

**Results of Desk-based Assessment &
Walkover Survey at**

Moelfre, Llanaelhaearn

NGR SH239749 344481

Report Number CR68-2013



C.R Archaeology

Compiled by C. Rees & M. Jones
on Behalf of Antur Aelhaearn

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Walkover Survey/ Site Visits Conducted by Matthew Jones

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44999.*

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1.0 Introduction

C.R Archaeology were instructed by Antur Aelhaearn to conduct an archaeological assessment at the proposed site of a wind turbine up to 65m in height with associated access trackway, substation and cabling near Moelfre, Llanaelhaearn (figure 1). The applicant intends that the turbine will form a key component in the Antur Aelhaearn overall community plan and it is planned that the regular source of income derived from the power generated will be utilised to fund numerous schemes which will benefit the local area. Figure 2 details the proposed works.

This document has been prepared to supply the Local Planning Authority Archaeologist with information as to the potential archaeological impacts of the aforementioned scheme.

A specification (CR67-2014) was written with reference to a telephone discussion and an email prepared by Jenny Emmett of GAPS (dated 7th April 2014) as a methodology for an initial programme of works. This document is included as Appendix A. It is intended that the results of the works outlined in this document will inform decisions as to the potential impact of the scheme on the archaeology of the area and the nature of any further archaeological mitigation strategies which may be required.

The site is located along a minor lane to the south-east of the village of Llanaelhaearn, on the Llŷn Peninsular. The site is currently in use as grazing within an enclosed field boundary system. It is positioned on top of a hill which lies within an area of low lying fertile ground, overlooked by prominent highland areas. The site lies just outside the Llŷn Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and the Snowdonia National Park (Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri) but given the height of the wind turbine proposed the structure would be visible from parts of both areas. The site also lies just outside the boundaries of the Llŷn Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest but as with other areas would be clearly visible from areas within this zone. Figure 3 details the boundaries of these designated areas.

Due to the potential visual impact of the development on the landscape character of the area this desk based assessment covers a much broader remit than would generally be the case and in addition to a site specific study of archaeological potential also encompasses many of the areas which would generally be covered by an ASIDOHL.

The proposed site of the wind turbine is within a landscape renowned for its wealth of relict archaeology. The area is a palimpsest of different periods stretching from the prehistoric through to the post-medieval period. It is overlooked by the Iron Age Hillforts of Tre'r Ceiri, Garn Boduan and Garn Fadrun and by several prominent Bronze Age cairns. There is a hut circle settlement (PRN 614) with an associated field system (NPRN 308096) within 100m of the substation, and a Medieval long hut (PRN 6755) within 35m of the access trackway. During the walk over survey several clearance cairns of undetermined date were identified although some are of modern origin. The amount of stone in the area is strongly indicative of more structures being present within the immediate vicinity and potentially within the development area.

This study has concluded that the wind turbine and associated service sites are located within an area of very high archaeological potential and it is recommended that further mitigation in the form of a Continuous Archaeological Watching Brief or programme of Strip, Map and Record be implemented should the development go ahead. The chosen location and height of the wind turbine will make it a conspicuous feature within the landscape and the development will thus have a impact on the views from, to and between a number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and archaeological sites located on the higher ground overlooking the proposed turbine site.

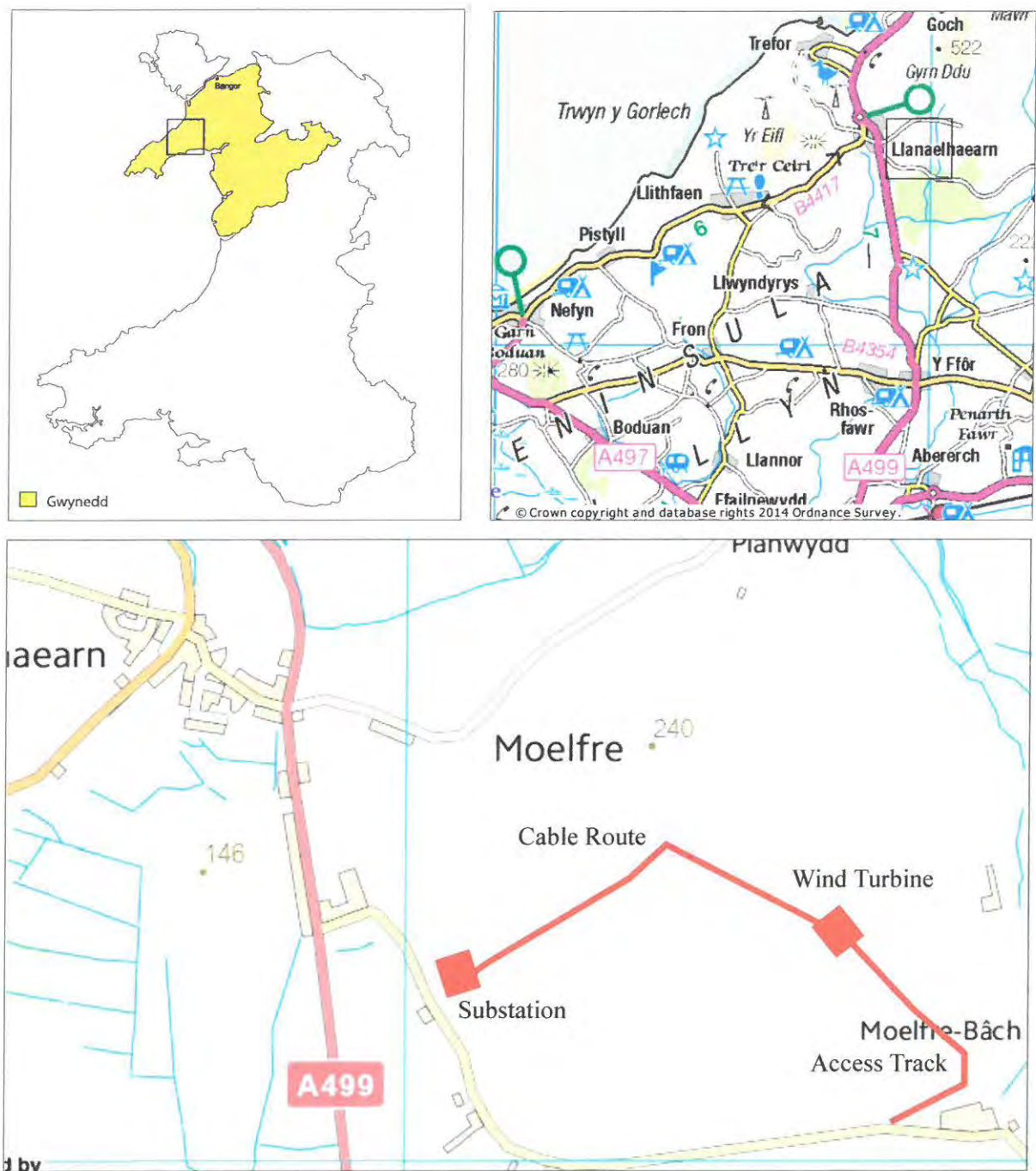


Figure 1. Location Map
(Source: OS Open Data Mapping Contains Ordnance Survey data
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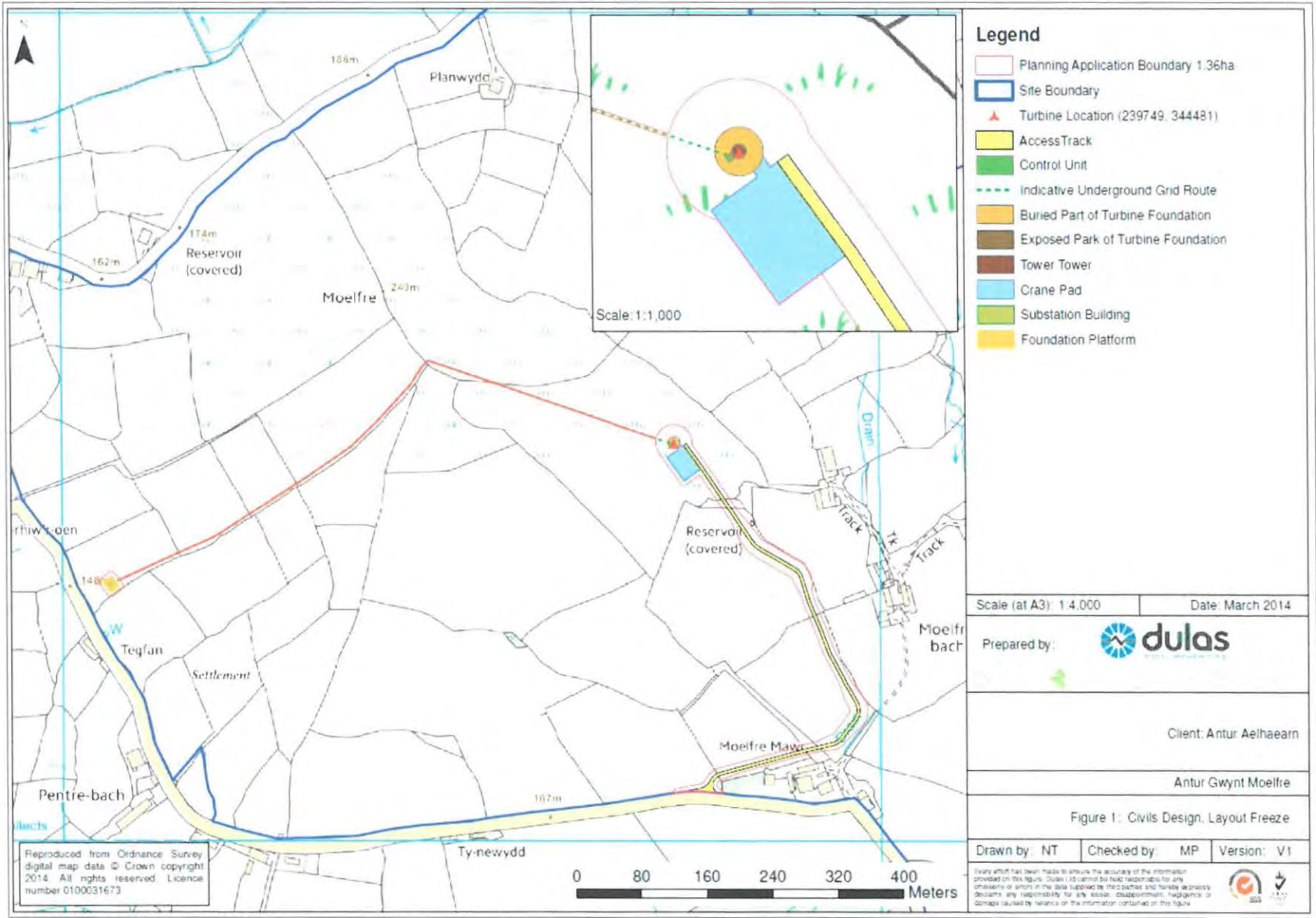
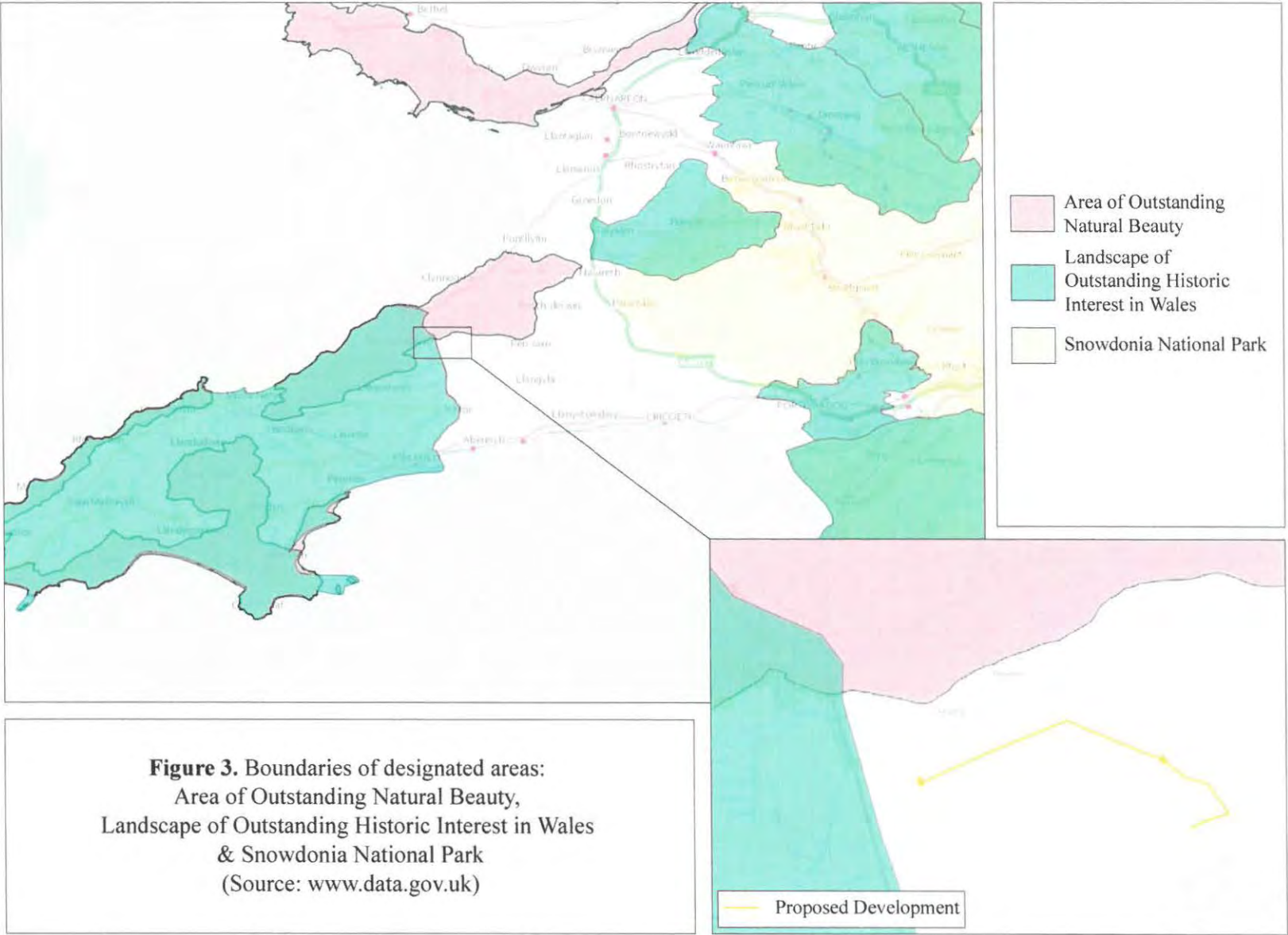


Figure 2. Proposed Works at Moelfre, Llanabbaelhaearn



2.0 Project Aims & Objectives

This programme of works for the site of the wind turbine near Moelfre, Llanaelhaearn aimed to undertake a desk-based assessment and walkover survey. It also aimed to examine the impact of the proposed scheme upon the character of the historic landscape.

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

The Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER), the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments Wales (RCAHMW) database, Bangor University Archives and relevant 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 assess the survival of any above ground archaeological remains (i.e. earthworks and standing structures).

The third aim was to visit significant archaeological sites in the area to examine the effect of the wind turbine on the views from, to and between monuments and the potential impact on this that the development will have.

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

The objectives of this programme of works were:

- To make full and effective use of existing information to establish the archaeological significance of the site
- To assess the impact of the development proposals on surviving monuments or remains both within the development area and in the surrounding landscape
- To help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies

3.0 Scheme of Works - Methodology

Archaeological works were conducted in three 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 Gwynedd Archives, Bangor University Archives and the HER. This allowed as comprehensive a history as possible to be compiled. A full map progression of the area was undertaken. Where appropriate the archive information was supplemented with information from local libraries and specialist interest websites & journals. Although the site lies just outside the Llŷn and Bardsey Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest the "Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales (Cadw 1998) was consulted as the area begins within 200m of part of the development.

In order to identify the character of archaeological remains in the vicinity of the site a search of the Gwynedd HER was conducted examining an area within a 2000m radius of the proposed works (the grid reference for the search is taken as the base of the turbine). The RCAHMW database and aerial photographs of the site were also examined. The information collected is discussed within the main report text.

A second search was undertaken examining sites within a 5000m radius of the proposed works in order to establish the wider characteristics of the landscape area in general and to establish the potential effects of the project on the monuments of the area. Initial research identified 791 sites in the HER within this radius. Due to the sheer volume of this data it will not be included in full in the report but rather only sites specifically mentioned in the text will be included in tabular form. Particular emphasis has been placed on Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and other designated sites although other sites have been considered as part of wider groupings. Broad trends within the data gathered will also be discussed using this data set.

The works were carried out accordance with the IfA Standards and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (IfA 1994 (Revised 2009).

This material forms the historical background for a full archaeological report.

3.2 Walkover Survey

A walkover survey of the proposed route of the works (following the access trackway, area of the turbine base, cable route and substation area) was undertaken by Matthew Jones of C.R Archaeology. This work consisted of:

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

When the walkover survey was conducted it was not possible to access all areas of the site as there were pregnant ewes/ cattle in a number of fields which could not therefore be entered. Areas of restricted access are noted on the site plans but in most instances an adequate visual assessment could be made from a short distance away.

The works were carried out accordance with the IFA Standards and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (IfA 1994 (Revised 2009)).

3.3 Assessment of Potential Impacts Upon the Setting of Susceptible Sites

The following sites were highlighted by GAPS as requiring specific consideration of setting impacts. Site visits were made to these sites to record the vistas and attention was paid to the views to, from and between the monuments. The photographic data and field notes have been included in the report.

- Tre'r Ceiri hillfort (CN28)
- Carnguwch cairn (CN043)
- Pen y Gaer hillfort (CN052)
- Garn Pentyrch (CN055)
- Hut settlement north of Llainllan (CN070)
- Hut group and field system (CN106)
- Settlement west of Gyrn Ddu (CN109)
- Cairn west of Gyrn Ddu (CN110)
- Hut settlement and field system north-west of Tyddyn Mawr (CN112)

An initial 5000m radius search of the HER identified 27 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (including those mentioned above) and 12 Listed Buildings (11 Grade II & 1 Grade 2*). (It also identified two Bronze Age Cairns as being within the Snowdonia National Park but this is a data error and has been discarded). Examination of the locations of these sites had shown that many are located between the areas to be visited or are near the sites above. It is not therefore felt necessary to make specific provision to visit additional sites as the information gathered from those above, coupled with the LIVA data already gathered should prove sufficient. However the data set gathered is discussed in relation to these sites.

3.4 Equipment

The photographic record compiled during the walkover survey/ assessment of potential impact stages of works was undertaken using a 14.2 mega-pixel Sony A350 digital camera with a variety of standard and other lenses. Images were captured in RAW format for later processing into high resolution JPG and TIF files.

3.5 Timetable for Proposed Works

The walkover survey was undertaken on the 10th April 2014. Further time was been allotted for archive research, report compilation and site archiving.

3.6 Staffing

The project was managed by Catherine Rees (BA (Archaeology), MA (Archaeology) Postgraduate Diploma (Historic Environment Conservation) & Matthew Jones (BA (Archaeology), MA (Archaeology). All staff will have a skill set equivalent to the IfA AIfA level. C.Vs for all staff employed on the project can be provided on request. All projects are carried out in accordance with IfA *Standard and Guidance* documents.

3.7 Monitoring

The project was subject to monitoring by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services who were kept informed of the project progress.

3.8 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.

All staff were issued with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for the site work. This consisted of:

- Hi-visibility vests (EN471)
- Safety footwear – steel toecap and mid-sole boots and Wellingtons (EN345-47)
- Mobile Telephone
- Suitable Walking Boots & Waterproofs

All staff have passed at least a CITB health and safety test at least operative level and carry a Construction Related Organisation (CRO) White Card for Archaeological Technician (Code 5363) or a Site Visitor card.

C.R Archaeology staff also comply with any Health and Safety Policy or specific on-site instructions provided by the client or their appointed Principal contractor or H&S coordinator.

3.9 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. The report contains a site plan showing the locations of photographs taken.

The desk-based assessment considered the following:

- the nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area
- the significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally
- the history of the site
- the potential impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance
- the potential for further work with appropriate recommendations

It is intended that this report will inform decisions as to the necessity and/or nature of any further archaeological mitigation strategies which may be required.

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 to GAPS 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.

3.9.1 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 is located along a minor lane to the south-east of the village of Llanaelhaearn, on the Llŷn Peninsular. The site is currently in use as grazing within an enclosed field boundary system. It is positioned on top of a hill which lies within a low lying fertile plateau, overlooked by prominent highland areas. The site lies just outside the Llŷn Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and the Snowdonia National Park (Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri) but given the height of the wind turbine proposed the structure would be visible from parts of both areas. The site is also located immediately outside the boundaries of the Llŷn Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest.

4.2 Geology

The superficial geology of the site (at a scale of 1:625 000) is described as “*Till – Diamicton. Superficial Deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. These rocks were formed in cold periods with Ice Age glaciers scouring the landscape and depositing moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post glacial meltwaters*”. The bedrock geology at the site is recorded as lying on the boundary between two strata. The first is recorded as “*Ashgill Rocks (undifferentiated) - Mudstone, Siltstone And Sandstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 444 to 451 million years ago in the Ordovician Period. Local environment previously dominated by open seas with pelagite deposits. These rocks were formed on a deep ocean floor beyond the influence of land. They often consist of fine material from microscopic pelagic organisms*”. The second geological zone is recorded as “*Unnamed Extrusive Rocks, Ordovician - Felsic Lava And Felsic Tuff. Igneous Bedrock formed approximately 444 to 488 million years ago in the Ordovician Period. Local environment previously dominated by eruptions of silica-rich magma. These rocks were formed from viscous to semi-mobile magma, rich in silica. It rose to the surface and erupted as sticky lava from steep-sided volcanoes. These eruptions are commonly associated with subduction and mountain building processes and often accompanied by feeder dyke and sill intrusions*” (www.bgs.ac.uk).

5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

Research was conducted at Bangor University Archives and Caernarfon Archives.

A search of the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record was conducted on the 7th April 2014. An initial search covering a 2000m radius from the wind turbine was conducted. This area was expanded to cover a radius of 5000m in order to provide more context and a general overview of the area. It was also undertaken to collect information about the larger sites and Scheduled Ancient Monuments which overlook the proposed development. The Royal Commission database was utilised to provide additional information on sites of importance within the area.

These searches yielded 125 (2000m search) and 791 (5000m search) records respectively and these have been subdivided by type and period to allow meaningful interpretation. The results of the 2000m search are included in full as Appendix B and all Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and sites on the Register of Historic Parks & Gardens within a 5000m radius are included as Appendix C. For ease of interpretation sites have been subdivided by period and those which have a relevant designation attached are highlighted, with blue, green and pink used to represent Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and Historic Parks & Gardens respectively.

It must be noted that due to certain inconsistencies within the HER data that certain sites or site types may or may not be assigned to a specific archaeological period. For example in some instances a site which is recorded as a hut circle/hut settlement is recorded as Prehistoric, in others as Roman or Iron Age or in others as unclassified. This uncertainty reflects the general lack of excavation of archaeological sites in this area. In an attempt to even out any skewing of the records when sites of a type which have generally in other instances been assigned a period, such as hut circles (Prehistoric) or pillow mounds (Medieval), are recorded as of unknown date they are added as possible sites to the appropriate time period. For completeness they have also been included in the unclassified results section.

5.1 Prehistoric

Due to the period based divisions within the HER data it is felt necessary to give a general overview of the data assigned to this broader time frame before providing a more detailed history of the individual periods.

There are 31 sites assigned a prehistoric date, or of a site type generally assigned to this period with a 2000m radius of the proposed development. Of the 31 sites there are 15 sites which have been assigned a general Prehistoric date, and 8 are undated. Within this data there are no sites assigned a Mesolithic date. There are also no sites assigned a specifically Neolithic date although it is possible that some of the flint findspots assigned an unknown or general prehistoric date belong to this period. There are 3 cairns located below Tre'r Ceiri, two of which have been assigned a Bronze Age date, and one is recorded as date unknown. A Bronze Age flat axe has also been recovered from within the 2000m search area.

By far the most numerous prehistoric site type represented within the 2000m search area are hut circles and hut circle groups. There are 20 recorded in the HER, 11 of which are recorded as prehistoric, 4 as Roman and 5 as of unknown date. Although it is possible that these settlements have a later Bronze Age origin this monument type is generally assigned a later Iron Age – Romano-British date range. This is a little problematic as so few of these sites have actually been excavated but for the purposes of this discussion these settlements will be examined within this context. In this area of Wales the Roman incursion appears to have had little effect, at least in material terms and native settlements continue much as they had in the Iron Age. For this reason

native sites assigned a Roman date will be discussed alongside the Iron Age data set. Also dating from this period is the impressive hillfort site of Tre'r Ceiri and an associated trackway.

A single possible Ogam carved stone is recorded at Llanaelhaearn which has been assigned a prehistoric date. As Ogam is generally considered to be of an Early Medieval date this monument will be discussed in this section.

When the search area was widened to 5000m there are 177 sites assigned a prehistoric date, or of a site type generally assigned to this period. Broadly speaking we see the same general trends as noted above with hut circles, hut circle groups and associated features forming by far the most numerous monument type. As this area extends to include a much wider topographic zone we see a marked increase in the number of sites which are deliberately positioned in prominent areas of high ground commanding views to and from a great area – most notably Iron Age hillforts and Bronze Age cairns. The inter-visibility of these sites is also considered to be of great importance.

5.1.1 Mesolithic

There were no Mesolithic remains within the 2000m or 5000m search radius.

Mesolithic remains have however been recorded within the Llŷn Peninsular and sites from this period have been located on some of the coastal headlands around Uwchmynydd and Trwyn Bychestyn. These sites are believed to represent the relicts of hunting settlements which exploited the coastal plains which have long since been inundated by the sea (Cadw 1998: 97).

