

**Results of Archaeological Works at**

**Gors Bach, Cerrigceinwen, Anglesey**



**NGR SH 42000 74300**

**Report Number CR15-2012**



**C.R Archaeology**

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## **Specification for Archaeological Works at Gors Bach, Cerrigceinwen, Anglesey**

<b>Planning Application Number:</b>	36C222C
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SH 42000 74300
<b>Client:</b>	Mr J. S. McCarrick
<b>Report Author:</b>	C. Rees & M. Jones
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## **1.0 Introduction**

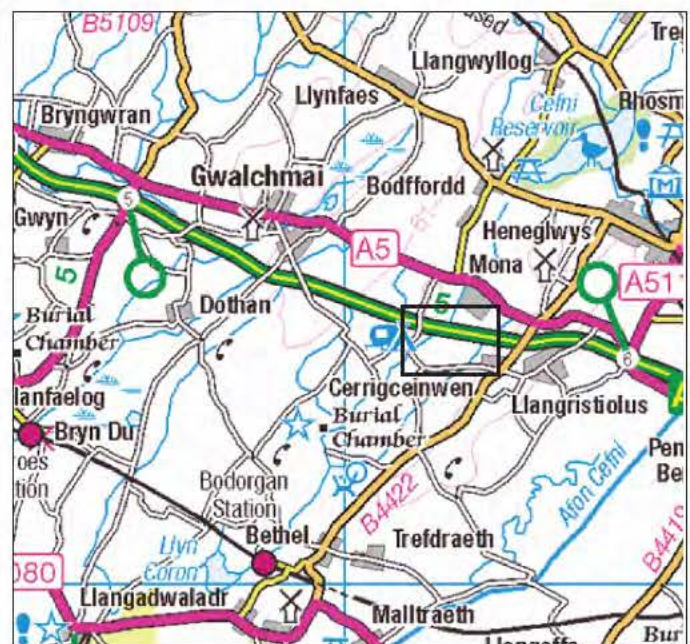
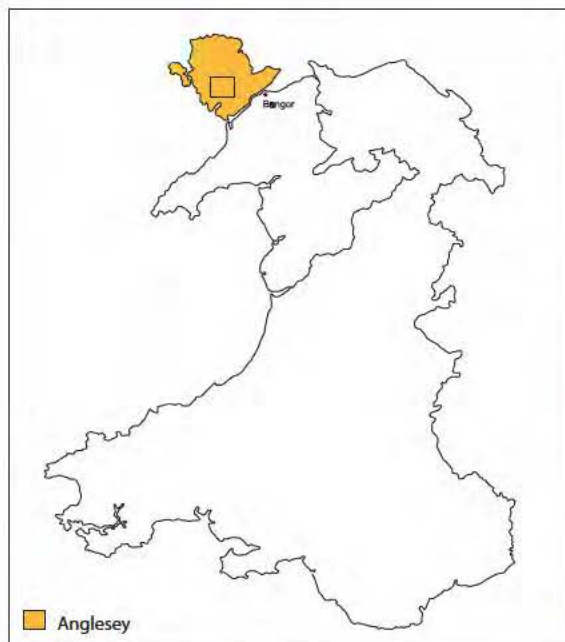
C.R Archaeology has been instructed by Mr. Jon Samuel McCarrick to conduct a walkover survey and desk based assessment at Gors Bach, Cerrigceinwen, Anglesey in compliance with planning conditions placed on the application (Planning Application 36C222C).

A specification was written following a discussion with Development Control Archaeologist Jenny Emmett of GAPS (13<sup>th</sup> June 2012) as a methodology for a programme of works relating to an email dated 26<sup>th</sup> April 2012 (reference 0426je01/D1673).

Gors Bach (figure 1) is located in the Parish of Cerrigceinwen within the Hundred of Malltraeth on the Isle of Anglesey. It is on the border with the neighbouring parish of Heneglwys.

