modern clear glass recovered all of which are of recent origin

FIND: None recorded Stone Saddle Quern COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Two examples. One is very fragmentary, in three joining pieces and appeared to be a naturally shaped slab of microdiorite, 180mm thick with a worn concave facet on one face while the base is a natural boulder surface. The complete object would have been about 400mm by 300mm. This came from pit F351 in Field A31. The other stone, is also a fragment but provides a complete profile. It is a sub-rectangular slab of coarse sandstone, 296mm wide and 110mm thick that has been prepared to shape on all sides. The top, worn face has been made concave with use until it became so thin that it probably broke. The top stone rubber must have been as wide as the quern since it has worn evenly and almost flat right across the stone surface, but concave lengthways. This came from the make-up of the wall of house S1. The sandstone can be quarried in Anglesey while the microdiorite could be derived from the glacial till.

FIND: 3 Stone Saddle Quern Rubbers COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Two fragments and one complete example of long oval rubbers, all made from coarse sandstone. The complete example is 353mm long, 140mm wide and 65mm deep, convex crossways and concave longitudinally. It is slightly asymmetric overall but must have been carefully manufactured to shape. The top of the upper surface has been smoothed from frequent handling. This came from a small pit to the south of the Roundhouses S1 and S2. The two fragments, from separate rubbers were of the same type. One was a mid part and one an end part. The end part has a worn tip suggesting it had been used in a trough quern rather than an 'open' slab quern. One fragment came from a ditch just north-east of House S1.

FIND: None recorded Stone Rotary Quern, upper COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Of the three fragments, all of coarse sandstone, two are very small pieces from the same pit within the possible workshop Building S3. These are part of the outer working edge of the same beehive quern of 32mm diameter. The main body of the quern may have been complete enough to carry on being used. The other object is about half of a beehive quern and retains the complete profile. It is 290mm diameter, 120mm deep and quite steep-sided with a large conical hopper, 130mm diameter that merges with the central hole. It has a raised rim around the edge of the hopper. The working face retains chisel marks and is slightly asymmetric suggesting that the quern was never used. Possibly it was broken during the actual final stage of manufacture or during its first commissioning. This quern came from the make-up of a post-medieval field bank, part of field system S10, probably collected during field stone clearance, so it is uncertain what its association with the roundhouse settlement might be. The last object was an almost complete large beehive quern upper stone of 'late' flattened type, made of conglomerate. It is 420mm in diameter and 130mm deep, with conical hopper merging with the pivot hole. This was found, burnt and damaged, re-used as a post pad in a rectangular timber structure found in Field A31

FIND: None recorded Stone Rotary Querns, lower COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Made from coarse sandstone. It is about half complete and 360mm diameter, with only slight traces of the central pivot hole, 20mm diameter. Remarkable object compared to the usual base stones, which are plain with little attempt to shape. This has a disc-shaped top

and barrel-shaped pedestal base. The whole is so neatly symmetrical that it was probably made on a lathe, like the better quality beehive querns. The base was finished by hand as it retains traces of diagonal chisel marks that were meant to be partly decorative. This quern base had been incorporated in the core of the wall of the annexe S2 to Roundhouse S1.

FIND: None recorded Stone Mortar COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: A large sub-angular boulder 420 x 380mm and 410mm high, which had been split to produce one approximately flat face in which a deep oval bowl was then chiseled. The bowl is rather conical in profile. The sides of the bowl have heavy chisel or peck marks visible on its sides. The bottom of the bowl is the only worn area and this is discoloured mid-grey, possibly residues but more likely post-deposition accumulation. The small area of wear shows that the mortar was manufactured to about this depth, not worn down and that the usage was pounding rather than rotary. This mortar was found in situ set into the floor of house S1 in its central area, which also had a hearth and must have been a working area. This is a massively large and heavy object with a large bowl. Such large mortars can be described as 'mortar querns' and could have been used in preliminary crushing of grains prior to grinding in a quern, and this would have sped up the process. Equally it could have been more general purpose and used in the grinding of a range of foodstuffs such as peas, beans, wild seeds or nuts.

FIND: None recorded Stone Pestle COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: A miniature piece. A peg-shaped piece of microdiorite, a tough stone. Although neatly symmetrical there are no manufacturing marks, wear signs or facet and this may just be a natural curiosity similar to fossil casts found in chalk deposits and therefore an 'object trouve' imported to the site. Found in rubble overlying the floor of house S1.

FIND: None recorded Stone Whetstone COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Surprisingly, the only recorded whetstone recorded here was a miniature example, perforated for suspension. This is a fragment of micaceous siltstone, available amongst the native rocks of Anglesey. It is of rectangular section 50mm-60mm long when complete, 6mm thick at its maximum and thinning towards the end from wear, which must have led to its breakage. There is also wear on the edges. The perforation is a drilled, parallel-sided hole, 3.5mm diameter. This was an unstratified find. This example is so small it must have been part of a portable personal sewing kit.