5.1.2 Neolithic

There are no sites specifically assigned a Neolithic date within the 2000m search area. There are however 4 findspots where stone tools have been recorded (PRNs 2250 (flint arrowhead), 2258 (stone axe hammer), 4314 (flint flake) & 4315 (flint scraper) which may date from this period although they are recorded under the general classifications of prehistoric or unknown date.

When the search radius is extended to 5000m then a single structure of this date is recorded. Pen Yr Allt chambered tomb (PRN 2764) is described in the HER as “*site of chambered tomb, S of Pen-yr-all-uchaf, on NW slopes of Bwlch Mawr. Two stones remain on a small natural spur at what was probably the site described by Farrington in 1764 who records '3 cromlechs' and a 'covering stone' removed and reused in Pen-yr-allt-uchaf barn. The stones in the field consist of 1) SH 41594869, 4ft 6ins x 3ft x 1ft 6ins. 2) 30yds from (1) and lying flat, 4ft 6ins x 3ft. Aerial photographs (sortie 106 G/UK 1473 3236-8) show indistinct markings in the same part of the field, which may represent the original structures. Almost destroyed. Burial chambers/standing stones. The covering stone in the barn is no longer visible due to white washing. The two stones in the field are as described and a third stone at SH 41594867 may represent the remains of a third chamber. Group of four stones at SH 41624866 may represent a further chamber. Surveyed at 1:2500. At A) on quite a steep slope are 5 large boulders each c. 1.5m across, one is lying on its side but not embedded. These are fairly certainly natural boulders as those on the hillside above. At B) on a natural terrace, is a single large slab set upright in the ground it converges to a point, faces c. SW-NE and is 0.9 high 1.3 long and 0.5 wide. This could be artificially set but may also be natural and very deeply set as otherwise it would have been cleared like the rest of the field. In all, probably just a mistaken natural feature*”.

There are 5 further findspots for stone tools within the extended area – PRN 2233 (Graig Llywd stone axe), PRN 2239 (flint flake), PRN 2246 (oval stone hammer with central perforation), PRN 2257 (barbed and tanged arrowhead) and PRN 5771 (a perforated stone).

At two coastal sites near Trefor (approximately 3500m from the development) evidence of flint working areas has been found. The first, PRN 1477, is described in the HER as *"A small area where worked flint and chert (very largely waste flakes but including some cores and the occasional retouched piece) may be picked up. Presumably a flint working site. Over 150 were picked up on 29.7.90 by three people in less than half an hour. The flints are being washed and worn out of the cliff; the site is crossed by a footpath. A number of worked flints were collected in a short period and it is clear that this is a fairly rich site and subject to continuing erosion. Some flints are eroding out of the topsoil close to the cliff edge where trampling and weathering of a footpath are destroying the turf cover. Others are eroding out of an exposed section face on the sides of an old adit cutting. This section shows that more of the site exists with possibly a preserved horizon buried under cultivation. The site lies at 10-20m OD, on the end of a cliff edge promontory overlooking the mouth of a small valley. The site has produced the largest purely surface collected assemblage of any in north west Wales and several collections have been made by different visitors. The lack of microlith material suggests that this may be a site of earlier Neolithic date and can be compared to coastal flint industries of south west Scotland. The high proportion of waste to retouched pieces suggests that main object of manufacture was just simple flakes. Probable factory site, producing flakes for use elsewhere"*. The entry for the second site, PRN 2946, reads thus *"Flint flakes collected by a member of the public out walking along the clifftops near Trefor. Eroding out of mole hills and rabbit holes. The flints all appear to be flakes, cores and unfinished tools. Neolithic"*.

All records within the 2000m search radius and sites/findspots mentioned in the text are shown on figure 4.

5.1.3 Bronze Age

The field monuments of Bronze Age Caernarfonshire in the Llŷn region are characterised in the RCAHMW survey report as being principally various types of cairns and round barrows, with some standing stones and burnt mounds also assigned to the period. It is also stated that *"habitation sites indisputably attributed to the Bronze Age are entirely unknown"* (RCAHMW 1964: lvii). This has since been disproved by Leslie Alcock's excavation at Castell Odo and recent excavation by Bangor University at Meillionydd as both sites have yielded evidence of Later Bronze Age origins (www.meillionydd.bangor.ac.uk). Nonetheless due to the aforementioned general lack of excavation the broad pattern of monument type noted in the survey continues to be reflected in the results of the HER searches although this may well change as more fieldwork is undertaken. The results of the Meillionydd project research has highlighted the possibility that there are further Late Bronze Age settlements on the Llŷn (ibid).

There are four Bronze Age sites recorded in the HER as lying within the 2000m radius. These entries are three cairns – all located around Tre'r Ceiri, and a single findspot (flat axe (PRN 2241).

The first site (PRN 2240, Scheduled Ancient Monument CN028) is a large cairn located at the highest part of Tre'r Ceiri hillfort. It is described as *"Now much ruined. The top has been levelled and the sides vary according to the original ground level from 1m high on the north to 5m on the south where some of the original cairn revetment may survive. The cairn was 13.3m - 16.6m in diameter and was carefully built of natural curved slabs laid to slope slightly downwards towards the centre. A prominent cairn of large stones on the highest point of Tre'r Ceiri Hillfort. Routine disturbance by visitors to the site has seen several remodellings. Excavated by G. H. Smith (Smith 1995) and reinstated as flat topped fairly featureless cairn. Some possible facing still visible on N side. Intervisible with Yr Eifl cairn & Carnguwch"*.

1. PRN 2250 Findspot
2. PRN 2258 Findspot
3. PRN 4314 Findspot
4. PRN 4315 Findspot
5. PRN 2233 Findspot
6. PRN 2239 Findspot
7. PRN 2246 Findspot
8. PRN 2257 Findspot
9. PRN 5771 Findspot

11. PRN 1477 Flint Scatter
12. PRN 29463 Flint Scatter

(Contains Ordnance Survey data
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The second and third cairns (PRNs 617 & 618) are two associated monuments located below Tre'r Ceiri. Both cairns have been heavily disturbed by vehicles and other activity and it is noted that large steel shelters and abandoned equipment is scattered across the site. When the site was last inspected neither mound could be located although a recently disturbed mound lying within a hollow near the supplied NGR was recorded. It was postulated that this mound was likely to be the remains of either 617 or 618 and other areas of disturbed ground could be the site of the other disturbed cairn. Prior to this destruction the PRN 617 is described as a mound of earth and stone lying in a small fold of the hill and covered with bracken. It measured 7m in diameter and survived to a height of 0.8m. Mound 618 was slightly larger at 8.3m in diameter and 1.2m in height.

When the search area was widened to 5000m the number of possible Bronze Age sites incorporated extended to 48. This breaks down as 25 possible cairns, 1 cist burial, 1 round barrow, 7 possible burnt mounds, 4 metalwork findspots (2 bronze axes, a sword and a spearhead) and 10 possible standing stones.

Expanding the search area increases the number of cairn sites (some entries may cover more than one cairn) from 3 to 25, in large part due to the inclusion of the summits of several of the surrounding mountains within the examination zone. This number is however reduced to 11 if one discounts the cairns which are described by assessors as only "possible cairns" and other explanations such as natural features or possible hut circles are given. The round barrow and cist burial will be discussed alongside the cairns as they are considered likely to belong to the same broad tradition (RCAHMW 1964: lvii).

A distribution map of cairns in Caernarfonshire (reproduced as figure 5) demonstrates a preference for siting this monument type in upland areas and although this is acknowledged to be partially due to the removal of cairns on agricultural land there is a distinct trend for cairn positioning on the highest summits in this area (RCAHMW 1964: lvii). These structures command extensive views and are visible over large distances, and appear to have been positioned so as to be intervisible with each other, often occupying similar areas to those chosen for hillforts in later periods.

The 8 further cairn sites identified in the HER data conform to this general pattern and are positioned on promontories on or the summits of the highland areas surrounding the site. Only 1 cairn, Gryn Goch (PRN 14542), is not located within the area included in a Scheduled Ancient Monument. This site is described as surviving as a roughly circular mound of stone 9m in diameter and 0.4m in height. A slight hollow or platform is noted at the centre of the monument and there appears to be some question as to whether there is kerbing around the monument or whether this is simply the edge of the stone heap. It is mentioned as the most visible of four on the hillside. Of the remaining sites 3 are on Gryn Ddu, 3 on the summits of Yr Eifl and 1 on Mynydd Carnguwch.

The Gryn Ddu cairns are recorded as PRNs 1696 and 99 and the pair are scheduled as SAM CN107. Cairn 1696 measures 45ft (13.7m) in diameter and is 8ft (2.4m) in height. It is described as "*a large cairn which survives at an unusually steep angle on the west. This appears to be because it had a steep laid revetting wall of blocks, about 3m width of which is exposed on that side. The immense amount of stone in the cairn is made evident by the relatively small amount that has had to be robbed to build the 1.5m high 19thC boundary wall that crosses it. It lies on the south end of the summit, therefore designed to view or be viewed from the south*". The partner cairn is described as being a "*slightly smaller, lower cairn than 1696 and partly hidden by it on the promontory. There is no sign of structure to this cairn although it appears to be of the same age. Both are surrounded by 19th Century walls. Possibly this cairn was robbed to build 1696. It is noticeably built of much smaller stones than 1696 as well as being lower*".

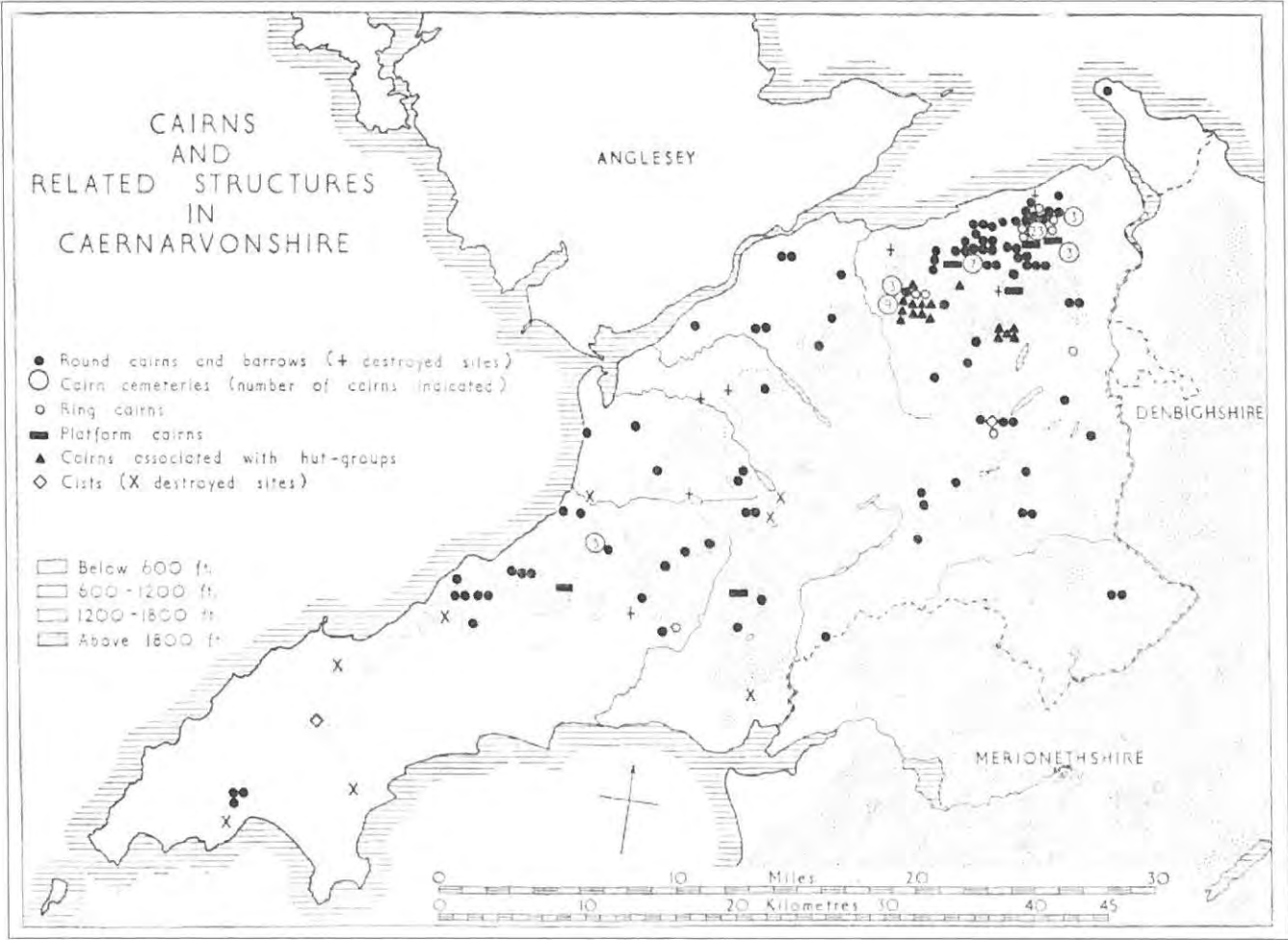


Figure 5. Map of Gwynedd Showing Bronze Age Cairn Distribution (Source: RCAHMW 1964)

The third cairn PRN 611 (Scheduled Ancient Monument CN110) is the largest of the three measuring 14.3m in diameter and 1.6m in height. *“A simple round cairn, relatively low for its size on the summit of a promontory west of Gyrn Ddu, providing dramatic views to the SE to W. Built of large slabs all as lichened as the natural scree - no sign that this is a post medieval climbers' cairn, so possibly associated with the hut circle settlement of possible Bronze Age date about 100m to the NE. There are two small hollows in the top from attempts at robbing and a rectangular climbers shelter at the E side. Slightly false crest position possibly designed to be on the skyline viewed from Llanaelhaearn area. There is no obvious kerbing or land revetment but some larger slabs seem to have been set as an outer 'face', leaning inward on edge”.*

The three cairns on the summits of Yr Eifl are scheduled under CN383 (PRN 610) and CN076 (PRN 616 & PRN 623). PRN 610 is *“a surprisingly large cairn considering that the summit area is quite small”*. The original circular cairn base is 10m-11m in diameter and up to 1.5m high with traces of laid slab kerbing in places. A modern 'pillar' cairn 2m high has been built on top of the monument. *“The original cairn is so large and well-built it seems likely to be prehistoric and resembles those on Yr Eifl and Tre'r Ceiri. The monument comprises the remains of a burial cairn, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c.2300 BC - 800 BC) and situated on the precipitous NW summit of Yr Eifl”*. Cairn PRN 616 is of similar size and shape to 610 and is made of randomly piled large stones collected from around the summit. It is visible on skyline from parts of Pen Llyn to the west and south-west and from Tre'r Ceiri to south-east. Cairn 623 is located 200m to the south-west of 616 and is described as being of noticeably different construction. It is made up of small stones around 5cm long with occasional 0.5m slabs. It has a low flat profile and is intervisible with Tre'r Ceiri and Carnguwch.

The final cairn is PRN 625 (Scheduled Ancient Monument CN043), *“a large oval heap of boulders 6.6m high, measuring about 43.3m by 31.6m. A natural boss of rock rising at its highest point where visible to 5.3m above the base is incorporated into the cairn. The central part of the cairn is surrounded by a steeply battered revetment wall of large natural blocks decreasing in size from the base up, and enclosing an oval area 19.3m NE-SW by 12.6m. The summit of the cairn has been disturbed”*.

The final two funerary monuments within 5000m of the proposed development site may well have once contained cairn elements which have since been lost. PRN 2243 is the site of a cist burial with Beaker pottery near Llithfaen. A short cist was found containing a flexed skeleton and a beaker. It is recorded that two similar burials are said to have been found within 20m of the cist during the last 50 years (in 1969) and a local woman recalled the tradition that other burials were found in this area shortly after the building of the chapel in 1882 implying that this was likely to have been a cemetery rather than isolated grave site. PRN 13477 may have actually been a cairn and is described as a round barrow or cairn on the summit of Moel Bronmiod. It is a low, circular collection of stones 3m in diameter and 0.2m high. The downslope half of the cairn has less stone, but a stone kerb is visible. It lies on a slight terrace on the slope, giving it a slight prominence and a few of the stones are set upright.

Of the 7 burnt mounds mentioned above, only 1 was attributed a Bronze Age date (PRN 9600 Scheduled Ancient Monument CN336). These records have been included in this section as when examples of burnt mounds have been radiocarbon dated they are generally found to be of Bronze Age date (Ehrenberg 1991: 41) although Barfield notes literary references to in the use of fulachta in Irish Medieval sources (Barfield 1991:61). The examples sited are included to demonstrate the presence of this monument type located near streams or wet areas in the vicinity as there are marshy zones within the proposed development area.

On examination of the data only 2 of the 10 possible standing stones appear to be of a reasonably secure date and in their original position. PRN 1286 (SAM CN155) is 2.6m in height with a rectangular section measuring 1m N-S by 0.5m at ground level. The top has been split diagonally into pointed form probably in recent times. It is possibly a rhyolite, and is slightly greenish light grey in colour. The stone is situated just off the top of a very slight rise on fairly level ground below Carnguwch. It is visible from all directions except south and is intervisible with Carnguwch & Tre'r Ceiri cairn & possibly Yr Eifl.

PRN 1311 is described as *“a fine standing stone, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c.2300 BC - 800 BC) and situated within enclosed pasture about 300m to the SSW of Tyddyn Mawr. The standing stone measures 1.8m in height, 0.8m in thickness from NE to SW by 0.7m in width. Several packing stones are visible around its base.”* It is located on a gently rounded local knoll about 50m to the west of a distinctive flat-topped rock outcrop which provides a natural platform - *“presumably used as a 'preaching place' - some association with the standing stone seems likely”*.

All records within the 2000m search radius and sites/findspots mentioned in the text are shown on figure 6.

5.1.4 Iron age

The Llŷn lies within the tribal territory assigned to the Ordovices in an area where the physical remains of the period are hillforts of varying scale and stone built hut settlements.

There are 20 hut circles and hut circle groups recorded in the HER data as being within the 2000m search area making this the most numerous prehistoric site type represented. Of these huts/groups 11 are recorded as prehistoric, 4 as Roman and 5 as of unknown date. Although it is possible that these settlements have a later Bronze Age origin or that these sites continue into the early Medieval period this monument type is generally assigned a later Iron Age – Romano-British date range. This is a little problematic as so few of these sites have actually been excavated (and it is possible that some of the sites may be misidentified ring cairns or later Medieval and post Medieval agricultural features) but for the purposes of this discussion these settlements will be examined within this context. In this area of Wales the Roman incursion appears to have had little effect, at least in material terms and native settlements continue much as they had in the Iron Age. For this reason native sites assigned a Roman date will be discussed alongside the Iron Age data set. Also dating from this period is the impressive hillfort site of Tre'r Ceiri and an associated trackway.

When the search area is extended to cover 5000m the broad trend remains the same with hut circles/settlements/ associated features continuing to constitute the most numerous feature and 109 sites are recorded. The number of hillforts rises to 4 to include Castell Gwgan, Pen y Gaer and Garn Bentyrch. There is a single findspot (PRN 2775) for a late Iron Age/ Romano-British quernstone recorded at Llangybi.

Due to the number of hut circles/ settlements/ associated features it is not felt to be helpful to discuss each example individually, particularly as there has been little excavation at these sites. All sites within a 2000m search radius are included in map form (figure 7) and in a table in Appendix B. All sites which are Scheduled Ancient Monuments are included below.

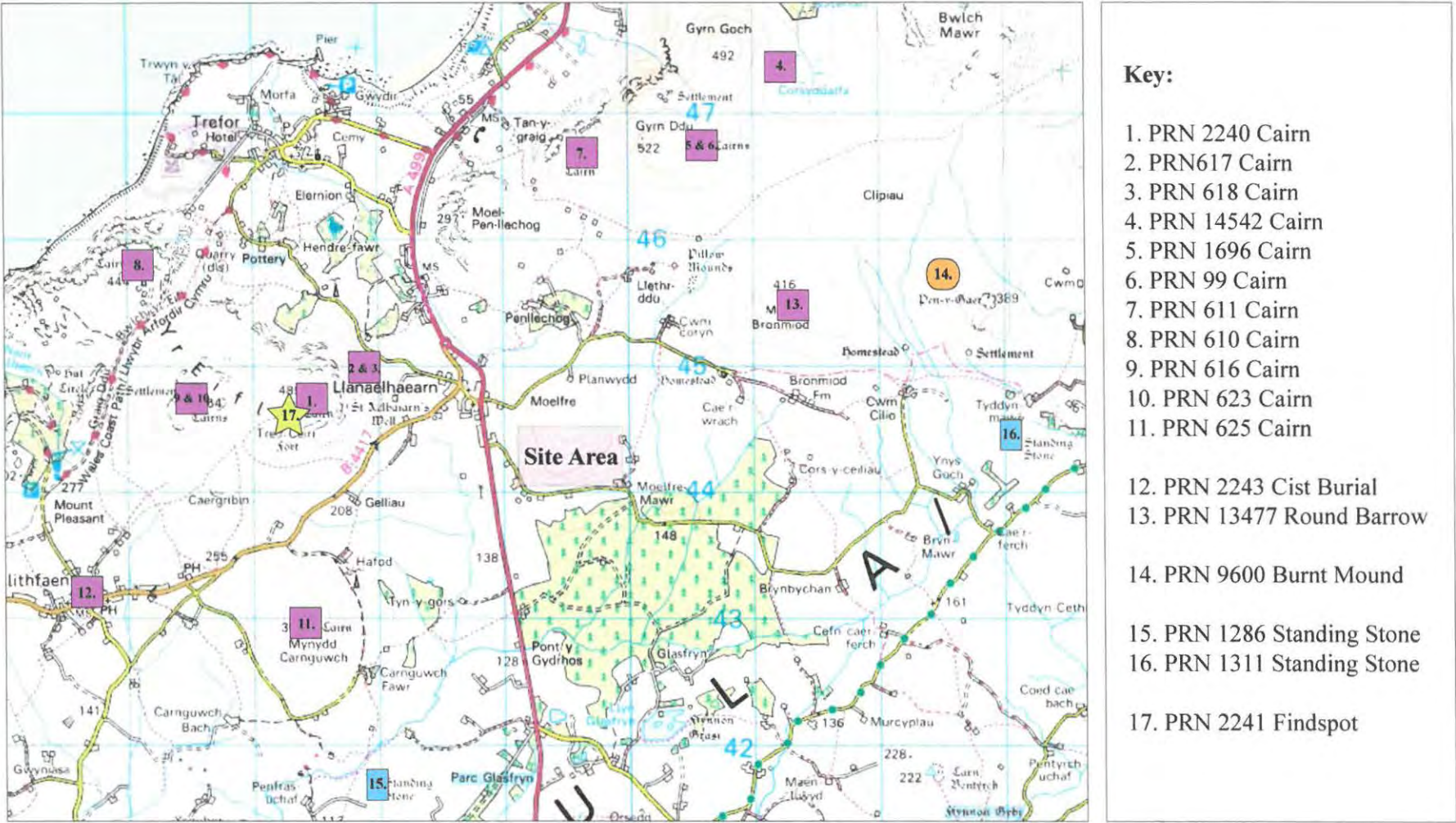


Figure 6. All Records of Bronze Age Date Within a 2000m Search Radius and Sites/Findspots Mentioned in the Text
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The following section will however synthesise the material in the context of extensive survey work on this topic which was conducted by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust and funded by Cadw (*Survey of Prehistoric and Romano-British Settlement in North West Wales* by George Smith (1999). In this work Smith identifies approximately 1,300 undefended settlement sites of this period within the counties of Gwynedd and Anglesey of which only 55 examples (less than 5%) have been excavated.

Five site classifications were utilised: single hut, scattered hut settlement, circular/concentric settlement, nucleated/enclosed settlement and unclassified probable settlement. The research undertaken identified that nucleated/enclosed settlements are found predominantly on lower-lying land up to 300m OD and that these can be regarded as farms associated with arable cultivation. Almost all examples of settlements associated with terraced fields also occur within this height limit. When this data is subdivided it breaks down as 67% of settlement is nucleated/ enclosed and 25% is single huts. Fewer examples of settlements associated with curvilinear enclosures/ fields/ paddocks were found and where they are evident they are found at a greater variety of altitudes – up to around 500m OD and most frequently associated with scattered settlements between 300m and 400m OD. It is noted that this variation in distribution might reflect an overall economy based on transhumance with less permanent settlement at higher altitudes for summer pasturing (the traditional Welsh upland practice of Hendre and Hafod). The general picture is dominated by enclosed farmsteads with outlying single huts in the lower areas practising mixed agriculture (Smith 1999: 27, 38-41).

Of interest from a wider landscape point of view is the discussion in this document of the transition to the Medieval settlement pattern. It was noted during the survey that there were a considerable number of cases where rectangular long huts or platform houses of types generally attributed to the Medieval period were found in close proximity to hut circle settlements. This may simply be the result that these sites simply focus on the better quality lowland areas although it has been suggested that there was a climatic amelioration in the Romano-British period and in the twelfth to thirteenth centuries AD which allowed for periods of settlement of the upland margin (Smith 1999: 48).

Of the hut circle settlements in the area there is one Scheduled Ancient Monument within the 2000m search radius and a further 9 when the area is extended to 5000m. The closest site, PRN 1316 (NPRN 302357, Scheduled Ancient Monument Cn 106) is an enclosed hut group with associated field system near Llanaelhaearn (approximately 1km to the north-east of the proposed site). It is described in the HER as lying 850ft (c. 260m) above OD on ground falling gently to the south. Where best preserved the enclosing wall (earth faced with stone) stands 1'6" high and is 4" thick. The site has been much robbed and is described as being in a ruined condition whilst the associated field systems are clearly visible and in good condition. The RCAHMS records the site as a subrectangular enclosure measuring c. 40m x 32m defined by scarps and traces of walls. There are two rectangular structures within measuring c. 6m x 4m which overlie an earlier arrangement with two circular and one rectangular structure. The associated field system has been assigned NPRN 302356 and are described as a series of cultivation terraces c. 450m N-S by 300m set upon SSE facing slopes in which the terraces are 30-60m across.