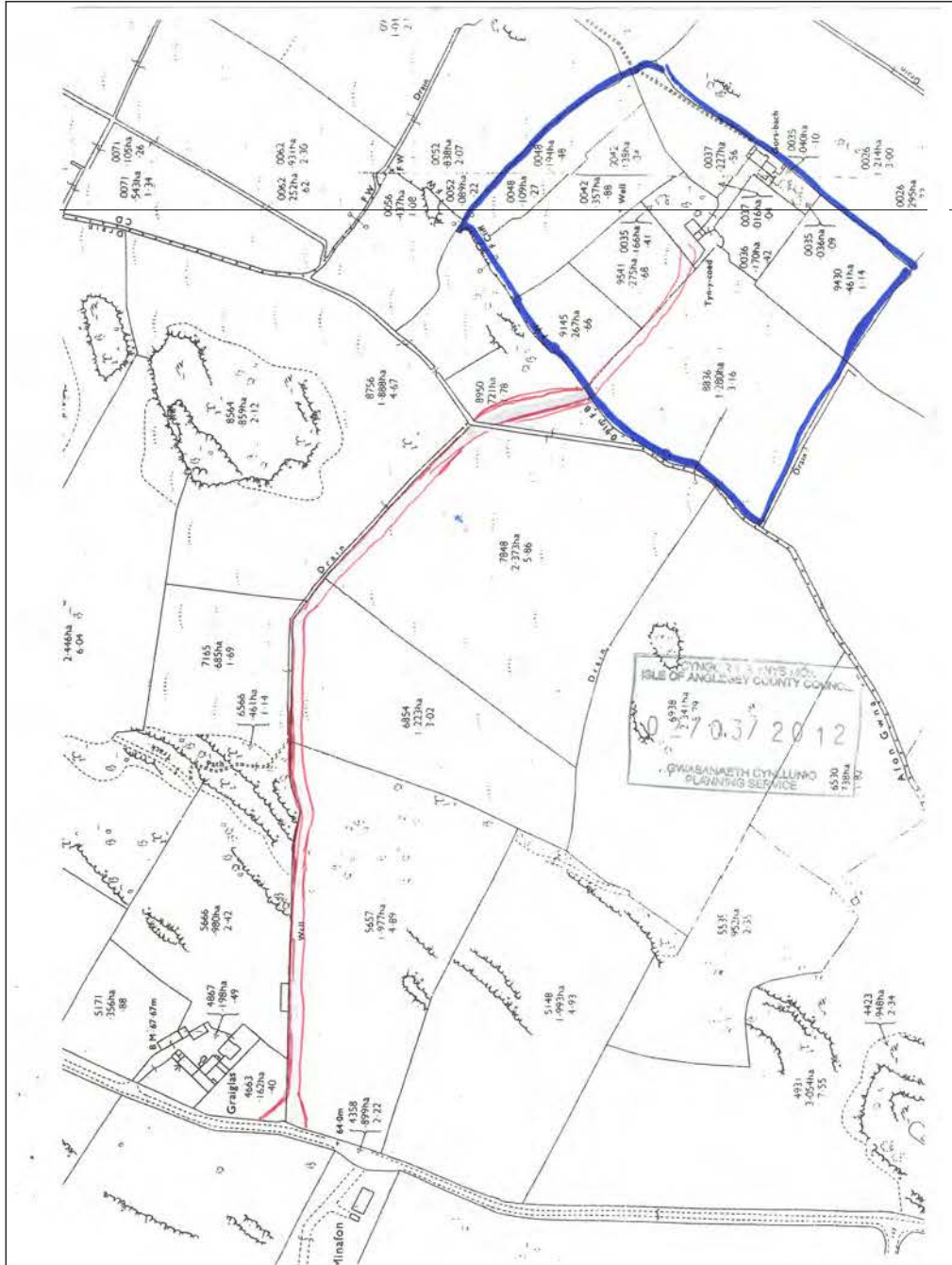
Planning permission is being sought to create a vehicular access including a trackway and bridge to the house. The proposed trackway is approximately 680m in length and crosses a varied topography, including the Afon Gwna. The route of the trackway is plotted on figure 2.

A brief examination of the area by GAPS indicated that the site is located in the vicinity of a number of known archaeological sites and the proposed scheme of works may have archaeological implications. The scheme of archaeological proposed works in this document will inform GAPS of the archaeological potential of the area and inform any possible mitigation strategies that may be required.



**Figure 1.** Gors Bach, Cerrigceinwen Location Map (Source OS Open Data Mapping)





**Figure 2. Plan of Proposed Trackway Route (Map Supplied by Client)**

## **2.0 Project Aims**

The programme of works proposed for Gors Bach aimed to undertake a desk-based assessment and walkover survey.

The first aim of the scheme of works was to undertake desk based historical research exploring the history of the site. This included a map progression and archival research in order to compile a coherent narrative history of the site.

The Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Royal Commission of Ancient and Historical Monuments Wales (RCAHMW) database and publications were consulted to compile a record of known archaeological sites in the vicinity.

The second aim of this archaeological investigation was to undertake a walkover survey of the site and to assess the survival of any above ground archaeological remains (i.e. earthworks).

It is intended that this document be utilised to inform further archaeological planning decisions and conditions at the site.



### **3.0 Scheme of Works - Methodology**

The Gors Bach works were conducted in two sections and each is detailed separately below.

#### **3.1 Desk Based Research**

A complete and coherent history of the site was compiled utilising material sourced from Anglesey Archives. A full map progression was also undertaken. This was supplemented with information from specialist journals.

In order to identify the character of archaeological remains in the vicinity of Gors Bach a search of the Gwynedd HER was conducted examining an area within a c.1500m radius of the site. This area is a little larger than usual in order that the linear nature of the proposed works be taken into account. The RCAHMW database and the commission's survey of Anglesey were consulted. The information collected will be discussed in Section 5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background and the information will be collated in table and map which is included as appendices A & B.

The works were carried out accordance with the IFA Standards and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment ([www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net)).

This material forms the historical background for this archaeological report. The report also includes the results of the walkover survey.

#### **3.2 walkover Survey**

A walkover survey of Gors Bach was undertaken by Matthew Jones & Catherine Rees of C.R Archaeology. This work consisted of:

- 1) A visit to the site and an examination of any visible archaeological remains, in particular standing structures and surviving earthworks
- 2) A photographic record of the site was created showing the general character of the area and detailed photographs with an appropriate scale were taken of any features of archaeological interest. The location of photographs taken were noted on the site plan. The measurements and location of any features were recorded on an annotated site plan and in notebook form.

The works were carried out accordance with the IFA Standards and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment ([www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net)).

### **3.2.1 Equipment**

The photographic record compiled during the walkover survey was undertaken using a 13 mega-pixel Sony A350 digital camera with a variety of standard and other lenses. Images will be captured in RAW format for later processing into high resolution JPG and TIF files.

### **3.3 Health and Safety**

A risk assessment was conducted prior to the commencement of works and site staff were familiarised with its contents. A first aid kit was located in the site vehicle.

### **3.4 The Report**

This report clearly and accurately incorporates information gained from the programme of archaeological works. It presents the documentary evidence gathered in such a way as to create a clear and coherent record. This report contains a site plan showing the locations of photographs taken.

A copy of the report in Adobe PDF format will be sent to the appropriate monitoring archaeologist for approval before formal submission. A bound paper copy and PDF digital copy of the report will be submitted as part of the formal submission. A digital Adobe PDF version and a bound paper copy of the final report and will be lodged with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record within six months of completion of fieldwork.

