

CPAT Report No. 1924




Carrog Battery Storage, Cemaes

Desk Based Assessment



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Summary

In October and November 2022 Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) was commissioned by Boom Developments to undertake a desk based assessment (DBA) and geophysical survey of a site located near Cemaes, Anglesey. The DBA was requested due to the high chance that there would be archaeological activity within the site boundary because of its location within a previously identified prehistoric landscape. The results of the DBA show that prehistoric archaeological features are located within the site and in a 1km buffer zone around it, including several Bronze Age barrows, enclosures, artefacts and burnt mounds. Of particular interest is an oval enclosure within the site boundary, which survives as a low earthwork, associated with a potential contemporary field system.

Crynodeb

Fis Hydref a mis Tachwedd 2022, comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Clwyd-Powys (CPAT) gan Boom Development i wneud asesiad wrth ddesg (DBA) ac arolwg geoffisegol o safle ger Cemaes, Ynys Môn. Roedd galw am DBA oherwydd y posibilrwydd mawr y byddai gweithgarwch archaeolegol o fewn ffin y safle oherwydd ei leoliad o fewn tirwedd gynhanesyddol a oedd wedi'i nodi'n flaenorol. Mae canlyniadau'r DBA yn dangos bod yna nodweddion archaeolegol cynhanesyddol o fewn y safle ac mewn parth clustogi 1km o'i amgylch, gan gynnwys nifer o lociau, arteffactau, twmpathau wedi'u llosgi a chrugiau o'r Oes Efydd. Mae lloc hirgrwn o fewn ffin y safle o ddiddordeb arbennig. Mae hwn wedi goroesi ar ffurf gwrthglawdd isel, yn gysylltiedig â chyfundrefn caeau gyfoes bosibl..

1 Introduction

- 1.1. In October and November 2022 CPAT was commissioned by Nick Beddoe of Lighthouse Development Consulting on behalf of their client Boom Developments to undertake a desk-based assessment (DBA) to identify any archaeology within the site boundaries and up to 1km outside of them. The site was at Carrog, a farm located just outside of Cemaes, Anglesey (approximately south-east of the village itself). The DBA was undertaken alongside a geophysical survey prior to a planning application. There are plans to develop land for a battery storage facility. The DBA has assessed any known archaeological assets within the designated boundaries, and any potential impact that development may have.

- 1.2. The following is extracted from Chris Matthews 2022 geophysical report of Carrog describing the layout of site:

The survey area consists of three medium sized pastoral fields totalling c.18ha, enclosed with mixed hedge and fence boundaries, with a coppice and river forming the eastern boundary. The northernmost field is steep with a fall towards the east that had been freshly ploughed and rolled at the time of the survey. The middle field is divided by a steep-sided former ravine. The low-lying areas of the field adjacent to the river were very waterlogged at the time of the survey, with significant pitting resulting from cattle movement. The southern field is relatively flat with a slight fall towards the south and southeast.

- 1.3. When the geophysical survey was carried out the ground was in poor condition due to heavy prolonged rainfall. Underground springs and streams (which may have been why there was heavy prehistoric activity in the area due to good access to water) were visible in most fields, flowing downwards to connect with the small river at the bottom of the valley. The three fields surveyed formed part of a steeply sloping valley which leads down to the small river Afron Wygyr, which continues to run through the centre of the village of Cemaes and out to sea.

- 1.4. The ground was very uneven underfoot due to both a long period of ploughing and trample from cattle. The middle field was too steep to be ploughed and appears to have been used solely for cattle grazing. The north and south fields appear to be ploughed regularly with the south field lying mostly flat.

- 1.5. Matthews describes the site's geology as:

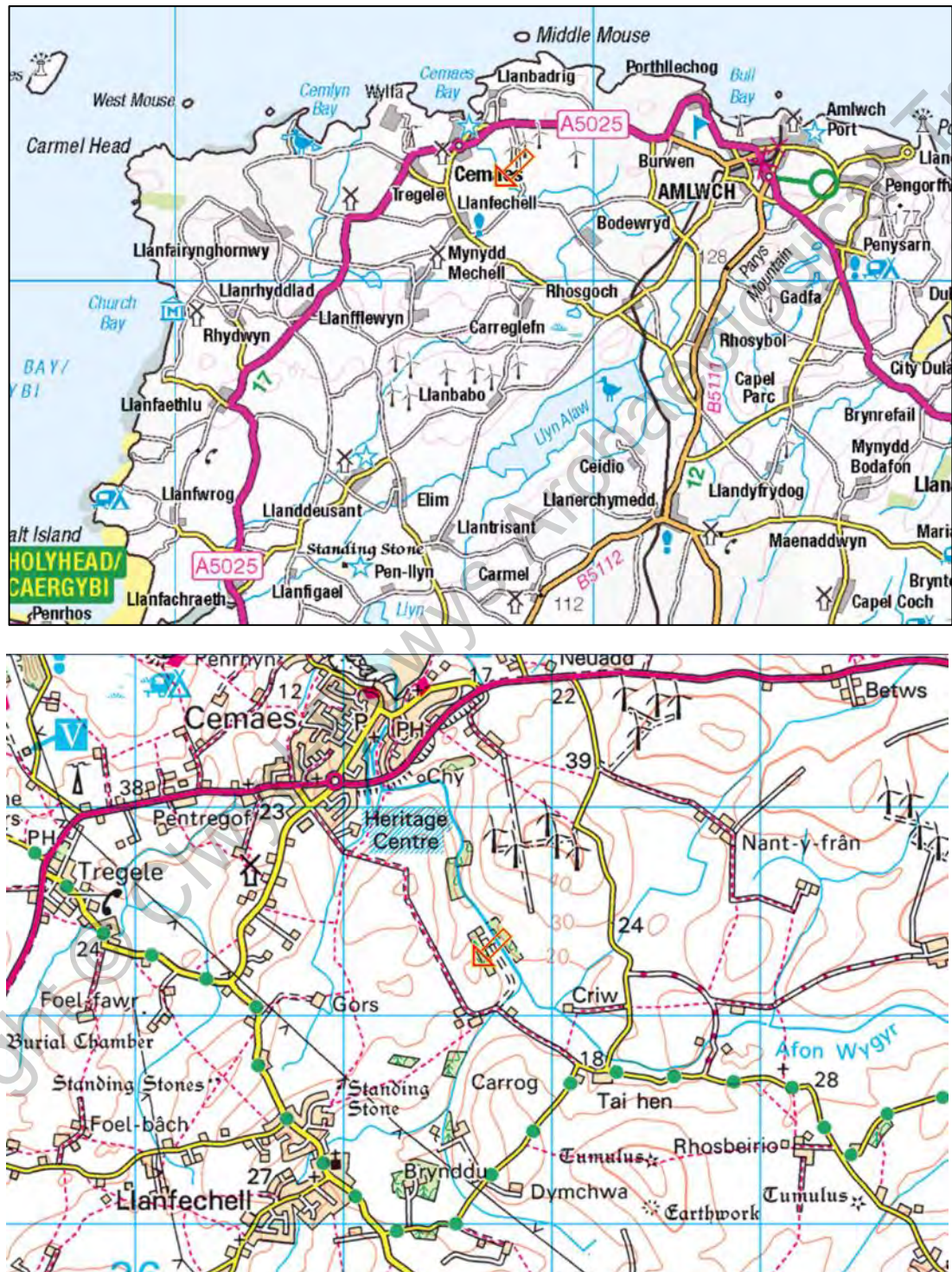
The geological conditions of the site consist of New Harbour Group Mica schist and psammite bedrock with an east-west orientated seam of igneous Jasper bedrock crossing field 2, formed between 635 and 541 million years ago during the Ediacaran period. The drift geology consists of glacial till with a band of alluvium forming the site's eastern boundary.

2 Methodology

- 2.1. The assessment consisted of a desk-based study of readily available secondary sources in order to provide a historical framework for archaeological remains, listed buildings, historic landscapes, and ancient woodlands. This included relevant records held at the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT). Data for designated, registered and non-designated assets were obtained from the HER only and

checked via Cof Cymru - National Historic Assets of Wales. Photographs were obtained from various historical websites.

- 2.2. The assessment was guided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (2020).



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Figure 1: Location of Carrog on OS Maps

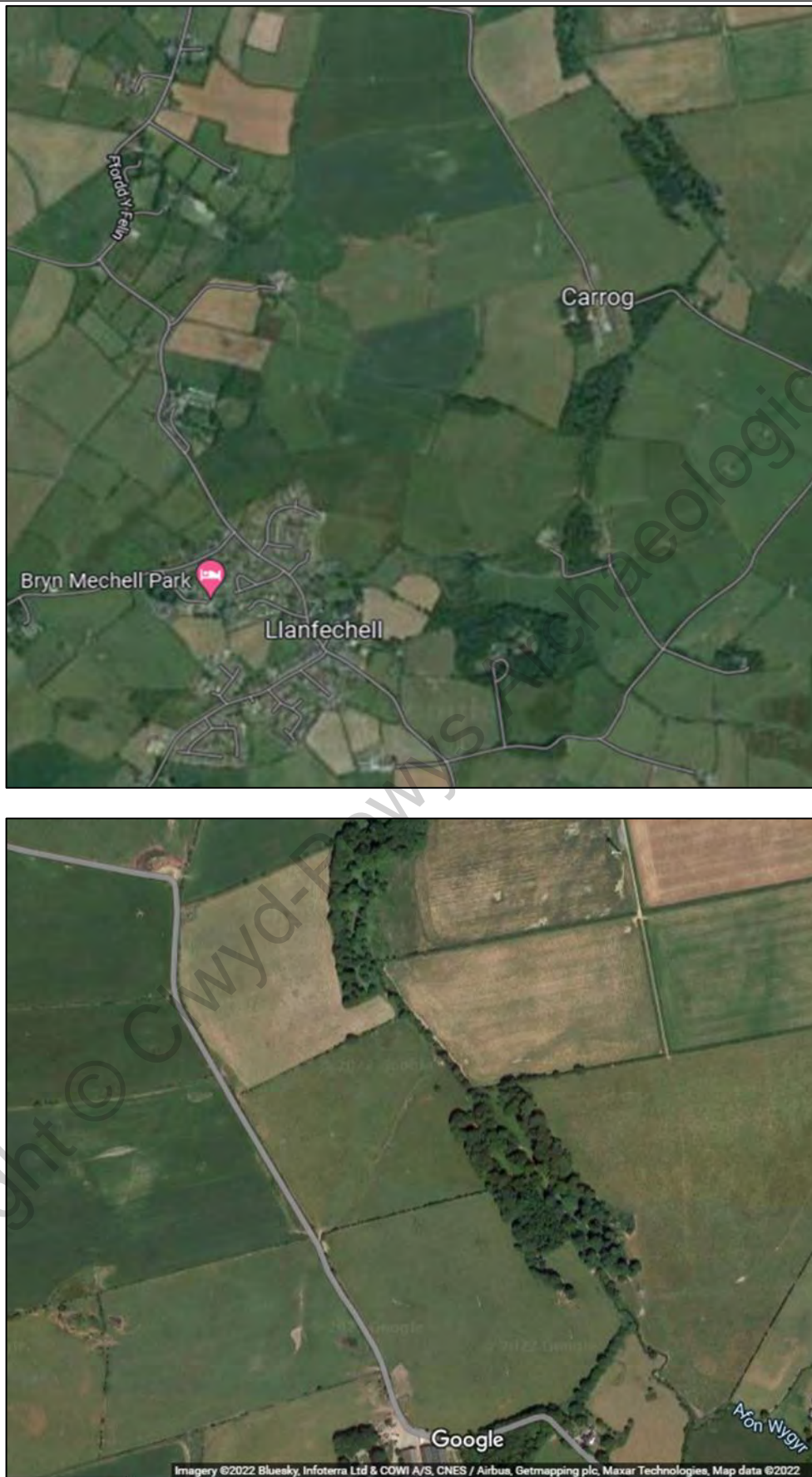


Figure 2: Aerial view of location of Carrog and site

3 Desk Based Assessment

- 3.1. This section provides a brief summary of the archaeology and history of the study area and its immediate surroundings, to enable the findings of the assessment to be placed in a wider context. A full gazetteer of the historic assets within the study area are presented in Appendix 1 and these assets are shown as Drawings 1 – 3 in A3 format at the end of this report. They are organized by PRN, by site type, and by site name.

Designated Historic Assets

- 3.2. There are a small number of designated historic assets within the study area (Appendix I, Table A3 and Drawings 1 - 3). A single scheduled monument (a standing stone in Llanfechell), four Grade II listed buildings (all post-medieval with two in Llanfechell and two in Llanbadrig), and the Cemaes conservation area.

Map regression

- 3.3. Carrog itself was not present on maps until the 1888 Ordnance survey map. The 2845 tithe map (Figure 3) shows a small building where the farm is today that appears to be a small agricultural building of some kind or a small house. Upon viewing the apportionments in the 1845 tithe map it is rented by Thomas Owen, who is in possession of 200 acres at Carrog. The land is rented from Hughes William Buckley Esquire. The current house (Figure 8) stands roughly where it is shown, indicating that it knocked down the earlier one and materials were reused elsewhere in the farm.