The 9 other scheduled sites are:

- PRN 1304 (Scheduled Ancient Monument CN070), “an enclosed hut group near Llain Llan on ground falling to the SW. The group is cut into the ground on the N and terraced out to a height of 8ft on the S. The enclosing wall is 10-12ft thick and faced with orthostats. Generally on good condition save that the N side destroyed by modern road and a break has

been made through the enclosure wall on the east. South of the group is a later long hut with 2' 6" thick and high, ruined. The scheduled area has been extended to provide protection for a series of lynchets situated immediately to the south of the existing scheduled settlement which are part of the associated field system".

- PRN 1305 (also part of Scheduled Ancient Monument CN070), a hut circle north of Llain-Llan described as *"Round hut on ground falling to SW 26' 4" in diameter with a wall 5ft 4" thick and 2ft high. Good orthostatic facing on both sides. Good condition"*.
- PRN 217 (Scheduled Ancient Monument CN108) *"huts and enclosures on the N side of Gyrn Ddu. A group of small round huts and associated paddocks on rough scree-strewn slopes, facing N above a precipitous drop into a narrow glen. The main group of 9 huts lies on the N with one exception, all situated on a platform at upper end of enclosures. The plots are largely cleared of stones but patches of scree remain. Two more huts are on a higher marshy shelf to the S and a single hut lies to the E at foot of scree slope. Both huts and enclosure walls are very roughly built of piled stones, some have been rebuilt as sheep shelters. Poor condition"*.
- PRN 604 (Scheduled Ancient Monument CN109) hut group to W of Gyrn Ddu. *"Four small round huts and terraces of walling, perhaps the remains of enclosures, on level stony ground. One of the huts shows signs of orthostatic construction. Date uncertain"*.
- PRN 1322 (Scheduled Ancient Monument CN111) *"Homesteads and field system Class IV (bi) 3rd – 4th century A.D. Enclosed hut group near Cwm Ceiliog on the western side of a valley. A roughly circular enclosure, apparently containing one or two sub rectangular and three rectangular buildings. It is bounded by a bank of earth and small stones, the remains of a wall which survives only on the NW where it is 5ft thick. On the east the bank follows the edge of the terrace 7ft high. A system of small terraced fields extends N - S from the hut group covering an area c.5 acres between the 800 and 900ft contours. The terraces are 1 - 5ft high. Condition much ruined"*.
- PRN 1323 (Scheduled Ancient Monument CN112) *"2nd to 4th century A.D settlement Class IV (a). Hutgroup and huts near Tyddyn Mawr on ground falling to SW. Trapezoidal enclosure with three round and one or two sub rectangular buildings. Much ruined but enclosing wall appears to be c.5ft thick, rubble faced with orthostats. Entrance probably to the south. A hundred yards west are three huts, appearing as hollows c.20ft in diameter. East of this is a rectangular terrace c.130ft square with traces of one rectangular and two round huts, probably the site of another enclosed hut group. No stone walling remains except in first hut group. The site lies on an area of small terraced fields covering 14 acres. Condition of fields good, of huts poor"*.
- PRN 620 (Scheduled Ancient Monument CN249) - Hut Circles and Enclosures, NW of Mount Pleasant. *"A group of small round huts with traces of a small paddock, on level ground between ribs of outcrop. Hut (1) 4.6m diameter, wall of piled stones 1m thick, 0.3m high. Hut (2) 3.3m diameter, wall of earth and piled stones 1m thick, 0.3m high. Hut (3) 6m diameter, its wall is 1m thick and of piled stones with traces of slab facing. Its NE half is overlain by a ruined sheepfold. Hut (4) 5.6m diameter, wall 1 to 1.6m thick. The huts stand in a partly cleared enclosure surrounded by a ruined wall of earth and stones 1m thick, 0.3m high, best preserved along the SW side of the level ground. Possibly Romano-British, but may extend into other periods. The site includes at least 5 undisturbed hut circles with*

additional huts now lying beneath more recent sheepfolds. The enclosure wall links two areas of outcropping rock forming a paddock area which includes all but one of the round huts".

- PRN 1283 (Scheduled Ancient Monument CN256) - Hut Group, NE of Carnguwch Fawr. *"The group is much damaged, but seems to have comprised five huts, there is no evidence for an enclosing wall but two or three huts appear to have opened onto a courtyard. The walls seem to be of laid masonry. A further hut cuts into the side of a lynchet about 33.3m south of the group, is about 4m square with walls 1.6m thick it is probably later. The group lies in the middle of terraced fields, partly obscured by modern enclosures but extending 1000m NS and 300m broad. The field terraces are well pronounced. This nucleated settlement of Iron Age or Romano British date stands on the south east facing slopes of Mynydd Carnguwch overlooking the Afon Erch. The site comprises at least five circular huts standing on levelled terraces, three of which open onto a single courtyard".*
- PRN 4384 (Scheduled Ancient Monument 4384) - Hut Group, SW of Pen yr Allt Uchaf. *"This enclosed hut circle settlement comprises the foundation walls of three closely set circular huts which, due to the addition of short stretches of interconnecting stone banks, can be seen to form a single settlement unit. Two of the huts have entrances opening outwards away from the group, while the third faces into the centre, on to what could have been a small internal courtyard or working area".*

Also of interest and mentioned separately given it's proximity to the development site is hut circle settlement (PRN 614) with an associated field system (NPRN 308096) which is located within 100m of the substation. The site is described in the HER as *"An artificial terrace about 20m by 15m cut into the slope, marks the site of a hut group to which a series of lynchett fields on the S and W slopes of Moelfre belonged. The lower is 24m SW-NE by 14m and has a cut and fill of approximately 2m. The upper is 30m NW-SE by 16m and has the foundations of a hut circle, 6m diameter and vestiges of walling on it. Only grassy mounds mark the extent of the hut. A pit 1/2m deep, 2m diameter is in the centre of the hut".* It is considered too ruined for classification. The RCAHMW survey of 1971 described the site as *"settlement features at Pentre Bach comprise two platforms, c.55m NE-SW by 34m overall, cut one above the other into a SW facing slope, the upper one of which had (in 1971), traces of a circular structure, 6.0m in diameter".* There are further undated lynchets (PRN 5426) located to the north-east of the site.

Occupying the summits of the mountains within 5000m and overlooking the proposed development site are the 4 hillforts of Tre'r Ceiri, Garn Bentyrch, Pen y Gaer and Castell Gwgan. Only Tre'r Ceiri lies within 2000m of the site and Tre'r Ceiri (PRN 613), Garn Bentyrch (PRN 1303) and Pen y Gaer (PRN1314) are all Scheduled Ancient Monuments (numbered CN28, CN055 & CN052 respectively).

Tre'r Ceiri is recorded in the HER as an *"Exceptionally well-preserved fortress crowning the most easterly of the three peaks of Yr Eifl. The fort consists of a strong stone wall enclosing an irregular oval 317m long and 113m in maximum width, within which stand about 150 hut foundations. Outside the main wall there are irregular groups of small enclosures which continue round the S end of the hillfort. Excavations have shown that the site was occupied during the latter part of the Roman period, and perhaps earlier. Outside the main wall, the ground falls away steeply, the sides of the hill are mostly covered with a scree of large blocks forming an effective natural obstacle. The main wall follows the natural line of defence round the brow of the hill, varying from 2.3m to 3m in thickness, where best preserved on the N and W it stands up to 4.3m high on the outer face and 2m*

on the inner. A parapet occupies about half the thickness of the wall. There are two main entrances to the fort, one at the SW, approx, and one in the NW side, and three small passages through the inner wall, on the E, the W, and the N, only the last has a corresponding opening in the outer rampart. The SW gateway is approached by a cleared track winding through the extramural enclosures. The NW entrance is approached by a well-marked cleared and terraced trackway which starts 150m outside the outer wall. The highest part of the site is occupied by a large cairn, the cairn seems to have been about 15m in diameter, and was carefully built of natural curved slabs laid as to slope slightly downwards towards the centre".

It is assigned the NPRN 95292 by the RCAHMW who record "*Few Welsh prehistoric sites capture the imagination as powerfully as Tre'r Ceiri hillfort which dominates the Llyn Peninsula from the easternmost summit of the three-peaks of Yr Eifl. Looking down from a scree-strewn summit at a height of 485m O.D., Tre'r Ceiri is one of the best preserved Iron Age hillforts in Britain where round houses, gateways and ramparts can be seen in a remarkably intact condition. Tre'r Ceiri occupies a steeply-sloping site whose summit is occupied by a substantial Early Bronze Age burial cairn, clearly preserved and respected within the later hillfort. The main hillfort is enclosed by a formidable single rampart which still stands up to 3.5m high in places. Where nearly intact, the top of the rampart still has its parapet walk reached via a number of sloping ramps from the interior. This wall is broken by two main gateways, both of which funnelled visitors through narrow, restrictive passages, as well as three 'posterns' or minor gateways, one of which at least was designed to allow inhabitants out down a narrow mountain path to gather water from a spring. Beyond the main hillfort is a second partial outer wall, reinforcing more vulnerable approaches on the north and west sides. This too is broken by an outer gateway which overlies an earlier approach track to the hillfort, probably indicating that this outer defence was a secondary work".*

Garn Bentyrch is recorded in the HER as "*a small fort consisting of three lines of defence probably not all of the same period. The NE side of the hill is covered with terraced fields. N half of the outermost rampart consists of a bank and ditch c24ft wide x 4ft where best preserved but damaged by cultivation for much of its length. In the west quadrant the bank is replaced and on parts duplicated by a stone wall 8ft thick. Its SE end robbed and dies out before reaching the middle of the rampart. Probable original entrance 10ft wide lies in the middle overlapping section of the bank and wall. Short length of wall near S apex indicates former presence of structures now destroyed. Strong earthen bank and ditch 56ft wide and 9ft high overall on NW quadrant of middle rampart. Inner rampart entirely of stone. Existing structures in the interior are not ancient but 1939 excavations exposed traces of internal walls which may be contemporary with the rampart. Those are no longer visible. Terraced field in fair condition. The 6ft parapet walk and three chambers N of the entrance are no longer visible, but the position of the chambers as recorded coincide roughly with structures still visible, they are evidently later in date than the wall and have been built against its inner face. Surviving volume of material on NW corresponds to a wall at least 8' 6" high. The superficial appearance of the remains indicate that the outermost rampart is earlier than and partly obliterated by the middle rampart, but there is nothing to show whether the latter is contemporary with the inner most structure. Steps similar to those in the inner rampart occur in the small fort on Garn Boduan (SH33NW 1) which in other ways also resembles the inner enclosure at Carn-Pen-Wych and which has been dated by excavation as end of the Roman period or later".*

Pen-y-Gaer Hillfort is another small hillfort which tops an isolated hill. The HER details it as "*steep sided with numerous outcrops on the summit and E slopes. Ancient road leads towards the fort from the NE. A single dry built wall appears to have been about 15ft thick. The entrance on the west is a passage 11' long and 7ft wide and within the enclosure are 12 ill defined terraced platforms c.20ft in diameter probably the site of wooden huts. A small trench cut 1939 revealed occupation earth and a*

small potsherd".

Castell Gwgan (PRN 2256) is a very different site to the others and it is only recorded as a possible hillfort site. The HER entry reads "*remains of a British camp on the farm of Castell Gwgan. The moat and rampart have been destroyed, but the original form can be traced. A circular mark can be seen on the summit of a hillock SE of the farm. There is no trace of a hillfort in the vicinity of the farm. The farm occupies a commanding position on a knoll above the river, to the south side of the farm, there may be the remains of a moat, this is by no means certain. The circular mark on the RAF AP, in the pasture field below the farm, could not be identified on the ground, and it seems to be natural - a vegetation ring or something similar*". It is therefore difficult to make any real comment on the status of the site and the relationship between it and other sites.

The inter-relationship between the hut settlements of varying sizes and the inter-relationships between the hut settlements and the hillforts is little understood, as indeed is the relationship between neighbouring hillfort sites. Various models of societal structure have been proffered but it seems unlikely that there was a single pan Wales answer to explain the complexities found in the archaeological record.

It has been suggested that where they occur larger hillforts may have functioned as territorial centres in a symbolic if not always practical sense. In a society where warfare was endemic these sites may have places of protection and storage for livestock and population and as such may have had an elite status based on the coercive power of the inhabitants. This system is seen to be less evident in the north-west of Wales where there are relatively few major hillforts and political power may be considered to be vested in a large number of petty chiefs. It is thought that a dichotomy existed between producer farms and consumer settlements (Lynch et al 2000: 218-9).

The hillfort examples cited in this area (with the exception of the poorly defined Castell Gwgan) all occupy prominent landscape positions and would thus have been intervisible and would have overlooked lower lying sites. They are also from a large area and are important landscape features.

The Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales (Later Bronze and Iron Age) has highlighted the questions "*How did hillforts function in the landscape?*" and "*What was the relationship between defended and non-defended sites?*" as important themes to be addressed in order to further enhance our understanding of the period (www.archaeoleg.org.uk).

All records within the 2000m search radius and sites/findspots mentioned in the text are shown on figure 7.

5.2 Roman

It is noted in the Cadw Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest that the Llŷn is an area of Wales where the Roman conquest seem to have had very little effect (Cadw 1998: 98) and there are no Roman sites with a 2000m search radius of the site. There are two entries for parts of the Roman road from Segontium to Nefyn (PRNs 17815 & 17816) but site visits by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust have discounted these features as a post-medieval quarry trackway and a sheeptrack.

The recent publication "*Roman Roads in North-West Wales*" by David Hopewell was also consulted and no roads were mentioned on the Llŷn Peninsular with the closest route identified being RRX95 from Segontium – Pen Llystyn – Porthmadog – Tomen Y Mur (Hopewell 2013).

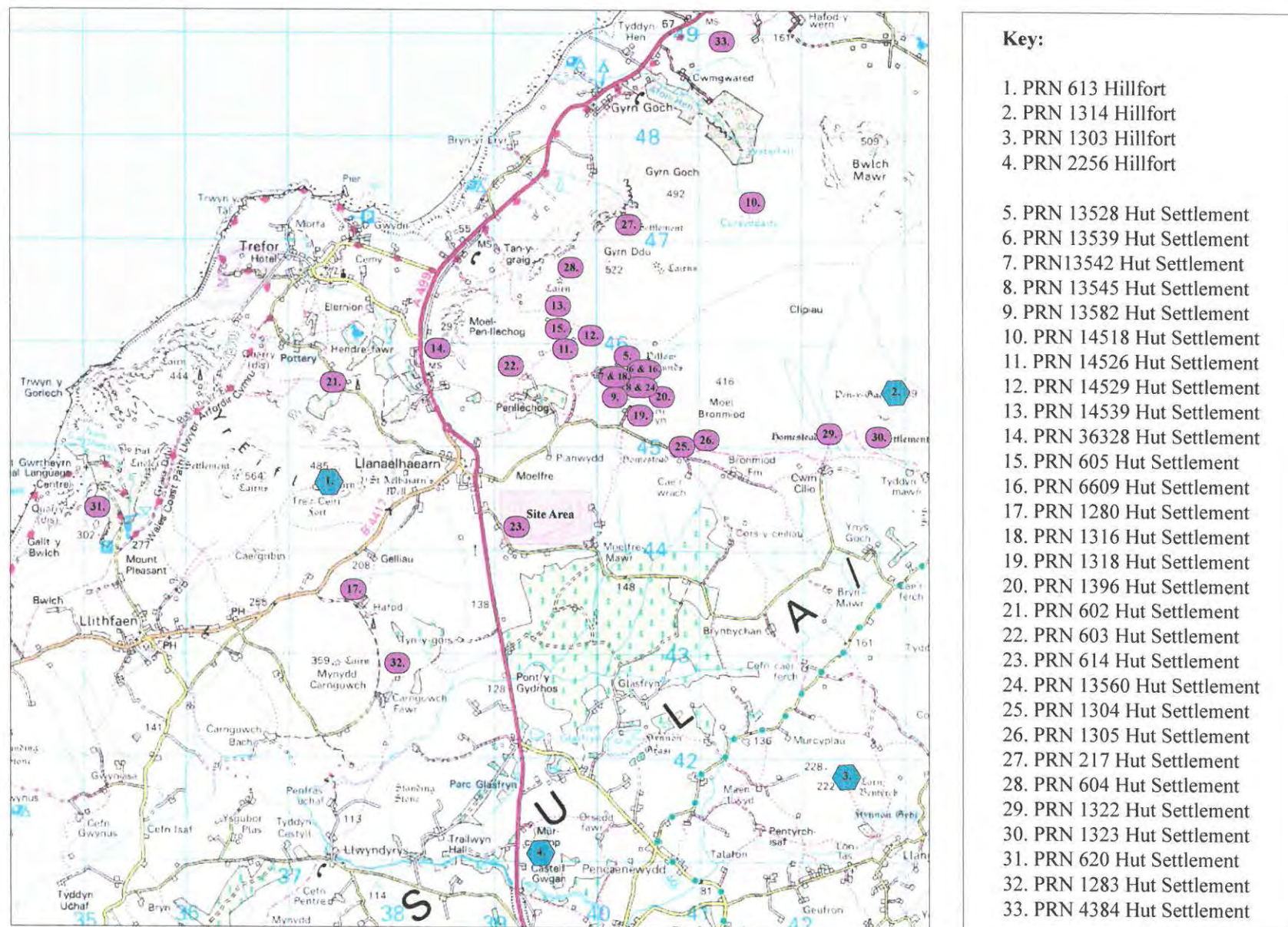


Figure 7. All Records of Iron Age/ Romano-British Date Within a 2000m Search Radius and Sites Mentioned in the Text
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5.3 Early Medieval/ Medieval

The Llŷn is an important area during the Early Christian era with Bardsey Island forming the end point of a key pilgrimage route. There are numerous early churches, holy wells and inscribed stones dating from this period - including those at nearby Llanaelhaearn.

During the later medieval period the cantref of the Llŷn was divided into the commotes of Cymydmaen, Dinllaen and Cafflogion with their centres at Neigwl, Nefyn and Pwllheli. Much of the land was held by the church and monasteries and the patchwork of small dispersed villages and settlements, lanes, fields, stone walls, banks and hedges typical on the Llŷn are believed to date from this period (Cadw 1998: 98-99).

There are 32 sites of possible Medieval date within the 2000m search radius. This breaks down into a mixture of secular and religious sites with 8 hut platforms, 12 long huts, an area of ridge and furrow, a township (Eleirnion), 2 churches, a holy well and 7 standing stones (6 incised). When the area is extended to 5000m there are 88 sites which largely fall into the same categories as those within the immediate area. There are 12 hut/house platforms, 26 long huts and 1 larger building, 3 deserted settlements, 3 boundary banks, 13 agricultural features, 6 townships, 5 trackways/transport features, a possible mill, 2 pillow mounds, 4 churches, 4 holy wells and 8 standing stones.

As can be seen from this data the landscape is still predominantly in agricultural use, often at subsistence level although it is quite likely that some of the smaller undated quarry scoops may date from this period.

As with the hut circle settlements discussed in the Iron Age section, there has been little excavation on long hut settlements in this area and the number of sites shown here may not necessarily be a true reflection of the actual numbers. Some of the sites assigned an Iron Age date may in fact belong to this later period, and indeed it is possible that some later features have been misidentified.

Of the examples of long huts and platforms are all broadly similar and will not be discussed individually. The description from hut platform PRN 14530 has been included as representative of this monument type *"Long hut platform N of Pen y Bwlch consisting of low grassed over stone banks and occasional internal facings measuring 8.5m x 4.0m. Scarped into S facing slope"*. PRN 14525 has been included as representative of the long hut *"Long hut scarped into gentle S facing slope. At the north end the internal wall survives up to 7 courses high. 15m x 7m with walls 1.3m high and 1.2m wide. Annexe and other walls visible to the south"*.

Also of interest and mentioned separately given its proximity to the development site is long hut settlement (PRN 6755) which is located within c.35m of the access track. The site is not described further in the HER but satellite imagery shows the outline of a small regular, rectangular stone building. As mentioned in the Iron Age section there are also lynchets on the north-western side of the hill (PRN 5426).

There is a single house platform designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument within the 5000m search radius. PRN 1324 (Scheduled Ancient Monument CN112) is a *"platform house at Tyddyn Mawr on ground falling gently to the south west. Levelled platform c.40ft NW to SE by 30ft with a hood wall, is bisected by a modern wall which overlies the SE side of a much ruined long hut c.28ft NE to SW by 15ft. The hut walls are, where best preserved (on SW), are formed of large angular boulders laid flat, presenting smooth inner and outer faces c.6ins high. Poor condition. Platform houses are of 13th - 14th century"*.

The two churches recorded in the HER (PRNs 615 St. Aelhaearn's Curch, Llanaelhaearn & 6937 Llanaelhaearn Parish Church) are both the same building. The church has been heavily restored although it is on the site of a much earlier structure and there are surviving Medieval elements. *"The walls are of rubble with rough dressings of grit, the slate roofs are modern. The chancel had a three-light window of the C14th. Both transepts appear to be of the C16th or early C17th. The whole building was restored in 1892, when the chancel was extended and a vestry added on the west of the N transept"*. The church is a Grade II Listed Building.

Of the 7 inscribed stones mentioned above 6 are within the churchyard of St. Aelhaearn's Church and two of these stones are Scheduled Ancient Monuments. PRN 1568 (Scheduled Ancient Monument CN085) is a incised stone recorded as *"building stone incised with capital letter M possibly part of an inscribed stone"*. The stone was later incorporated into the churchyard wall but records indicate that it had been lost by 1975 following the reconstruction of the wall. PRN 1563 (Scheduled Ancient Monument CN084) is a *"roughly hewn pillar stone. 1m long by 0.4m wide, inscribed vertically in Roman capitals, which originally read downwards 'ME. LI. TV (C?)', all picked but the last letter more lightly; as this is also smaller than the rest it is doubtful whether it belongs to the original inscription but it could be the tail of a reversed S"*.

PRN 1564 is very similar to 1563 and is also a roughly hewn pillar stone. It is inscribed vertically in Roman capitals which are lightly picked. It reads (downwards) 'ALIORTVUS ELMETIACO /HIC IACET.' In the first word the O and the R are joined by a central bar. The stone is mounted on two brackets to the north wall of the north transept.

PRN 1565 is an incised stone with the shallow impression of a rude cross with a long shaft on its east face. It was previously located in the wall of the path opposite the south-west wall of the nave although the stone has now been erected.

PRN 1566 is an unhewn upright stone approximately 1.3m in height. It is located in the church yard about 35m south west of the nave and is interpreted as a possible early Medieval gravestone. The final stone associated with the church is located in the vicarage farmyard (PRN 1567) is regarded as a modern fake and will therefore not be discussed further.

The final stone with the 2000m search area is a possible Ogam stone in Llanaelhaearn which is in use as a gate post. There is no further detail and correspondence in 1977 which identified the stone was not followed up.

PRN 2232 is a holy well – Ffynnon Aelhaearn associated with St Aelhaearn whom the parish and church are named after. Little is known of the 7th Century figure other than he was the son of Hygarfael, son of Cyndrwyn of Llystin Wennan. Dedications indicate that he was a follower of Beuno. The well was formerly credited with healing powers but now supplies water to the village of Llanaelhaearn (www.wbo.llgc.org.uk).

All records within the 2000m search radius and sites/findspots mentioned in the text are shown on figure 8.