FIND: None recorded Stone Rubber COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Two small sub-angular cobbles of dolerite, each with one flat facet, one slight concave the other flat and only probably worn. These are much smaller than the saddle quern rubbers and of softer stone that was more likely to have been used for abrading or sharpening than for grinding of foodstuffs. Both are broken and of incomplete length. One, from an unrecorded location, has two old scratches in the form of an 'X'. The other, is cracked from burning, came from clearance stone dumped over the site of House S1/S2.

FIND: None recorded Stone Burnisher COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: One fragment of a broken, elongated piece of black, banded tabular chert with three natural prismatic faces and one worn flat probably by use as a burnisher. This came from cleaning layer over House S1/S2

FIND: None recorded Stone Hammer Stone COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: A flat oval beach pebble of dolerite with light pecking marks from impact on one end. From Pit F280, north of House S1

FIND: None recorded Stone Working Slab COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Two examples, both of sandstone. One is complete, a sub-rectangular slab of which one face has

a slightly concave worn area that does not extend over the whole slab so is from repeated use as a working surface. An oval concavity in the same face could be from some other type of use but is probably just later damage. This is a trimmed block and could be a piece of re-used building stone. This was an unstratified find from House S1. The other fragment is a thin slab with one face a natural flat fracture, the other face well worn from use. This was found in the arc of daub that defined the outside of 'workshop' S3.

FIND: None recorded Stone Imported Stone Obj COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Possible Quern fragments Angular fragments of coarse sandstone, probably parts of broken and discarded querns. Came from a layer of clearance stone dumped over the area of House S1/S2 and from a shallow pit cut into the arc of daub defining the outside of the 'workshop' Beach Cobbles Two rounded oval cobbles of hard stone, one rhyolite, the other rhyolitic tuff. One w

SOURCES

Book: Cuttler, R., Davidson, A. & Hughes, G. 2012, A Corridor Through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme, , , , HER Library Record No 1553

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PRN 69286

NAME Melin Y Plas, Bryngwran

NGR SH3222078426

COMMUNITY Bodedern

PERIOD AND TYPE MULTIPERIOD, LANDSCAPE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A farmstead dating to the Iron Age or Roman period.

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: None
Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: 44852 YEAR: 2018

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT45366 Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based Assessment)
Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey 2018

GAT44852 A Corridor through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme
2012

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: None recorded Glass Fragment COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Fragment of light green glass with a curved 'molten' edge resulting from burning. Uncertain whether

this partially burnt fragment is Roman in date or whether it is debris from glass manufacture or burnt for some other reason.

FIND: None recorded Copper Alloy Object COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: A curved object, recovered in poor, powdery condition

FIND: 3 Copper Alloy Debris COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Three heavily-leaded fragments of possible metalworking debris. One rectangular cast piece, two small amorphous fragments. Recovered in a poor, powdery condition.

FIND: 2 Copper Alloy Lump COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Two small unidentifiable lumps. Recovered in a poor, powdery condition.

FIND: None recorded Iron Chain COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: A broken piece of chain link. Found in a poor condition.

FIND: None recorded Iron Strip COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: A fragment of strip. Found in poor condition.

FIND: 7 Iron Nail COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Seven nails. Found in a poor condition.

FIND: 3 Iron Lump COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Three unidentified lumps. Found in poor condition.

FIND: None recorded Lead Window COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: One fragment of window leading was recovered.

FIND: None recorded Stone Saddle Quern COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: A fragment of a large slab of coarse sandstone, thick with a concave upper surface. An unstratified find from topsoil stripping

FIND: None recorded Stone Mortar COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Both made by pecking of bowls into suitably shaped natural boulders with only minimal trimming of the outside surface. The large is rather irregular in outline of lithic sandstone with an oval bowl. Found upright, possibly in situ in its functioning position in the top fill of Hollow west of Building G2. The other is sub-rectangular in outline with a deep sub-rectangular bowl. Found upright at the side of a culvert through the wall of Building G2 where it was interpreted as being re-used to construct the culvert.

FIND: None recorded Stone Mortar COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: A fairly small fragment of a rather smaller and more portable mortar than the previous two. Made by pecking a bowl into a naturally shaped, sub-rounded cobble of coarse sandstone. This was found in a silt layer over drain in the centre of Building G2

FIND: None recorded Stone Burnisher COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: A lozenge-shaped block of finely abrasive micaceous sandstone, manufactured to shape and faceted from use. Both main faces have lateral wear with some localised polish. This came from the general rubble spread over occupation deposits in the area of the north-east interior of Building G2

FIND: None recorded Stone Waisted Stone COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: A fragment of an elongated pebble of fine sandstone with a slightly constricted 'waist' created by pecking, probably done to facilitate hafting. There is light pecking around the tip. Likely that the missing part was the main working end and if fractured in use may well have been a hammer. Quite small compared to the waisted stones used as hammer stones, probably in metalworking, and is unlikely to have been a net sinker at this inland site. From an occupation deposit in the north-east interior of Building G2

FIND: None recorded Stone Pendant COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Whetstone pendent A small, slim, rectangular-sectioned piece of fine-grained abrasive quartz schist.