Figure 3: 1845 tithe map for the parish of Llanbadrig (National Library of Wales).



Figure 4: 6 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map Surveyed: 1887, Published: 1888 (National Library of Scotland)



Figure 5: 6 inch to 1 mile topographic map surveyed: 1899 with markers showing the location of Carrog farm itself and the surrounding Prehistoric features.

- 3.4. Above highlighted on the map are the various known prehistoric features present around Carrog farm, which gives an indication of the likelihood of encountering prehistoric archaeological features. The green spot in Figure 5 indicates a cropmark location which has been flagged as possibly prehistoric. The red circle next to it is the

enclosure which has had previous excavations by GAT. The red spots show Carrog farm itself and the barrow cemetery to the south of it, which contains three known barrows.

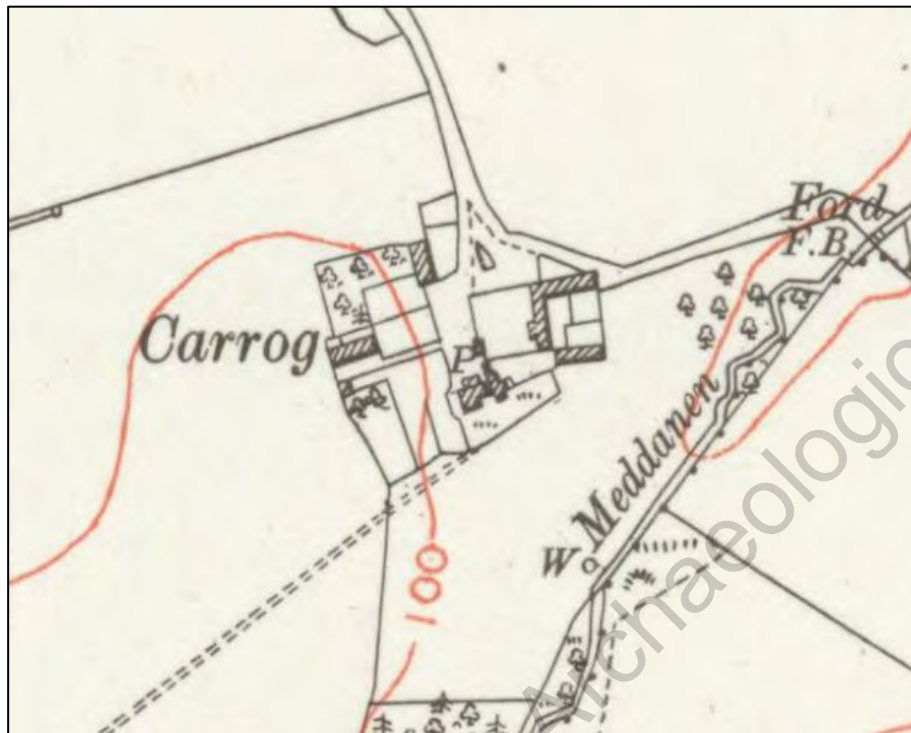


Figure 6: Anglesey II.11 map: Revised: 1922, Published: 1924

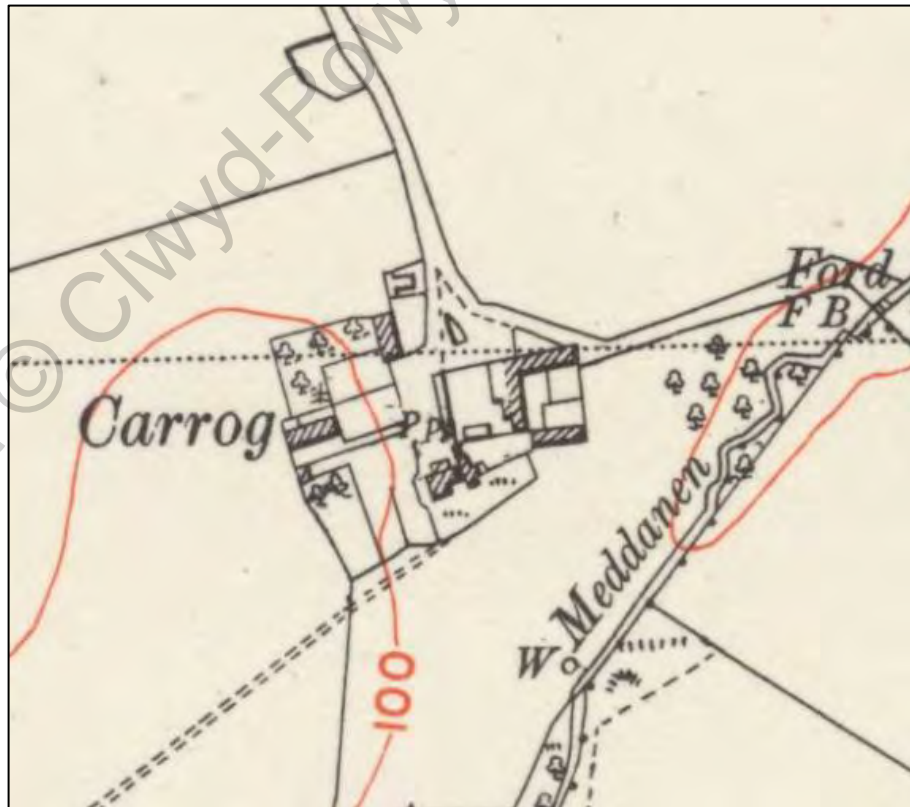


Figure 7: Anglesey Sheet II.SE: Revised: 1949, Published: 1953



Figure 8: current aerial photograph of Carrog showing no trace of building seen on the 1845 map.

Prehistoric Era (10,000BC – AD 43)

- 3.5. HER data show multiple prehistoric features ranging from Neolithic to Iron Age.
- 3.6. The asset within the site boundary is the suspected prehistoric feature (currently referred to as a burnt mound but the recent geophysics survey indicate that this may actually be an enclosure). The feature (PRN 84120) is recorded from a previous geophysical survey (PRN 46212) as an oval feature approximately 35m in circumference.
- 3.7. Outside the site boundary but within the buffer zone the prehistoric assets include a barrow cemetery, standing stone, cremation burial, ring ditch, and multiple find spots. The features at Carrog were first identified by aerial photography in 1996, before an additional aerial survey in 2006 confirmed the presence of multiple features. The features were subject to further study with the enclosure and barrows examined by geophysical survey as part of a wider CADW survey which attempted to record newly

identified crop marks. The enclosure was then excavated as an outreach project funded by the Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Sustainability Project.



Figure 9: Aerial view of earthwork uncovered during geophysics survey. Located within the site boundaries.



Figure 10: Aerial view of earthwork outlined.

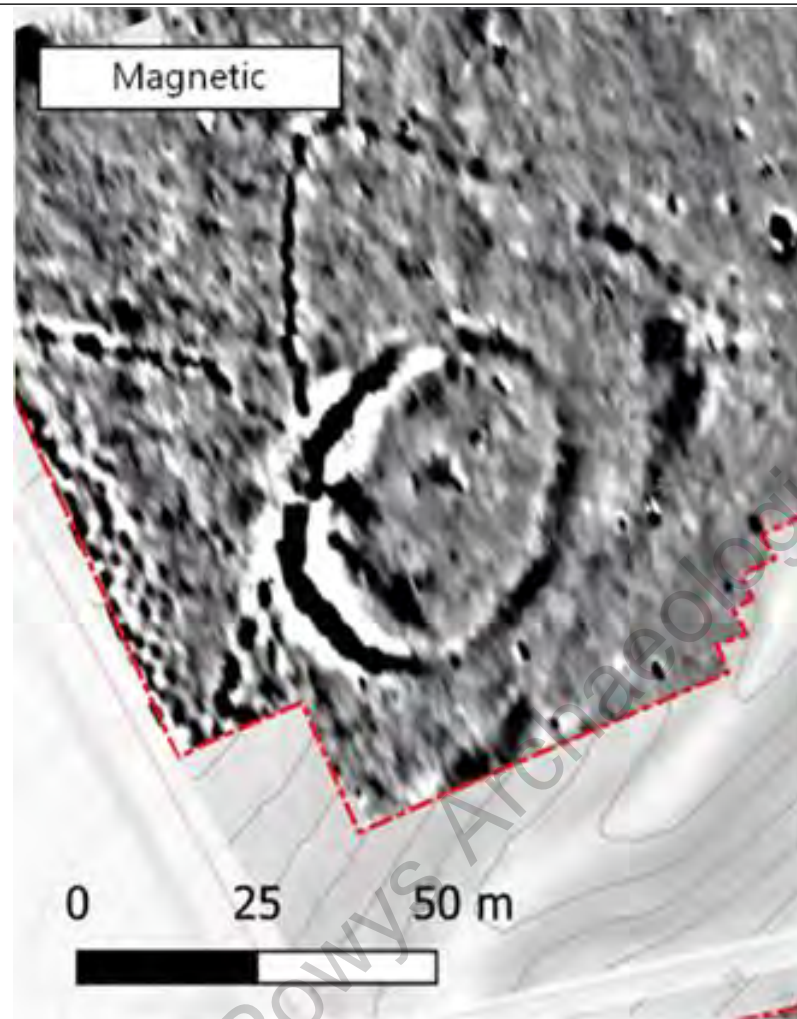


Figure 11: Geophysical survey result (Matthews 2022) showing the asset in greater detail.

- 3.8. Lidar images of the site show multiple prehistoric features located around Carrog (Figure 12, Figure 13).
- 3.9. The oval enclosure within the site boundaries, is denoted by the red circle. All other features discussed below are outside the site boundaries, bar the newly identified potential figure (not confirmed as archaeological), highlighted by the purple outline.
- 3.10. Outside of the boundaries the barrow cemetery to the south of the farm is visible (green circles) with two of the barrows present close to each other and a third to the west.
- 3.11. The purple circle denotes a potential small circular mound like feature which was identified during the geophysical survey.
- 3.12. The two known circular enclosures can be seen (blue and yellow circles). The feature within the blue circle was highlighted in the 2010 GAT report (their Figure 15) and was excavated by GAT in May 2010 (see Figure 16, Figure 17). Excavation of this feature (PRN 7362) revealed a substantial enclosure ditch with no traces of any remaining bank. Contained within the enclosure were multiple post holes and pits, alongside hearths (Figures 14 and 17) which were dated to the early Neolithic (radio carbon dated to 4000 BC). Radio carbon dates of the ditch and post holes showed that they were later than

the hearths, dated to around *800 Cal BC* and occupied to *400 Cal BC*. The ditch at one point was deliberately backfilled and a small building constructed in the centre. Artefacts including a rotary hand quern and loom weight are probably related to this later construction (Smith 2010).

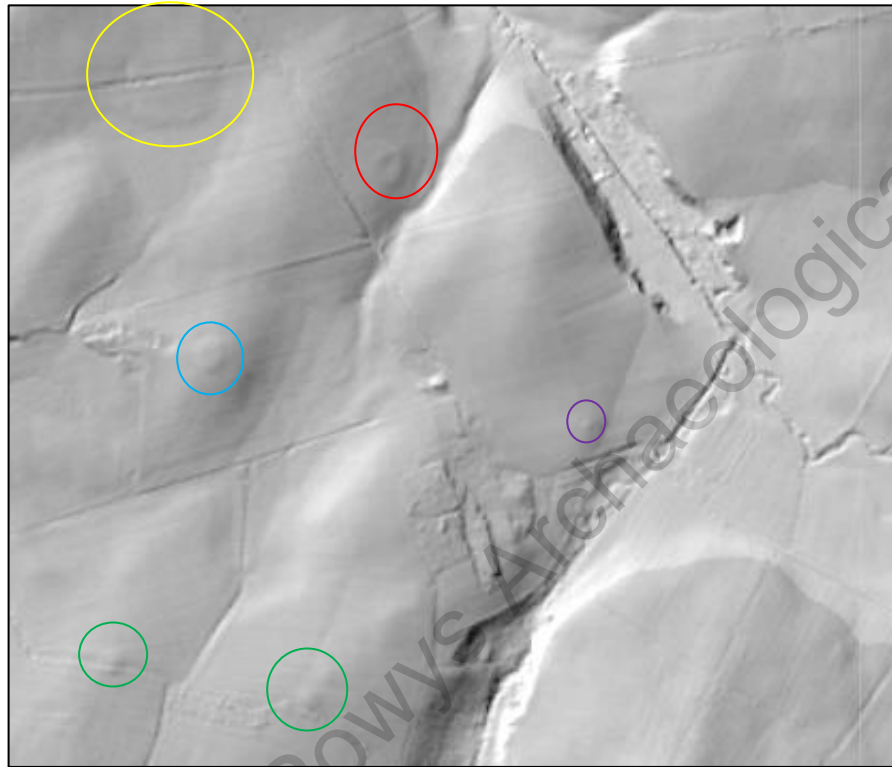


Figure 12: Lidar of Carrog. Two circular enclosures present. Barrows visible to the south at the bottom of the image. LiDAR finder 2023.