#### **3.4.1 Copyright**

C.R Archaeology and sub-contractors shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides a licence to the client and the local authority for the use of the report by the client and the local authority in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project.

## **4.0 Geographic and Geological Context**

### **4.1 Topography**

The site of Gors Bach (Grid Reference SH42000 74300) is located within the Parish of Cerrigceinwyn on the island of Anglesey. The region predominantly comprises low-lying, agricultural land and is characterised by a pattern of dispersed farmsteads situated within irregular field systems.

The site is situated just to the north of the A55. The route covers three distinct landscape types: areas of schist outcrops with a turf covering (this area is poor quality agricultural land used for grazing), a shallow marsh area with numerous open drains and an area of deciduous woodland.

### **4.2 Geology**

The geology of the site (at a scale of 1:50 000) is described as Devensian Till with Schist outcrops detailed as belonging to the Gwna Group ([www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)).

## **5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background**

Research was conducted at the Anglesey Archives, Llangefni on the 15<sup>th</sup> June 2012. The records held for the parishes of Cerrigceinwen and Heneglwys were examined. A brief search of the indexes for Archaeological Cambrensis and the Anglesey Antiquarian journals was also conducted for the aforementioned parishes. Relevant information from these searches is included below. Where the exact location of findspots/sites are unknown this information is included if it is felt relevant to provide an indication of the archaeology of the area.

A search of the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record was conducted on the 21<sup>st</sup> June 2012. An area covering a radius of 1500m from the centre of the proposed development was examined.

Where the location of the site/findspot is known it is shown in Appendices A and B.

### **5.1 Prehistoric**

A large number of flint flakes (PRN 2138) were recovered during turf cutting at Heneglwys (Lynch 1991: 115). No secure date or context is given for these finds and it is conceivable that they could fall into either Mesolithic, Neolithic or Early Bronze Age categories.

The exact location of these finds is unknown and the GAT HER has the findspot within 2000m of the site. They have been included as this findspot is inaccurate and it is possible that the flints may have been found within the 1500m search radius.

### **5.2 Mesolithic**

No identifiable Mesolithic artefacts have been identified within the study area.

### **5.3 Neolithic**

No Neolithic artefacts or sites have been identified within the search area.

Antiquarian records note two “*Cromlechs*” within the parish of Cerrigceinwen. One was noted as being located two and half miles to the south west of Cerrigceinwen church (Anon 1855: 25). The second is located at Henblas, two miles south of Cerrigceinwen church (exact location unknown). This site was later identified as a deposit of large glacial erratics that became the focus for early Bronze Age activity (Lynch 1991: 203).

## 5.4 Bronze Age

Bronze age activity has been identified within the study area and is represented by ritual and funerary structures. A possible standing stone has been identified at Craig Las (PRN 2136). The stone is now recumbent but excavation revealed packing stones within a cut demonstrating that the stone was originally placed upright. An unconfirmed standing stone (PRN 5753) was removed during the construction of A55 and it is noted that there was no opportunity for this stone to be studied prior to its removal. A contemporary comment states that the farmer described the stone as a modern cattle rubbing stone.

A single bronze age barrow (PRN 2150) has been recorded within the 1500m study area. The site is situated on the crest of a low hill at Craig Las near Mona (Lynch 1991: 324).

At the aforementioned site of Henblas Antiquarian sources describe a single burial urn containing burnt bones and a single blue glass bead. The blue bead (faïence?) is indicative of an early bronze age date. A glacial erratic was pushed over to seal the buried deposit (Lynch 1991: 203).

Antiquarian sources record a *Maen-hir* on a rocky outcrop two miles south of Cerrigceinwen Church. This record states that the name of the parish “indicates the existence of notable erect stones” (Anon 1855: 24, Prichard 1871: 310-312). The location of this site is unclear and is not thought to fall within the search area. It has been added to provide further context to the standing stones previously described.

A single Bronze Age axe (PRN 2153) was recovered near the main course of the Afon Gwna near the the boundary between Cerrigceinwen and Llangristiolus. The axe is of atypical of Welsh styles and Lynch considers that this example dates to the Late Bronze age when stylistic influences from outside areas start affecting Welsh smiths (Lynch 1991: 231). The findspot for this axe does not fall within the 1500m search area but has been included as the Afon Gwna flows through the proposed development area and will be bridged as part of the scheme.

Numerous burnt mounds have been identified on lowland areas of Anglesey (Davidson 1998) and these sites have been shown to be preferentially sited “on the margins of wet, waterlogged areas or near to a stream or other water source” (Kenny 2008: 64). Although none were recorded within the specified search radius (1500m from of the site centre) it must be noted that the marsh area of the site which is crossed by the Afon Gwna would be a likely location for such a feature to be found.

Several examples were found in the vicinity during the construction of the A55 (Cuttler et al 2012) and a single burnt mound (PRN 7494) was recorded within 2000m of the site.

### **5.5 Iron Age**

The Tyddyn Sadler (Prn 1548) Hut Group is situated within the study area and occupies a position along the banks of the Afon Gwna. The site consist of two or three sub-rectanglar huts along with a possible circular building set within a terraced enclosure (Going & Marsh 1978: 349-351).

Antiquarian evidence discusses two further similar sites located along the Afon Gwna towards Aberfraw and postulates that the area was heavily occupied in the Iron age and Roman period (Prichard 1871: 300-310).

### **5.6 Romano-British**

It is possible that the aforementioned Tyddyn-Sadler settlement may have also been occupied during to the Romano -British period (Going & Marsh 1978: 349). Excavated sites of this type in North Wales have frequently been found to have been occupied into the Romano-British period (Longley, Johnstone & Evans 1998, Frasham, Kelly, Mason & White 1998).