Complete but broken into three pieces. It tapers towards the tip and appears only lightly used on the sides, not the face. Perforated for suspension. The perforation is hour-glass shaped and slightly oval so probably made with a flint awl, not a metal drill. This is a small and delicate piece and was little used. It would have been of use only for sharpening small items such as razor or pocket knife so was possibly part of a sewing kit.

FIND: None recorded Stone Pendant COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Knife Pendent/Needle Hoe? A thin, lozenge-shaped plaque of slate or phyllite trimmed and abraded to shape. It has an hour-glass shaped perforation, possibly made with a flint awl and cut mainly from one side, which is clearly the front face because it is smooth while the reverse is rougher. Its shape is reminiscent of some bronze razors and its edge could have been used for cutting soft material. The front face has light irregular scratched hatch marks, possibly from sharpening a bone needle rather than decorative. If so this is probably part of a sewing kit. Came from part of a pit group interpreted as probably medieval date.

FIND: None recorded Chert Bead COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: A hard, dark grey chert or rhyolite with bands of quartz inclusions, making it slightly decorative, but not colourful. It is slightly bi-conical and not perfectly symmetrical so ground by hand, rather than on a lathe. The perforation is 5mm diameter and parallel-sided so was drilled, probably with a metal tip. From the silted-in fill of the Y-shaped drain.

FIND: None recorded Stone Rubber COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Two natural, sub-angular cobbles of tuss/sandstone and felspathic sandstone. Each has one face flattened from wear. Both were in secondary contexts in the general rubble spread over the occupation remains.

FIND: None recorded Stone Rubber COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Pebble Burnishers Four small sub-rounded oval pebbles with all over polish, three of rhyolite and one vein quartz. They are of a similar size which falls within the accepted range for sling-stones but the polish on these suggests some other function. Lack of locally made pottery shows they could not have been pottery burnishers, but could have been used in leather burnishing or simply acquired a polish from repeated handling. One came from a post-medieval field ditch, one from the lower topsoil, one from occupation deposits in the north-east interior of Building G2 and one in 'tank' pit

FIND: None recorded Stone Working Slab COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: A naturally sub-rectangular slab of lithic sandstone of which one face has been slightly smoothed, but not faceted, from generalised repeated use, probably just as a working surface. The same face also has a small cup-mark worn in it. From the top fill of the gully/terrace around the north side of Building G2

FIND: None recorded Stone Sling Stone COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Two sub-rounded oval beach pebbles similar in size to the burnishers but lacking the overall polish. One of chert, the other of rhyolite. One from the lower topsoil and one from the general rubble spread over the settlement.

FIND: None recorded Stone Pot Boiler COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: A fragment of a pebble fractured by heat, probably dolerite. From the lower topsoil.

SOURCES

Report: Rees, C. 2018, Results of Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based Assessment) Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey, , , , CR167-2018

Book: Cuttler, R., Davidson, A. & Hughes, G. 2012, A Corridor Through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme, , , , HER Library Record No 1553

PRN 7004

NAME St. Michael's, Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn Parish Church, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll

NGR SH3214077450

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-Neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE MEDIEVAL, CHURCH, Sitetype ranking: -
POST MEDIEVAL, CHURCH, Sitetype ranking: 4

SUMMARY Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn parish church is dedicated to St. Michael and is located in the diocese of Bangor. A medieval church of continuous nave and chancel which has been much restored, so little of medieval date remains. It is now used by the Royal Air Force. The rectilinear churchyard is bounded by a stone wall and is entered on the north side. It has been built over in recent times by the addition of a western annexe and north-west parish room. The walls of the nave and chancel are probably medieval. There are two C15th windows at the east ends of the north and south walls. The church was restored in the late C19th when some of the walls were rebuilt and new windows inserted. After 1924 an annexe was added to the west end, and the northern extension added to the annexe and a north porch to the medieval church. The church was restored in 1985 when the interior was refitted. The font is medieval and there is a memorial of 1780. The seating is C19th and C20th.

DESCRIPTION Between 16-01-1987 and 16-04-2020 this site was also recorded as PRN2204. Parish church of St. Michael, rebuilt on old foundations. Font is a rectangular gritstone bowl on uncertain date - recut. Near east end are the sill and parts of the jambs of an earlier window. <2> RAF Valley are renovating the church. In the course of work a C17th gravestone was discovered: "Owen Hughes...Baicheler of the Civill Lawe", this is to be reinstated in its original position. <6>

EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

STATUS Listed Building 5309 II

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT43449 GAT Historic Churches Project 1998

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

: , , , , ,

Hughes, V. 1987 , PRN 2204, 15/01/87 <6>
Jones, H. L. 1847 Mona Medieva V-viii, Archaeologia Cambrensis, pp 46-47, Vol li <1>
Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1937 , Ancient Monuments in Anglesey, pp 85 <2>
Clarke, M. L. 1961 Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century, Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, pp 63 <3>
Lunt, W. E. 1926 , The Valuation of Norwich 1254, pp 193 <4>
Davidson, A. & Ward, M. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 1998 , The Historic Churches Project, G1184 <5>

PRN 76041

NAME Spindlewhorl, Findspot, Caer Elen

NGR SH326780

COMMUNITY Bodedern

PERIOD AND TYPE PREHISTORIC, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY The findspot of a lead spindle whorl.