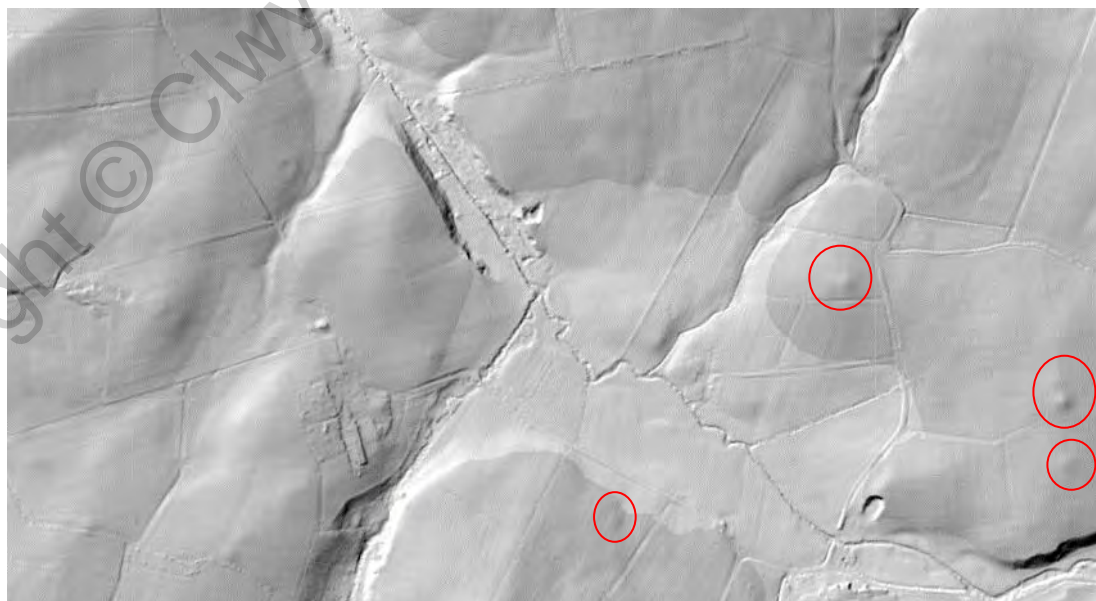


Figure 13: Extended Lidar image showing additional potential prehistoric features to the east of Carrog. LiDAR finder 2023.

3.13. The majority of the features were found in the western area outside of the enclosure bank. However, there were some features within the bank. The position of the features suggest that they predate the bank, therefore the enclosure (Smith 2011).

3.14. The enclosure ditch was of considerable size, measuring 4 meters wide and 2 meters deep (Figure 20). The ditch had naturally silted up to approximately 1 meter in depth, before being deliberately backfilled to almost level with the surface. The small building had then been constructed on top of the remains of the ditch. Only fragments of the building remained, but visible in the trench was a probable floor of horizontally laid slabs. To one end were three stones placed upright, thought to be part of a wall. Opposite was another line of stones, also thought to indicate a wall. There were two confirmed stake holes at the end of the west side (Figure 16, Figure 17).

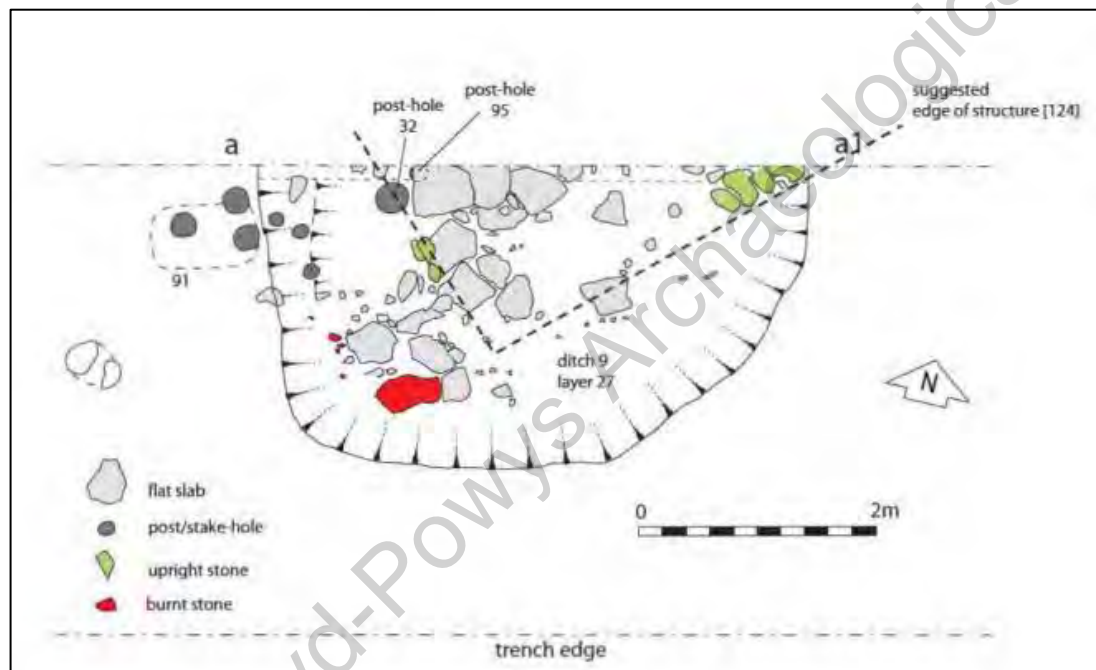


Figure 14: Plan showing the positioning of the stones of the fragmented building. Smith 2011.

3.15. Artefacts recovered from the fill overlaying the structure included part of a flat rotary hand quern, a pierced stone thought to be a loom weight, and two rubbing stones. Additional finds present were a small yellow spherical bead, probably related to the structure, five thin slate discs (two of which had a central perforation) and a stone pestle (Figure 21).

3.16. Inside the enclosure were circular shallow concave charcoal-filled pits, typed as hearths. These contained some waste flakes of flint and chert, and some fragments of thin plain rimmed pottery. Other features included elongated shallow pits packed with burnt stones, large postholes with post-packing stones and smaller postholes with possible post-packing stones as well as pits that were unidentifiable in use. A single shallow linear, most likely a gully, contained fragments of burnt bone that were potentially a cremation deposit, indicating that, like the pits, the gully predated the enclosure.

3.17. Beyond the edges of the enclosure was a narrow linear feature, potentially an early field boundary. It was shallow and contained a number of stones (the size and location of the stones in the upper layer indicate that they may be in a gully as a result of having

been removed during cultivation). One stone in particular sparked interest, a small, rounded stone that was too small to be a spindle whorl, but may have potentially been used as a gaming counter.

- 3.18. The position and content of the pits that predate the enclosure (the fill of these features contained a moderately large amount of charcoal, remains of an early neolithic plain rimmed bowl, and hazel wood charcoal) suggest that this area was used a camp site, potentially repeatedly. The location of the features with no feature truncating the other does suggest it was a single-use camp for a large group rather than a small camp that was used repeatedly. However, one of the pits contained fragments of a large pot with heavily pressed decoration (Figure 15) which was constructed from a different material and made from a different fabric and process from the early Neolithic bowl fragments also present. The larger pot is thought to date to the middle Neolithic rather than earlier. The silted fill of the enclosure revealed a chert knife, possibly made on site due to the chert waste flakes also present.



Figure 15: decorate Neolithic pottery. Smith 2011.

- 3.19. In the enclosure itself, the majority of the features are post holes which form a vague arc of about 15 meters in diameter. The group of smaller postholes may have been part of a separate structure with a possible cooking pit in the centre.

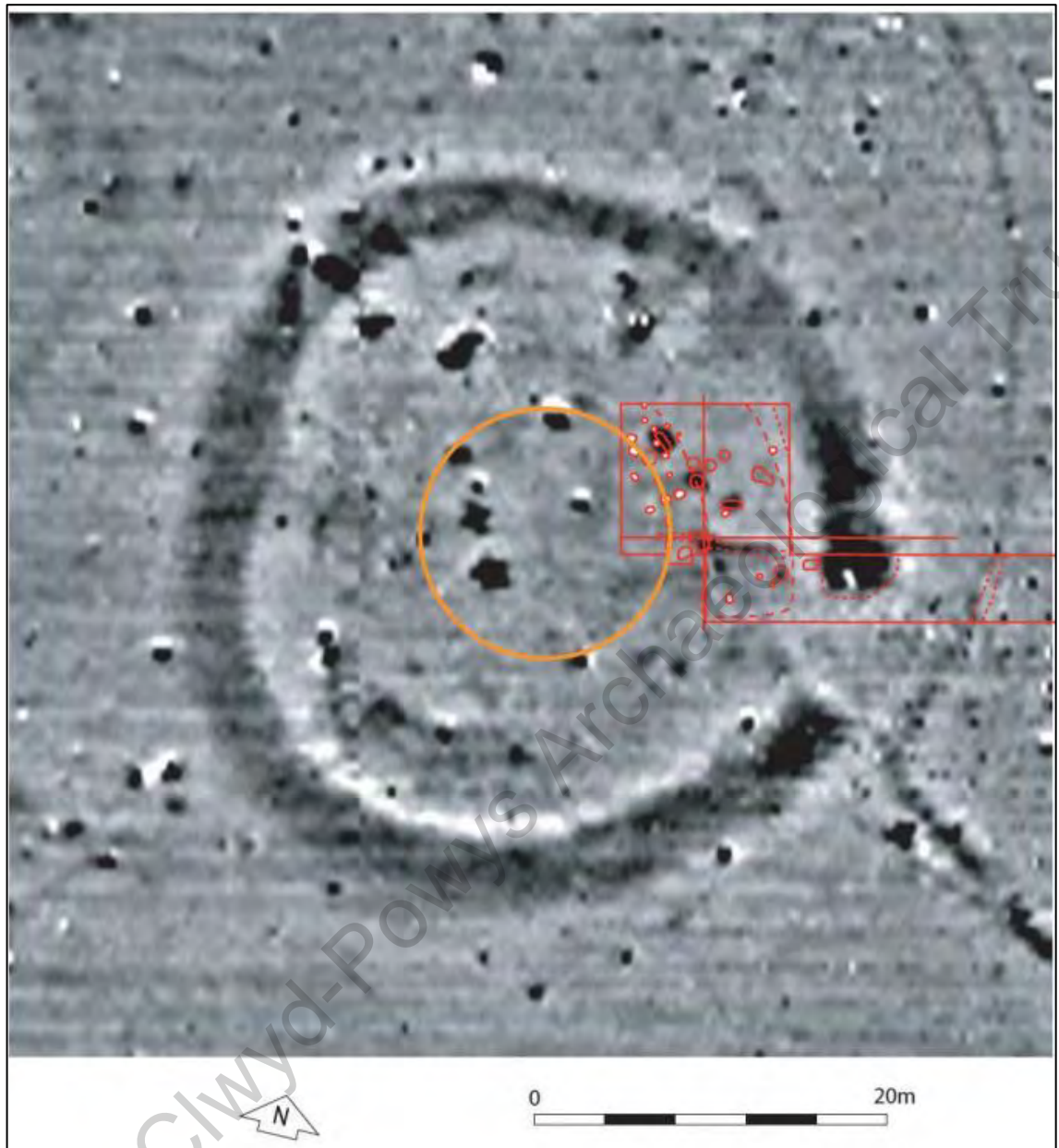


Figure 16: Location of the trenches across the enclosure with the location of the features and prediction of the continuation of circular post holes. Smith 2011

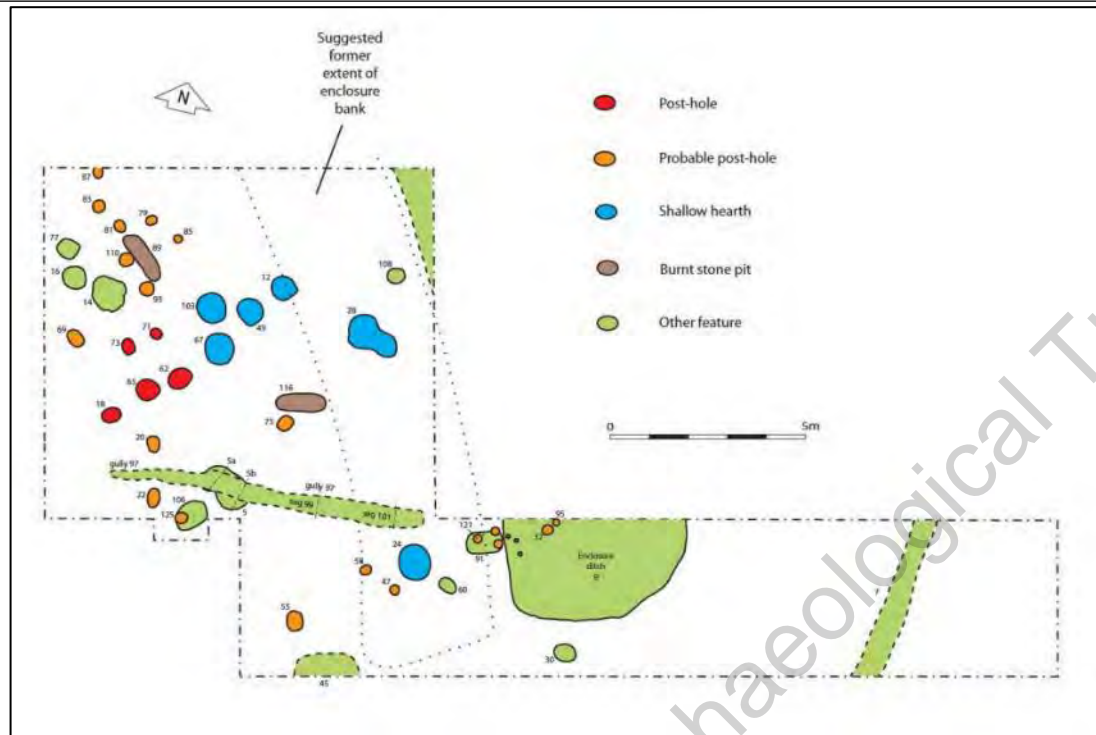


Figure 17: Location and types of features within enclosure. Smith 2011.