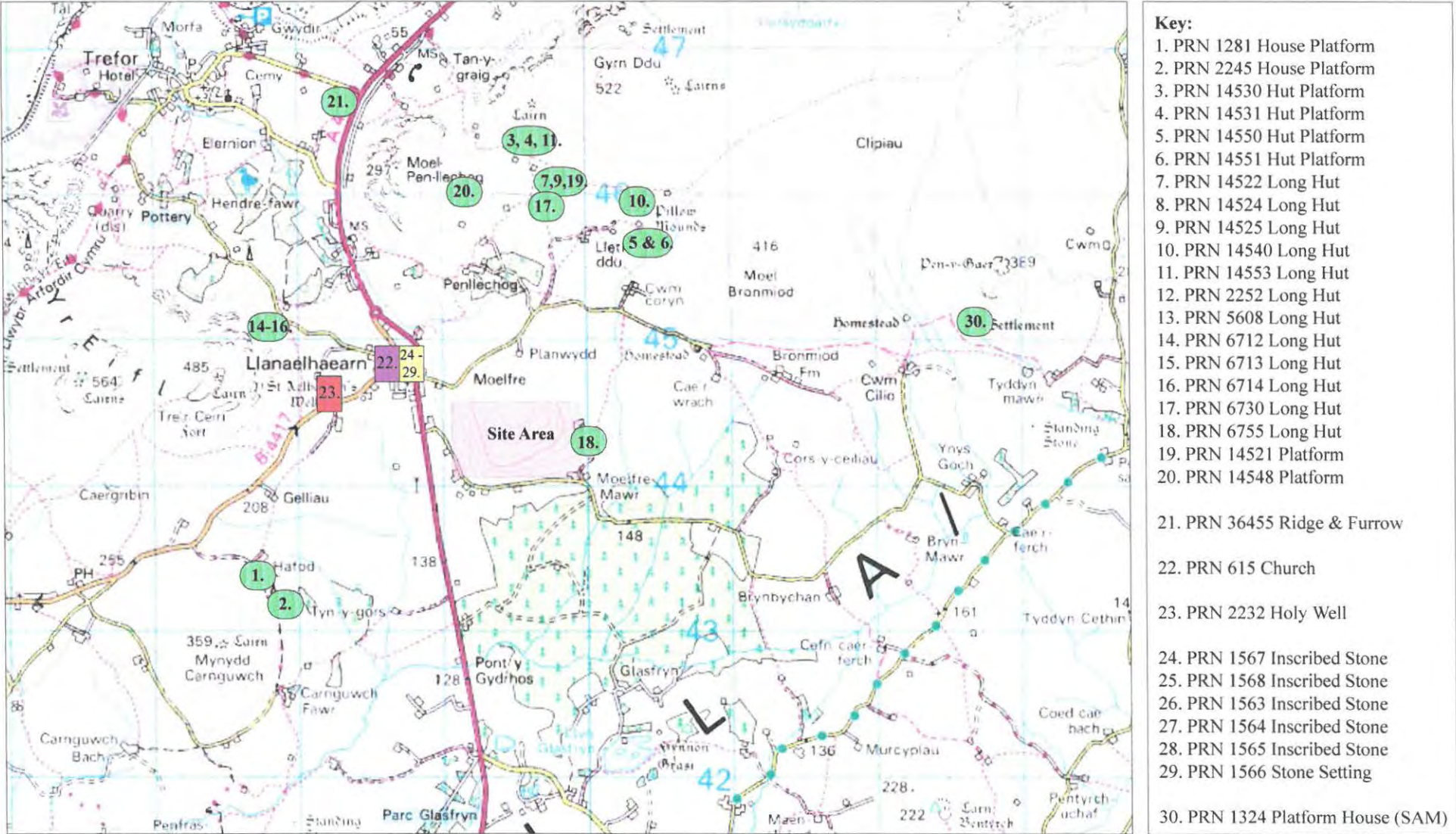


Figure 8. All Records of Early Medieval/Medieval Date Within a 2000m Search Radius and Sites Mentioned in the Text
(Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright 2014 Licence Number 100055289)

5.4 Post-Medieval/ Modern

There are 24 post medieval/ modern sites within the 2000m search area. This includes 3 Grade II listed buildings – PRN 12122 Elernion Trevor a 2 storey L-shaped house with surviving 16th century elements and PRN 12692 a telephone box in Rhyd y Berw, Llanaelhaearn and St Aelhaearn's Church, Llanaelhaearn. The sites of this era are largely domestic or agricultural in nature with only 3 sites - PRN 36326 (a milestone), PRN 36321 (modern churchyard extension) and PRN 13527 (a modern reservoir) falling outside these categories.

The farmstead at Moelfre Mawr, behind which the access trackway passes has been assigned an NPRN record number and description by the RCAHMW (NPRN 410372). It is recorded as a mill-house dating from the 18th century with the features of a late Snowdonian farmhouse, including a substantial end fireplace and offset central entrance (now blocked). Dendrochronology was attempted on timbers within the building but the results proved inconclusive.

At 5000m there are 175 sites of which approximately half are domestic or agricultural with 33 industrial sites (mines or quarries) and, 7 maritime sites. Transport also now forms an important element with 19 sites. There are a further 9 listed buildings within the extended search area. This increase in industrial, maritime and transport activity is largely due to the incorporation of the coastline in the search area where the granite quarries of Trefor and Nant Gwrtheyrn famous for their stone setts are located (Gywn 2006: 71-75).

There is a single site recorded on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens within 5000m of the site. Glasfryn Gardens (PRN 4463) are a Grade II site of largely eighteenth and nineteenth century date created around within a much older estate. Also associated with these gardens are the house and coach house – both of which are individually listed Grade II structures.

All records within the 2000m search radius and sites/findspots mentioned in the text are shown on figure 9.

5.5 Cartographic Evidence

A number of maps of the area were sourced during archive research. These will be discussed in chronological order.

5.5.1 Estate maps

A search of estate maps for the Llŷn was made but none could be sourced for this plot of land.

5.5.2 Tithe Map 1839

The tithe map for the area (figure 10) shows that the current field system which is evident today has preserved many of the older irregular boundaries. There has been a general trend towards the removal of field boundaries to create larger areas for grazing.

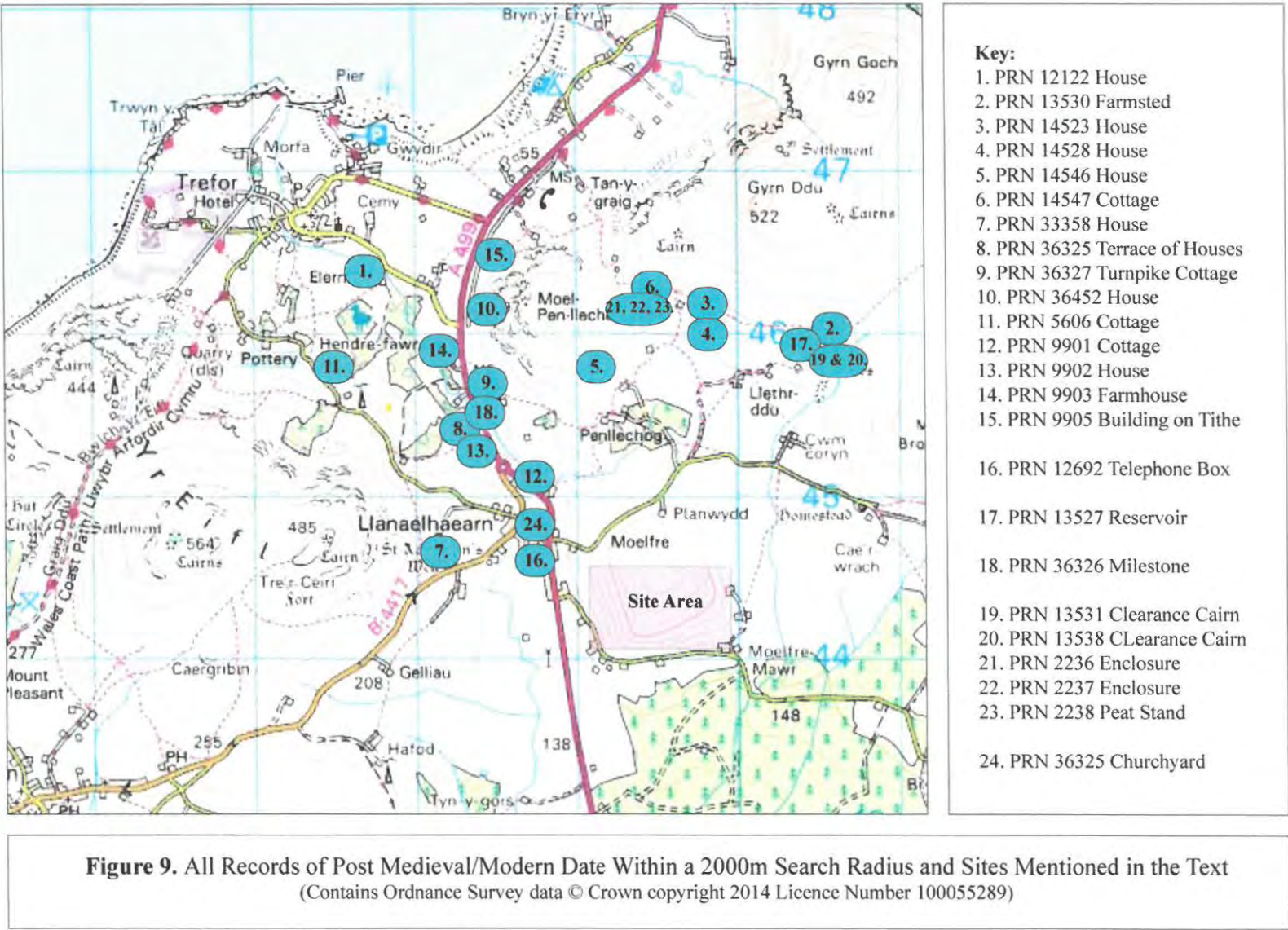
5.5.3 Ordnance Survey Maps 1888 – 1949 (Figures 11 - 14)

The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1888) of the area (figure 11) shows little change from the tithe information. We do however begin to see the enlargement of the smallest fields to the north of Pentre-baŭh and a small enclosure (sheep fold?) in the field which is proposed as the site for the wind turbine. By the 1899 Second Edition Ordnance Survey (figure 12) there has been further field boundary removal, this time in the fields to the north of Ty-newydd. A trackway is now marked in the field which is proposed as the site for the wind turbine.

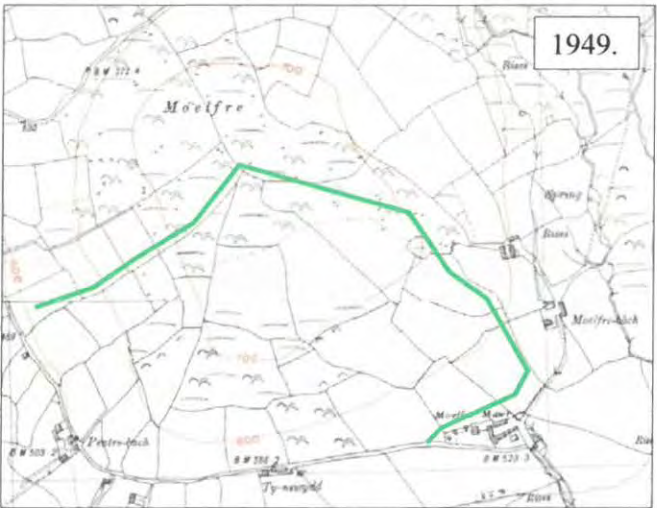
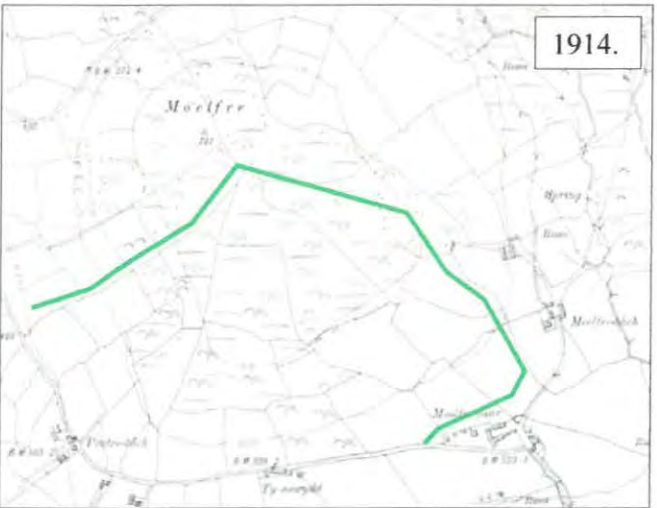
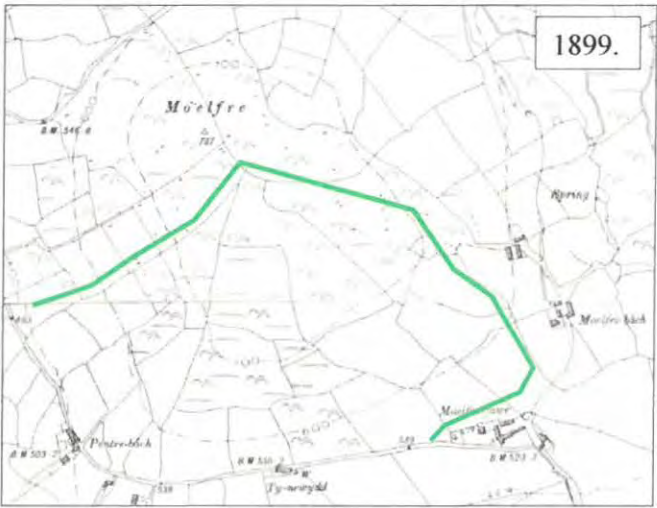
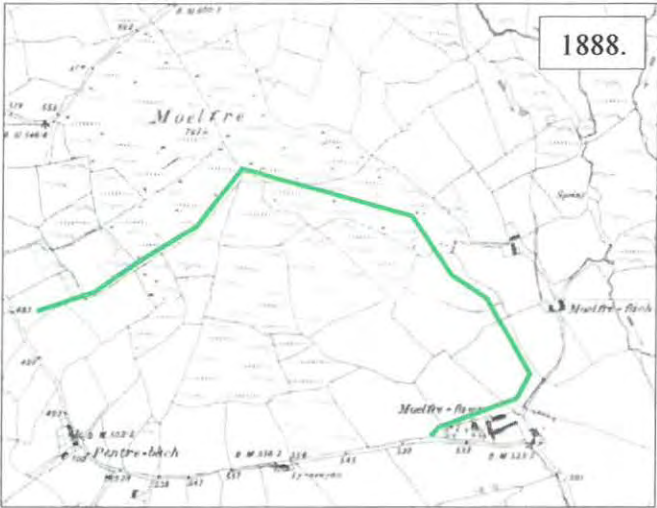
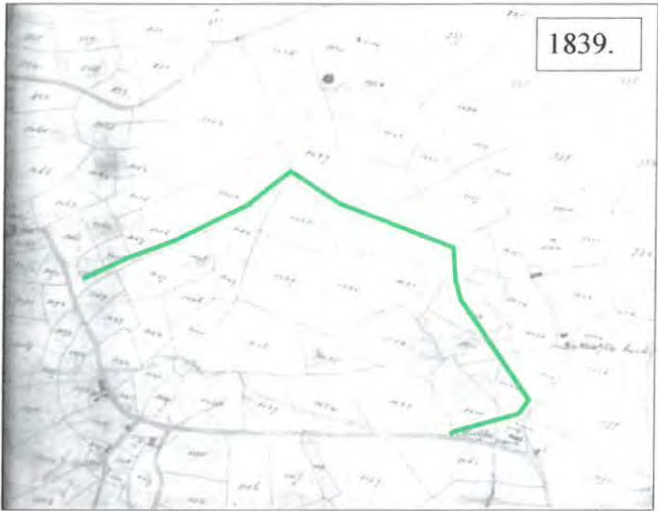
The 1914 edition (figure 13) shows no changes other than the trackway shown on the previous edition is no longer marked. This trackway reappears in an extended form on the 1949 edition (figure 14) utilising the location of the previously removed field boundary. Since the production of this map edition there has been the removal of further field boundaries in the fields to the north of Ty-newydd and Moelfre Mawr farms.

5.6 Sites of Unknown/Unassigned Date

Of the 125 sites recorded in the HER as lying within a 2000m radius of the proposed development 50 are undated and of the 791 sites within 5000m 422 are undated. These sites will not be discussed in any detail as they reflect the broader land use/ site types discussed by period above. This number largely reflects the lack of excavation on many of the identified sites and the continuity of land use whereby a clearance cairn or quarry scoop etc from many periods can essentially appear the same.



Figures 10 -14. Tithe and Ordnance
Survey Maps of the Proposed
Development Site 1839 - 1949



6.0 Walk Over Survey

A walk over survey of the proposed development site was conducted by Matthew Jones of C.R Archaeology on the 10th April 2014.

The land is in use as pasture for sheep and cattle and occupies a low hill within a generally flat grassland area. The field boundaries are defined by the remains of clawdd walls which have been topped with modern wire fences with wooden posts due to the largely dilapidated state of the walls. A sample photograph of a well preserved section of clawdd wall has been included as plate 1. The locations and directions of photographs included in the report are shown in Appendix D.

The field shapes and sizes are irregular and there is evidence that the larger fields are an amalgamation of several smaller fields and the internal boundaries have been removed. There is a general patchwork pattern to the field system and it would seem likely that the layout of these walls is a relict system, largely Medieval but with possible prehistoric (Iron Age) elements evidenced by some unusual curving field boundary walls.

There are large concentrations of stone, particularly in the vicinity of the area proposed for the siting of the wind turbine. These appear to be clearance cairns, some modern, although it is possible that some obscured structures lie within their cores. The amount of stone, some removed during ploughing, could indicate that there may be some buried stone structures in the area – a possibility that is supported by the presence of a medieval long hut and prehistoric hut circle settlement in the vicinity. The location of the site on the slopes of a hill would also correspond with the general landscape zone favoured by sites of these types. It must also however be noted that the removal of several field boundaries in the area has been undertaken and this may account for a large quantity of the stone.

Figure 15 shows the development area with the features noted during the walkover survey plotted along with known archaeological sites/features in the immediate vicinity.

Area 1: Access Road (Not Possible to Photograph)

The entrance to the access road is off a minor road to the west of the Moelfre Mawr farmstead. The route runs on an approximate east-west axis to the north of the farmstead where it crosses two field boundaries. Both boundaries are earth banks with stone facing and both are low and eroded. These boundaries are recorded on the 1839 tithe map of the area. They have been part replaced with wooden post and wire mesh fencing with barded wire. The fields slope up to the north and there were no noticeable undulations or indentations in this area. It was not possible to photograph this part of the site as the area was being utilised to move a large herd of cattle which obscured the view.

Area 2 (Plates 1-4)

The track changes direction and proceeds on a north-westerly angle steeply towards the summit of the hill. Towards the north west end of the track there are three large piles of stones - the farmer recalled that these clearance cairns were built by a earlier tenant and that the area used to be ploughed approximately twenty to thirty years ago. There does not appear to be any obvious source for this stone and the possibility of buried structures of prehistoric or Medieval date cannot be discounted. There are no cairns marked on any of the historic maps consulted.

The site then raises steeply to an irregular field boundary which again consisted of an earth bank with stone facing. As found elsewhere this clawdd wall was eroded and had been partially replaced with wooden post and wire mesh fencing. The slightly odd shape of this field boundary can be explained through examination of the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (figure 11) which shows

a small enclosure which was presumably a sheep fold integrated into the field system. The date of this feature is unknown and although it does not appear on the tithe map of 1839 this document is far more schematic than the Ordnance Survey and the enclosure could easily pre-date its production. As with many such features it is difficult to date but there is a possibility that it could have an association with the nearby long hut although it could equally be of Post Medieval date.

As in the previous section of the walkover the field boundaries encountered pre-date the 1839 tithe map.

Area 3: Turbine Site (Plates 4-8)

The proposed location for the wind turbine/crane pad is in an area of rough undulating ground. There are numerous large stone piles (see figure 15), two of which seem to correspond with turf covered banks but it is unknown whether these are natural outcrops or more likely related to the sheep fold shown on the earlier Ordnance Survey editions. The site is on a fairly level plot of land just below the summit of the hill. The quantity of stone cleared in this area could be indicative that there may be/may have been some buried stone structures in the area. This is supported by the presence of a Medieval long hut and prehistoric hut circle settlement in the vicinity but as noted above these piles may also be the result of the modern removal of stone field boundaries.

There are no cairns marked on any of the historic maps consulted.

Area 4: Underground Cable route (Plates 9-12)

The cable route continues north-west and across the top of the high ground and runs down to a marshy area. The cable route then changes direction before continuing down hill in a south-westerly direction. It follows the western side of a field boundary and crosses three further field boundaries. Due to lambing these fields were not accessible to walkover although photographs were taken from the south-west and north-east.

Satellite imagery of the proposed development area was consulted and although it can not be included here to copyright restrictions it did not reveal any obvious features which were not previously recorded on the HER or by the RCAHMW.

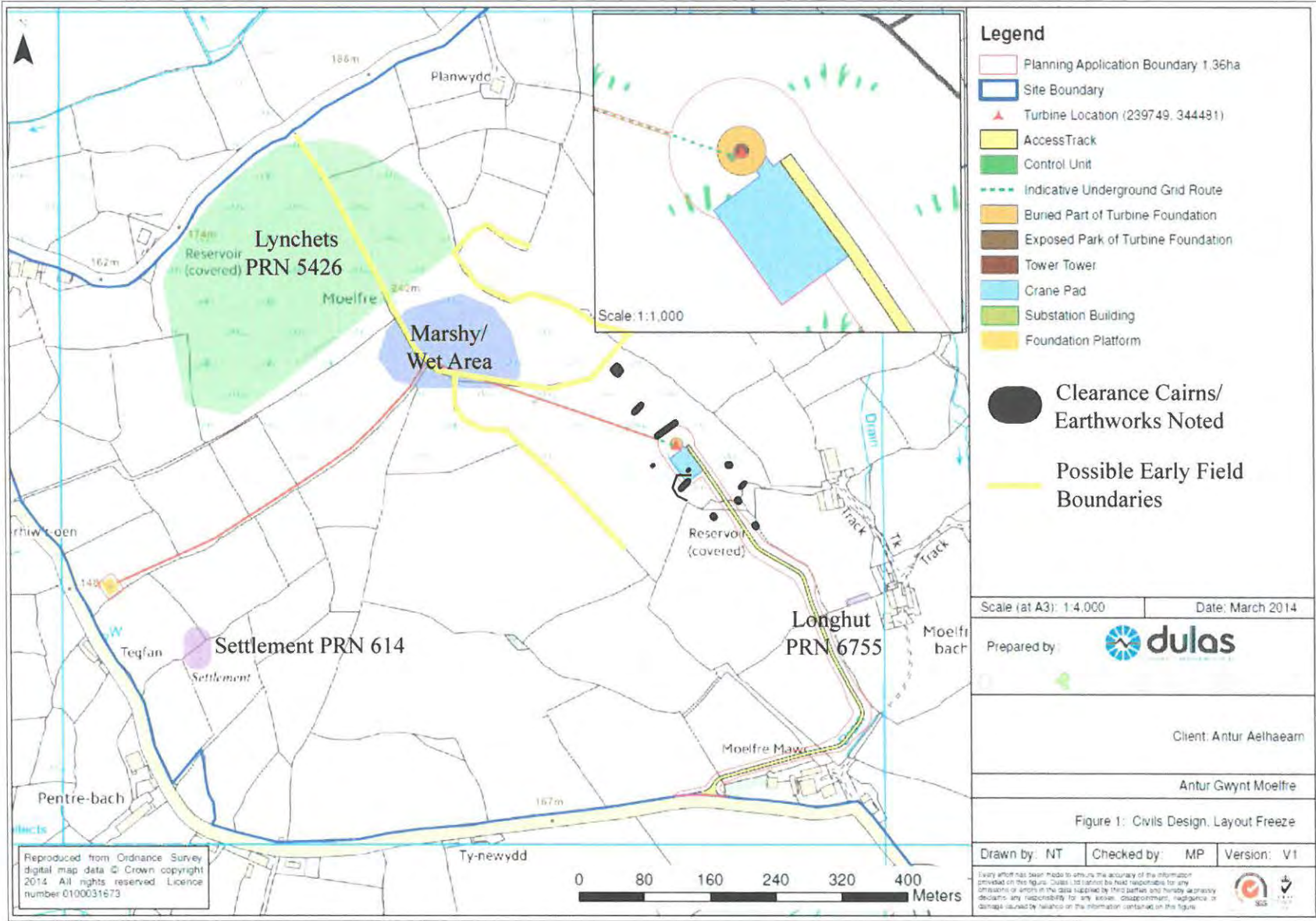


Figure 15. Turbine Site Showing Location of Clearance Cairns Identified During Walkover Survey, Possible Prehistoric Field Boundaries & Known Archaeological Sites in the Area



Plate 1. Surviving Example of Clawdd Wall

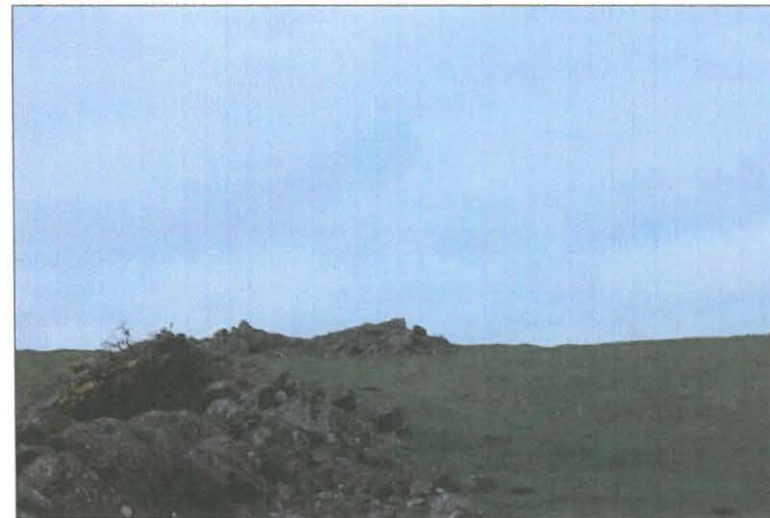


Plate 2. Area 2 View of Access Track Route Facing North

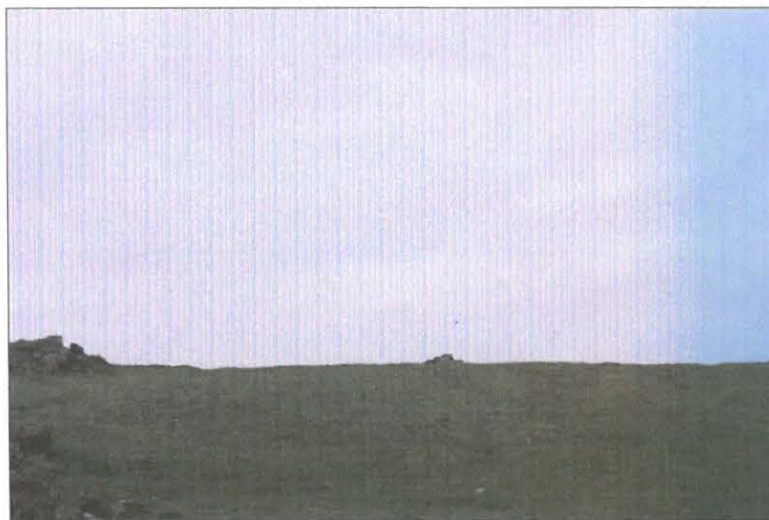


Plate 3. Area 2 View of Access Track Route Facing North



Plate 4. View of North End of Area 2 Facing South



Plate 5. Stone Features in Area 3



Plate 6. Stone Features in Area 3



Plate 7. Stone Features in Area 3



Plate 8. View of Northern Portion of Area 3 -
Note Cairns on Horizon



Plate 9. Northern End of Area 4



Plate 10. Area 4 Looking Down Proposed Cable Trench Route



Plate 11. Area 4 from South Looking Along Trench Route



Plate 12. Area 4 from South Looking Along Trench Route

7.0 Discussion of Archaeological Potential

The following section discusses the potential for archaeological remains from different time periods. It considers the results of the archaeological and historical background research and integrates this with the results of the walkover survey. The potential for archaeological remains is discussed chronologically.