DESCRIPTION A grey, sandstone spindlewhorl, 33mm in diameter and 9.5mm thick, was found on Caer Elen farm. It is decorated on both faces, and on part of the edge, with a pattern of small drilled dots. (Lynch 1984)

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: None
Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR: 2019

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Article: Lynch, F. 1984, Caer Elen, Bodedern, Spindlewhorl, Archaeology in Wales, Vol. 24, p.25, HER Library Record No. 716

, ,

PRN 7624

NAME Bronze Palsatve, Findspot, E of Caergeiliog

NGR SH32837829

COMMUNITY Bodedern

PERIOD AND TYPE BRONZE AGE, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Bronze palstave found c.20cm down in boggy disturbed ground just to the north of the A5. <1> Early Middle Bronze Age type (1600 - 1500 cal BC) unlooped palstave found in 1998. <2>

EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44557 Early Celtic Societies in North Wales 2010

GAT45366 Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based Assessment)

Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey 2018

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: 1 Bronze Palstave COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION:

SOURCES

Database: Waddington, K. 2010, Early Celtic Societies in North Wales, , , ,

Book: Waddington, K. 2013, The Settlements of Northwest Wales: From the Late Bronze Age to the Early Medieval Period, , , , HER Library Record No. 2377

Report: Rees, C. 2018, Results of Archaeological Works (Walk Over Survey and Desk Based Assessment) Penmynydd Farm, Caergeiliog, Anglesey, , , , CR167-2018

Bardsley, T. 1999 , PRN 7624, <1>

Lynch, F. 2003 , Archaeology in Wales, Vol. 43 p.104 <2>

PRN 7649

NAME Caergeiliog, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll

NGR SH3113078320

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-Neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

STATUS Listed Building 20418 II

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40251 RCAHM Chapel Survey 1994

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

: , , , , ,

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

PRN 77137

NAME Milestone, Caergeiliog

NGR SH33537808

COMMUNITY Bodedern

PERIOD AND TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, MILESTONE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A standard Telford milestone

DESCRIPTION N side of A5. Milestone on Thomas Telford's road from London to Holyhead, made to a standard design from Anglesey limestone and with a cast-iron plate. Plate records HOLY-/HEAD/7/MONA/6/BANGOR/18. Benchmarked. Stands in front of 'Telford arch' considered to be an original feature of the roadside wall (Elis-Williams, 2018).

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

STRUCTURE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: 45405 YEAR: 2019

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: FAIR DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: 45776 YEAR: 2018

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT45405 Thomas Telford's Holyhead Road: The A5 in north Wales 2003

GAT45776 Walking the Length of the A5 - London to Holyhead 2017

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Article: Elis-Williams, D. 2018, Thomas Telford's milestones, Milestones and Waymarkers, 11, , Library Record No. 2567

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PRN 7822

NAME Capel Salem, Bryngwran

NGR SH34937741

COMMUNITY Bryngwran

PERIOD AND TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, CHAPEL, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

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. , RCAHMW Chapel Survey, G1234 & G1300 <1>

PRN 7823

NAME Capel Gwyn, Bryngwran

NGR SH34947560

COMMUNITY Bryngwran

PERIOD AND TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

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. , RCAHMW Chapel Survey, G1234 & G1300 <1>

PRN 7824

NAME Capel Hebron, Bryngwran

NGR SH34537708

COMMUNITY Bryngwran

PERIOD AND TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, CHAPEL, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

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 81690

NAME Coin & Buckle, Findspot, Bryngwran

NGR SH3572976607

COMMUNITY Bryngwran

PERIOD AND TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY The findspot of a post medieval coin and buckle.

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE FIND

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: None
Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: 45781 YEAR: 2020

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT45781 Metal Detector Use, Bryngwran 2019

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: 1 COPPER ALLOY COIN COLLECTION: Private DESCRIPTION: PAS2019-45: A copper-alloy halfpenny of George II (r.1727-1760). Issued 1729 -1754. The coin is worn and is damaged on one side. On the obverse is a left facing bust with laureate. Inscription 'GEORGIVS II REX'. On the reverse is a left seated Britannia. Inscription has been lost (Owen, 2020) (Please see PAS website, or Digital FI File for full details).

FIND: 1 COPPER ALLOY BUCKLE COLLECTION: Private DESCRIPTION: PAS2019-45: A copper-alloy shoe buckle of Post-Medieval date (AD 1660-1760). The frame is sub-oval with rounded sides. The buckle includes the prong and the remnants of the hinge. (Owen, 2020) (Please see PAS website, or Digital FI File for full details).

SOURCES

Report: Owen, J. 2019, PAS2019-41: Finds Report, , , , Digital FI File EPRN: 45781

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PRN 81822

NAME Seals, Findspot, Llanfair-yn-neubwll

NGR SH3288977845

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY The findspot of two 19th century lead seals.