Although the exact location of this findspot is unknown and is not believed to lie with the search area, Anglesey Archives record the finding of two Roman coins in 1951. These coins where handed in by a farmer off his field 'Trego' in the parish of Cerrigceinwen and are discussed in a letter to a local nun (WDI/33).

### **5.7 Early Medieval**

The old township name of Bodhenlli, is recorded within the area (Carr A. 2011.275) and is now represented by a farm name (GAT HER).

An early medieval well (NPRN 32148, PRN 2158) has been recorded in the southern corner of St. Ceinwen's Church and was used to cure a range of illness (Anon 1846: 62-64). Held within the aforementioned church are the partial remains of an incised shaft and cross paty in a circle (RCAHMW 1937: 21).

## **5.8 Medieval**

The parish church of St Ceinwen (NPRN 60546, PRN 5352) is the only medieval structure within the search area. The church was much rebuilt in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century and very little of the original structure survives. The church contains some medieval stone work which hints at its earlier origins. The stonework includes a Hiberno-Norse interlaced pattern font dating from the 12<sup>th</sup> Century which shows the strong links between Wales and Ireland during this period. It is possible that this font is connected to the patronage of the Welsh prince Gruffed ap Cynan (Petts 2009: 102). A possible 12<sup>th</sup> century grave stone was used to form the lintel of the southern door way (RCAHMW.1937.20).

## **5.9 Post Medieval**

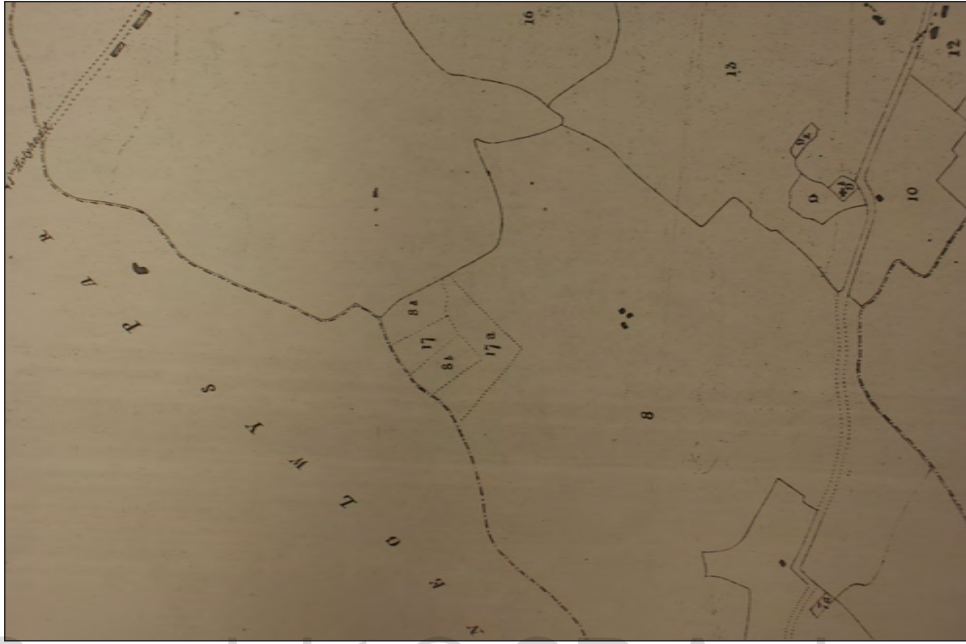
Bodrwyn House (NPRN 15582, PRN 11010) a large two storey farm house is located within the search area. The building is believed to date from the 17<sup>th</sup> century with later editions. In 2003 the building was recorded as being used for storage ([www.coflein.gov.uk](http://www.coflein.gov.uk)).

Over looking the site on a rock outcrop is Castell Tre'r Gof or Castell Bryn Twr (PRN 29430). This site is a 19<sup>th</sup> century folly built in the style of a Medieval castle and is part of the Tre'r Gof estate. Historic environment records state that the folly appears on the first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps.

Map evidence shows two properties along the routeway which may be impacted by the scheme. The earliest is Ty'n Coed and although the exact date it was built is unknown the property is listed in the Parish Land Tax Assessments for 1746 (Anglesey Archives Document WQT/7/1-15) and must therefore pre-date this document.

The second structure is Gors Bach Farm and again the exact date of the erection of the farmstead is unclear. Research undertaken in Anglesey Archives indicates that it was built between 1814 (the last date listed in the aforementioned Parish Land Tax Assessments in which it does not appear) and 1841 when it appears in the 1841 Tithe (figure 3). Both buildings are also shown on the first (1887) and third (1920) edition Ordnance Survey Maps – Anglesey Archives do not hold the relevant sheet of the second edition map (figures 4 & 5). As can be seen when comparing figures 3, 4 & 5 to figure 2 there has been little change in field boundaries although some of the subdivisions in certain fields have been removed.