7.1.0 Potential for Prehistoric Remains

There is little evidence for Neolithic activity within the search area examined and the archaeological remains are generally limited to isolated findspots.

Based on the available evidence the potential for remains from the Neolithic period within the development area is considered to be low. The significance of remains from this period is considered to be low when considering isolated finds but high should any structural evidence or working/occupation areas be identified.

Bronze Age remains are largely restricted to cairns on the areas of high ground overlooking the site. The site itself is located on a hill although, as it has been in agricultural use from at least the Iron Age, it is possible that if there were cairns once located in this area they may have been cleared or obscured by later land use. There are known burnt mounds in the area and marshy land was encountered during the walkover. There is also a spring and reservoir in the locality again attesting to favourable conditions for encountering a monument of this type.

Based on the available evidence the potential for remains from the Bronze Age within the development area is considered to be moderate and the significance of such remains is considered to be high. This is in part due to the lack of archaeological investigation and secure dating of such sites in this area.

There is a great deal of evidence for occupation from the Iron Age/Romano-British period in this area and in addition to the impressive hillfort sites occupying the surrounding mountains there are numerous hut circle settlements located on the lower lying slopes around the site. The site itself is in a favourable spot for this type of habitation and a settlement is recorded within 100m of where the substation is proposed to be sited. A large quantity of stone was noted during the walkover survey, particularly in the area to be occupied by the wind turbine, which provides a degree of circumstantial evidence that there may be remains of stone built structures from this date. It is also possible that elements of the surviving field boundary system has its origins in this period.

The proposed site is not dissimilar to that at Garn Bentyrch with both being hills within generally flat areas and there is only a height difference of around 12m between the two summits.

Based on the available evidence the potential for remains from the Iron Age/Romano-British period within the development area is considered to be very high and the significance of such remains is considered to be high. This is in part due to the lack of archaeological investigation and secure dating of such sites in this area.

7.1.1 Potential for Roman Remains

There are no securely dated Roman remains within the search area and the two possible sections of the Segontium – Nefyn Roman Road recorded in the HER both seem somewhat dubious. The Cadw landscape study (1998: 98) states that “Roman influence appears to have been minimal, there being no known Roman military sites in the area”.

There are indigenous sites from this broad period although as there is little if anything to distinguish them from the earlier Iron Age settlements etc they are discussed in this section and are seen as a continuation of local customs and ways of living.

Based on the available evidence the potential for remains from this period within this area is considered to be low. The significance of remains from this period is considered to be moderate – high as the interaction between the local indigenous population and Roman incomers is little understood in the area.

7.1.2 Potential for Medieval Remains

There is a great deal of evidence for occupation from the Medieval period in this area and there are numerous long hut settlements located on the lower lying slopes around the site, occupying much the same areas as Iron Age hut circle settlements. The site itself is in a favourable spot for this type of habitation and a settlement is recorded within 35m of where the access track is proposed to be sited. A large quantity of stone was noted during the walkover survey, particularly in the area to be occupied by the wind turbine, which provides a degree of circumstantial evidence that there may be remains of stone built structures from this date.

There are also numerous incised stones in the churchyard at nearby Llanaelhaearn and although they are not believed to be in their original locations they would have likely been gathered from the surrounding areas and it would be beneficial to examine any gate posts/large stones encountered.

Based on the available evidence the potential for remains from the Medieval period within the development area is considered to be very high and the significance of such remains is considered to be high. This is in part due to the lack of archaeological investigation and secure dating of such sites in this area.

7.1.3 Potential for Post-Medieval Remains

There are numerous Post-Medieval remains with the locality of the site, predominantly of an agricultural nature with some outlying industrial (quarrying/mining) sites. This includes a number of what are believed to be clearance cairns within the development area.

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

7.2 The Significance of the Development Site

The location of the site just outside the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the Llŷn and Bardsey Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest and the Snowdonia National Park makes it part of a very small area of the Llŷn on which developments of this nature are potentially permissible.

The archaeological potential of the development area is considered to be high and should remains be encountered then the significance of these sites is also considered to be high. To date there has been relatively little excavation in the Llŷn area and there are very few radiocarbon dates or securely stratified artefact assemblages on which to base a solid chronology for site developments.

At present there is a strong bias on the identification of above ground sites – particularly those built of stone and the stripping of the access trackway, crane pad, turbine foundation and cable trench would represent a sizeable area for investigation. Provided mitigation is put in place prior to the commencement of works this development offers the opportunity to undertake systematic work on any sites encountered with a strong emphasis on gathering datable material which would significantly enhance our corpus of knowledge of the area in various periods.

7.3 The Impact of the Development on Known Surviving Monuments or Remains

As previously mentioned the proposed development site lies outside the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the Llŷn and Bardsey Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest and the Snowdonia National Park. There are however 27 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 12 Listed Buildings within a 5000m search radius of the site. The locations of these monuments/buildings are plotted in figures 16 & 17 which detail the site locations and the limits of the Llŷn Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (figure 16) and the Llŷn and Bardsey Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (figure 17). The limits of the Snowdonia National park are not within 5000m of the proposed development site.

Of the Scheduled Ancient Monuments, with the exception of Garn Pentyrch (CN055, PRN 1303), Standing Stone Cae Maen-Llwyd (CN384, PRN 1311) and Hut Group Llain-Llanall (CN070, PRN 1304) all are situated within either the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the Llŷn and Bardsey Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest or both.

As the proposed development site lies just outside the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the Llŷn and Bardsey Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest and the Snowdonia National Park there will therefore be no direct or indirect physical impact on these designated areas. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings within the development area and the 4 known sites which are in the immediate vicinity of the development site (PRN 614, PRN 6755, PRN 5426 & NPRN 410372) are all situated outside of the footprint of the works. The proposed wind turbine development will therefore have no direct or indirect physical impact on any known archaeological features. The two sites (PRNs 614 and 6755) have not been subject to any excavation and survive as earthworks about which little can be noted. The discovery of any new sites of archaeological interest would therefore allow these sites to be understood within a wider context.

The development will necessitate the removal of at least 3 clearance cairns (see figure 15) identified during the walkover survey and as noted above although these are likely to be modern they may mask earlier features. It may also damage the earthworks which are believed to be the remains of an undated sheep fold shown on early Ordnance Survey maps. It is proposed this be mitigated through trial trenching/recorded during Strip, Map & Record.

The development will also require the partial removal of section of cloddiau. The effect of this has however been mitigated as far as is reasonably possible by locating the access track and cable trench alongside existing boundaries and minimising the number of points where breakthroughs must be made. It must be noted that although the overall pattern of the field system is believed to be of considerable antiquity the walls themselves are generally in very poor condition and additional post and wire fencing is in use to divide the fields. The pattern of the field system will not be affected by the breaks in the boundaries, the majority of which could be easily reinstated following the excavation of the cable trench.

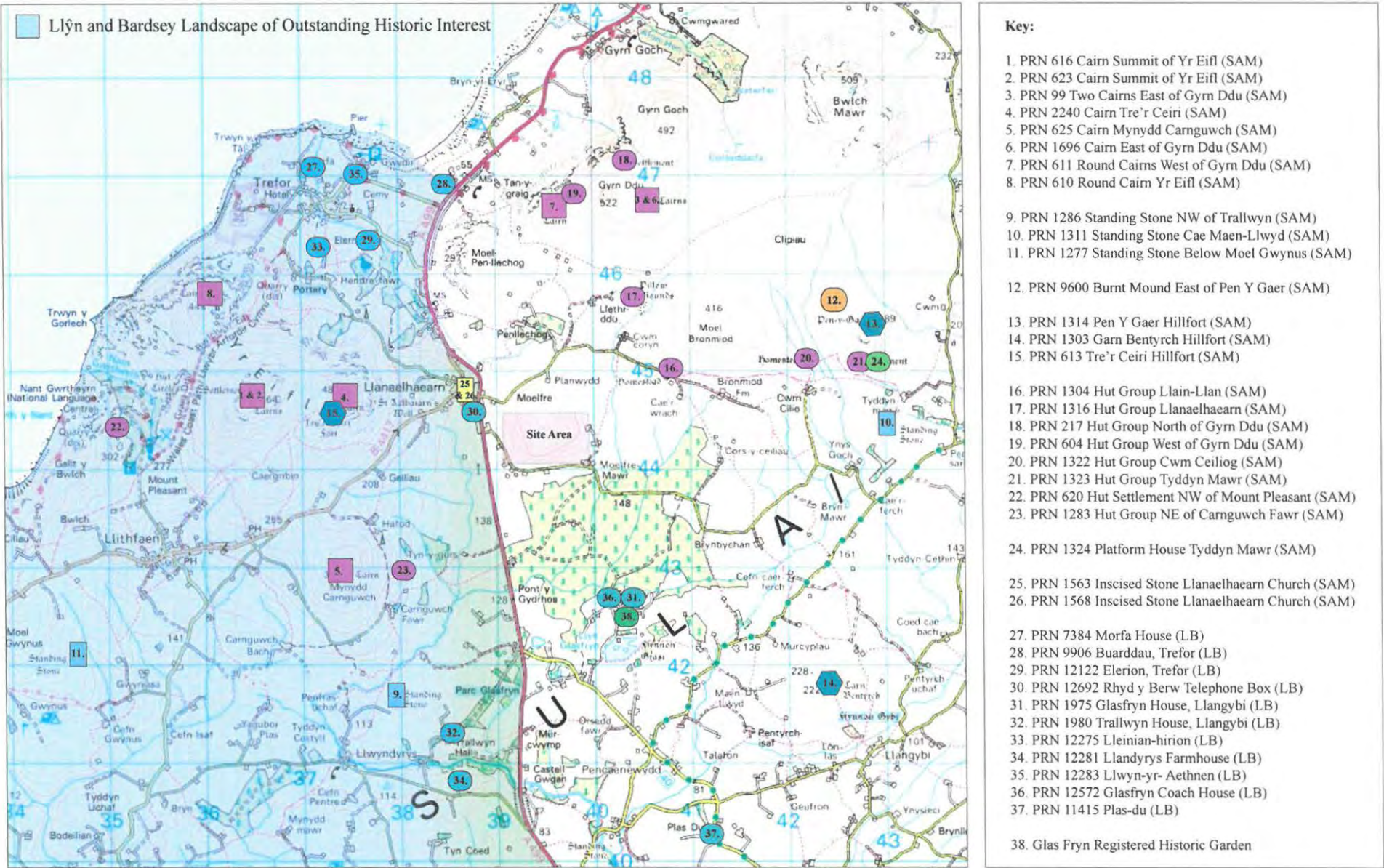


Figure 17. Sites Within 5000m Search Radius Afforded Protected Status (Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings) and Limits of the Llŷn and Bardsey Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright 2014 Licence Number 100055289)

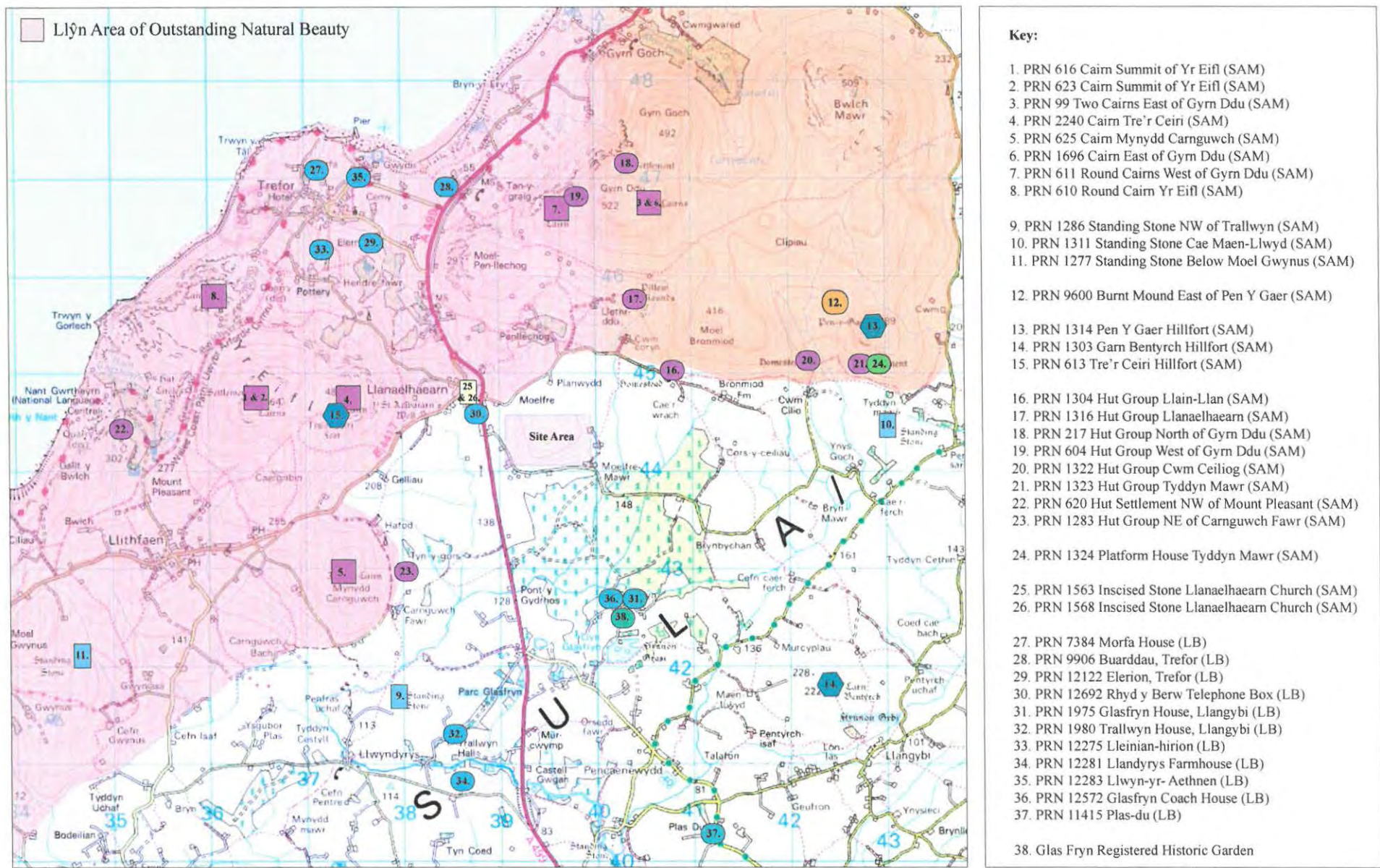


Figure 16. Sites Within 5000m Search Radius Afforded Protected Status (Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings) and Limits of the Llŷn Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright 2014 Licence Number 100055289)

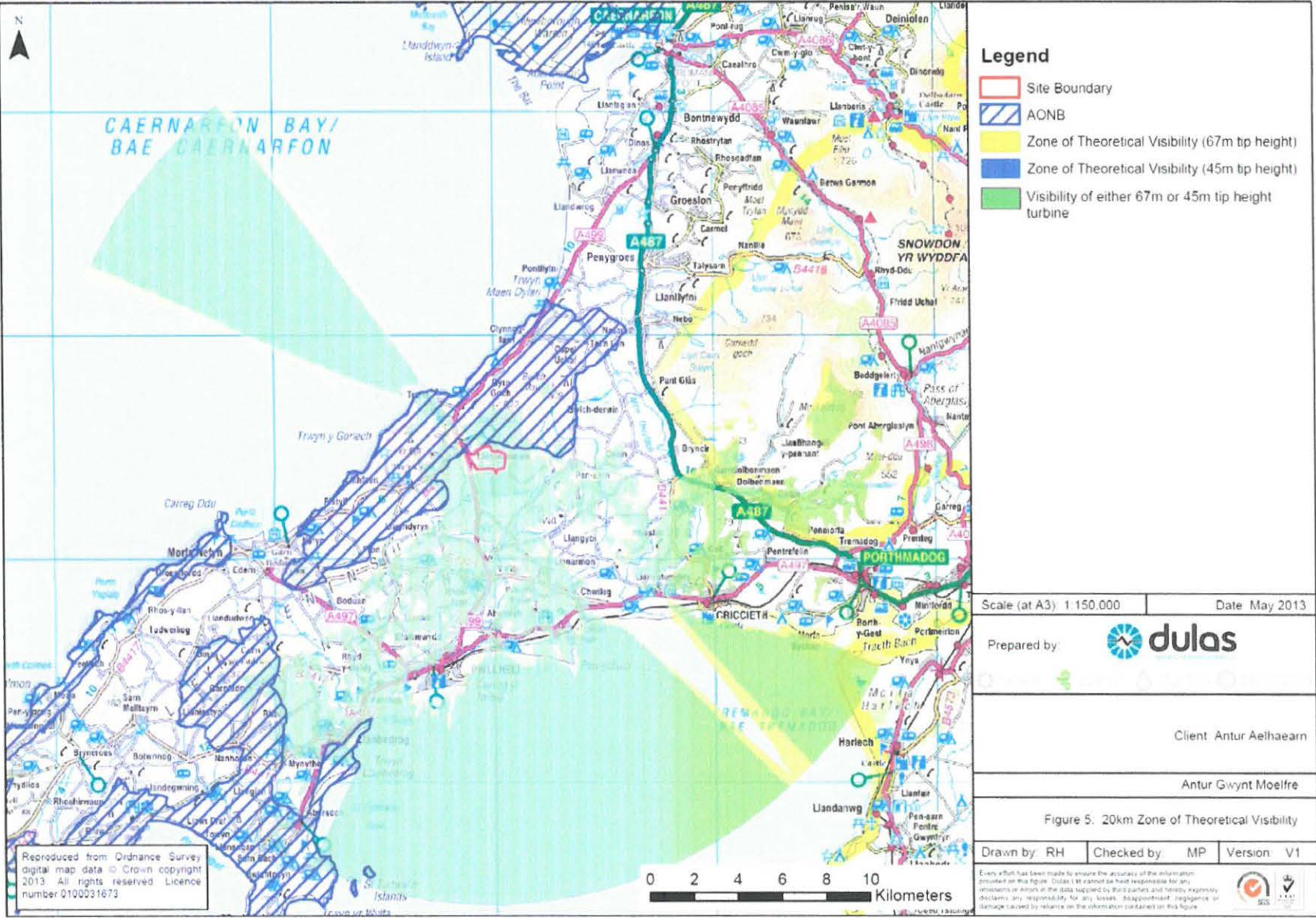


Figure 18. Zone of Theoretical Visibility

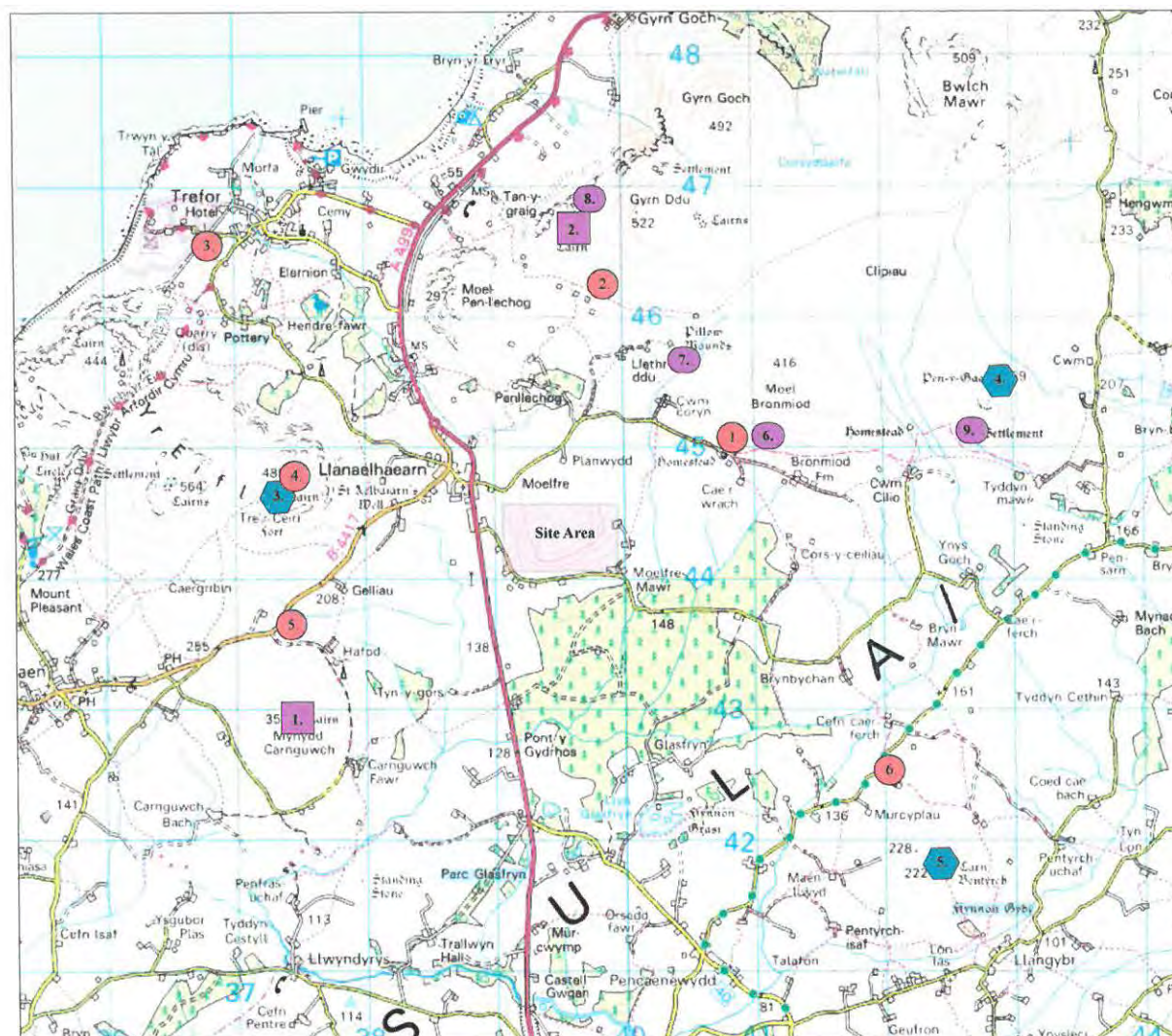
The Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) for the wind turbine is included as figure 18 (it must however be considered that this is a worst case situation as it does not take into consideration tree cover, buildings or other land uses). This document demonstrates that the proposed development will have an indirect visual impact on the majority of the Scheduled Ancient Monuments - largely due to the concentration of monuments in upland areas where they command extensive views. In order to examine the extent of this impact field data was gathered by both C.R Archaeology and by Soltys Brewster landscape architects. The photographs taken by C.R Archaeology are included within the text in relation to each monument discussed and the data gathered by the landscape architects is included as Appendix E. Figure 19 plots the locations of the view spots which were visited with a 5000m radius and Appendix E also records four further areas which are at a greater distance – one at Craig-y-garn within the Snowdonia National Park, one near Rhosllan, one near Pwllheli and one near Rhedyd. There is a degree of overlap in the sites visited and the two data sets should be used in conjunction with each other – this is of particular relevance when discussing the hillfort site of Tre'r Ceiri.

Following discussion with GAPS it was agreed that C.R Archaeology staff would make visits to the following sites:

- Cairn west of Gyrn Ddu (CN110)
- Carnguwch cairn (CN043)
- Tre'r Ceiri hillfort (CN28)
- Pen y Gaer hillfort (CN052)
- Garn Pentyrch (CN055)
- Hut settlement north of Llain-Llan (CN070)
- Hut group and field system (CN106)
- Settlement west of Gyrn Ddu (CN109)
- Hut settlement and field system north-west of Tyddyn Mawr (CN112)

Of the prominently Positioned Bronze Age cairns three sites were visited, the cairns to west of Gyrn Ddu, Carnguwch cairn and the cairn in Tre'r Ceiri hillfort. Also of significance in the area are the cairn sites of Y Eifl (PRN's 616, 623 & 610). The views between Mynydd Carnguwch and Tre'r Cieri/ Y Eifl are unaffected by the development. Although not in the sight line the wind turbine would be just within ones peripheral vision when looking from Mynydd Carnguwch to Gyrn Ddu as is evident when examining plate 13 and Appendix E Site 5. Much the same can be said when looking from Gyrn Ddu to Mynydd Carnguwch although due to the lower lying positioning of the cairn the effect is slightly greater when looking up at the turbine on the skyline as is evidenced by plate 14 and Appendix E Viewpoint 2.

Tre'r Ceiri (plate 15) is the site of two Scheduled Ancient Monuments, a Bronze Age Cairn and an Iron Age hillfort. It is located on the third summit of Yr Eifl at a height of 485m O.D and thus commands extensive views which on a clear day encompass Cumbria to Wicklow and across Cardigan Bay (www.visitsnowdonia). Given the prominent location of this monument it would directly overlook the wind turbine site (see plate 16) which would sit within a landscape of prehistoric, medieval and post medieval pastoral use and settlement.