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE FIND

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: None
Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: 45801 YEAR: 2020

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT45801 Metal Detector Use, Ynys Mon & Gwynedd 2019

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: 2 LEAD CLOTH SEAL COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: PAS2019-42: A lead seal of post medieval date. The seal is disc shaped with a raised circular border. The obverse of the seal reads across the middle: 'PROCTOR & RYLAND'. Around the circumference are the words: 'MANURE MANFRS SALTNEY CHESTER'. The reverse inscription, running around the circumference reads: 'REGISTERED TRADE MARK' with a plough in relief centrally. A large number of seals are discovered by detectorists, an indication of the importance of trade and industry within British history. Proctors began as rag and bone merchants under Thomas Proctor, preparing bones for manure in the 19th century (www1). In 1856 Proctor & Ryland moved to Saltney from Birmingham and opened a bone manure works on the riverside. This industry developed on the Welsh side of the border (Swift 1996, 26). This seal likely dates between 1856 and 1894. In 1894 Proctor and Ryland were taken over by Webb & Sons (See FI File for further information).

FIND: 1 LEAD WEIGHT COLLECTION: DESCRIPTION: PAS2019-42: A lead disc of likely post medieval date. The find is circular in plan with a sub circular central perforation. The front face has a number of linear grooves, potentially a form of decoration, though due to the condition of the object it is not possible to say for certain. The reverse appears plain. The find may possibly be a weight or a spindle whorl, however it is not possible to determine for certain. The date for the object can be suggested as post medieval (See FI File or PAS Database for further information).

SOURCES

Report: Derby, S. 2020, PAS2019-42 & 46: Finds Report, , , , Digital FI File EPRN: 45801

, ,

PRN 90146

NAME Chain Home Station, Site of, Bryngwran

NGR SH34257641

COMMUNITY Bryngwran

PERIOD AND TYPE MODERN, RADAR STATION, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A radar station.

DESCRIPTION Bryngwran Chain Home Radar Station. Designation: CH66 Bryngwran. Recorded in Colin Dobinsons Building Radar (UK Pillbox Study Group, 2020).

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Recorded as removed by PSG (UK Pillbox Study Group, 2020) RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR: 2020

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Database: UK Pillbox Study Group 2020, Extended Defence of Britain Database, , , ,

, ,

PRN 90148

NAME Gci Radar Station, Site of, Llanfaelog

NGR SH32717543

COMMUNITY Llanfaelog

PERIOD AND TYPE MODERN, RADAR STATION, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A radar station.

DESCRIPTION Trewan Sands GCI radar station. Designation: 19G Trewan Sands. recorded in Colin Dobinson Building Radar (UK Pillbox Study Group, 2020).

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Recorded as removed by PSG (UK Pillbox Study Group, 2020) RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR: 2020

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Database: UK Pillbox Study Group 2020, Extended Defence of Britain Database, , , ,

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PRN 90159

NAME Blast Shelter, Site of, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll

NGR SH31887689

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-Neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE MODERN, AIR RAID SHELTER, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY The site of a blast shelter.

DESCRIPTION Blast shelter , visible on the 1972 1:2500 OS map (UK Pillbox Study Group, 2020).

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Recorded as removed by PSG (UK Pillbox Study Group, 2020) RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR: 2020

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Database: UK Pillbox Study Group 2020, Extended Defence of Britain Database, , , ,

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PRN 90160

NAME Blast Shelter, Site of, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll

NGR SH31817690

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-Neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE MODERN, AIR RAID SHELTER, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY The site of a blast shelter.

DESCRIPTION Blast shelter , visible on the 1972 1:2500 OS map (UK Pillbox Study Group, 2020).

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Recorded as removed by PSG (UK Pillbox Study Group, 2020) RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR: 2020

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Database: UK Pillbox Study Group 2020, Extended Defence of Britain Database, , , ,

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PRN 90161

NAME Blast Shelter, Site of, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll

NGR SH31887698

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-Neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE MODERN, AIR RAID SHELTER, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY The site of a blast shelter.

DESCRIPTION Blast shelter , visible on the 1972 1:2500 OS map (UK Pillbox Study Group, 2020).

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Recorded as removed by PSG (UK Pillbox Study Group, 2020) RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR: 2020

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Database: UK Pillbox Study Group 2020, Extended Defence of Britain Database, , , ,

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PRN 9945

NAME Hut Circle Settlement, Melin y Plas

NGR SH34857703

COMMUNITY Bryngwran

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

SUMMARY A Hut Circle Settlement at Melin y Plas with 4 Phases of overlaid development from the Late Neolithic to Early Medieval Period. Excavated as part of the Anglesey A55 Road Scheme project.