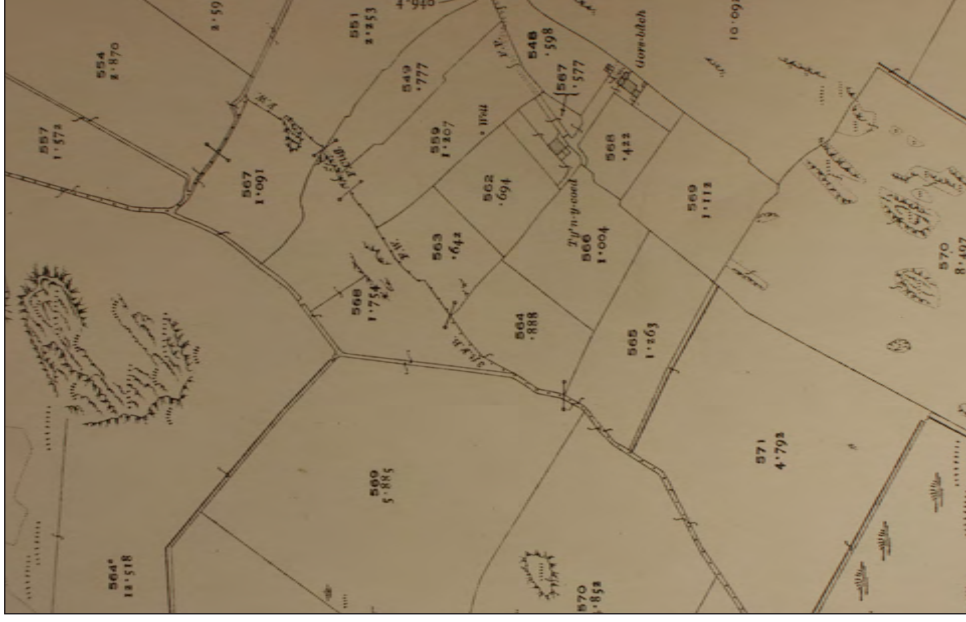




**Figure 3.** 1841 Parish Tithe  
Gors Bach is Plot 17



**Figure 4.** 1887 Ordnance Survey Map  
Showing Gors Bach and Ty'n Coed



**Figure 5.** 1920 Ordnance Survey Map  
Showing Gors Bach and Ty'n Coed

## **6.0 Results of Walkover Survey**

Beginning at the Graiglas farm access road the proposed access route runs on an west-east axis for a distance of approximately 300m before turning to the south-east to join up with Gors Bach farm. The proposed trackway runs for a total distance of approximately 680m. The route has been photographed and the results are included as Plates 1-37. Appendix C shows the location and directions of the photographs. Appendix D details the NGR, dimensions and a brief description of archaeological features noted in this section.

The proposed route initially runs across an area of rough grazing and is positioned along an existing field boundary belonging to Graiglas farm. The field is dotted with rounded schist outcrops and the track will be adjusted so as to avoid them. There appears to be limited soil accumulation and the bedrock is observed on the surface in a number of places. The track will then drop down between two large schist outcrops, the north of which appears to have been cut back at an earlier date. The area between these two outcrops has been heavily churned up and is water logged.

Our research has indicated that a possible place that Prehistoric remains could be encountered was on top of the schist outcrops (see sections 5.4 & 6.1.4). The proposed development is being deliberately positioned to as to avoid these (although due to construction rather than archaeological considerations). When the limited soil coverage is also considered it is felt that the possibility of archaeological remains being encountered along this section of the proposed trackway is low-moderate.

This first section leads down to small lower lying marshy area. This section is separated from the main marsh by a large, freshly cut, open drain approximately a metre wide. Machine spoil tips bound either side of the drain cut. Observation of these cuts showed a very shallow turf /marsh layer above an orange clay layer. No peat,organic build up or burnt stone/charcoal which could be associated with a burnt mound was recorded.

The whole marsh area has drains cut through and all are similar to the one detailed above. All appear to have been recently re-cut and the marsh area is heavily disturbed. The marsh area has been used for rough grazing for cattle and is also heavily rutted. Where possible the other drain sections and spoil heaps were examined and no peat,organic build up or burnt stone/charcoal which could be associated with a burnt mound was recorded.

The marsh is bisected by the Afon Gwna river, the course of which has clearly been artificially altered. The river is on average approximately a meter in width with wider sections where the field drains connect to it.

The proposed trackway initially follows the field boundary and then follows the edge of an open drain marked on the modern Ordnance Survey map. The probability of encountering insitu archaeological remains in this marsh area is considered to be low due to the heavy disturbance caused by modern drainage and cattle. This hypothesis is supported by the lack of any peat/organic build up/ burnt mound material being observed in drain sections or spoil heaps.

The track makes a turn to the south-east where the ground rises slightly to a rough grassed area and a large schist outcrop. To the north of the proposed route a possible small quarry was recorded with what appeared to be a small area of rough dry stone walling built up against the quarry edge. It is unclear if this walling is part of a shelter/building or enclosure but the area is not on the trackway route and will be unaffected by the development. This area is studded with schist outcrops and large schist boulders.

This small grassed area would seem the most likely location should archaeological remains survive although once more soil coverage appears limited and the potential for their survival is therefore considered low-moderate.

A wire and post built boundary fence demarcates the boundary with Gors Bach and its lands. It surrounds a thickly wooded area which has a number of drains or small streams running through it. The ground was waterlogged and nothing other than a dry stone field boundary was observed within this area. The ground level rises up onto a large schist outcrop with short grass ground cover.

At the base of this outcrop was a small ruined farmstead and associated curved field boundary. This dwelling has been identified through historical records as Ty'n Coed and although the exact date it was built is unknown the property is listed in the Parish Land Tax Assessments for 1746 (Anglesey Archives Document WQT/7/1-15) and must therefore pre-date this document. This building is not directly on the proposed route of the track and will be avoided but it is thought that part of the boundary wall will have to be removed.

Gors Bach Farm was located on the top of this outcrop. The exact date of the erection of Gors Bach is unclear but research undertaken in Anglesey Archives indicates that it was built between 1814 (the last date listed in the aforementioned Parish Land Tax Assessments in which it does not appear) and 1841 when it appears in the 1841 Tithe (figure 3). Both buildings are also shown on the first (1887) and third (1920) edition Ordnance Survey Maps – Anglesey Archives do not hold the relevant sheet of the second edition map (figures 4 & 5). The Gors Bach building will also not be affected by this proposed phase of works but it is planned that the building will be demolished as part of the future redevelopment of the site.