Key:

1. PRN 625 Carnguwch Cairn
2. PRN 611 Round Cairn Gyrn Ddu
3. PRN 613 Tre'r Ceiri Hillfort
4. PRN 1314 Pen y Gaer Hillfort
5. PRN 1303 Garn Bentyrch Hillfort
6. PRN 1305 Hut Circle Llain-Llan
7. PRN 1316 Hut Group Settlement Llanaelhaearn
8. PRN 604 Hut Group Settlement Gyrn Ddu
9. PRN 1323 House Platform Tyddyn Mawr

● Sites Visited by Soltys Brewster Consulting
(Number Correspond with Appendix E)

Figure 19. Sites Visited for Assessment of
Potential Impacts Upon the Setting
of Susceptible Sites

(Contains Ordnance Survey data
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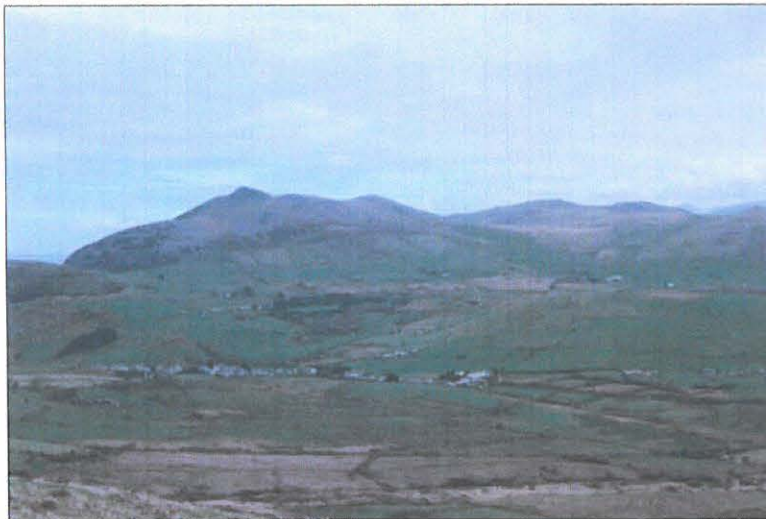


Plate 13. View from Mynydd Carnguwch to Gyrn Ddu -
Turbine Would be Located on Hill to Right in Middle Ground



Plate 14. View from Gyrn Ddu to Mynydd Carnguwch -
Turbine Would be Located on Hill to Left in Middle Ground

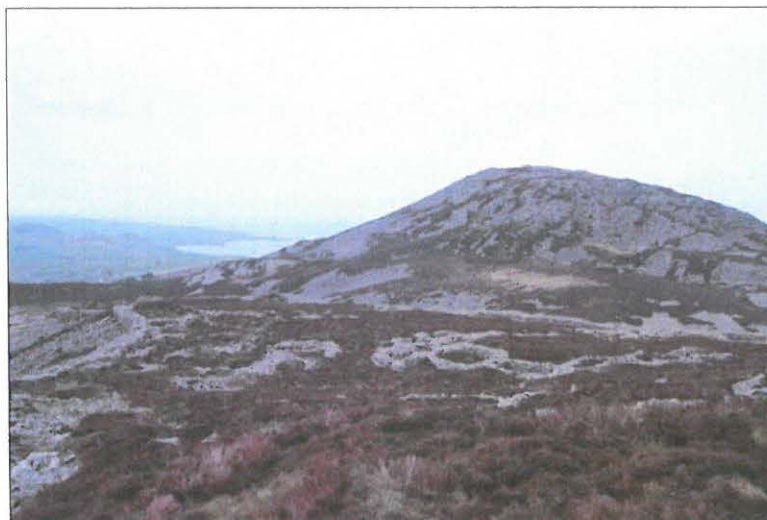


Plate 15. Tre'r Ceiri Hillfort



Plate 16. View of Proposed Wind Turbine Site
Taken from Tre'r Ceiri



Plate 17. View from Tre'r Ceiri to Gyrn Ddu -
Turbine Would be Located on Hill to Right in Middle Ground

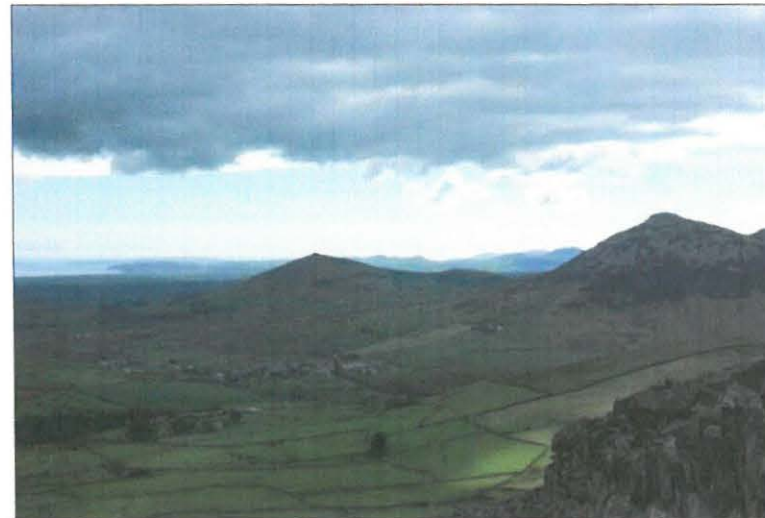


Plate 18. View from Gyrn Ddu Tre'r Ceiri



Plate 19. View from Tre'r Ceiri - Garn Bentyrch



Plate 20. View from Tre'r Ceiri - Pen y Gaer Proposed
Site is Shown in Foreground



Plate 21. View from Pen y Gaer - Tre'r Ceiri (Turbine Site is Hill Between Moel Bronmiod in Foreground and Tre'r Ceiri)



Plate 22. View from Gyrn Ddu - Garn Bentyrch

The important sites in terms of the intervisibility of monuments of similar date and function would be the Bronze Age cairn sites of Y Eifl, Mynydd Carnguwch and Gyrn Ddu. The views over Y Eifl and Mynydd Carnguwch would not be obstructed by the proposed development and the view over Gyrn Ddu is largely unaffected as is shown on plate 17 and Viewpoint 4 Appendix E. Plate 16 shows the landscape looking directly at the proposed wind turbine site and part of Gyrn Ddu can just be seen in the far left of the photograph. The same is true of the view from Gyrn Ddu to Tre'r Ceiri as is shown on plate 18 and Viewpoint 2 Appendix E.

The Iron Age hillfort sites which are intervisible from Tre'r Ceiri are Garn Bentyrch shown on plate 19 and Pen y Gaer shown on plate 20. The direct site line between Tre'r Ceiri and Garn Bentyrch will not be affected by the siting of the turbine but depending on where one chooses to stand on this rather large site the Pen y Gaer direct line of sight may.

Of great importance when considering the view shed from this monument is where the viewer would be positioned as the extensive wall enclosing the site has an inner facing of up to 2m in height and when inside the hillfort there are limited places from which to overlook the surroundings. Tre'r Ceiri has two main entrances, one on the north-western side and one of the south-western, neither of which would overlook the wind turbine site.

There are also 3 smaller passageways through the inner rampart to the east, west and north. As it could potentially overlook the development the view from the eastern entrance was recorded but from the angle of this opening the turbine would not be visible.

The view between Garn Bentyrch and Pen y Gaer hillforts would be unaffected by the development. Both of the hillforts are at lower altitudes (389m & 222m O.D) and greater distances from the wind turbine than Tre'r Ceiri and the effect of on the view shed from these monuments is thus lessened. When Tre'r Ceiri is seen from Pen y Gaer the wind turbine will be visible within the wider landscape view (plate 21). The view from Garn Bentyrch to Tre'r Ceiri is also obscured as the hillfort is positioned below the crest of the hill and the summit would once more largely obscure the turbine from view, although in this instance as mentioned above and as can be seen in Appendix E Viewpoint 6 the turbine does not lie on a direct sight line between the two monuments.

In addition to the views to, from and between the prominent hillfort sites the views from a number of settlement sites which were Scheduled Ancient Monuments of Iron Age date were considered. Those from Gyrn Ddu towards Tre'r Ceiri are examined in a Bronze Age context and the same general comments on the views between the cairn sites are true of the intervisibility between the settlements. The turbine did not effect the view of Pen y Gaer hillfort. Garn Bentyrch was visible from the site and turbine would be clearly visible between the two sites as is evident in plate 22 and Appendix E Viewpoint 2.

Three other Iron Age settlements were visited, all located on the lower slopes of upland areas at Llain-Llan, Llanaelhaearn and Tyddyn Mawr. Views of Pen y Gaer were not possible from these sites and the views of Garn Bentyrch would be unaffected by the turbine. Tre'r Ceiri was visible from the Llain-Llan and Llanaelhaearn sites (best illustrated by Appendix E Viewpoint 1) but not from Tyddyn Mawr as the view was obscured by the lower slopes of Moel Bronmold.

Due to the topography of the area surrounding the proposed wind turbine site the tower would be visible from a considerable distance and the proposed development will have an indirect visual impact on the majority of the Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the area. The turbine will feature in many of the views from, to and between monuments and despite the presence of other modern features within the viewshed, notably the A499 and parts of the village of Llanaelhaearn, the

character of the turbine would not be considered to be in-keeping with this historic characteristics of this area and thus would be deemed to have a negative impact on the landscape character.

The scale of the development and the potential cumulative effect of the scheme when viewed in conjunction with other similar schemes must also be considered and it must be noted that as a single tower the effect is much less than would be the case with a wind farm and there are no further towers visible which would create a cumulative negative impact on the skyline.

Although not considered to be in-keeping with the general character of the landscape of the area where the turbine is visible within the landscape it will not obscure any of the Scheduled Ancient Monuments from view and from a phenomenological perspective it will still be possible to understand the inter-relationships between the sites within their landscape context and in relation to each other. The fundamental characteristics of this area of the Llŷn will be unaltered by this development and in no instance will the scheme prevent the understanding of the historic function of this landscape, or of its evolution. However, it is recognised that, in practice, each visitor's response to the scheme will vary according to their personal feelings about wind turbines (www.rwe.com). On this basis it is deemed that the significance of the locating of the turbine in its proposed location will have a moderate effect on the intervisibility of Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

The impact of the development on known surviving monuments or remains are of an indirect, visual nature. Changes the the landscape character will endure for the lifetime of the scheme and will end with the decommissioning of the turbine (after c.25 years). The negative impacts are therefore reversible causing no permanent loss to the historic landscape.

The 12 Listed Buildings within the 5000m radius of the proposed development and the historic settings of these structures are not be believed to be at risk of being adversely affected by the location of the wind turbine. All of the structures are of Post Medieval date and 11 of the 12 buildings are Grade II Listed (1 is Grade II* Listed). The nearest Listed Buildings are St Aelhaearn's Church and Rhyd y Berw telephone box in Llanaelhaearn. It is unlikely that the turbine would be visible from either site or that given the surrounding buildings the setting of either structure would be significantly altered. Much the same must be said of the sites near Trefor and a panorama created for the Trefor coastal path (see Appendix E) demonstrates that even with a clear line of sight the turbine will not affect the overall setting of the buildings.

The remaining Listed Buildings are located at Trallwyn and Glasfryn Houses and the Ordnance Survey data shows that both these areas have established woodland between themselves and the development. The turbine would therefore be unlikely to be visible from either location (see Figure 19). Glasfryn is also the site of the Registered Historic Garden located within 5000m of the development which would also be unlikely to be affected by the proposed development, particularly as the key view in this instance is from the house towards the lake, facing away from the the proposed turbine site. It was requested by Cadw that a photomontage be prepared of this site but unfortunately this was not possible as the current landowner was unwilling to grant permission for a representative to access the site in order to gather the requisite data.

Gwynedd Council produced Supplementary Planning Guidance for Onshore Wind Energy (2012) and this document has been referred to when discussing the impact on archaeological and designated sites within the vicinity of the proposed development. The document states that *"There is an implicit objective in TAN 8 to maintain the integrity and quality of the landscape within the National Parks/ AONBs of Wales i.e. no change in landscape character from wind turbine*

development". As the proposed site lies outside of these areas this does not apply but given the proximity of the proposed development the following sections (5.2.4 & 5.3.2) are applicable. These directives state that "Outside of the Llyn and Anglesey AONBs, no turbine application within the Gwynedd Local Planning Authority area should cause significant harm to the location of an AONB" and "The duty to consider the National Park's objectives is as pertinent to activities that affect these areas, whether they are within it or outside it. In accordance with national planning policy (paragraph 5.3.7) and Policy B14 of the UDP wind turbines that harm the National Park's special features and character will not be approved".

Further passages relate to other relevant designations. Paragraph 5.4.3 states that *"In accordance with Policy B12 of the UDP, proposals should not cause significant harm to the character, appearance or the setting of the historic landscapes or the historic parks and gardens will be refused".* Paragraph 5.9.1 adds *"Proposals should not cause significant harm to the character and appearance of Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, World Heritage Sites, Registered Historic Landscapes, or Heritage Coasts or their setting".*

In accordance with these guidelines although it is believed that the wind turbine will have a negative effect on the landscape this does not constitute significant harm in any of the situations detailed above.

7.4 Potential Mitigation Strategies

As specified in the "Design Brief for Archaeological Assessment" methodologies to mitigate the impact of the proposed works have been explored. This section applies to the direct physical impact the scheme may have on unknown below ground remains.

Given that there are a number of known sites in the immediate vicinity of the development and that the walkover survey/DBA identified this as a favourable location for burnt mounds and settlements of Iron Age/Medieval date it is considered to be an area of significant archaeological potential. There is a general lack of excavation on sites in the Llŷn area and any remains of Medieval or earlier date would be considered to be significant.

It is therefore recommended that, should the development go ahead, further archaeological mitigation is required. Geophysical study was initially considered but the topography and geology of the site may limit the effectiveness of this technique. Survey of a sample area could be conducted and expanded dependant upon results.

Clarification is required as to the nature and if possible the date of the clearance cairns/earthworks identified and it is recommended that a earthwork survey could be conducted. Following this trial trenching is recommended, with particular emphasis placed on Areas 2 & 3 but with works also carried out in Areas 1 & 4. It is hoped that this will aid in the interpretation of the source of the stone used in the cairns identified and give an indication of the nature/concentration of any cut features which were not visible on the surface. The results of this trial trenching will inform further works and in particular alert GAPS should there be a significant site such as a hut settlement/cairn field in the path of the proposed development.

As the area is considered to be of high archaeological potential it would be considered prudent that, even in the event of a negative result following trial trenching, a programme of Strip, Map and Record be initiated. Particular emphasis should be placed on gathering material from which sequences can be securely dated and on gathering palaeoenvironmental data. Adequate funding should be put aside for radiocarbon dating and the processing/analysis of environmental samples.

8.0 Conclusion

The proposed site of the wind turbine is within a landscape renowned for its wealth of relict archaeology. The area is a palimpsest of different periods stretching from the prehistoric through to the post-medieval period. It is overlooked by the Iron Age Hillforts of Tre'r Ceiri, Garn Boduan and Garn Fadrun and by several prominent Bronze Age cairns. A search of the Gwynedd HER recorded 27 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 12 Listed Buildings within a 5000m radius of the proposed development.

There is a hut circle settlement (PRN 614) with an associated field system (NPRN 308096) within 100m of the substation, a Medieval long hut (PRN 6755) within 35m of the access trackway. During the walk over survey several clearance cairns of undetermined date were identified although some are of modern origin. The amount of stone in the area is strongly indicative of more structures being present within the immediate vicinity and potentially within the development area.

This study has concluded that the wind turbine and associated service sites are located within an area of very high archaeological potential and it is recommended that further mitigation in the form of an earthwork survey, possible geophysical survey and trial trenching followed by a programme of Strip, Map and Record be implemented should the development go ahead.

Due to the topography of the area surrounding the proposed wind turbine site the tower would be visible from a considerable distance and the proposed development will have an indirect visual impact on the majority of the Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the area. The turbine will feature in many of the views from, to and between monuments and despite the presence of other modern features within the viewshed, notably the A499 and parts of the village of Llanaelhaearn, the character of the turbine would not be considered to be in-keeping with this historic characteristics of this area and thus would be deemed to have a negative impact on the landscape character.

The scale of the development and the potential cumulative effect of the scheme when viewed in conjunction with other similar schemes must also be considered and it must be noted that as a single mast the effect is much less than would be the case with a wind farm.

Although not considered to be in-keeping with the general character of the landscape of the area where the turbine is visible within the landscape it will not obscure any of the Scheduled Ancient Monuments from view and from a phenomenological perspective it will still be possible to understand the inter-relationship between the sites within their landscape context and in relation to each other. The fundamental characteristics of this area of the Llŷn will be unaltered by this development and in no instance will the scheme prevent the understanding of the historic function of this landscape, or of its evolution. However, it is recognised that, in practice, each visitor's response to the scheme will vary according to their personal feelings about wind turbines. On this basis it is deemed that the significance of the locating of the turbine in its proposed location will have a moderate effect on the intervisibility of Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

The impact of the development on known surviving monuments or remains are of an indirect, visual nature. Changes to the landscape character will endure for the lifetime of the scheme and will end with the decommissioning of the turbine. The negative impacts are therefore reversible causing no permanent loss to the historic landscape.

In accordance with the guidelines set in Gwynedd Council's Supplementary Planning Guidance for Onshore Wind Energy (2012) although it is believed that the wind turbine will have a negative effect on the landscape this does not constitute significant harm in any of the situations detailed.

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Maps

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Appendix A.

Agreed Specification for Archaeological Works CR67-2014

Specification for Archaeological Assessment at

Moelfre, Llanaelhaearn

NGR SH239749 344481

Report Number CR67-2013



C.R Archaeology

Compiled by C. Rees & M. Jones
on Behalf of Antur Aelhaearn

Specification for Archaeological Assessment at Moelfre, Llanaelhaearn

Planning Application Number:

National Grid Reference:

Client:

NGR SH239749 344481

Antur Aelhaearn

Report Authors:

Report Number:

Date:

C. Rees

CR67-2014

11-04-2014

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Figure 3. Boundaries of designated areas: AONB, LOHIW & National Park

1.0 Introduction

C.R Archaeology have been instructed by Antur Aelhaearn to conduct an archaeological assessment at the proposed site of a wind turbine with associated access trackway, substation and cabling near Moelfre, Llanaelhaearn (figure 1). The turbine forms a key component in the Antur Aelhaearn overall community plan and the regular source of income which will be derived from the power generated will be utilised to fund numerous schemes which will benefit the local area. Figure 2 details the proposed works.

This document has been prepared to supply the Local Planning Authority Archaeologist with information as to the potential archaeological impacts of the aforementioned scheme.

This specification has been written with reference to a telephone discussion and an email prepared by Jenny Emmett of GAPS (dated 7th April 2014) as a methodology for an initial programme of works. It is intended that the results of the works outlined in this document will inform decisions as to the nature of any further archaeological mitigation strategies which may be required.

The site is located along a minor lane to the south-east of the village of Llanaelhaearn, on the Llŷn Peninsular. The site is currently in use as grazing within an enclosed field boundary system. It is positioned on top of a hill which lies within an area of low lying fertile ground, overlooked by prominent highland areas. The site lies just outside the Llŷn Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and the Snowdonia National Park (Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri) but given the height of the wind turbine proposed the structure would be visible from parts of both areas. The site also lies just outside the boundaries of the Llŷn Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest but as with other areas would be clearly visible from within this zone. Figure 3 details the boundaries of these designated areas.

Due to the potential visual impact of the development on the landscape character of the area this desk based assessment covers a much broader remit than would generally be the case and in addition to a site specific study of archaeological potential also encompasses many of the areas which would be covered by an ASIDOHL.

The proposed site of the wind turbine is within a landscape renowned for it's wealth of relict archaeology. The area is a palimpsest of different periods stretching from the prehistoric through to the post-medieval period. It is overlooked by the Iron Age Hillforts of Tre'r Ceiri, Garn Boduan and Garn Fadrun.

2.0 Project Aims & Objectives

This programme of works for the site of the wind turbine near Moelfre, Llanaelhaearn aims to undertake a desk-based assessment and walkover survey. It also aims to examine the impact of the proposed scheme on the character of the historic landscape.

The first aim of this scheme of works is to undertake desk based historical research exploring the history/archaeology of the site. This information will include a map progression and archival research in order to compile a coherent narrative history of the site and it's environs.

The Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER), the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments Wales (RCAHMW) database, Bangor University Archives and relevant publications will be consulted to compile a record of known archaeological sites in the vicinity.

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

The third aim is to visit significant archaeological sites in the area to examine the effect of the wind turbine on the views from, to and between monuments and the potential impact on this that the development will have.

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

The objectives of this programme of works are:

- To make full and effective use of existing information to establish the archaeological significance of the site
- To assess the impact of the development proposals on surviving monuments or remains both within the development area and in the surrounding landscape
- To help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies

3.0 Brief Historical Background

The following section is, through necessity, very brief and is intended to merely place the site in context. A more detailed history of the site will form a key element in the proposed works.

The proposed development site is located immediately outside the Llŷn and Bardsey Island Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest and shares the archaeological characteristics of this area. It is described as having *“few major monuments, few large extents of relict features and little by way of an unifying historic theme such as, for example the development of settlement or industrial patterns. Yet it possesses a great and unparalleled wealth and diversity of, most often, smaller scale archaeological and historic features, which together form a cohesive and integrated whole, demonstrating both the continuity and the territorial unity of Llŷn from probably prehistoric times onwards. There are archaeological sites ranging from the Mesolithic period to the recent past, and it is an area of Wales where the effects of both the Roman and English conquests seem to have had very little effect”* (Cadw 1998: 97).

The largest monuments in the area are the Iron Age Hillforts of Tre'r Ceiri, Garn Boduan and Garn Fadrun which, along with other smaller forts crown the summits overlooking the site. The lower lying, adjoining lands housed dispersed farmsteads, the remains of which tend to survive above ground only in those areas with a plentiful supply of stone and where later agricultural clearances have not occurred (Cadw 1998: 97). The remains of one such farmstead and associated field system (PRN 614) is located approximately 100m from the proposed substation building.

As mentioned above there is little evidence for Roman influence in the area and with the exception of the possible road from Segontium to Nefyn (PRN's 117815 & 117816) which is described in the HER as a quarry and sheep track respectively there are no non native sites within 5000m of the proposed development.

The Llŷn is an important area during the Early Christian era with Bardsey Island forming the end point of a key pilgrimage route. There are numerous early church, holy well and inscribed stones dating from this period - including those at nearby Llanaelhaearn.

During the later medieval period the cantref of the Llŷn was divided into the commotes of Cymydmaen, Dinllaen and Cafflogion with their centres at Neigwl, Nefyn and Pwllheli. Much of the land was held by the church and monasteries and the patchwork of small dispersed villages and settlements, lanes, fields, stone walls, banks and hedges typical on the Llŷn are believed to date from this period (Cadw 1998: 98-99).

The 19th and 20th Centuries saw large scale mineral extraction in the area, notably granite from from a series of prominent coastal quarries (Cadw 1998: 100).

3.1 Topography

The site is located along a minor lane to the south-east of the village of Llanaelhaearn, on the Llŷn Peninsular. The site is currently in use as grazing within an enclosed field boundary system. It is positioned on top of a hill which lies within a low lying fertile plateau, overlooked by prominent highland areas. The site lies just outside the Llŷn Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and the Snowdonia National Park (Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri) but given the height of the wind turbine proposed the structure would be visible from parts of both areas. The site is also located immediately outside the boundaries of the Llŷn Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest.

3.2 Geology

The superficial geology of the site (at a scale of 1:625 000) is described as “*Till – Diamicton. Superficial Deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. These rocks were formed in cold periods with Ice Age glaciers scouring the landscape and depositing moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post glacial meltwaters*”. The bedrock geology at the site is recorded as lying on the boundary between two strata. The first is recorded as “*Ashgill Rocks (undifferentiated) - Mudstone, Siltstone And Sandstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 444 to 451 million years ago in the Ordovician Period. Local environment previously dominated by open seas with pelagite deposits. These rocks were formed on a deep ocean floor beyond the influence of land. They often consist of fine material from microscopic pelagic organisms*”. The second geological zone is recorded as “*Unnamed Extrusive Rocks, Ordovician - Felsic Lava And Felsic Tuff. Igneous Bedrock formed approximately 444 to 488 million years ago in the Ordovician Period. Local environment previously dominated by eruptions of silica-rich magma. These rocks were formed from viscous to semi-mobile magma, rich in silica. It rose to the surface and erupted as sticky lava from steep-sided volcanoes. These eruptions are commonly associated with subduction and mountain building processes and often accompanied by feeder dyke and sill intrusions*” (www.bgs.ac.uk).

4.0 Scheme of Works - Methodology

It is proposed that the archaeological works be conducted in three sections and each is detailed separately below.

4.1 Desk Based Research

A complete and coherent history of the site will be compiled utilising material sourced from Gwynedd Archives and the Bangor University Archives. This will allow as comprehensive a history as possible to be compiled. A full map progression of the area will be undertaken. Where appropriate the archive information will be supplemented with information from local libraries and specialist interest websites & journals. Although the site lies just outside the Llŷn and Bardsey Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest the "Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales (Cadw 1998) will be consulted as the area begins within 200m of part of the development.

In order to identify the character of archaeological remains in the vicinity of the site a search of the Gwynedd HER will be conducted examining an area within a 2000m radius of the proposed works (the grid reference for the search is taken as the base of the turbine). The RCAHMW database and aerial photographs of the site will be examined. The information collected will be discussed within the main report text.

A second search will be undertaken examining sites within a 5000m radius of the proposed works in order to establish the wider characteristics of the landscape area in general and to establish the potential effects of the project on the monuments of the area. Initial research has identified 791 sites in the HER within this radius. Due to the sheer volume of this data it will not be included in full in the report but rather only sites specifically mentioned in the text will be included in tabular form. Particular emphasis has been placed on Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and other designated sites although other sites have been considered as part of wider groupings. Broad trends within the data gathered will also be discussed using this data set.

The works will be carried out accordance with the IfA Standards and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (IfA 1994 (Revised 2009).

This material will form the historical background for a full archaeological report.