DESCRIPTION The main element of the site is small settlement consisting of a nucleated group of roundhouses. The outlines of these houses are all discrete although there are several overlaid phases of activity. <1> Phase I A spread of struck and worked flint and chert represents the earliest activity and is attributed to the late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. Both tools and struck flints are present and, although not directly linked by stratigraphy it is possible that a line of small hearths may also date to this period. Phase II A large, well-defined remnant of a round house, house one, occupied the north west quadrant of the site and was delineated by a circular slot with a diameter of approximately 12 m. Only the northern half of the circle remained. This feature was initially interpreted as a drip gully but, during excavation, was found to have been re-cut, and its new shape was retained in a manner which precluded an open feature but which was more indicative of a slot for timber. Inside the circle, and concentric with it, was a capped drain serving the interior of the building. A number of post holes exist inside the building but their relationship with the house structure has yet to be established, although one series does appear to form a ring roughly concentric with the outer gully. House five appears to be of similar construction, with a re-cut slot around the outside which may represent part of the house wall. Internally, there is a 'Y' shaped drain and a number of related post holes. Although no stratigraphy survives to link the two buildings, and both are devoid of finds, they are assigned to the same period because of their similarity of construction style. A number of rectangular pits are tentatively assigned to this phase. They are thought to have had an industrial function, and perhaps contained a wooden tank. A number lie south-west of house 1, and a particularly well preserved example lies west of house 5. This latter is cut by

the slot which defines the outer edge of the house, and it would appear that the pit was deliberately back-filled prior to the construction of the slot. However, the slot which cuts the pit is not thought to represent the primary phase of use of the house. Another pit, a round stone lined pit, lay inside the house. This is thought to be contemporary with the house, and to have been used for domestic purposes. Phase III: A deliberate terrace was cut across the slope of the hill, cutting away half of house one and truncating some of the pits. The subsequent leveled area was used for the construction of house two and associated surfaces. The archaeological evidence for this remained most clearly defined above, north of, house two but had eroded to some degree in the area to the west. A circular structure, defined primarily by capped drains and remnants of surfacing, house two preserved the best evidence for continuity of occupation of any of the structures. The remains of the first building were ephemeral and consisted of patches of small pebble surfacing between the later cuts of drains and post holes. This had then been buried by a five to ten cm thick layer of yellow clay, either as a base for a later floor surface or as the result of demolition of the original structure. Subsequent floor surfaces included areas of flags and cobbles and a succession of capped drains cut to take ground water, which seems to have been a major problem, away from the interior. A mortar and a worn, massive, flat topped stone were found in situ in the northern interior of the house and these seem to be related to the final phase of occupation. The outer wall slot of the building had only survived on the northern edge under the terrace, and even there it was too poorly defined for the interpretation of structural evidence. The size of the building, outlined by flooring, drains and external activity, is comparable to house one. A pebble surface was associated with house two, forming a possible yard area adjacent to the building and extending into a pathway leading west. A part of the surface was worn into a hollow, which appeared to respect (go round) the west side of house 2. A number of pits are stratigraphically associated with this phase, and many others may also belong to the same period of use. One large pit on the north-east perimeter of the hut dating from the last phase of activity is integrated into two successive drainage systems. The evidence suggests that water from this pit was fed into the drains which run through the house. Other pits appear to have performed a similar function, that is, they acted as stores for subsequent distribution rather than drainage sumps. A spread of rubble defined the outer perimeter of house 2, and lay in pits, and on the cobbled yard, immediately outside the house. This spread was associated with burnt clay and is interpreted as a stone surround to a clay wall, a feature typical on round houses excavated on other sites. Romano-british pottery was found associated with this, and with other layers overlying the floor, indicating a late Iron age date for the end of this phase. Phase IV: The phase III path and yard were deliberately leveled with rubble, which was subsequently cut by capped drains and slots indicative of the presence of at least one structure, and possibly two (houses 3 and 4). A mortar lay between houses 3 and 4, having been cut into the rubble spread. The evidence for structures was so badly damaged by later cultivation and difficult to determine within the rubble that only very truncated remnants were found. However sufficient evidence of activity remained to argue continued occupation beyond the end of phase three. House three consisted of a curvilinear capped drain associated with a small spread of stone flags and, stratigraphically, with an external short straight length of stone wall. Two parallel slots to the north may also be associated with this phase and additional evidence in the form of late pits survived, which may be associated with these features. House four is a provisional interpretation of the northern remnants of a curving slot, which partly overlies house 2. Another curving slot, which may represent a house, lies to the