The wooded area of the proposed trackway is well established and the place-name evidence provided by Ty'n Coed (house in the woods) leads us to postulate that the woods were mature prior to 1746. The tree/shrub roots are likely to have disturbed any archaeological deposits within this area.

The soil cover on the schist outcrop is once more very limited and the bedrock is visible in several places. Although this area would have had a higher potential for archaeological remains as these outcrops are favoured it is clear that in this instance Post-Medieval farming activities (particularly the building of the two structures) on the site are likely to have removed all traces of earlier occupation/activity. It is therefore thought that this route section is of low archaeological potential.

## **6.1 Discussion of Archaeological Potential**

This section will discuss the potential for archaeological remains of each period. It will consider the results of the Archaeological and Historical Background search and integrate this with the results of the walkover survey. The potential for archaeological remains will be discussed chronologically.

### **6.1.1 Potential for Prehistoric Remains**

As mentioned in section 5.1 there is the possibility that a large number of flakes were found within the study area. This is by no means clear and given the lack of other finds from this period the potential for remains from this period is moderate and the significance of such generalised undated remains is considered to be low-moderate.

### **6.1.2 Potential for Mesolithic Remains**

No identifiable Mesolithic artefacts have been identified within the study area. The potential for remains from this period is therefore considered to be low but the given their scarcity in this area the significance of such remains is considered to be moderate-high.

### **6.1.3 Potential for Neolithic Remains**

No definitively Neolithic artefacts or sites have been identified within the search area but there is an Antiquarian record which notes two “*Cromlechs*” within the parish of Cerrigceinwen. One site was later identified as a deposit of large glacial erratics that became the focus for early Bronze Age activity (Lynch 1991: 203).

The potential for remains from this period is therefore considered to be low-moderate and the significance of such remains is considered to be moderate.

### **6.1.4 Potential for Bronze Age Remains**

Bronze age activity has been identified within the study area and is represented by ritual and funerary structures. Sites in the area (PRN 2150 and Maen-hir) are both recorded as being situated on rocky outcrops or the crests of low hills and similar outcrops are present along the route of the proposed road. The increased potential of these monuments being located on these elevated spots is however mitigated by the avoidance of these features by the road.

There is a focus of Bronze Age activity around wetland areas and a single bronze axe was recovered from the course of the Afon Gwna and the river flows through the proposed development area. The potential for a further find such as this to be uncovered during the proposed work is however considered to be low as the river has clearly been artificially straightened in this area.

Numerous burnt mounds have been identified on lowland areas of Anglesey and these sites have been shown to be preferentially sited “on the margins of wet, waterlogged areas or near to a stream or other water source” (Kenny 2008: 64). Although none were recorded within the specified search radius several examples were found in the vicinity during the construction of the A55 (Cuttler et al 2012) and a single burnt mound (PRN 7494) was recorded within 2000m of the site.

The results of the desk-based assessment have indicated that the potential for remains from this period is high and the significance of such remains is considered to be moderate. However when the

results of the walkover survey are also taken into consideration the potential for intact remains is lowered to a low-moderate level. This is due to the level of disturbance from animals and drainage ditches within the wetland area.

#### **6.1.5 Potential for Iron Age/Romano British Remains**

As with the Bronze Age activity recorded in the area the Iron Age remains are also focused on the Afon Gwna with the Tyddyn Sadler (Prn 1548) Hut Group occupying a position along the banks of the river. Antiquarian evidence discusses two further similar sites located along the Afon Gwna towards Aberfraw and postulates that the area was heavily occupied in the Iron age and Roman period. However as mentioned in section 6.1.4 this area is heavily disturbed and the river course has been altered.

The results of the desk-based assessment have indicated that the potential for remains from this period is high and the significance of such remains is considered to be moderate. However when the results of the walkover survey are also taken into consideration the potential for intact remains is lowered to a low-moderate level.

#### **6.1.6 Potential for Early Medieval/ Medieval Remains**

With the exception of a relict township name the only remains of this date are associated with the Parish Church. The potential for remains from this period is therefore considered low but given that there is very little material from this date the significance of such remains is considered to be moderate-high.

#### **6.1.7 Potential for Post Medieval Remains**

Surviving remains from this period were clearly visible as standing features. These included the farmsteads of Gors Bach and the now ruined Ty'n Coed along with associated field boundaries. The potential for remains from this period is high although the significance of such remains is considered to be low.

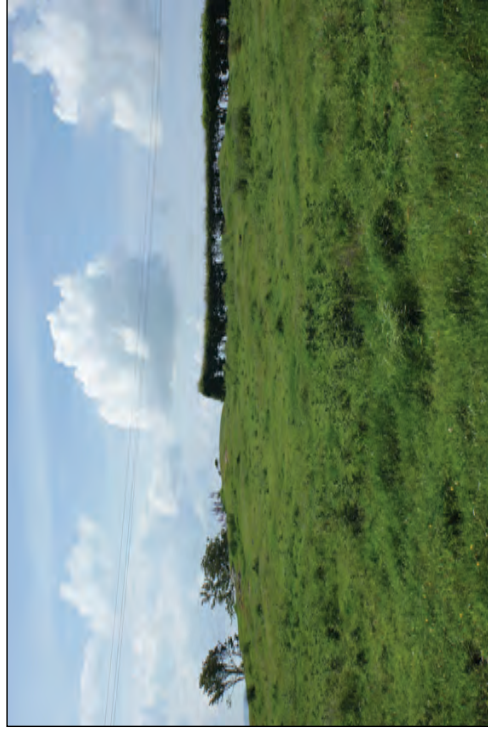




**Plate 1.** View from Western End of Proposed Route



**Plate 2.** Schist Outcrop at Western End of Proposed Route. An Outbuilding Belonging to Graiglas Farm Can be Seen in the Background