3.20. The circular enclosure within the site boundaries highlighted in the 2022 survey is shown in Figure 12 in the red circle (PRN 84120). It is approximately 35m in circumference, and appears to be crescentic in shape. The size and shape indicates that it may be a burnt mound but the oval hollow in the centre indicates that it is an enclosure. The small circular feature (figure 12, purple circle) identified in the south field may be an extension of the barrow cemetery. The extended image (figure 13) shows additional potential barrows outside of Carrog and figure 18 shows the features identified at Carrog during the 2006 aerial survey.

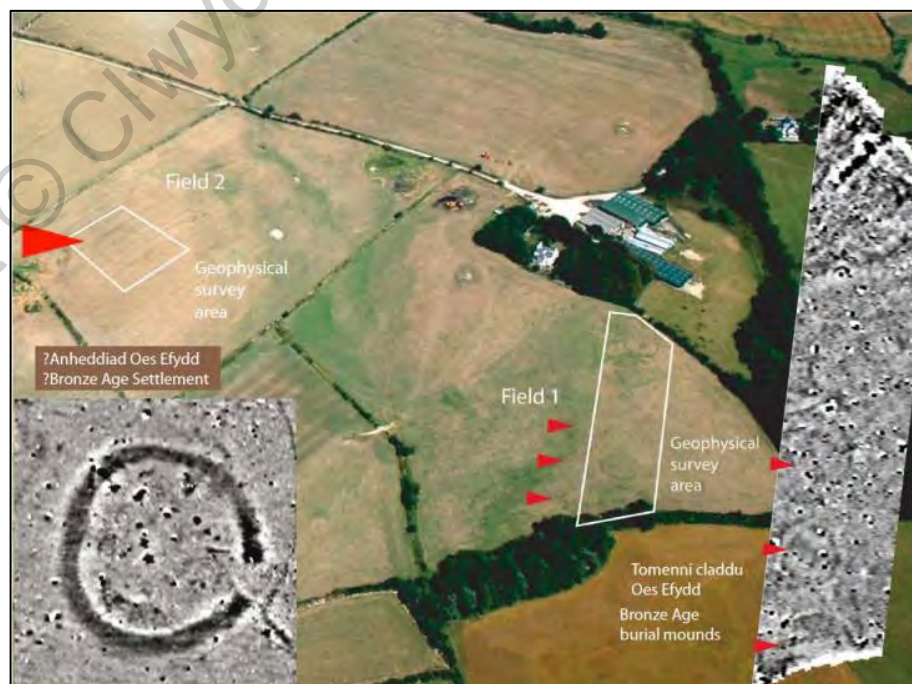


Figure 18: Photo of Carrog from 2006 aerial survey. Image extracted from GAT 2010 report.



3.21. Figure 19: circular enclosure located northwest of Carrog. GAT 2010.



Figure 20: May 2010 excavation of one of the ring ditch enclosures identified in the aerial survey.
Image courtesy of Cymdeithas Hanes Mechell



Figure 21: Finds recovered during excavation at Carrog. Image courtesy of Cymdeithas Hanes Mechell.

3.22. The barrow cemetery (PRN 34697) is located in the field south-west from the farm and house at Carrog. It was uncovered during a 2006 aerial survey. It consists of three 20m diameter ring ditches which are approximately aligned along a ridge. A later ground survey shows that there are some remains of earthworks and mounds still present. It is possible that the features identified in the October 2022 geophysics survey may be an extension of this, if not related. The majority of the prehistoric features identified are Bronze Age funerary features. They are mainly large barrows and with ring ditches surrounding them, as well as two urn cremations (PRN 3050). In addition to the funerary features, there are also multiple field systems and square and ring enclosures present. Multiple find spots have been recorded by metal detectorists, with the discovery of a bronze axe (PRN 81522) and palstave (chisel) (PRN 81520).

3.23. There is an enclosure earthwork (PRN61454) which is located north of Penymorwydd. It is attributed to the Iron Age as a sub-circular enclosure with surrounding ditches.

3.24. The Iron age to Roman square enclosure at Rhyd y Goes (PRN69894) consists of a small square enclosure of two ditches orientated south-east to north-west and south-west to north-east.

3.25. Also present at Rhyd y Goes was a larger stock enclosure (PRN69896). It is unknown in date but thought to be of a similar date if not contemporary to the square enclosure. It is similar to examples of Iron age to Roman stock enclosures present at the eastern end of the site.

3.26. A Bronze Age flat axe (PRN 81522) was recovered from LLanbadrig, where a Bronze Age palstave (chisel) (PRN81520) was also found.

3.27. The standing stone Llanfechell is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM). It is the only prehistoric SAM in the area and is a prehistoric standing stone measuring 2.59ms in height, 1.54ms in width, and 0.25ms in width. It collapsed in 2009, providing the opportunity to excavate and investigate the stone and its base before it was reset. Excavations revealed that it contained a number of packing stones, one of which was marked with a cup and ring mark. Some packing stones were visible at the base prior to its collapse, but the cup and ring marked stone was not visible until the excavation. It was noted that it is the only standing stone on the island which is aligned north to south. Its most intact face is the western side, which faces directly towards Mynydd y Garn.



Figure 22: Llanfechell standing stone (courtesy of The Modern Antiquarian)



Figure 23: 1888 Ordnance survey map showing the standing stone

Roman Period (AD 43 – 410)

- 3.28. The Roman presence within the site and buffer zones is limited to find spots. Found within the area were Roman coins and brooches (PRN 999), a saddle quern (PRN 5384), and copper cakes (PRN 3070) used for smelting and copper production). The coins included one Trajanic *sestertius* and several *Antoniniana*.
- 3.29. One of the find spots (PRN 999) consisted of Roman coins and a brooch recovered via metal detecting at Cemaes Fawr Farm. The coins, a Trajanic *sestertius* and two other Roman coins, were brought to Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) in 1989.
- 3.30. The second find spot (PRN 998) was also recovered via metal detecting, at C.G. Station, Cemaes. It consisted of seven *Antoniniani* brought to GAT in 1989.
- 3.31. Three Roman copper cakes (PRN 3070) were found at Rhos Goch railway station, Bryndu, Amlwch. They are thought to have been mined from Parys mountain. Two of the cakes had IVL.S stamped on the base.
- 3.32. A Roman saddle quern (PRN 5384) was also recovered at Cemaes. The saddle quern was discovered during modern construction of Cyfnor House in 1948, which revealed traces of a three ft wide wall, medieval drain, and Roman saddle quern. The quern remains on the property. Another half quern was also discovered.

Medieval Period (410 - 1500)

3.33. The medieval presence within the site and buffer zones has left few artefacts. Cemaes itself as a village is recorded as having medieval roots (PRN 61148). The name Cemaes can translate from the Welsh Cemaes (which is reflected in the HER data as it has been listed as either Cemaes or Cemaes). It translates as bend or loop in river, inlet of sea. It is Wales's most northerly village, located close to its most northerly point, Ynys Badrig (close to the village of Llanbadrig).

Post-Medieval and Modern Periods

3.34. There are multiple post-medieval and modern assets present. They include a high frequency tower and military buildings, three chapels, mill, numerous ditches and field boundaries, as well as multiple post medieval houses and farmsteads with associated features such as sheep folds, fords, foot bridges, pits, wells, and farm outbuildings. Most of the sheep folds identified within the search area are unknown in date but suspected to be post-medieval. The most prominent is the Cemaes Brickworks, which is visible to all the surrounding area and was one of the economical sources for a brief period in Cemaes's history.

3.35. The Cemaes brickworks has been constructed on the site of a former woollen mill (36110). There is very little to non-existent evidence of the original mill remaining, due to the brickworks having been constructed directly on top of the mill. There are one or two possible ancillary leats, but they are very difficult to discern amongst the brickworks. There was reportedly evidence that the woollen mill (PRN 59791) may have been located slightly downstream, but no evidence for this remains.



Figure 24: Cemaes brickworks (photo courtesy of D Sallery, Penmofra)



Figure 25: Cemaes brick works. (photo courtesy of D Sallery, Penmofra)

- 3.36. The brickworks (also named Afon Wygyr after the nearby river) was rebuilt from an original smaller brickworks and was opened in 1907. It was built by local landowner Lady Sarah Hughes-Hunter due to a demand for new buildings in the local area due to tourism. It was short lived however, and closed in 1914 due to WWI. It features a Manchester kiln, with two parallel tunnels connected by curved sections at the end. The tunnels were divided into 16 sections. The tower is 92ft in height. There were a series of tramways which connected the kiln to the harbour, pulled by both horses and by hand.
- 3.37. The military buildings included are a high frequency building (PRN 84155). It is visible on historic maps and aerial photography. It is described as a rest room or engine set house (for a generator).
- 3.38. There are three chapels found within the search area, Capels Bethel, Bethesda, and Bethlehem. They are all post-medieval chapels, one of which has been rebuilt, and two which have had extensions added to them throughout their history. Capel Bethesda is the largest of the three, with the addition of a school house.
- 3.39. Capel Bethel, Cemaes (PRN 7693) is a post-medieval non-conformist chapel. It was built in 1827 and was rebuilt in 1910. Its name was changed at one point to Bethel Congregation Chapel, most likely when it was rebuilt.



Figure 26: Bethel Congregation Chapel (formerly Capel Bethel) Tripadvisor 2022)

- 3.40. Capel Bethesda, Cemaes (PRN 7695) is a classical two storey Calvinistic Methodist chapel with an attached school house. Both the chapel and the schoolhouse have hipped slate roofs with decorated red ridge tiles. The west front walls are flat render ashlar finish with stressed cement render quoins. Two central upper round arched windows with Y-shaped tracery and plain glass lights. A central round doorway below with plain hood moulding and scrolled stops. Divided frosted glass lunette above double hinged vertical T and G panelled doors. It has two long round arched side windows, extending from the upper through to the lower storey with Y-shaped tracery and fourteen plain glass paned lights. All windows have round moulded reveals. The north and south elevations have six round arched windows with Y-shaped tracery and plain glass panes. The chapel house is attached at a right angle to east end of the south elevation. The east elevation has two long central round arched windows, Y-shaped tracery, with plain glass lights (arranged to backlight the pulpit).
- 3.41. The school house is a single storey building that has a pitched slate roof and flat rendered walls, and is attached to east wall of main chapel. The date plaque reads 1894 and is located in the upper gable of northern end of building. There are three rectangular, three pane windows present in east wall.
- 3.42. The Chapel house is a double fronted two storey house, with pitched slate roof. The rear of house has a modern extension, all the rear windows are modern replacements. All front windows are twelve pane sliding sash windows. (GAT). Cemaes cemetery (PRN 97017) appears on the 1st and 2nd OS maps. It is unknown in date, but may be the cemetery associated with Capel Bethesda, it is unclear however if they are related.



Figure 27: Capel Bethesda, Cemaes (courtesy of Eric Jones, Geograph Britain and Ireland)

3.43. Capel Bethlehem, Cemaes (7694) is an 1856 post medieval non-conformist chapel and minsters house that has a 1970s modern rear extension.



Figure 28: Capel Bethlehem, Cemaes (On the market 2022)

3.44. There are multiple post medieval houses which have been identified. They included the farmhouses on the farmsteads which surround Cemaes. Most of the houses listed have other features associated with it such as foot bridges, farm outbuildings, wells, formal

gardens, and fords. As well as this there are numerous field boundaries, drains, and ditches dated as either unknown or post-medieval. There are some which may truncate potential medieval or earlier field systems.