south. (Smith and Kenney, 2001). This site was situated at the southern end of a long, glacial ridge of sand, gravel and clay, which overlay a brown sandstone outcrop. The settlement exploited this natural prominence and was built on an ancient river terrace bounded on three sides by the Afon Caradog, which flows around the base of the hill. It had strategic views to the south, east and west and was within sight of a contemporary settlement at Castellior. Before excavation ridge and furrow could be seen on the surface of the field. This phase of agriculture is probably related to a number of relict post-medieval field boundaries which were recorded during the excavations. The site had been regularly ploughed in modern times, but the destructive effects of this had been partly ameliorated by the presence of stone rubble overlying part of the archaeology. The archaeology outside this spread was reduced to isolated and truncated features cut into the natural clays. The surviving remains consisted of four or more round houses with associated pits and post hole structures. Two of the buildings had mortars left in situ and a fragment was found in the overall stone spread. Quern stones were strangely absent from the site which probably reflects the type and date of occupation. Flint, chert and stone tools occurred throughout the area and were not directly attributed to any area of activity. Romano-British pottery was associated with the later phases of occupation and appears limited to the central area of the site and particularly to the later phase of house 2. Some of this pottery exhibits loss of cortex on the outside which may be an effect of specialized use, rather than soil acidity. Where possible, structures and features are allocated to one of the phases indicated below. However a body of material including many postholes, pits and a remnant of capped drain cannot be assigned at the time of writing, and it will be necessary to await the outcome of further analysis before they can be allocated to an appropriate phase. (Davidson and Kucharski, 1999) This small, unenclosed timber settlement was investigated during the A55 road scheme in the late 1990s (G. Smith 2004). The settlement comprised at least three definite roundhouses defined by curvilinear gullies, although two further possible roundhouses were identified (Figure 6.22). The main roundhouses are situated very close together and they are not all contemporary, indicating the presence of a shifting sequence of roundhouses. The artefactual and radiocarbon-dating evidence reveals that occupation spanned the later Iron Age to the late-Roman period. Following the abandonment of the settlement, the site was reoccupied in the early medieval period when a platform for crop-processing was created and possibly connected with an adjoining field system. Pre-settlement activity is also indicated by a scatter of flints and other features around the settlement which date to the later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age periods (G. Smith 2004, 37). A roundhouse (1) was constructed and occupied sometime during the first century cal. BC and the first century cal. AD (G. Smith 2004, 389). Pit 464 in the settlement produced a calibrated date of 360 BCAD 60 (Beta-152572) and so the settlement may have been in existence before the Late Iron Age. Roundhouse 1 is defined by outer gullies, stone-capped drains, fragments of floors, a possible central hearth and two concentric linear features. The walls were constructed from clay and the building had an internal diameter of c. 6.8m. The entrance appears to have been in the southeast although this had been truncated by the terrace cut for the later roundhouse. The absence of pottery confirms a later Iron Age date for the roundhouse, and a shallow pit within the structure was dated to 20 cal. BCAD 130 (Beta-156484) but this may belong to the final use of the building. Two external sub-rectangular pits were located outside the roundhouse and these were truncated by the later roundhouses and so have been placed in this phase (G. Smith 2004, 20). One of the features was lined with timber and produced quantities of charcoal, suggested some association with

food production or cooking. In the next phase, sometime during the first and second century cal. AD, two roundhouses were constructed on top of the earlier roundhouse. Roundhouse 2 was built from clay or turf walls and was much larger than Roundhouse 1, with an external diameter of c. 13.5m. The first roundhouse was constructed within a large terrace cut and it contained stone-capped drains and external gullies, a hearth consisting of a patch of burnt clay, and a complex of gullies, postholes, and occupation deposits such as burnt stones, clay and charcoal. One of the drains produced a stone bead but otherwise the structure was devoid of finds. The next phase of occupation is represented by the creation of new drains, postholes and external gullies, suggesting that the building was renewed. A large and deep pit was constructed just outside the roundhouse for water storage which was linked to the building via a culvert drainage system. A broken mortar stone was re-used in the wall of the roundhouse above the culvert, in order to stabilize the structure. An occupation deposit consisting of charcoal and clay was identified along the northern edge of the interior and this might indicate an activity area. The hearth produced a vitrified pebble which suggests that very high temperatures were reached, and it may be that some metalworking activities occurred here. Charcoal from this feature produced a calibrated date of 0240 AD (Beta-156486). The finds assemblage from the building included a fragment of Romano-British pottery (Hadrianic or later), an iron strip or blade fragment, a fragment of daub and a piece of worked flint. The low density of finds led the excavators to suggest that a Late Iron Age date for the building is appropriate, with the pottery possibly being incorporated during the dismantling and renewal of the roundhouse during the next phase (G. Smith 2004, 423). This building was associated with a cobbled or metalled yard surface located to the west (G. Smith 2004, 4751). The third phase of occupation in Roundhouse 2 saw the renewal of the building when new drains, postholes and external gullies were created (G. Smith 2004, 445). The walls were constructed from clay or turf and a small hearth was created in the central-eastern part of the building on a clay floor. Charcoal from one of the drain fills (F298) produced a calibrated date of c. AD 6601030 (Beta-152574). Radiocarbon results from an assemblage of charred cereal remains within a drain (F333) which was associated with the phase 2 roundhouse produced a similar date range of cal. AD 7801020 (Beta-156654). While these deposits were interpreted by the excavators as intrusive, this does at least demonstrate that the building was reoccupied in the early medieval period, possibly when crop-processing activities were being carried out. The abandonment of this roundhouse has been dated to the late-second or early-third century AD (phase 4; G. Smith 2004, 524). Following its abandonment, a dark-earth midden layer accumulated over the building and part of the yard area to the west. This horizon was productive in finds, containing quantities of charcoal and organic matter, stone, and daub (possibly from the decaying buildings) as well as one copper-alloy fragment, a bone fragment, a lead strip, a stone mortar, a hammerstone, and a large collection of pottery, consisting largely of black burnished wares of HadrianicAntonine date. The deposition of refuse within the building is interesting and it has been suggested that this activity is associated with the continued occupation of other buildings in the area, and that this building formed a natural focus for rubbish disposal (G. Smith 2004, 54). Traces of later buildings represented by gullies and two stone-capped drains do imply the presence of two additional roundhouses which may have been occupied during the later Roman period. For example, the curvilinear gully of another roundhouse truncated the cobbled yard surface associated with the roundhouse, indicating that, in stratigraphic terms, some of the buildings certainly belong to a later phase occupation. Another roundhouse (5), interpreted