**Plate 3.** View from Proposed Route Looking North. The Lumps Visible are Schist Outcrops



**Plate 4.** Looking East as Field Drops Down Into Marsh Area





**Plate 5.** East Facing View Over Slope  
And Marsh Area



**Plate 6.** Schist Outcrop to the South of  
Proposed Route



**Plate 7.** East Facing View Over Marsh Area Showing  
Drainage Channel Marked on Ordnance Survey Map





**Plate 8.** East Facing View of Marsh Area



**Plate 9.** Drainage Channel Facing South-east



**Plate 10.** Spoil-heap From Drainage Channel



**Plate 11.** Pooling of the Afon Gwna Where  
Drainage Channel Joins the River





**Plate 12.** West Facing View From Marsh Area onto Higher Ground



**Plate 13.** Drainage Channel



**Plate 14.** Drainage Channel Showing Animal Damage



**Plate 15.** South-west Facing Shot Showing Artificial Straightening Of the Afon Gwna





**Plate 16.** Grassland Area Between Marsh and Woodland. Facing North-west



**Plate 17.** Possible Quarry and Dry Stone Wall



**Plate 18.** Possible Dry Stone Wall Fragment Against Quarry Edge



**Plate 19.** Schist Boulder on Grassland Area



**Plate 20.** Schist Boulder on Grassland Area



**Plate 21.** Wooded Area. View From Fence Boundary (Facing South-east)





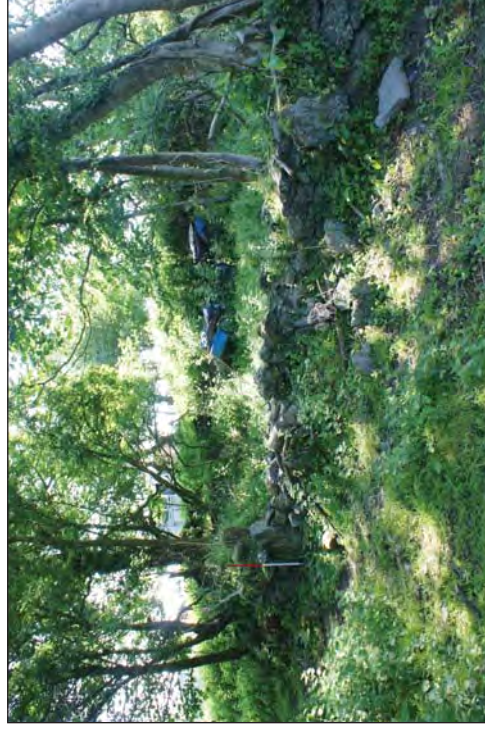
**Plate 22.** Waterlogging in Woodland Area.  
Facing South-east



**Plate 23.** Woodland Area. Facing North-west



**Plate 24.** Field Boundary Associated With Ty'n Coed.  
Facing South-west



**Plate 25.** Field Boundary Associated With Ty'n Coed.  
Facing South-east





**Plate 26.** Ty'n Coed Front Elevation Facing North-east



**Plate 27.** Ty'n Coed Front Elevation Facing North-west



**Plate 28.** Ty'n Coed Front Elevation Detailed Shot



**Plate 29.** Ty'n Coed Rear Elevation Facing South-east





**Plate 30.** Fireplace in Ty'n Coed



**Plate 31.** Blocked Window  
In Ty'n Coed



**Plate 32.** Section Through Gable  
Wall. Facing South-east



**Plate 33.** Boundary Wall Adjoining  
Ty'n Coed. Facing North-east





**Plate 34.** Ty'n Coed Gable Elevation.  
Facing South-west



**Plate 35.** Ty'n Coed Rear Elevation.  
Facing South-east



**Plate 36.** View From Gors Bach Towards Ty'n Coed.  
Note Exposed Schist Bedrock in Foreground  
(Facing North-west)



**Plate 37.** Gors Bach Farm House. Facing South-east

## **7.0 Conclusion**

There is relatively little archaeological evidence associated with the area and the development deliberately avoids any of the schist outcrops and the visible standing buildings. The potential for archaeological remains is therefore considered to be moderate.

The proposed road will clear the minimum area possible but where practical the area will be stripped until the bedrock is reached – generally this will be near the surface but due to the shallow soil depths this would have a negative impact if any archaeological remains were present. In the lower lying wetland areas it is likely that drainage will have to be installed and the ground built up with hardcore to provide a firm base for the road. The digging of drainage again would have a negative impact should any archaeological remains survive.

Due to the nature of the topography with its shallow soil depths, heavily truncated marshy area and disturbed woodland the potential survival of archaeological remains is considered low-moderate.

Therefore overall the proposed development is considered to have low-moderate potential for having a negative impact on the archaeology of the area.