- 3.45. Ty Cefn is a listed building located close to the centre of the high street of Cemaes. It is a grade II listed fisherman's cottage. Cemaes Windmill is also a Grade II listed building located to the north-west of the site. To the south-west two further Grade II listed buildings are located, Brynddu House and Llanfechell Rectory. All of these listed buildings are close to the edge of the 1km study area, and the distance from the proposed development, as well as the topography and vegetation, would preclude potential issues with intervisibility, or development within the setting of these assets affecting the heritage significance of the buildings.
- 3.46. There are two ditches located at Rhyd y Groes. There are ditches PRN 69895 and 69914. Ditch 69885 is located near a square enclosure. It is unclear whether the ditch is contemporary with the square enclosure or a later addition. Ditch 69914 is located near a field boundary. Rhyd Y Groes is also recorded as having a former medieval field boundary (PRN 69912). It is described as two curvilinear features which cross between two fields and are truncated by a modern boundary (PRN 69910). A second post-medieval boundary (PRN 69911) is also recorded as a weak curvilinear. A field system (PRN 69915) is also noted. It consists of a number of ditches aligned on a similar alignment to the current field boundaries and it is thought to be post-medieval agricultural activity. There are also an additional two parallel ditches present on site (PRN 69913).
- 3.47. Gors (PRN 84117) is recorded as having post-medieval farm buildings which were first noted on the Ordnance survey map on 1889. It is also noted for having formal gardens (PRN 84118) and a post-medieval house (PRN 84116).
- 3.48. There are two footbridges noted on the 1889 Ordnance survey map. The Cae'r Mynach footbridge (PRN 84105) and the footbridge south of Criw (PRN 84112).
- 3.49. Carrog farm (Figure 29) is recorded as having post-medieval buildings (PRN 84107, 84109) as they first appeared on the 1889 Ordnance survey map. It is also noted for its formal gardens (84110) shown on the second edition of the 1900 Ordnance survey map. The name Carrog may translate "stony" or as "swift flowing river". This is almost certainly due to the fast flowing river Afon Wygyr which passes past Carrog down through the fields and heads towards Cemaes. The translation was found from the river Carrog, which runs through the village Carrog in Denbighshire. There are a number of derelict buildings located along this stream that were not highlighted by HER data. Upon visiting site for the survey a number of derelict weirs were visible along the edge of the stream, with a large industrial building in the woods. These are shown on the proposed design detailing the exact position of the battery storage facility.



Figure 29: 1888 Ordnance survey map of Carrog

- 3.50. Meadow View, Mechell (PRN 84113) was first noted on the Ordnance survey map on 1889. It is now called Carrog Isa.
- 3.51. There was a modern rubbish pit (PRN 92111) recorded within the former walled garden for Park Lodge Farm, which is now part of the Wylfa Newydd nuclear power plant complex. The pit had a diameter of 1.2 meters.
- 3.52. Cae'r Mynach, Llanbadrig (PRN 84104) is first recorded on the 1889 Ordnance survey map. It is listed as a place name and house. Cae'r Mynach possibly translates as Monk's field or Monk's camp. Cae'r may translate as field, and Mynach as a monk or monk. There is also a ford (84106) associated with it. As well as the house and ford, there was also a post-medieval quarry (PRN 84103)

Multi period

- 3.53. The earliest name of the village was Castell Iorwerth, named after a Welsh prince. This was later changed to an earlier version of Cemaes, which was Cemaes. This was later gradually changed to Cemaes. The Cemaes Character Area, Llanbadrig (PRN 17147) was originally a medieval commotal centre and is now a busy fishing port and harbour. The conservation character area (Figure 30) is designed so that all works in the area must be sympathetic to preserving the original character of Cemaes. The planning authority must be consulted as part of the planning process for any development in the area. Areas highlighted for Cemaes include the 19th century stone harbour, the bays, a number of vernacular early to mid 19th century houses and buildings, and a ribbon development along the high street. The houses in particular are very charismatic for the area, with houses designed to flow with the moderately steep slope of the land down towards the sea. It is noted for its Victorian architecture and for the detached double fronted fishermen's cottages. When the document was published, it noted that there were discussions to extend to most of the high street which would increase the area protected from 22,130m² to 43,820m². It was noted that the buildings currently

protected under the designation are in excellent condition, although there are some which would benefit from repairs, and others which have unsympathetic alterations made such as PVC drain pipes and windows.

3.54. The development guidance for the area requires that any development within the conservation area should preserve or enhance its traditional character. Any contemporary or modern developments or changes may be permitted as long as they are of high quality and are sympathetic to the original character. Any developments should have regard to open spaces, views, and amenity value of the area.

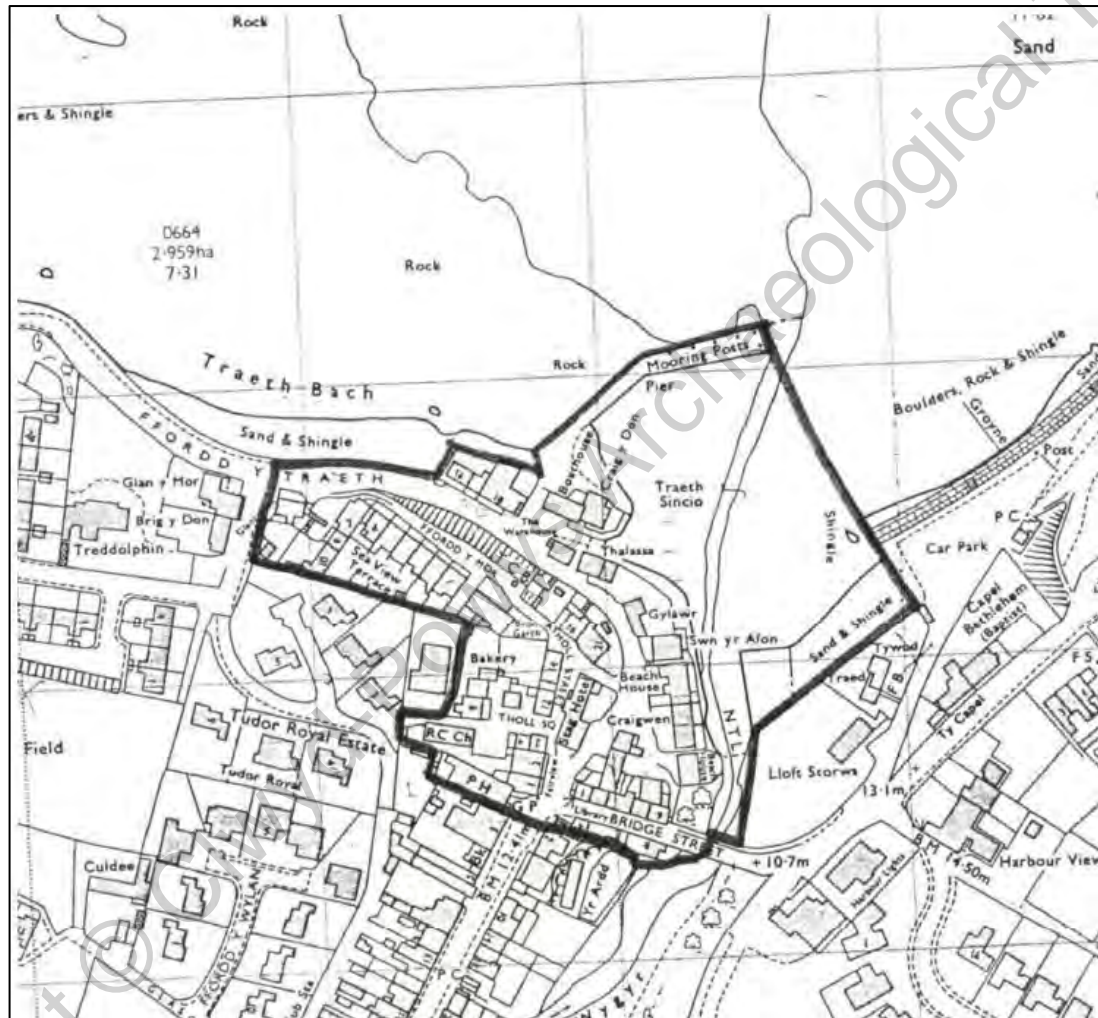


Figure 30: Original boundary of the conservation area. Image courtesy of Anglesey County Council

Unknown

3.55. There are multiple unknown sites located around in the buffer zone. They include buildings, agricultural linear features, cemeteries, earthworks, ditches, houses, and horse whims.

3.56. Llanbadrig has two unknown archaeological features which were uncovered during both geophysical and Lidar surveys. The first archaeological features (PRN 96141) were identified during geophysical survey and identified five possible archaeological features. The most notable of which were two linear features travelling south-west to north-east

on the survey and were approximately 58 meters in length. The third identified anomaly was a curvilinear that extended eastwards from the southern half of the above linears. It may form an enclosure. There were some smaller linear anomalies also present which included a third long linear and a 't' shaped linear. There were also various small curvilinear features present.

- 3.57. The Lidar survey confirmed known features (PRN 96142) at Carrog, Llanbadrig. It confirmed the presence of features including the barrow cemetery, mound, settlement site, and other features. It showed a raised oval shaped earthwork (PRN 7362?) at the top of the small valley (this may be the earthwork discovered during the October 2022 geophysical survey). There is a rectilinear and curvilinear enclosure with the evidence of a possible smaller enclosure (PRN 84120) see table 8), and linear feature running from the curvilinear enclosure to the northeast that is within the site boundaries. It was confirmed by the 2022 geophysical survey which also highlighted the feature.
- 3.58. There are multiple linear boundaries present. One linear feature appears to align perfectly with an extant boundary running south from Carrog. Further linear features are present towards the southwest and western parts of the sampled study area. These include a rectilinear feature and a large raised bank west of Gors farm. This is possibly the remains of a raised trackway. The surrounding fields to Carrog show extensive agricultural activity such as ridge and furrow ploughing, and numerous crop marks which may relate to prehistoric activity. There is a faint curvi-linear cropmark around the excavated settlement at Carrog which is thought to be a ditch. The north-eastern area of Carrog shows a sub-circular or oval shaped enclosure or earthwork, with a second cropmark which appears to enclose part of the southwestern part of its circuit.
- 3.59. Mechell was also found to have a possible enclosure (PRN 90473) identified during geophysical survey. It is described as a potential rectangular shaped enclosure with truncation to the west. There is also a ditch PRN 69895, unknown in date but located within a square enclosure. There were also faint linears and a circular anomaly present (PRN 90474) in a boggy area of the site. A drain passes through the boggy area and circular anomaly.
- 3.60. There are multiple areas of interest in and around the village of Llanfechell. As mentioned above there is a standing stone present, but there is also a number of unknown archaeological features. There is a group of possible features of an unknown date that was revealed during a geophysics survey (PRN 92324). There is also a number of unknown ditches and field boundaries (PRN 90470, 90471, 90472).
- 3.61. There were four sheep folds highlighted that were unknown in date. Two were located at Cefn-Helyg (PRN 97022 and 97025) and two in Cemaes (PRN 97018 and 97028).
- 3.62. There were two undated wells listed. A well in Cemaes (PRN 97019) and a well in Criw (97029).
- 3.63. A possible horse whim at Cefn-Helyg (PRN 97024) was identified at the Cefn-Helyg farmstead. A horse whim is similar to a windlass and is used to bring or raise materials to a height or ground surface.

4 Proposed development

- 4.1. The development comprises a battery storage facility to improve the functionality of our national infrastructure by allowing excess power generated through wind and solar to be banked for future use when there is little or no wind or poor light conditions. A plan of the layout of the whole facility within the red line area is provided in A3 format as Drawing 4 at the end of this report. An iterative design process has been followed informed by constraints from various disciplines including the historic environment, and the final scheme has been designed to lie within the valley of the middle field, so that it is as unobtrusive in the landscape as possible.
- 4.2. The batteries would be housed in a series of containers, c.6 x 2.5m by 3m high (Fig. 31), and the layout is shown in Drawing 1, at A3 scale, at the end of this report.
- 4.3. The containers would sit c.300mm above ground level and would require foundations consisting of eight legs that are set in the ground. Options to place the footings on grass or aggregate can be investigated, although the hillside location will need some cutting for the footings into the uphill slope.
- 4.4. Cabling would connect the batteries with the grid, normally set at a minimum of 600mm (topsoil depth) into the ground. Plans show that these will be set at a minimum depth of 300mm. However, an alternative option can put the cables in a tray above ground level if required.
- 4.5. Access tracks and areas between containers will consist of a stone base with a Type 1 processed stone surface. This will necessitate a topsoil strip of c.300mm (Fig. 32). A crane will be needed for installation, but will be positioned on the access track.
- 4.6. Site compound and other infrastructure would require topsoiling and covering with aggregate before placing structures on it (see Drawing 1 for distribution of these).