4.2 Walkover Survey

A walkover survey of the proposed route of the works (following the access trackway, area of the turbine base, cable route and substation area) is to be undertaken by a suitably qualified professional archaeologist. This work will consist of:

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

The works will be carried out accordance with the IFA Standards and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (IfA 1994 (Revised 2009).

4.2.1 Equipment

The photographic record compiled during the walkover survey will be undertaken using a 14.2 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.

4.3 Assessment of Potential Impacts Upon the Setting of Susceptible Sites

The following sites were highlighted by GAPS as requiring specific consideration of setting impacts. Site visits will be made to these sites to record the vistas and attention will be paid to the views to, from and between monuments. The photographic data and field notes will be included in the report.

- Tre'r Ceiri hillfort (CN28)
- Carnguwch cairn (CN043)
- Pen y Gaer hillfort (CN052)
- Garn Pentyrch (CN055)
- Hut settlement north of Llainllan (CN070)
- Hut group and field system (CN106)
- Settlement west of Gyrn Ddu (CN109)
- Cairn west of Gyrn Ddu (CN110)
- Hut settlement and field system north-west of Tyddyn Mawr (CN112)

An initial 5000m radius search of the HER has identified 24 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (including those mentioned above) and 10 Listed Buildings (9 Grade II & 1 Grade 2*). (It also identified two Bronze Age Cairns as being within the Snowdonia National Park but this is a data error and has been discarded). Examination of the locations of these sites has shown that many are located between the areas to be visited or are near the sites above. It is not therefore felt necessary to make specific provision to visit additional sites as the information gathered from those above, coupled with the LIVA data already gathered should prove sufficient.

4.4 Timetable for Proposed Works

It is envisaged that the walkover survey will be undertaken as soon as possible. Further time has been allotted for archive research, report compilation and site archiving.

4.5 Staffing

The project will be managed by Catherine Rees (BA (Archaeology), MA (Archaeology) Postgraduate Diploma (Historic Environment Conservation) & Matthew Jones (BA (Archaeology), MA (Archaeology)). All staff will have a skill set equivalent to the IfA AIfA level. C.Vs for all staff employed on the project can be provided on request. All projects are carried out in accordance with IfA *Standard and Guidance* documents.

4.6 Monitoring

The project will be subject to monitoring by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services. A projected time-scale and copy of the risk assessment can be provided on request to the monitoring body prior to the commencement of works.

4.7 Health and Safety

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

All staff will be issued with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for the site work. Initially this is anticipated to consist of:

- Hi-visibility vests (EN471)
- Safety footwear – steel toecap and mid-sole boots and Wellingtons (EN345-47)
- Mobile Telephone
- Suitable Walking Boots & Waterproofs

Any further PPE required will be provided by C.R Archaeology

All staff will have passed at least a CITB health and safety test at least operative level and will carry a Construction Related Organisation (CRO) White Card for Archaeological Technician (Code 5363) or a Site Visitor card.

C.R Archaeology staff will also comply with any Health and Safety Policy or specific on-site instructions provided by the client or their appointed Principal contractor or H&S coordinator.

4.8 The Report

The report will clearly and accurately incorporate information gained from the programme of archaeological works. It will present the documentary evidence gathered in such a way as to create a clear and coherent record. The report will contain a site plan showing the locations of photographs taken.

The desk-based assessment will consider the following:

- the nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area
- the significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally
- the history of the site
- the potential impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance
- the potential for further work with appropriate recommendations

It is intended that this report will inform decisions as to the necessity and/or nature of any further archaeological mitigation strategies which may be required.

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 to GAPS 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.

4.8.1 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.

5.0 Bibliography

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Appendix B.

HER Data Detailing Sites Within a 2000m Search Radius

HER Data Prehistoric 2000m								
PRN	Site Name	Description	Form	Type	Broad Class	Period	Site Status	NGR
1280	Hut Group (Enclosed), Hafod	The approximately triangular enclosure has a straight west side 35m long, the other two sides are each 25m long and give it a maximum width of about 16m. Only a few orthostatic stones are visible but the entrance 2.2m wide at the south angle retains its upright jambs. The north angle contains a round hut 7.6m in diameter, a second hut 4.6m in diameter lies adjacent to it against the north east. The remainder of the enclosure is obscured by vegetation and field clearance dumps, a yard was probably contained in the east angle. <1> Undated but possibly belongs to class IVa 2nd-4th century AD. <2> No change <3> The site was covered in wild grass when visited, apparently no change. <4> Lots of stone dumping obscuring details which are now only visible in S part of the site, farmer not likely to threaten site. <5>	Multiple	HUT CIRCLE SETTLEM ENT	Domestic	Prehistoric		SH3762 4353
	Hut Group (Enclosed), S of Farm Yard, Llanaelhaearn	850ft above OD on ground falling gently to the south, where best preserved the enclosing wall, of earth faced with stone stands 1'6" high and is 4ft thick, but the site has been much robbed. Condition: ruined. <1> Class IVa <2> The field systems are clearly visible and in good condition. <3>		HUT CIRCLE SETTLEM ENT				SH4041 4570
1318	Hut Group (Enclosed), Remains of, SE of Cwm Coryn	SE of Cwm Coryn appearing as a round levelled area c.90ft in diameter, at 750ft above OD, cut into ground falling gently to the SW. Condition: almost destroyed. <1> Class IVb too ruined for more detailed classification. <2> A levelled area with no trace of huts. The field systems are clearly visible and in good condition. <3>	Multiple	HUT CIRCLE SETTLEM ENT	Domestic	Prehistoric		SH4056 4519
1352	Enclosed Hut Circle, Possible, N of Cwm-coryn 8 Farm	The remains of a possible enclosed hut circle. A sub-rectangular enclosure, 16m by 9m, formed by a stone and earth bank, 1.1m wide and 0.4m high. It is directly adjacent to a field wall which forms the S side of the enclosure which is orientated W - E. In the NW corner are the possible remains of a hut circle, 5m in diameter, containing a clearance cairn. To the N are two other joined enclosures, 7m by 1m. (Jones, 1995)	Multiple	HUT CIRCLE	Domestic	Prehistoric		SH4038 4585
1353	Circular Depression, N of Cwm-coryn 9 Farm	A circular depression, 10m in diameter. Possibly a ploughed out hut circle. (Jones, 1995)	Earthwork	HUT CIRCLE	Unassigned	Unknown		SH4044 4570

HER Data Prehistoric 2000m

Enclosed Hut Circle, PRN Possible, N of 1354 Cwm-coryn 2 Farm	A possible hut circle, defined by a ring of stones, situated in the NNE end of a denuded enclosure. The enclosure is approximately 36m by 13m and is defined on the S and E sides by traces of stone walling. Its N limits are defined by a field wall and a lynchet, 0.8m high and 13m long, defines the NNE side. (Jones, 1995)	Multiple	HUT CIRCLE	Domestic	Prehistoric	SH4026 4566
Hut Circle, PRN Possible, NE 1354 of Cwm-coryn 5 Farm	A possible destroyed hut circle, marked by a 7m in diameter depression with stones visible around the periphery. (Jones, 1995)	Earthwork	HUT CIRCLE	Domestic	Prehistoric	SH4046 4563
Hut Platform, PRN Possible, NE 1356 of Cwm-coryn 0	A rectangular platform, 12m by 2.75m, cut into a gentle slope and terraced downslope to a height of 0.4m. Orientated N-S, with a 2m in diameter depression downslope. (Jones, 1995)	Earthwork	HUT PLATFORM	Domestic	Unknown	SH4053 4564
Hut Circle, PRN Possible, NE 1358 of Cwm-coryn 2 Farm	The remains of a possible sub-circular feature, 6m by 5m, within an area of boulders. It is defined by three 'U'-shaped ruinous stone walls incorporating both large and small stones and surviving to a height of 0.5m. There is a possible entrance to the E. Orientated N-S. (Jones, 1995)	Building - Ruined	HUT CIRCLE	Domestic	Unknown	SH4037 4555
Hut Group PRN (Enclosed), E 1396 of Cwm Coryn	At 850ft above OD on ground falling gently to the SW. The site has been much robbed, but the north hut is cut into the hillside, is fairly well preserved. The enclosure forms an irregular pentagon. <1> Class IV a, 2nd to the 4th C. <2> No change, the field systems are clearly visible and in good condition. <3>	Multiple	HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT	Domestic	Prehistoric	SH4060 4540
PRN 1451 ?Hut Circle Nr 8 Cors y Ddalfa	An arc of curving stony bank and facing stones, disturbed on the W side by no.173, indicate the probable site of a hut circle. The wall survives best on the E. Upslope side where inner and outer facing and grassed over wall core can be seen. <1>	Building - Ruined	HUT CIRCLE	Domestic	Prehistoric	SH4167 4726
PRN Possible Hut Circle/Enclosure 1452 re	Possible hut circle/enclosure. Curvilinear arc of stone facing survives scarped into gently sloping S facing ground - S courses of stonework are visible of inner facing. Slight bank survives on W side - grassed over. <1>	Other Structure	HUT CIRCLE	Domestic?	Prehistoric	SH3969 4588

HER Data Prehistoric 2000m							
PRN Enclosed Hut 1452 Circle, Gyrn 9 Ddu	Hut circle and enclosure with traces of attendant field system 200m ESE of Fron Heulog. Slightly terraced on downslope side - low stony banks and occasional facing stones on the N upslope side. The hut lies on the SW side of the enclosure which is 'D' shaped and defined by low banks and occasional stone alignments. <1>	Earthwor k	HUT CIRCLE	Domestic	Prehistoric		SH3989 4608
PRN 1453 Hut Circle and 9 Enclosure	Hut circle scarped into S facing slope, 150m NE of Pen y Bwlch. Defined by low grassed over stony banks and visible facing stones, at least 3 courses high on the upslope side. Adjacent to the hut on the W side is an oval enclosure 10m x 8m and to the E a rectangular platform or annexe, 5m x 4m, both similarly constructed. Downslope adjoining are the truncated remains of an enclosure wall. Some 10m away to the SW are the remains of what may be a smaller hut circle c.7m in diameter. <1>	Multiple	HUT CIRCLE	Domestic	Prehistoric		SH3960 4632
Cairn, Tre'r PRN Ceiri, 2240 Llanaelhaearn	The highest part of Tre'r Ceiri hillfort is occupied by a large cairn, now much ruined. The top has been levelled and the sides vary according to the original ground level from 1m high on the north to 5m on the south where some of the original cairn revetment may survive. The cairn was 13.3m - 16.6m in diameter and was carefully built of natural curved slabs laid to slope slightly downwards towards the centre. <1> No change. <2> A prominent cairn of large stones on the highest point of Tre'r Ceiri Hillfort. Routine disturbance by visitors to the site has seen several remodellings. Excavated by G. H. Smith (Smith 1995) and reinstated as flat topped fairly featureless cairn. Some possible facing still visible on N side. Intervisible with Yr Eifl cairn & Carnguwch. <6>	Other Structure	CAIRN	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Bronze Age	Scheduled Ancient Monument CN028	SH3743 4471
PRN Findspot, Tre'r 2241 Ceiri	Find from Tre'r Ceiri hillfort from periods earlier than construction, a Bronze Age flat axe, present location unknown. <1>	Find Only	FINDSPOT	Object	Bronze Age		SH3730 4460
Flint Arrowhead, PRN Findspot, Tre'r 2250 Ceiri	Find from Tre'r Ceiri hillfort from periods earlier than construction, a derived petit tranchet arrowhead, given to the National Museum of Wales. Found in 1908. <1>	Find Only	FINDSPOT	Object	Unknown		SH3730 4460

HER Data Prehistoric 2000m

PRN 2258	Axe-hammer, Findspot, Tre'r Ceiri	Find from Tre'r Ceiri hillfort from periods earlier than construction, a stone axe-hammer, now in private possession. <1>	Find Only	FINDSPOT	Object	Unknown	SH3730 4460
PRN 3632	Hut Circle, Possible, 8 Llanaelhaearn	Unimproved land containing poorly defined low banks and ditches along with some stone cleared from adjacent field. One possible roundhouse identified with an internal diameter of 7m. Area very marshy and difficult to assess. The majority of the area falls outside the road corridor. (Hopewell 1998)	Earthwork	HUT CIRCLE	Domestic	Roman	SH3836 4587
PRN 3871	Trackway, S of Tre'r Ceiri	A terraced roadway which may have formed an approach to Tre'r Ceiri (PRN 613). The total surviving length is 600yds, from SH 37634431 to SH 37104426. <1>	Earthwork	TRACKWAY	Transport	Prehistoric	SH3763 4431
PRN 4314	Flint Flakes - Findspot, S of Tre'r Ceiri	Three flints - scrapers and ?gun-flint shaped flint. Found whilst bilberry-picking on S slopes below Tre'r Ceiri by D. Humphreys-Jones. More information in FI file. Flints given to F. Lynch for deposit in Bangor Museum (November '89). <1>	Find Only	FINDSPOT	Object	Prehistoric	SH3713 4419
PRN 4315	Flint Scraper - Findspot, Tre'r Ceiri	Flint-scraper sent to GAT following Eisteddfod '89 (see PRN 4314) found at top of Tre'r Ceiri, just outside W entrance. More information in FI file PRN 4314. Given to F. Lynch for deposit in Bangor Museum (November '89). <1>	Find Only	FINDSPOT	Object	Prehistoric	SH3708 4450
PRN 602	Hut Group (Enclosed), Nr. Gallt-y-ceiliog	A rectangular enclosure 33.3m by 23m. The enclosure is visible as a slight bank, best preserved on the south where it is 0.6m high. There are traces of circular huts, each 6.6m in diameter, in the NW and SE sides. Slight remains of lynched fields are visible below the hut-group. <1> This group is badly mutilated; the bank is incomplete, being visible on the E for 16m, the W for 14m, the S for 8m and the N scarp slope 6m long. No hut circle visible but a rectangular structure against the west side may represent one. <3> Two lynched 50m 30m in length averaging 0.7m are visible NE of the homestead. <4>	Earthwork	HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT	Domestic	Roman	SH3745 4560

HER Data Prehistoric 2000m

Hut Group and PRN Field System, 603 Maes y Cwm	A roughly oval enclosure of a much ruined bank encloses a rectangular building 8.6m by 6.3m. The hut group lies among an extensive system of terraced fields on the E and S slopes of Moel Penllechog, covering an area of aprox 1000m long (NE to SW) and 350m wide. Fields are demarcated by scarps from 1 to 2m thick, there is a tendency for those terraces which flow the contours to predominate. <1> Two rectangular buildings in the NE and NW of the enclosure can be identified; two other possible huts lie on the south-west. The terraces are in good condition. <2> Too ruined for more detailed classification. <3>	Earthwor k	HUT CIRCLE SETTLEM ENT	Domestic	Roman	SH3914 4573
PRN Hut Circle, S 605 of Fronheulog	Its wall 1m thick and 0.6m high has orthostatic faces. The position of the entrance is uncertain. <1> The enclosures there shown do not appear sufficiently definite for record. <2> Romano-British but may extend into other periods. <3> The hut is situated at the junction of walls forming the boundaries of small enclosures. The enclosures are formed of large stones placed roughly in a line. The hut circle remains unchanged but the enclosures are too fragmentary for interpretation. <4>	Earthwor k	HUT CIRCLE	Domestic	Roman	SH3968 4599

HER Data Prehistoric 2000m

Exceptionally well-preserved fortress crowning the most easterly of the three peaks of Yr Eifl. The fort consists of a strong stone wall enclosing an irregular oval 317m long and 113m in maximum width, within which stand about 150 hut foundations. Outside the main wall there are irregular groups of small enclosures which continue round the S end of the hillfort. Excavations have shown that the site was occupied during the latter part of the Roman period, and perhaps earlier. Outside the main wall, the ground falls away steeply, the sides of the hill are mostly covered with a scree of large blocks forming an effective natural obstacle. The main wall follows the natural line of defence round the brow of the hill, varying from 2.3m to 3m in thickness, where best preserved on the N and W it stands up to 4.3m high on the outer face and 2m on the inner. A parapet occupies about half the thickness of the wall. There are two main entrances to the fort, one at the SW, approx, and one in the NW side, and three small passages through the inner wall, on the E, the W, and the N, only the last has a corresponding opening in the outer rampart. The SW gateway is approached by a cleared track winding through the extramural enclosures. The NW entrance is approached by a well-marked cleared and terraced trackway which starts 150m outside the outer wall. The highest part of the site is occupied by a large cairn, the cairn seems to have been about 15m in diameter, and was carefully built of natural curved slabs laid as to slope slightly downwards towards the centre. <1> Metal detector holes have disturbed many of the less obscure structures. <7> No traces of a field system were found in the vicinity of the hill fort. <9> Features in evidence 10-15 years ago are now obscured due to dilapidation. Local community council and Cadw require that something should be done. (for conclusions see site visit 15/10/86 in FI file 613). <8> Tre'r Ceiri, Llanaelhaearn (SH373466). Between December 1989 and November 1991 three seasons were completed of a programme of conservation and consolidation at Tre'r Ceiri. Although often cited as one of the best-preserved hillforts in Wales, the site has deteriorated steadily in recent years, largely as a result of the increasing visitor numbers. The conservation project is managed by Cyngor Dosbarth Dwyfor, with financial assistance from Cadw and Gwynedd County Council. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust have been commissioned to provide archaeological supervision of the works. In the first three seasons work concentrated on the north-west side of the main defensive 210m of this wall have now been consolidated, along with fifteen of the 150 huts within the fort. Usually conservation involved no more than the careful replacement of a few stones onto wall edges, but in some instances, where necessary to protect surviving original masonry on either side of the breach. Throughout the project efforts have been made to copy the style and techniques of the prehistoric builders, so that once rebuilt stretches have weathered they will be indistinguishable, to the casual eye, from the original work. The project will continue in 1992, concentrating on the badly-ruined south western entrance. S. D. Boyle, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust <13>

Tre'r Ceiri
PRN Hillfort,
613 Llanaelhaearn

Multiple HILLFORT Defence

Prehistoric

Scheduled Ancient
Monument CN28

SH3735
4465

HER Data Prehistoric 2000m

Platform, Hut Circle and Walls, PRN Opposite 614 Pentre Bach	An artificial terrace about 20m by 15m cut into the slope, marks the site of a hut group to which a series of lynchetted fields on the S and W slopes of Moelfre belonged. <1> Too ruined for detailed classification. <2> Two levelled platforms, one above the other. The lower is 24m SW-NE by 14m and has a cut and fill of approximately 2m. The upper is 30m NW-SE by 16m and has the foundations of a hut circle, 6m diameter and vestiges of walling on it. <3> No change, only grassy mounds mark the extent of the hut. A pit 1/2m deep, 2m diameter is in the centre of the hut. <4>	Earthwork	HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT	Domestic	Unknown	SH3915 4421
Cairn, Below PRN Tre'r Ceiri to 617 NE	A mound of earth and stone lies in a small fold of the hill and covered with bracken. The N mound is 7m diameter and 0.8m high. <1> Not located at the position given or in the immediate area. <2> A recently disturbed mound stands within a hollow below Tre'r Ceiri, close to the supplied NGR. The area has been used for clay pigeon shooting and has been disturbed by vehicles and other activity. Abandoned equipment including large steel shelters are scattered across the site. The mound may be the remains of either 617 & 618 and other areas of disturbed ground could be the site of the other cairn. <3>	Earthwork	CAIRN	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Bronze Age	SH3797 4493
Cairn, Below PRN Tre'r Ceiri to 618 NE	A mound of earth and stone lies in a small fold of the hill and is covered with bracken. A mound 8.3m diameter and 1.2 high. <1> Not located at the position given or in the immediate area. <2> Not located - see 617 <3>	Earthwork	CAIRN	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Unknown	SH3797 4493
Huts and PRN Fields, Llethr- 6609 ddu		Document	HUT CIRCLE	Domestic	Unknown	Environmentally Sensitive Area SH4025 4570

HER Data Medieval 2000m								
PRN	Site Name	Description	Form	Type	Broad Class	Period	Site Status	NGR
PRN1195	Ogham Stone (Possible), Llanaelhaearn	Possible Ogham Stone in use as a gate post in Llanaelhaearn. No indication that correspondence (1977) was followed up. <1>	Other Structure	CARVED STONE	Object	Prehistoric		SH38004400
PRN615	St. Aelhaearn's Church, Llanaelhaearn	The walls are of rubble with rough dressings of grit, the slate roofs are modern. The chancel had a three-light window of the C14th. Both transepts appear to be of the C16th or early C17th. The whole building was restored in 1892, when the chancel was extended and a vestry added on the west of the N transept. <1> Visited 24-05-86: the church is in good condition (exterior; interior locked), and churchyard well looked-after. <2>	Building - Roofed	CHURCH	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	SH38704481
PRN6937	Llanaelhaearn Parish Church			CHURCH	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Medieval		SH38704481

HER Data Medieval 2000m

PRN2232	Ffynnon Aelhaearn, Holy Well, Llanaelhaern	Ffynnon Aelhaearn is covered by a modern building. The basin and surrounding stone bench are probably medieval; full inspection prevented by rise in water level since the spring was utilised for the local supply. <1> A table over the doorway of the modern building is inscribed 'St. Aelhairarn's Well. Roofed 1900'. <2>	Other Structure	HOLY WELL	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Unknown	SH38424462
PRN1281	Platform House, S of Hafod	Only the hood remains a the west end of the platform which measures 11.6m E - W by 3m. <1> Platform houses are of 13th -14th century date. <2> No change. <3>	Building - Ruined	HOUSE PLATFORM	Domestic	Medieval	SH37724322
PRN2245	House Platform, E Slope of Mynydd Carnguwch	Probable site of medieval platform house having modern cottage in ruins over it. <1> The ruins of the cottage are used as a sheepfold, nothing to positively identify it as the site of a platform house could be recognised. <2>	Other Structure	HOUSE PLATFORM	Domestic	Medieval	SH37834310
PRN14530	Hut Platform, N of Pen y Bwlch	Long hut platform N of Pen y Bwlch consisting of low grassed over stone banks and occasional internal facings measuring 8.5m x 4.0m. Scarped into S facing slope. <1>	Earthwork	HUT PLATFORM	Domestic	Medieval	SH39534628

HER Data Medieval 2000m

PRN14531	Hut Platform, Gyrn Ddu	Scarped/terraced rectangular platform defined by grassed over stony banks. Evidence of internal and external facings/footings. The mountain wall 257 follows W side. <1>	Earthwork	HUT PLATFORM	Domestic	Medieval	SH39574631
PRN14550	Hut Platform	Ploughed out platform. Traces of stonework surviving in end walls. <1>	Earthwork	HUT PLATFORM	Domestic	Medieval	SH40284577
PRN14551	Hut Platform (rems Of)	Another possible platform, c.11m x 8m, aligned N-S. <1>	Earthwork	HUT PLATFORM	Domestic?	Medieval	SH40274580
PRN1567	Incised Stone, Llanaelhaearn Church	An igneous boulder used as a gatepost in the vicarage farmyard 40m north west of the parish church. Incised on it a Latin cross with a boldly splayed base 0.4m suggesting an early medieval rather than a pre conquest date. Two circular holes and an arched groove above the cross are due to its use as a gatepost. <1> The cross on the gatepost in the backyard of the rectory is a modern fake. <3> Modern lateral scratches on the stone have been obliterated by the carving of the cross indicating that the latter is modern. <2>	Other Structure	INCISED STONE	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Unknown	SH38674486

HER Data Medieval 2000m						
PRN1568	Cross-incised Stone, Llanaelhaearn Churchyard Wall	Building stone incised with capital letter M possibly part of an inscribed stone, find spot unknown. <1> No change. <2> OS say this has disappeared (1975) after reconstruction of the wall. <3>	Other Structure	INCISED STONE	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Early Medieval
					Scheduled Ancient Monument	SH38724480
					CN085	
PRN1563	Inscribed Stone, Llanaelhaearn Church	Roughly hewn pillar stone. 1m long by 0.4m wide, inscribed vertically in Roman capitals, which originally read downwards 'ME. LI. TV (C?)', all picked but the last letter more lightly; as this is also smaller than the rest it is doubtful whether it belongs to the original inscription but it could be the tail of a reversed S. <1> Revised 13/02/97<5>	Other Structure	INSCRIBED STONE	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Early Medieval
					Scheduled Ancient Monument	SH38684482
					CN084	
PRN1564	Inscribed Stone, Llanaelhaearn Church	Roughly hewn pillar-stone, inscribed vertically in Roman capitals lightly picked, reading downwards 'ALIORTVUS ELMETIACO /HIC IACET.' In the first word the O and the R are joined by a central bar. Now mounted on two brackets on the north wall of the North transept. <1>	Other Structure	INSCRIBED STONE	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Early Medieval
						SH38714481

HER Data Medieval 2000m

PRN1565	Inscribed Stone, Llanaelhaearn Church	Reset in the wall of the path opposite the south west wall of the nave, a stone, the shaft roughly squared. Reset upside down between 1896 and 1922, it probably formerly stood near this point and had an incised equal armed cross. <1> The stone has now been erected; it has a shallow impression of a rude cross with a long shaft on its east face. <2>	Other Structure	INSCRIBED STONE	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Early Medieval	SH38694481
PRN14522	Long Hut, Penllechog	Only southern half survives in plan, bisected by wall no.212. To the E side the wall is visible beyond. The site consists of low grassy banks defined in places by orthostats. <1>	Building - Ruined	LONG HUT	Domestic	Medieval	SH39724604
PRN14524	Remains of Long Hut or Hut Circle	?Hut circle or long hut - slightly scarped platform with some surviving facing stones on the E side. <1>	Earthwork	LONG HUT	Domestic	Unknown	SH39734599
PRN14525	Long Hut	Long hut scarped into gentle S facing slope. At the north end the internal wall survives up to 7 courses high. 15m x 7m with walls 1.3m high and 1.2m wide. Annexe and other walls visible to the south. <1>	Building - Ruined	LONG HUT	Domestic	Medieval	SH39714595