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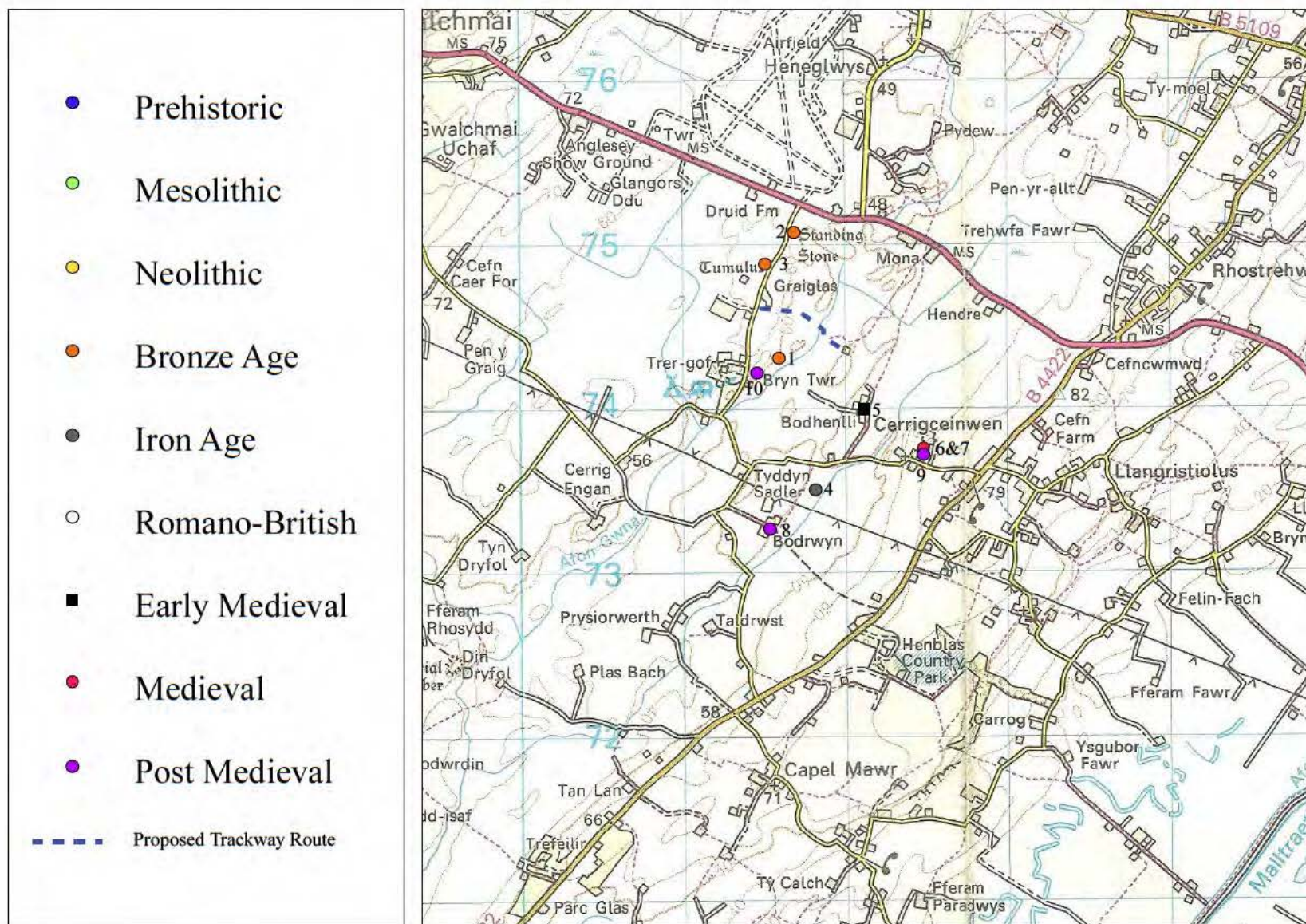
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**Appendix A.** Location Map Detailing the Positions of Sites Discussed Within The Text. Please Note the Numbers Correspond With the Map Numbers Listed in Appendix B (Base Map Source: Ordnance Survey)

## Appendix B

<b>Id</b>	<b>Grid Ref</b>	<b>Map No.</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Brief Description</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Approximate Distance from Trackway Centre</b>
PRN 5753	SH 41277438	1	Standing/ Rubbing Stone	Removed during the construction of the A55	Bronze Age	None	c.520m
PRN 2136	SH 41647503	2	Craig Las	Standing Stone? Now fallen and near a field boundary ditch unlikely to be ancient	Bronze Age	None	c.600m
PRN 2150	SH41527487	3	Craig Las	Round barrow 1.2m high and 9.0 in diameter	Bronze Age	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	c.570m
PRN 1548	SH 41127373	4	Tyddyn Sadler	Substantial earthwork with remains of circular and rectangular buildings site is close to the Afon Gwna	Iron Age	Scheduled ancient monument	c.1250m
PRN 1607	SH 42107400	5	Bodhenlli	Old township name in the commote of Malltraeth now a modern farm name	Early Medieval	None	c.600m
PRN 2158	SH42377369	6	Cerrigceinwen Holly well	In church yard a natural spring that can cure many illness	Early Medieval	None	c.900m







## Appendix D.

**Table Showing Archaeological Features Noted During Walkover Survey**

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>Description &amp; Dimensions</b>	<b>Plate Numbers</b>
Possible Quarry Site	SH 41941 74522	Large schist outcrop with what appears to be a quarry scoop. Area overgrown and not possible to get a height measurement. Scoop approximately 9m in length. Small section of walling survives for around 1.2m and is around 0.40m in height and butts against the quarry face. Wall orientated on approximate north-east – south-west axis. Constructed from rough schist pieces	17 & 18
Ty'n Coed Ruined Farmstead	SH 41982 74391	Small ruined farmstead. Located within woodland near Gors Bach farmstead. Constructed from schist pieces with larger stone at base of walls. Survives in places to maximum gable height of 3.5m. Rectangular floor plan – external dimensions 5.7m x 7.5m. Surviving fireplace.	25-35
Gors Bach Farmstead	SH 42007 74343	Standing building at start of route. Not recorded in detail. Schist construction with cement render	37