Figure 311: Appearance and dimensions of battery storage containers

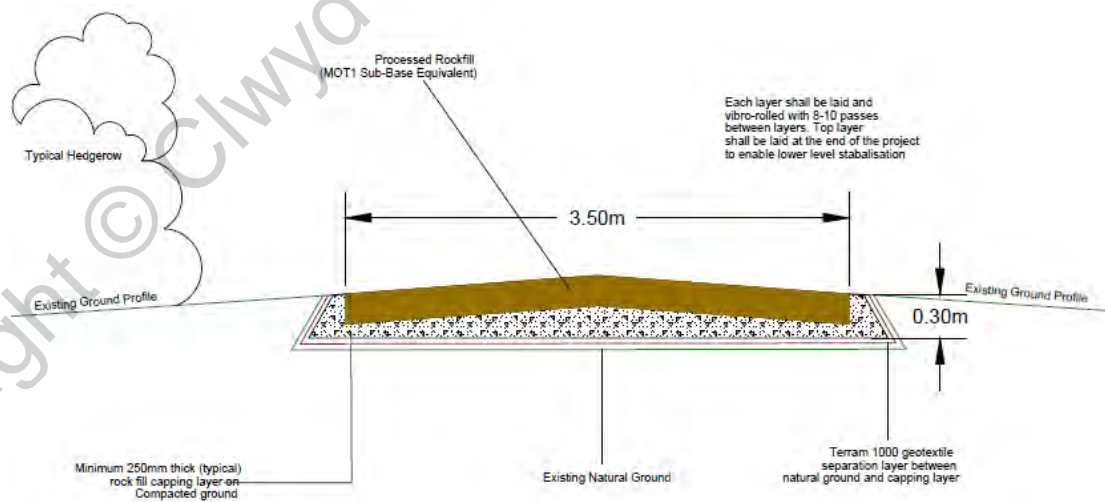


Figure 321: Access track construction design

5 Assessment of impact

5.1. The tables below set out the initial impact assessment according to the final design. As part of the iterative design process the vast majority of the potential indirect impacts from visual change, have been removed due to siting the containers within a valley rather than on higher ground. In addition, the sensitivity of the oval enclosure within the site has been recognised within the final design by imposing an exclusion zone around it. There are some remaining geophysical anomalies which might be of archaeological (probably prehistoric) origin within the site boundary, which could be physically impacted as part of construction activities, but the authenticity of these features as archaeological remains is unproven and there is minimal specific threat to them from the proposed development. The top and bottom fields both appear to be subject to regular plough and crop cultivation. The middle field (with the identified enclosure) appears to be used for grazing only and has not been subject to previous ploughing due to the relatively steep topography of the field.

5.2. Assessment of potential impact to prehistoric assets

PRN	Name	Description	Value	Type of potential impact	Direct impact
34697	Barrow cemetery, Carrog, Llanfechell	Barrow cemetery	High	Visual	No
84120	Curvilinear Earthwork, North of Carrog	Burnt mound, earthwork	High	Visual	Yes
61454	Enclosure, N of Penymorwydd	Enclosure	High	Visual	No
69894	Enclosure, Rhyd y Groes	Square enclosure	High	Visual	No
69896	Enclosure, Rhyd y Groes	Enclosure	High	Visual	No
81552	Flat Axehead, Findspot, Llanbadrig	Find spot	Medium	None	no
81520	Palstave, Findspot, Llanbadrig	Find spot	Medium	None	No
29454	Ring Ditch and Enclosures, Carrog Farm, Llanbadrig	Earthworks	High	Visual	No
3050	Urn Burial, Site of, Plas Penrhyn, Llanbadrig	Cremation burial	High	None	No
3048	Standing Stone N of Church, Llanfechell	Standing stone	High	Visual	No

5.3. Assessment of potential impact to Roman assets

PRN	Name	Description	Value	Type of potential impact	Direct impact
999	Roman Coins and Brooch, Findspot,	Find spot	Low	Visual	None

	Cemaes Fawr Farm				
998	Roman Coins, Findspot, C. G. Station, Cemaes	Find spot	Low	Visual	None
3070	Roman Copper Cakes, Findspot, Bryndu, Amlwch	Find spot	Low	Visual	None
5384	Saddle Quern, Findspot, Cemaes	Find spot	Low	Visual	None

5.4. Assessment of potential impact to medieval assets

PRN	Name	Description	Value	Type of potential impact	Direct impact
61148	Cemaes Township, Possible Site of, Cemaes	Township	High	Visual	None
36110	Melin Cemaes, Site of, Cemaes	Brickworks	High	Visual	None

5.5. Assessment of potential impact to post-medieval assets

PRN	Name	Description	Value	Type of potential impact	Direct impact
84108	Building, Carrog	Building	Medium	Visual	None
84104	Cae'r Mynach, Llanbadrig	Building	Medium	Visual	None
7693	Capel Bethel, Cemaes	Building	High	Visual	None
7695	Capel Bethesda, Cemaes	Building	High	Visual	None
7694	Capel Bethlehem, Cemaes	Building	High	Visual	None
84107	Carrog, Llanbadrig	Building	Medium	Visual	None
84119	Cefn-helyg, Llanbadrig	Building	Medium	Visual	None
84111	Criw, Llanbadrig	House	Medium	Visual	None
69914	Ditch, Rhyd y Groes	Ditch	Low	Visual	None
84109	Farm Buildings, Carrog	Buildings	Medium	Visual	None
84117	Farm Buildings, Gors	Buildings	Medium	Visual	None
69912	Field Boundary, Former, Rhyd y Groes	Field boundary	Low	Visual	None
69910	Field Boundary, Possible, Rhyd y Groes	Field boundary	Low	Visual	None
69911	Field Boundary, Possible, Rhyd y Groes	Field boundary	Low	Visual	None

69915	Field System, Possible, Rhyd y Groes	Field boundary	Low	Visual	None
84105	Footbridge, Cae'r Mynach	Footbridge	Low	Visual	None
84112	Footbridge, South of Criw	Footbridge	Low	Visual	None
84106	Ford, Cae'r Mynach	Ford	Low	Visual	None
84110	Garden, Carrog	Garden	Low	Visual	None
84118	Garden, Gors	Garden	Low	Visual	None
84116	Gors, Llanbadrig	Building	Medium	Visual	None
84113	Meadow View, Mechell	House	Medium	Visual	None
69913	Parallel Ditches, Rhyd y Groes	Ditches	Low	Visual	None
84103	Quarry, North of Cae'r Mynach	Quarry	Medium	Visual	None
84115	Tyddyn-Paul, Mechell	Farmstead	Medium	Visual	None
84114	Ty'n-lôn, Mechell	Farmstead	Medium	Visual	None
90052	Well, Brynddu	Well	Low	Visual	None
59791	Woollen Mill, Site of, Cemaes	Mill	Medium	Visual	None

5.6. Assessment of potential impact to modern assets

PRN	Name	Description	Value	Type of potential impact	Direct impact
84155	Building, North-West of High Frequency/Direction Finding Tower	Building	Medium	Visual	None
84154	High Frequency/Direction Finding Tower, Carrog	Building	Medium	Visual	None
92110	Pit, Wylfa	Pit	Low	Visual	None
32796	Unidentified Object, Findspot, Cemaes Bay	Find spot	Low	Visual	None

5.7. Assessment of potential impact to unknown and multiperiod assets

PRN	Name	Description	Value	Type of potential impact	Direct impact
98771	25 Ffordd y Traeth, Cemaes	Building	Medium	Visual	None
90469	Agricultural Linears, Near Bryngwyn	Linear feature	Low	Visual	None

96141	Archaeological Features, Possible, Llanbadrig	Archaeological feature	Medium	Visual	None
96142	Archaeological Features, Possible, Llanbadrig	Archaeological feature	Medium	Visual	None
97017	Cemetery, Cemaes	Cemetery	Medium	Visual	None
7362	Cropmark, North of Llanfechell	Archaeological feature	Medium	Visual	None
84121	Curvilinear Earthwork, North of Carrog	Earthwork	High	Visual	None
69895	Ditch, Rhyd y Groes	Ditch	Medium	Visual	None
90473	Enclosure, Possible, Mechell	Enclosure	High	Visual	None
97023	Farmstead, Cefn-helyg	Farmstead	Medium	Visual	None
92324	Features, Possible, Llanfechell	Feature	Medium	Visual	None
90470	Field Boundaries & Trackways, Llanfechell	Field boundary	Low	Visual	None
90471	Field Boundaries, Llanfechell	Field boundary	Low	Visual	None
90472	Field Boundaries, Llanfechell	Field boundary	Low	Visual	None
90474	Linears, Mechell	Linear feature	Medium	Visual	None
97020	Mersey Villa, Cemaes	House	Low	Visual	None
97021	Môr-annedd, Cemaes	House	Low	Visual	None
84122	Rectilinear Earthwork, Possible, North of Carrog	Earthwork	Medium	Visual	None
97022	Sheepfold, Possible, Cefn-helyg	Sheep fold	Low	Visual	None
97025	Sheepfold, Possible, Cefn-helyg	Sheep fold	Low	Visual	None
97018	Sheepfold, Possible, Cemaes	Sheep fold	Low	Visual	None
97028	Sheepfold, Possible, Cemaes	Sheep fold	Low	Visual	None
97026	Tai'r-lôn (East), Cemaes	House	Low	Visual	None
97027	Tai'r-lôn (West), Cemaes	House	Low	Visual	None
97016	Tan-y-fron, Cemaes	House	Low	Visual	None
97019	Well, Cemaes	Well	Low	Visual	None
97029	Well, Near Criw	Well	Low	Visual	None
97024	Whim, Possible, Cefn-helyg	Horse whim	Low	Visual	None
17147	Cemaes Character Area, Llanbadrig	Multi	High	Visual	None

6 Conclusions

- 6.1. There is one previously known asset which is within the site boundary and which could have been physically affected by the development, but early identification has allowed the designed layout of the facility to avoid this feature. The archaeological feature has been identified either as a burnt mound or a curvilinear enclosure, and is located in the middle field. This feature was highlighted by the October 2022 geophysical survey and was found to be a prominent oval-shaped enclosure with at least one ditch.
- 6.2. Other potential prehistoric features were discovered in all three fields as part of the geophysical survey, and would benefit from further study, as detailed in the geophysical report. These prehistoric features are probably associated with the barrow cemetery located on the opposite side of Carrog house. It is possible that there were additional features present where the farm is now, which have been lost during previous farm development activities.
- 6.3. Other prehistoric assets present within the 1km search zone demonstrate that the study area is part of a large prehistoric landscape and that there is, therefore, a high potential for more prehistoric features within this area to be discovered.
- 6.4. Assets within the study area are very varied and reflect that it has had successive waves of activity since prehistoric times. Although there was some potential for visual impact due to the position of the proposed facility within an undulating landscape, no assets should be significantly affected by the proposed development. The scheme design incorporated a zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) as part of the process to establish a layout which would have minimal impacts on a range of different concerns, resulting in the facility being positioned within a valley to avoid far ranging visibility.
- 6.5. The proposed development (Drawing 4 below, and section 4 above) has taken information from various disciplines, including for example a heritage assessment, landscape and visual assessment, ecological constraints, and hydrological studies, to ensure a design which minimises potential impacts. The choice of using only the middle field, and placing the battery storage containers down the slope within this field, has greatly reduced the potential for visual change to affect the appreciation of the heritage significance of surrounding heritage assets such as designated assets (the scheduled monument and four listed buildings), with the exception of the oval enclosure within the site. Although visual change would occur within the setting of this enclosure, any direct impacts have been designed out by placing an exclusion zone around the monument.
- 6.6. This DBA has reviewed data from the Gwynedd historic environment record and other sources to establish the known and potential significance of the historic environment within a 1km study area around a proposed battery storage facility. The DBA has also been informed by a geophysical survey undertaken in October 2022, and the results from this have been incorporated into an iterative design process so that potential impacts on heritage assets, direct (physical) and indirect (mainly visual) impacts, have been minimised if not removed altogether. In conclusion, this document and the geophysical report comprise valuable supporting statements to assist Anglesey Council's determination of the planning application.

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1845 tithe map for the parish of Llanbadrig

Ordnance Survey 6"/mile ca 1888

6 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map Surveyed: 1887, Published: 1888














6 inch to 1 mile topographic map surveyed:1899

Anglesey II.11 map: Revised: 1922, Published: 1924

Anglesey Sheet II.SE: Revised: 1949, Published: 1953

8 Archive Selection Strategy

2656-Carrog Battery Storage (NGR SH3761592230) Desk Based Assessment 19/12/2022 Selection Strategy v2.0	
CPAT Project Management	
Project Manager	Tim Malim
Project Supervisor	Sophie Cooledge
Archives Manager	Sophie Watson
Project Stakeholders	
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Jenny Emmett
Collecting Institutions	
Regional HER	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
HER Enquiry Number	N/A
HER Event PRN	46728
Digital Archive Repository	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales
Documentary Archive Repository	N/A
Finds Archive Repository	N/A
Museum Accession Number	N/A

Digital Project Data (Geophysics)			
Project sub-folders	Data	Retained	Selected for Archive
 Admin			
 H&S - RAMS	Risk Assessment	N	N
 WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation	N/A	N/A
 Client Data	Planning documents/other files provided by the client.	Y	N
 Correspondence	Correspondence records relevant to the project	Y	N
 GIS data	Survey data	N/A	N/A
 Metadata	N/A (to be incorporated within subsequent reports)	N/A	N/A
 Photography	NA	N/A	N/A
 Report	2656_Carrog_Desk_Based_Assessment_Report_1924	Y	Y
 Report Illustrations	Illustrations generated for inclusion within the project report	Y	N
 Research Data	Research data – always secondary sources and available elsewhere	Y	N
 Site data	N/A	N/A	N/A
 Temporary	Temporary storage for temporary files – always deleted at project completion	N	N

Appendix 1: Gazetteer of assets identified in the DBA

8.1. Below are multiple tables outlying the assets directly within and outside of the development area.

8.2. Table A1: Summary of all assets

Designation		Number of assets
Prehistoric		10
Roman		4
Medieval		1
Post Medieval		33
Modern		4
Multi-phase		1
Unknown		26
Historic landscape		0
Historic woodland		0
Scheduled ancient monument		1
Total		79