as broadly contemporary with the occupation of Roundhouse 2, was identified in an adjacent area (G. Smith 2004, 456). This building had a diameter of 12.5m it is defined by a large curvilinear gully or wall slot and a selection of postholes and pits with associated clay and timber walls. It contained an internal drainage system which was Y-shaped, which suggests it had an internal diameter of c. 6.5m. A fragment of iron and a possible chain-link derived from one of the gullies (F78), and a small fragment of samian ware came from a post-abandonment layer infilling the roundhouse, although this may be residual. Unusually, a dating sample from the silty fill of the gully which contained the iron finds (F78) produced a date of cal. AD 640980 (Beta-152571), but this has been dismissed as an intrusive deposit which may have been caused through percolation or intrusion, such as animal burrowing. Due to the presence of similar dates from the gullies associated with the latest occupation of Roundhouse 2, however, it is possible that the samples are not intrusive but date occupation of this building to a time when Roundhouse 2 was also reoccupied (phase 3). While the dating of Roundhouse 5 remains insecure and at best tentative, these later dates can at least be used as evidence that the settlement was the focus for dwelling and agricultural activities in the early medieval period. Evidence for occupation in the early medieval period is also indicated by the creation of a ditched field system which has been dated from the seventh to the eleventh centuries cal. AD (G. Smith 2004, 54). At the same time, the area of the former settlement may have been cleared of its scrub cover and burnt off, to be re-used as a crop-processing area. (Waddington 2013)

EVIDENCE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN CONDITION RATING: NOT RECORDED DESCRIPTION: None
Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: 44852 YEAR: 2019

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT43530 A55 Anglesey Dbfo Scheme Excavation 1999
GAT44557 Early Celtic Societies in North Wales 2010
GAT40462 A55 Anglesey DBFO Scheme Archaeology 1999
GAT40464 A55 Anglesey DBFO Scheme Specialist Reports 2001
GAT40550 A55 Anglesey DBFO Scheme 2001
GAT40463 Excavation Reports for Ty Mawr, Melin Y Plas & 2001
GAT44852 A Corridor through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme 2012

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: 39 Flint Flint COLLECTION: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT), BUFAU DESCRIPTION: 39 Unidentified pieces of flint and chert. Found with 10 retouched pieces, as described in other records.

FIND: 1 Flint Awl COLLECTION: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT), BUFAU DESCRIPTION: 1 of 10 retouched pieces. Awl.

FIND: 2 Flint Scraper-thumb nail, COLLECTION: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT), BUFAU DESCRIPTION: 2 of 10 retouched pieces. Thumb nail scraper.

FIND: 3 Flint Scraper - Side COLLECTION: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT), BUFAU
DESCRIPTION: 3 of 10 retouched pieces. 3 Convex scraper fragments.
FIND: 1 Flint Scraper - Side COLLECTION: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT), BUFAU
DESCRIPTION: 1 of 10 retouched pieces. 1 Denticulate [piece].
FIND: 1 Flint Blade COLLECTION: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT), BUFAU DESCRIPTION:
1 of 10 retouched pieces. Backed blade fragment.
FIND: 1 Flint Retouched Piece COLLECTION: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT), BUFAU
DESCRIPTION: 1 of 10 retouched pieces. Casually retouched piece.
FIND: 1 Flint Retouched Flake COLLECTION: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT), BUFAU
DESCRIPTION: 1 of 10 retouched pieces. Utilised flake.

SOURCES

Database: Waddington, K. 2010, Early Celtic Societies in North Wales, , , ,
Book: Waddington, K. 2013, The Settlements of Northwest Wales: From the Late Bronze Age
to the Early Medieval Period, , , , HER Library Record No. 2377
Report: Davidson, A., and Kucharski, K. 1999, A55 Anglesey DBFO Scheme Archaeology,
Post-Excavation Assessment and Research Design., , , , Report No. 335
: Smith, G., and Kenney, J. 2001, A55 Anglesey DBFO Scheme: Specialist Reports for Ty
Mawr, Melin y Plas and Penmynydd, , , , Report No. 411
Report: Smith, G., and Kenney, J. 2001, A55 Anglesey DBFO Scheme: Updated Site
Interpretation for Ty Mawr, Melin y Plas and Penmynydd, , , , Report No. 404
Report: Kenney, J., and Smith, G. 2001, A55 Anglesey DBFO Scheme: Excavation Reports for
Ty Mawr, Melin y Plas and Penmynydd, , , , Report No. 431
Book: Cuttler, R., Davidson, A. & Hughes, G. 2012, A Corridor Through Time: The
Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme, , , , HER Library Record No 1553

Kenney, J. & Smith, G. 2001 , A55 Anglesey Dbfo Scheme, REPORT NO. 404 <1>

Key to Abbreviations and Terms

GAT: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust; **HER:** Historic Environment Record; **PRN:** Primary Reference Number, each site and event 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 e.g. CASTLE; **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; **EVIDENCE:** The physical remains of a site, or the means by which a site has been identified; **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 archaeological investigations 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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