8.3. Table A2: Assets within site boundary

PRN	Name	Type	Date
84120	Curvilinear Earthwork, North of Carrog	Burnt mound, earthwork	Prehistoric

8.4. Table A3: summary of designated assets

PRN	Name	Type	Eastings	Northings	Status
3048	Standing Stone N of Church, Llanfechell	Standing stone	236992	391641	Scheduled monument
6347	Brynddu House, Llanfechell	17 th - 18 th C gentry house	237320	391190	Grade II listed building
6331	Llanfechell Rectory	17 th C house	236980	391280	Grade II listed building
66375	Ty Cefn, Llanbadrig	19 th C cottage	237088	393365	Grade II listed building

3066	Cemaes windmill	18 th C masonry rubble windmill	236631	392638	Grade II listed building
	Cemaes	Historic town centre			Conservation area

8.5. Table A4: summary of prehistoric assets

PRN	Name	Type	Eastings	Northings	NGR
34697	Barrow cemetery, Carrog, Llanfechell	Barrow cemetery	237470	391850	SH37479185
84120	Curvilinear Earthwork, North of Carrog	Burnt mound, earthwork	237484	392334	SH3748492334
61454	Enclosure, N of Penymorwydd	Enclosure	238360	391520	SH38369152
69894	Enclosure, Rhyd y Groes	Square enclosure	238150	393256	SH3815093256
69896	Enclosure, Rhyd y Groes	Enclosure	238205	393233	SH3820593233
81552	Flat Axe head, Findspot, Llanbadrig	Find spot	236940	392220	SH36949222
81520	Palstave, Findspot, Llanbadrig	Find spot	236860	392140	SH36869214
29454	Ring Ditch and Enclosures, Carrog Farm, Llanbadrig	Earthworks	237270	392150	SH37279215
3050	Urn Burial, Site of, Plas Penrhyn, Llanbadrig	Cremation burial	238000	393000	SH3893
3048	Standing Stone N of Church, Llanfechell	Standing stone	236992	391641	SH36999164

8.6. Table A5: summary of Roman assets

PRN	Name	Type	Eastings	Northings	NGR
999	Roman Coins and Brooch, Findspot, Cemaes Fawr Farm	Find spot	237550	393380	SH37559338
998	Roman Coins, Findspot, C. G. Station, Cemaes	Find spot	237400	393490	SH37409349
3070	Roman Copper Cakes, Findspot, Bryndu, Amlwch	Find spot	238000	393000	SH3893
5384	Saddle Quern, Findspot, Cemaes	Find spot	237420	393430	SH37429343

8.7. Table A6: summary of medieval assets

PRN	Name	Type	Eastings	Northings	NGR
61148	Cemaes Township, Possible Site of, Cemaes	Township	237500	393000	SH375930
36110	Melin Cemaes, Site of, Cemaes	Brickworks	237340	393090	SH37349309

8.8. Table A7: summary of post-medieval assets

PRN	Name	Type	Eastings	Northings	NGR
84108	Building, Carrog	Building	237537	392009	SH3753792009
84104	Cae'r Mynach, Llanbadrig	Building	237793	391998	SH3779391998
7693	Capel Bethel, Cemaes	Building	237120	393340	SH37129334
7695	Capel Bethesda, Cemaes	Building	236530	393080	SH36539308
7694	Capel Bethlehem, Cemaes	Building	237320	393490	SH37329349
84107	Carrog, Llanbadrig	Building	237510	391968	SH3751091968
84119	Cefn-helyg, Llanbadrig	Building	236761	392332	SH3676192332
84111	Criw, Llanbadrig	House	238081	392000	SH3808192000
69914	Ditch, Rhyd y Groes	Ditch	237891	392836	SH3789192836
84109	Farm Buildings, Carrog	Buildings	237595	391966	SH3759591966
84117	Farm Buildings, Gors	Buildings	236871	392069	SH3687192069
69912	Field Boundary, Former, Rhyd y Groes	Field boundary	237836	392763	SH3783692763
69910	Field Boundary, Possible, Rhyd y Groes	Field boundary	238288	393224	SH3828893224
69911	Field Boundary, Possible, Rhyd y Groes	Field boundary	238123	393065	SH3812393065
69915	Field System, Possible, Rhyd y Groes	Field boundary	238302	392789	SH3830292789
84105	Footbridge, Cae'r Mynach	Footbridge	237753	392011	SH3775392011
84112	Footbridge, South of Criw	Footbridge	238071	391957	SH3807191957
84106	Ford, Cae'r Mynach	Ford	237757	392014	SH3775792014
84110	Garden, Carrog	Garden	237530	391960	SH37539196
84118	Garden, Gors	Garden	236831	392055	SH3683192055
84116	Gors, Llanbadrig	Building	236846	392055	SH3684692055

84113	Meadow View, Mechell	House	237554	391407	SH3755491407
69913	Parallel Ditches, Rhyd y Groes	Ditches	237844	392737	SH3784492737
84103	Quarry, North of Cae'r Mynach	Quarry	237845	392255	SH3784592255
84115	Tyddyn-Paul, Mechell	Farmstead	236583	391933	SH3658391933
84114	Ty'n-lôn, Mechell	Farmstead	236606	391762	SH3660691762
90052	Well, Brynddu	Well	237434	391097	SH3743491097
59791	Woollen Mill, Site of, Cemaes	Mill	237136	393294	SH3713693294

8.9. Table A8: summary of modern assets

PNR	Name	Type	Eastings	Northings	NGR
84155	Building, North-West of High Frequency/Direction Finding Tower	Building	237182	392715	SH3718292715
84154	High Frequency/Direction Finding Tower, Carrog	Building	237268	392654	SH3726892654
92110	Pit, Wylfa	Pit	236998	393501	SH3699893501
32796	Unidentified Object, Findspot, Cemaes Bay	Find spot	236930	393320	SH36939332

8.10. Table A9: summary of multiphase assets

PRN	Name	Type	Eastings	Northings	NGR
17147	Cemaes Character Area, Llanbadrig	Multi	237148	393315	SH37149331

8.11. Table A10: summary of unknown assets of unknown date

PRN	Name	Type	Eastings	Northings	NGR
98771	25 Ffordd y Traeth, Cemaes	Building	237190	393466	SH3719093466
90469	Agricultural Linears, Near Bryngwyn	Linear feature	236426	392380	SH3642692380
97017	Cemetery, Cemaes	Cemetery	236507	393088	SH3650793088
84121	Curvilinear Earthwork, North of Carrog	Earthwork	237253	392438	SH3725392438
69895	Ditch, Rhyd y Groes	Ditch	238164	393244	SH3816493244
97023	Farmstead, Cefn-helyg	Farmstead	236517	392760	SH3651792760

90470	Field Boundaries & Trackways, Llanfechell	Field boundary	237247	391528	SH3724791528
90471	Field Boundaries, Llanfechell	Field boundary	237316	391671	SH3731691671
90472	Field Boundaries, Llanfechell	Field boundary	237397	391491	SH3739791491
90474	Linears, Mechell	Linear feature	237733	391133	SH3773391133
97020	Mersey Villa, Cemaes	House	236901	392935	SH3690192935
97021	Môr-annedd, Cemaes	House	236887	392950	SH3688792950
97022	Sheepfold, Possible, Cefn-helyg	Sheep fold	236540	392769	SH3654092769
97025	Sheepfold, Possible, Cefn-helyg	Sheep fold	236578	392724	SH3657892724
97018	Sheepfold, Possible, Cemaes	Sheep fold	236565	393019	SH3656593019
97028	Sheepfold, Possible, Cemaes	Sheep fold	236830	392681	SH3683092681
97026	Tai'r-lôn (East), Cemaes	House	236712	392816	SH3671292816
97027	Tai'r-lôn (West), Cemaes	House	236695	392785	SH3669592785
97016	Tan-y-fron, Cemaes	House	236491	393072	SH3649193072
97019	Well, Cemaes	Well	236468	392955	SH3646892955
97029	Well, Near Criw	Well	238193	392211	SH3819392211
97024	Whim, Possible, Cefn-helyg	Horse whim	236512	392741	SH3651292741

8.12. Table A11: summary of unknown potential assets

PRN	Name	Type	Eastings	Northings	NGR
96141	Archaeological Features, Possible, Llanbadrig	Archaeological feature	237335	392224	SH3733592224
96142	Archaeological Features, Possible, Llanbadrig	Archaeological feature	237194	392285	SH3719492285
7362	Cropmark, North of Llanfechell	Archaeological feature	237200	392200	SH372922
92324	Features, Possible, Llanfechell	Feature	236937	391627	SH3693791627
84122	Rectilinear Earthwork, Possible, North of Carrog	Earthwork	237160	392360	SH3716092360
90473	Enclosure, Possible, Mechell	Enclosure	237700	391159	SH3770091159

8.13. Table A12: Assets within 500m of exterior of site boundaries

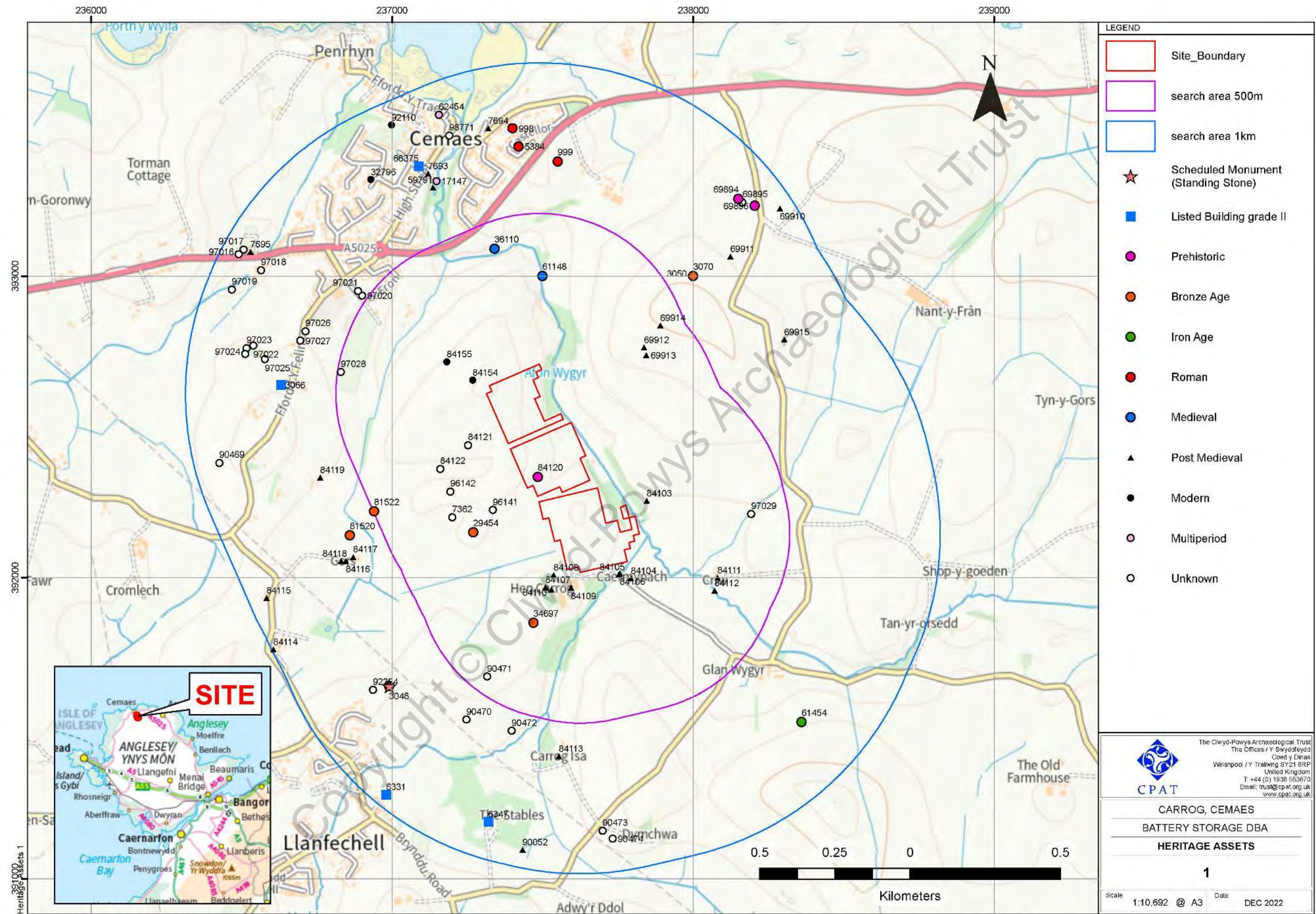
PRN	Name	Type	Date
36110	Melin Cemaes, Site of, Cemaes	Landscape	Multi
61148	Cemaes Township, Possible Site of, Cemaes	Township	Medieval
69914	Ditch, Rhyd y Groes	Ditch	Post medieval
69912	Field Boundary, Former, Rhyd y Groes	Field boundary	Post medieval
69913	Parallel Ditches, Rhyd y Groes	Ditches	Post medieval
84103	Quarry, North of Cae'r Mynach	Quarry	Post medieval
97029	Well, Near Criw	Well	Unknown
84111	Criw, Llanbadrig	House	Post medieval
84112	Footbridge, South of Criw	Footbridge	Post medieval
84104	Cae'r Mynach, Llanbadrig	House, placename	Post medieval
84105	Footbridge, Cae'r Mynach	Footbridge	Post medieval
84106	Ford, Cae'r Mynach	Ford	Post medieval
84107	Carrog, Llanbadrig	House	Post medieval
84108	Building, Carrog	Building	Post medieval
84109	Farm buildings, Carrog	Buildings	Post medieval
84110	Garden, Carrog	Garden	Post medieval
34697	Barrow Cemetery, Carrog, Llanfechell	Barrow cemetery	Bronze age
90471	Field Boundaries, Llanfechell	Field boundaries	Post medieval
29454	Ring Ditch and Enclosures, Carrog Farm, Llanbadrig	Field boundaries	Bronze age
81552	Flat Axehead, Findspot, Llanbadrig	Find spot	Bronze age
7362	Cropmark, North of Llanfechell	Unknown	Unknown
96141	Archaeological Features, Possible, Llanbadrig	Archaeological feature	Unknown
96142	Archaeological Features, Possible, Llanbadrig	Unknown	Unknown
84112	Footbridge, South of Criw	Footbridge	Post medieval
84121	Curvilinear Earthwork, North of Carrog	Earthwork	Unknown
84154	High Frequency/Direction Finding Tower, Carrog	Military installation	Modern
84155	Building, NW of High Frequency/Direction Finding Tower	Military building	Modern

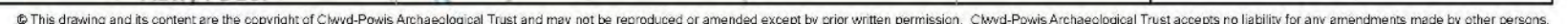
97028	Sheepfold, Possible, Cemaes	Sheepfold	Unknown
		Total:	28

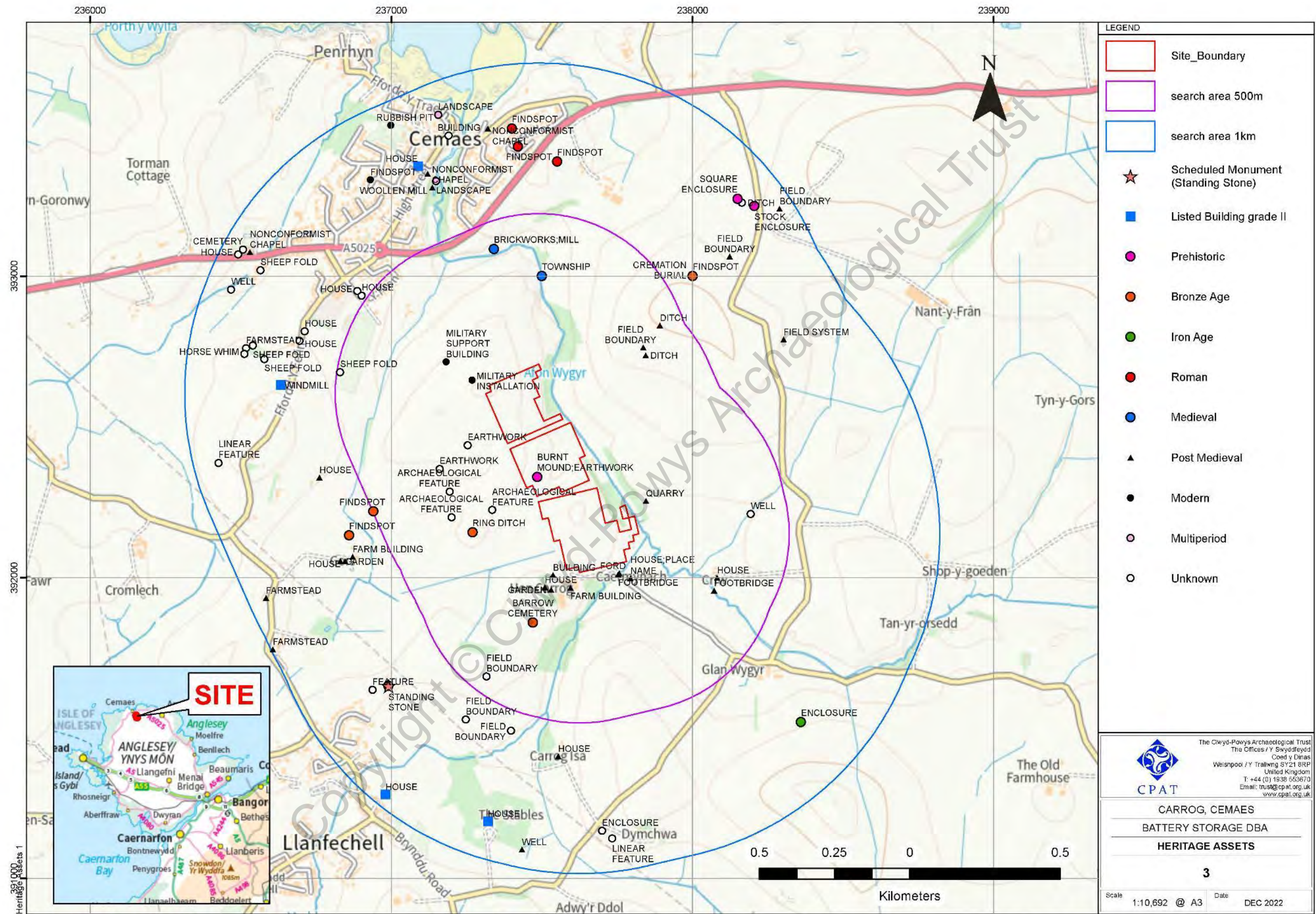
8.14. Table A13: Assets between 500m and 1km of exterior of site boundaries

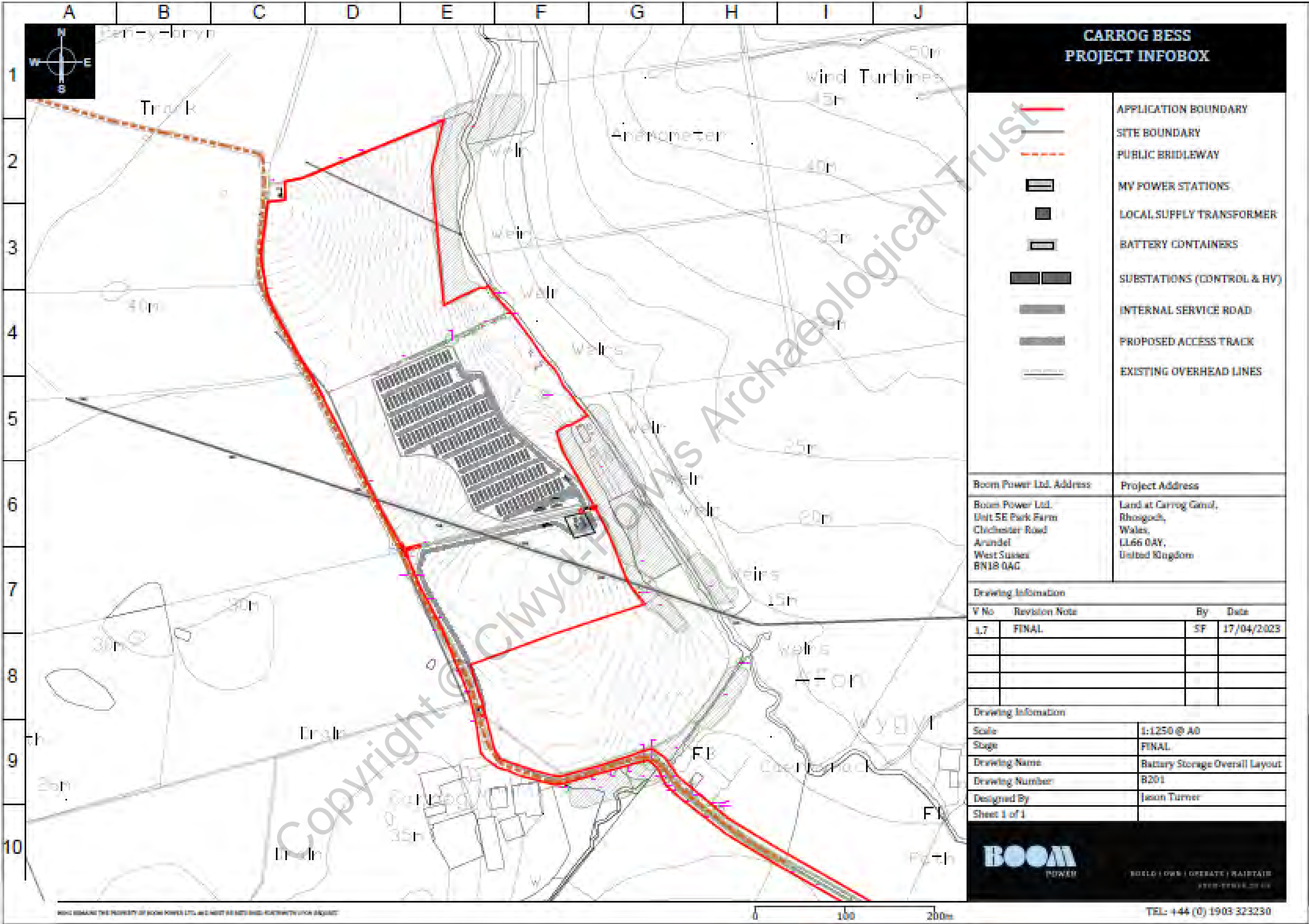
PRN	Name	Type	Date
69894	Enclosure, Rhyd y Groes	Square enclosure	Prehistoric
69895	Ditch, Rhyd y Groes	Ditch	Unknown
69896	Enclosure, Rhyd y Groes	Stock enclosure	Prehistoric
69910	Field Boundary, Possible, Rhyd y Groes	Field boundary	Post medieval
69911	Field Boundary, Possible, Rhyd y Groes	Field boundary	Post medieval
3070	Roman Copper Cakes, Findspot, Bryndu, Amlwch	Find spot	Roman
3050	Urn Burial, Site of, Plas Penrhyn, Llanbadrig	Cremation burial	Bronze age
69915	Field System, Possible, Rhyd y Groes	Field system,	Post medieval
61454	Enclosure, N of Penymorwydd	Enclosure	Iron age
90473	Enclosure, Possible, Mechell	Enclosure	Unknown
90474	Linears, Mechell	Linear feature	Unknown
90052	Well, Brynddu	Well	Post medieval
84113	Meadow View, Mechell	House	Post medieval
90472	Field Boundaries, Llanfechell	Field boundary	Unknown
90470	Field Boundaries & Trackways, Llanfechell	Field boundary	Unknown
6347	Rectory, Llanfechell	House	Post medieval
6331	Brynddu House, Llanfechell	House	Post medieval
3048	Llanfechell Standing stone	Standing Stone	Prehistoric
92324	Features, Possible, Llanfechell	Unknown	Unknown
84114	Ty'n-lôn, Mechell	Farmstead	Post medieval
84115	Tyddyn-Paul, Mechell	Farmstead	Post medieval
84116	Gors, Llanbadrig	House	Post medieval
84117	Farm Buildings, Gors	Farm buildings	Post medieval
84118	Garden, Gors	Garden	Post medieval

81520	Palstave, Findspot, Llanbadrig	Find spot	Bronze age
84119	Cefn-helyg, Llanbadrig	House	Post medieval
90496	Agricultural Linears, Near Bryngwyn	Linear feature	Unknown
3066	Melin Windmill, Cemaes	Windmill	Unknown
97025	Sheepfold, Possible, Cefn-helyg	Sheep fold	Unknown
97022	Sheepfold, Possible, Cefn-helyg	Sheep fold	Unknown
97024	Whim, Possible, Cefn-helyg	Horse whim	Unknown
97023	Farmstead, Cefn-helyg	Farm stead	Unknown
97027	Tai'r-lôn (West), Cemaes	House	Unknown
97026	Tai'r-lôn (East), Cemaes	House	Unknown
97021	Môr-annedd, Cemaes	House	Unknown
97019	Well, Cemaes	Well	Unknown
97018	Sheepfold, Possible, Cemaes	Sheep fold	Unknown
97016	Tan-y-fron, Cemaes	House	Unknown
97017	Cemetery, Cemaes	Cemetery	Unknown
7695	Capel Bethesda, Cemaes	Nonconformist chapel	Post medieval
32796	Unidentified Object, Findspot, Cemaes Bay	Find spot	Modern
66375	Ty Cefn	House	Unknown
59791	Woollen Mill, Site of, Cemaes	Woollen mill	Post medieval
17147	Cemais Character Area, Llanbadrig	Landscape	Multiperiod
7693	Capel Bethel, Cemaes	Nonconformist chapel	Post medieval
92110	Pit, Wylfa	Rubbish pit	Modern
98771	25 Ffordd y Traeth, Cemaes	House	Post medieval
7694	Capel Bethlehem	Nonconformist chapel	Post Medieval
998	Roman Coins, Findspot, C. G. Station, Cemaes	Find spot	Roman
5384	Saddle Quern, Findspot, Cemaes	Find spot	Roman
999	Roman Coins and Brooch, Findspot, Cemaes Fawr Farm	Find spot	Roman
		Total:	51









Drawing 4 Layout of proposed battery storage facility at Carrog