HER Data Medieval 2000m							
PRN14540	Long Hut, Llethr Ddu	Long hut scarped into S facing slope 350m NW of Llethr Ddu, 9m x 5m. Defined by grassed over stony banks and occasional facings, best preserved on S & E sides. Some clearance dumping. Possible terraced yard on E side. <1>	Building - Ruined	LONG HUT	Domestic	Medieval	SH40354589
PRN14553	Settlement, Gyrn Ddu	Settlement site - large rectangular stone built enclosure, 11m x 9m with neatly constructed walling and both inner and outer facing. At the E end a smaller rectangular cell probably constitutes the house, (N-S orientation). A later sheepfold of more random walling has been built across the N end of the larger enclosure. <1>	Multiple	LONG HUT	Domestic	Medieval	SH39604632
PRN2252	Long Hut, NE of Tre'r Ceiri	The plan has been disguised by the removal of material. <1> No change. <2>	Earthwork	LONG HUT	Domestic	Unknown	SH37874499
PRN5608	Long Hut, Moel Pen Llechog	Long hut? similar orthostatic rectangular structure to 601,2236 & 2237 and of similar size. Single line of orthostatic stones, no sign of entrance or internal partitions. On same orientation as 601, 2236 & 2237. <1>	Building - Ruined	LONG HUT	Domestic	Medieval	Environmentally Sensitive Area SH39244624

HER Data Medieval 2000m							
PRN6712	Long Hut, Tre'r Ceiri	Building - Ruined	LONG HUT	Domestic	Medieval	Environmentally Sensitive Area	SH37874499
PRN6713	Long Hut, Tre'r Ceiri	Building - Ruined	LONG HUT	Domestic	Medieval	Environmentally Sensitive Area	SH37874499
PRN6714	Long Hut, Tre'r Ceiri	Building - Ruined	LONG HUT	Domestic	Medieval	Environmentally Sensitive Area	SH37874499
PRN6730	Long Hut, S of Fron-heulog		LONG HUT	Domestic	Medieval		SH39714593
PRN6755	Long Hut, Hafod-y-llyn-isaf		LONG HUT	Domestic	Medieval		SH39954429
PRN14521	Hut Platforms, Penllechog	Curvilinear platform, (semi-circular) defined by grassed over stony banks. <1>	Earthwork	PLATFORM	Domestic?	Unknown	SH39684606
PRN14548	Rectangular Platform	Small rectangular platform 5m x 2.5m, aligned E-W and cut into slope, with substantial hood. No structural traces. <1>	Earthwork	PLATFORM	Domestic?	Medieval	SH39104597
PRN36455	Ridge and Furrow, Trefor	Possible ridge and furrow detected on aerial photographs suggesting medieval agriculture. Nothing visible during field walking. (Hopewell 1998)	Document	RIDGE AND FURROW	Agriculture and Subsistence	Medieval	SH38364657
PRN1566	Upright Stone, Llanaelhaearn Church	Standing in the church yard about 35m south west of the nave, an unhewn upright stone 1.3m high possibly an early medieval gravestone. <1> No change. <2>	Other Structure	STONE SETTING	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Early Medieval	SH38684481

HER Data Medieval 2000m			
Eleirnion Medieval PRN7332 Township	Document	TOWNSHIP Domestic;Civil Medieval	SH37804640

HER Data Post Med 2000m								
PRN	Site Name	Description	Form	Type	Broad Class	Period	Site Status	NGR
PRN12122	Elnion Trevor	16th century part in later house. 2 storey, l-shaped, uncoursed, rubble, boulder foundations. Slated, massive chimney, twin diagonal stacks. <1>	Building	BUILDING	Domestic	Post-Medieval	Listed Building LB II	SH37804633
PRN12692	Rhyd y Berw, Telephone Box			TELEPHONE BOX	Civil	Modern	Listed Building LB II	SH38704470
PRN13527	Reservoir, N of Cwm-coryn Farm	A water filled banked enclosure, approximately 10m by 10m. In the SE corner is a slate lined channel, 0.4m wide and a brick structure with a corrugated iron top. (Jones, 1995)	Earthwork	RESERVOIR	Water Supply and Drainage	Modern		SH40364586
PRN13530	Farmstead, N of Cwm-coryn Farm	A ruined farmstead, roofless with walls surviving to a height of 6m. There are several associated out-buildings including a channel for a water wheel, 0.7m wide and 1m deep, to the NW. (Jones, 1995)	Building - Ruined	FARMSTEAD	Domestic	Modern		SH40374580
PRN13531	Clearance Cairn, N of Cwm-coryn Farm	Within one of the out buildings of 'farm yard', a number of boulders from field clearance have been dumped. (Jones, 1995)	Other Structure	CLEARANCE CAIRN	Agriculture and Subsistence	Modern		SH40394581
PRN13538	Clearance Cairn, NE of Cwm-coryn Farm	Piles of boulders placed against field wall. (Jones, 1995)	Other Structure	CLEARANCE CAIRN	Agriculture and Subsistence	Modern		SH40474569

HER Data Post Med 2000m

PRN14523	Derelict House, from Heulog	Derelict two storey farmhouse and associated enclosures and outbuildings. <1>	Building - Roofed	HOUSE	Domestic	Post-Medieval	SH39744615
PRN14528	Derelict Farmhouse Sse of Fron Heulog	Derelict roofless single storeyed farmhouse 100m SSE of Fron Heulog with outbuildings to the N and W. Consists of 2 ground floor rooms with chimney gable to the W. <1>	Building - Ruined	HOUSE	Domestic	Post-Medieval	SH39784605
PRN14546	Cottage, Pen Llechog	Remains of small cottage with additional buildings tacked on at either end. Downslope end has a byre, roughly built of dry stone. The main structure is mortared, with a large fireplace with bread ovens. Built cut into and perpendicular to the slope. Traces of earlier foundations and small enclosures to the NW and SE. <1>	Building - Ruined	HOUSE	Domestic	Post-Medieval	SH39154580
PRN14547	Cottage	Small, mostly drystone built cottage with 3 sided annexe tacked on to the rear and a lean to shed at the front, traces of earlier foundations to the west and north. Circular stone lined depression behind the eastern end wall. Possibly a corn drying kiln, 1.5m in diameter. <1>	Building - Ruined	COTTAGE	Domestic	Post-Medieval	SH39534624

HER Data Post Med 2000m							
PRN2236	Enclosure, Saddle of Moel Pen-llechog	An enclosure 30m west of a small pond. <1> The purpose of the enclosure is indeterminable. <2>	Earthwork	ENCLOSURE	Unassigned	Modern	SH39304619
PRN2237	Enclosure, Saddle of Moel Pen-llechog	An enclosure 110m west of a small pond. <1> The purpose of the enclosure is indeterminable. <2>	Earthwork	ENCLOSURE	Unassigned	Modern	SH39314622
PRN2238	Mound, Saddle of Moel Pen-llechog	A mound lies midway between two enclosures (2236, 2237) its axis north by west about 13.1m long, 2m wide and 0.5m high. <1> The purpose of the mound is indeterminable. <2>	Earthwork	PEAT STAND	Unassigned	Post-Medieval	SH39264619
PRN33358	Min y Ceiri, Llanaelhaearn	Corrugated iron house with later additions (Batten, 2011)		HOUSE	Domestic	Modern	SH3823344558
PRN36321	Churchyard Extension, Llanaelhaearn	Modern extension to St. Aelhaearn churchyard.. (Hopewell 1998)	Earthwork	CHURCHYARD	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Modern	SH3871144926
PRN36325	Bryn-ffynnon Terrace, Llanaelhaearn	A Terrace of late 19th century houses. (Hopewell 1998)	Building	TERRACED HOUSING	Domestic	Post-Medieval	SH38394538

HER Data Post Med 2000m

PRN36326	Milestone, Llanaelhaearn	A sandstone milestone, 1.1m in height and triangular in plan. Inscription as follows; CARNARVON 13M PWLLHELI 7M. (Hopewell 1998) This could not be found in February 2001. The area has been recently landscaped, and the milestone seems to have been removed. (Kenney 2001)	Other Structure	MILESTONE	Transport	Post-Medieval	SH3834245669
PRN36327	Turnpike Cottage, Former Site of Llanaelhaearn	Cottage, possibly mid 19th century. The western gable end has been rebuilt to include garage doors. Windows infilled. (Hopewell 1998)	Document	COTTAGE	Domestic	Post-Medieval	SH38354569
PRN36452	Graig, Trefor	Building shown on 1838 tithe map. Modernised. (Hopewell 1998)	Building	HOUSE	Domestic	Post-Medieval	SH38354610
PRN5606	Ruined Cottage, NNW of Gallt y Ceiliog	Post medieval cottage. Ruinous with adjoining paddocks and circular sheepfold. Oriented NNE-SSW (i.e. like a platform house - up and down slope). Fireplace at S end. Curious curving internal division - possible reuse? <1>	Building - Ruined	COTTAGE	Domestic	Post-Medieval	Environmentally Sensitive Area SH37504580
PRN9901	Tan yr Allt Cottage, Llanaelhaearn	Building shown on the 1839 tithe map. Well-preserved 19th century cottage. (Hopewell 1998) (Kenney 2001)	Building	COTTAGE	Domestic	Post-Medieval	SH38594507

HER Data Post Med 2000m

PRN9902	Tyddyn Drain, Llanaelhaearn	Much modernised two-storey house marked on the 1839 tithe map. Building retains elements of an 18th century or earlier structure. The owner reported that there was originally a waterwheel on the south eastern side of the house possibly powering machinery in a dairy. Local tradition also suggests that this was the site of a drover's inn. (Hopewell 1998) (Kenney 2001)	Building	HOUSE	Domestic	Post-Medieval	SH38414535
PRN9903	Penlon Farmhouse and Outbuildings, Llanaelhaearn	The house and outbuildings both appear on the 1839 tithe map. The house is a substantial Victorian two storey building. The outbuildings have been recently converted into a dwelling. (Hopewell 1998) (Kenney 2001)	Building	FARMHOUSE	Domestic	Post-Medieval	SH382514592 4
PRN9905	Tai Newyddion, Trefor	Building shown on the 1839 tithe map. (Hopewell 1998) (Kenney 2001)	Building	BUILDING	Unassigned	Post-Medieval	SH38474644

HER Data Undated 2000m

PRN	Site Name	Description	Form	Type	Broad Class	Period	Site Status	NGR
PRN13236	Turf Grown Mounds, NW of Pen-y-gaer	Two turf grown mounds, approximately 15m apart. One 7m long by 2m wide and 0.3m high. The other one less well defined, 5m long, 2m and 0.3m high. Both near a small stream, possible pillow mounds or peat stacks. Orientation N-S. (Jones, 1995) An elongated, completely grassed over low mound. The extent of grass suggests it is a peat or soil mound not rubble. It lies alongside and parallel to a post-medieval leat and may be peat or clay etc dug out in process of constructing the leat. The second mound was not certainly identifiable, possibly further to the west. <2>	Earthwork	PEAT STAND	Unassigned	Unknown		SH42704630
PRN13527	Reservoir, N of Cwm-coryn Farm	A water filled banked enclosure, approximately 10m by 10m. In the SE corner is a slate lined channel, 0.4m wide and a brick structure with a corrugated iron top. (Jones, 1995)	Earthwork	RESER VOIR	Water Supply and Drainage	Unknown		SH40364586
PRN13529	Ditch, N of Cwm-coryn Farm	A ditch leading down from a pond towards 'farm yard'. Orientation NW-SE. (Jones, 1995)	Earthwork	LEAT	Water Supply and Drainage	Unknown		SH40374584
PRN13532	Platform, N of Cwm-coryn Farm	A semi-circular negative platform, 5m by 4m, with a possible drainage hood to the NE side of out-buildings associated with 'Farm yard'. A ditch separates the platform from the out-buildings. (Jones, 1995)	Earthwork	PLATF ORM	Unassigned	Unknown		SH40384582
PRN13537	Bank, NE of Cwm-coryn Farm	A stone and earth bank, 6m long, 1.1m wide and 1.2m high, partly turfed over with a dry-stone wall on top. Orientation NE to SW. (Jones, 1995)	Other Structure	BOUND ARY BANK	Agriculture and Subsistence	Unknown		SH40454575
PRN13539	Circular Depression, N of Cwm-coryn Farm	A circular depression, 10m in diameter. Possibly a ploughed out hut circle. (Jones, 1995)	Earthwork	HUT CIRCLE	Unassigned	Unknown		SH40444570
PRN13540	Platform, N of Cwm-coryn Farm	A small rectangular platform, 3m by 2.1m, with stone wall visible. (Jones, 1995)	Earthwork	PLATF ORM	Unassigned	Unknown		SH40364577

HER Data Undated 2000m

PRN13541	Bank and Ditch, N of Cwm-coryn Farm	A bank and ditch running from the 'farm yard' water wheel to stream to the west. Orientation NW to SE. (Jones, 1995)	Earthwork	BANK AND DITCH	Water Supply and Drainage	Unknown	SH40344581
PRN13543	Clearance Cairn, N of Cwm-coryn Farm	A boulder outcrop covered with partially grassed over stones. (Jones, 1995)	Other Structure	CLEAR ANCE CAIRN	Agriculture and Subsistence	Unknown	SH40284566
PRN13544	Walls, N of Cwm-coryn Farm	Lengths of stone walls running in a NE - SW and ESE - WNW direction, respectively 80m long and 35m long. There is evidence for inner and outer facing surviving in the NW to SE wall. On average they are 0.3m high. (Jones, 1995)	Other Structure	WALL	Agriculture and Subsistence	Unknown	SH40254561
PRN13558	Ditch, NE of Cwm-coryn Farm	A shallow ditch, cut into the slope with a low bank downslope. Orientation NNW to SSE. (Jones, 1995)	Earthwork	LEAT	Water Supply and Drainage	Unknown	SH40544557
PRN13559	Platform, NE of Cwm-coryn Farm	A rectangular platform, 6m by 3m, cut into the slope and terraced downslope. The NW and SE sides consist of low turf covered banks, 0.2m high. Orientated NE - SW. The NE end appears to be cut slightly into the bank for drainage ditch 462. (Jones, 1995)	Earthwork	PLATF ORM	Unassigned	Unknown	SH40574557
PRN13560	Hut Platform, Possible, NE of Cwm-coryn Farm	A rectangular platform, 12m by 2.75m, cut into a gentle slope and terraced downslope to a height of 0.4m. Orientated N-S, with a 2m in diameter depression downslope. (Jones, 1995)	Earthwork	HUT PLATF ORM	Domestic	Unknown	SH40534564
PRN13566	Clearance Cairn, NE of Cwm-coryn Farm	A circular shallow, depression, 4m in diameter, with a slight bank possibly an overgrown stone kerb, defining its edge. (Jones, 1995) Upland survey 1994-5, G1199 No. 470. Altitude 270. This is a group of stones left after clearance dumping and re-use for construction of the adjoining field wall. <3>	Other Structure	CLEAR ANCE CAIRN	Agriculture and Subsistence	Unknown	SH40394568
PRN13570	Clearance Cairn, NE of Cwm-coryn Farm	A large stone surrounded by smaller stones. (Jones, 1995)	Other Structure	CLEAR ANCE CAIRN	Agriculture and Subsistence	Unknown	SH40534557

HER Data Undated 2000m

Clearance Cairn, E of Cwm-coryn PRN13574 Farm	A circular depression containing a large boulder with smaller stones surrounding it. (Jones, 1995)	Other Structure	CLEAR ANCE CAIRN	Agriculture and Subsistence	Unknown	SH40574536
Clearance Cairn, ESE of Cwm-coryn PRN13575 Farm	A large stone in a natural gully surrounded by smaller stones. (Jones, 1995)	Other Structure	CLEAR ANCE CAIRN	Agriculture and Subsistence	Unknown	SH40574534
Clearance Cairn, Possible, NE of Cwm-coryn PRN13577 Farm	A sub-circular ring of large stones with smaller stones piled within. (Jones, 1995)	Other Structure	CLEAR ANCE CAIRN	Agriculture and Subsistence	Unknown	SH40354552
Wall, NE of Cwm-coryn PRN13578 Farm	A curving stone wall disappears into dense hawthorne trees. Orientation NE-SW. (Jones, 1995)	Other Structure	WALL	Agriculture and Subsistence	Unknown	SH40374556
Platform, NE of Cwm-coryn PRN13579 Farm	A sub-rectangular platform, 3.5m by 2m, cut into the slope and terraced slightly downslope. Possible ruined stone walls of large and small stones defines its limits. Orientated E-W and W of clearance cairn survey no. 484. (Jones, 1995)	Other Structure	PLATF ORM	Unassigned	Unknown	SH40364556
Clearance Cairn, NE of Cwm-coryn PRN13580 Farm	A sub-rectangular pile of stones adjacent to modern trackway. (Jones, 1995)	Other Structure	CLEAR ANCE CAIRN	Agriculture and Subsistence	Unknown	SH40374555
Clearance Cairn, NE of Cwm-coryn PRN13581 Farm	An amorphic pile of stone adjacent to modern trackway. (Jones, 1995)	Other Structure	CLEAR ANCE CAIRN	Agriculture and Subsistence	Unknown	SH40364555
Hut Circle, Possible, NE of Cwm-coryn PRN13582 Farm	The remains of a possible sub-circular feature, 6m by 5m, within an area of boulders. It is defined by three 'U'-shaped ruinous stone walls incorporating both large and small stones and surviving to a height of 0.5m. There is a possible entrance to the E. Orientated N-S. (Jones, 1995)	Building - Ruined	HUT CIRCLE	Domestic	Unknown	SH40374555

HER Data Undated 2000m

PRN13583	Clearance Cairn, N of Cwm-coryn Farm	A sub-rectangular kerb of stones surrounding an upright stone. (Jones, 1995) Upland survey 1994-5 G1199 No. 487. Altitude 233. This is just a group of boulders or outcropping rock left after clearance and possibly in filled with smaller clearance dumping. <2>	Other Structure	CLEAR ANCE CAIRN	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Unknown	SH40344553
PRN14521	Hut Platforms, Penllechog	Curvilinear platform, (semi-circular) defined by grassed over stony banks. <1>	Earthwork	PLATF ORM	Domestic?	Unknown	SH39684606
PRN14524	Remains of Long Hut or Hut Circle	?Hut circle or long hut - slightly scarpd platform with some surviving facing stones on the E side. <1>	Earthwork	LONG HUT	Domestic Agriculture	Unknown	SH39734599
PRN14527	Rectangular Enclosure	Rectangular enclosure defined by orthostats and incorporated into later field wall 229. <1>	Other Structure	ENCLO SURE	and Subsistence	Unknown	SH39704587
PRN14541	Field Boundary	Terraced field boundary - drystone revetment wall. <1>	Other Structure	REKET MENT	and Subsistence	Unknown	SH40294597
PRN1567	Incised Stone, Llanaelhaearn Church	An igneous boulder used as a gatepost in the vicarage farmyard 40m north west of the parish church. Incised on it a Latin cross with a boldly splayed base 0.4m suggesting an early medieval rather than a pre conquest date. Two circular holes and an arched groove above the cross are due to its use as a gatepost. <1> The cross on the gatepost in the backyard of the rectory is a modern fake. <3> Modern lateral scratches on the stone have been obliterated by the carving of the cross indicating that the latter is modern. <2>	Other Structure	INCISE D STONE	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Unknown	SH38674486
PRN2232	Ffynnon Aelhaearn, Holy Well, Llanaelhaearn	Ffynnon Aelhaearn is covered by a modern building. The basin and surrounding stone bench are probably medieval; full inspection prevented by rise in water level since the spring was utilised for the local supply. <1> A table over the doorway of the modern building is inscribed 'St. Aelhairn's Well. Roofed 1900'. <2>	Other Structure	HOLY WELL	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Unknown	SH38424462

HER Data Undated 2000m

PRN2247	Brass Vessel, Findspot, Llanaelhaearn	A brass vessel like a crucible at Llanaelhaearn – is now lost. <1>	Find Only	FINDSP OT	Object	Unknown	SH38004400
PRN2250	Flint Arrowhead, Findspot, Tre'r Ceiri	Find from Tre'r Ceiri hillfort from periods earlier than construction, a derived petit tranchet arrowhead, given to the National Museum of Wales. Found in 1908. <1>	Find Only	FINDSP OT	Object	Unknown	SH37304460
PRN2252	Long Hut, NE of Tre'r Ceiri	The plan has been disguised by the removal of material. <1> No change. <2>	Earthwork	LONG HUT	Domestic	Unknown	SH37874499
PRN2258	Axe-hammer, Findspot, Tre'r Ceiri	Find from Tre'r Ceiri hillfort from periods earlier than construction, a stone axe-hammer, now in private possession. <1>	Find Only	FINDSP OT	Object	Unknown	SH37304460
PRN36322	Rectangular Building, Former Site of, Llanaelhaearn	Rectangular building and enclosure, shown on aerial photograph. Probably destroyed during road improvements. (Hopewell 1998)	Document	BUILD NG	Unassigned	Unknown	SH38674511
PRN36323	Clearance Cairn, Llanaelhaearn	Clearance cairn on river bank. Sub-rectangular outline suggests that it may overlie an earlier structure. (Hopewell 1998)	Other Structure	CLEAR ANCE CAIRN	Unassigned	Unknown	SH38644519
PRN36324	Building, Former Site of, Llanaelhaearn	Building marked on 1839 tithe map. The site is no longer visible and may have been destroyed when the A499 was widened. (Hopewell 1998)	Document	BUILD NG	Unassigned	Unknown	SH38534522
PRN36451	Enclosure, Possible, Trefor	Level area beside the old Trefor road. Dimensions 26mx50m. Curvilinear edge falling away into uneven boggy land. Possible earlier enclosure. (Hopewell 1998)	Earthwork	ENCLO SURE	Unassigned	Unknown	SH38274605
PRN36453	Cairn, Possible, Trefor	Possible cairn visible as low, 7m diameter mound in field. (Hopewell 1998)	Other Structure	CAIRN	Unassigned	Unknown	SH38294615

HER Data Undated 2000m

PRN36454	Building, Possible Remains of, Trefor	Poorly defined rectangular arrangement of stones that could be the remains of a building. (Hopewell 1998)	Earthwork	BUILDING	Unassigned	Unknown	SH38254621
PRN5332	Possible Ridge and Furrow, Tre'r Ceiri		Earthwork	RIDGE AND FURROW	Agriculture and Subsistence	Unknown	SH38404390
PRN5426	Lynchets, NW Side of Moelfre	Lynchets on the NW slopes of Moelfre, highlighted by Bracken Growth. <1>	Earthwork	LYNCH ET	Agriculture and Subsistence	Unknown	SH39304470
PRN5607	Possible Cairn, Moel Pen- llechog	Probably originally c.3m in diameter and now spread to c.9m in diameter and 0.80m high. Possibly a Bronze Age cairn as it looks older than the field clearance and long huts. Cairn of smallish field stones, very well spread. On the highest point of the saddle here so the position seems intentional. <1>	Other Structure	MARKER CAIRN	Unassigned	Environmental ly Sensitive Unknown Area	SH39004600
PRN601	Enclosure, Saddle of Moel Pen-llechog	An enclosure 30m NW of a small pond, its long axis NNW. <1> No change, the purpose of the enclosure is indeterminable. <2>	Earthwork	ENCLOSURE	Agriculture and Subsistence	Unknown	SH39224617
PRN606	Hut Platforms, Nr. Melin Penllechog	A platform 12m by 10m is cut into ground falling steeply to the NW. Below is another platform 5m wide. Both are probable long huts. <1>	Earthwork	HOUSE PLATFORM	Domestic	Unknown	SH38994508
PRN608	Long Hut, Nr. Fron Heulog	Remains of rectangular building, axis NNE-SSW 3m wide and 4m plus long (N end destroyed). Walls are of rough stone, earth covered. <1>	Building - Ruined	LONG HUT	Domestic	Unknown	SH39724602

HER Data Undated 2000m

	An artificial terrace about 20m by 15m cut into the slope, marks the site of a hut group to which a series of lynched fields on the S and W slopes of Moelfre belonged. <1> Too ruined for detailed classification. <2> Two levelled platforms, one above the other. The lower is 24m SW-NE by 14m and has a cut and fill of approximately 2m. The upper is 30m NW-SE by 16m and has the foundations of a hut circle, 6m diameter and vestiges of walling on it. <3> No change, only grassy mounds mark the extent of the hut. A pit 1/2m deep, 2m diameter is in the centre of the hut. <4>						
Platform, Hut Circle and Walls, Opposite			HUT CIRCLE SETTLE				
PRN614 Pentre Bach		Earthwork	MENT	Domestic	Unknown		SH39154421
	A mound of earth and stone lies in a small fold of the hill and is covered with bracken. A mound 8.3m diameter and 1.2 high. <1> Not located at the position given or in the immediate area. <2> Not located - see 617 <3>			Religious, Ritual and			
Cairn, Below Tre'r Ceiri to NE		Earthwork	CAIRN	Funerary	Unknown		SH37974493
Huts and Fields, Llethr-ddu			HUT CIRCLE		Environmentally Sensitive Area		
PRN6609		Document		Domestic	Unknown		SH40254570
	A 6m wide linear raised area in scrubby woodland, presumably representing an earlier line of the road to Trefor. Ditches and standing water to either side. <1> (Hopewell 1998)						
Old Road to Trefor, Llanaelhaearn		Earthwork	ROAD	Transport	Unknown		SH38174612
PRN9904							

Appendix C.

HER Data Detailing Designated Sites Within a 5000m Search Radius

Designated Sites Within 5000m Radius

PRN	Site Name	Description	Form	Type	Broad Class	Period	Site Status	NGR
PRN 7384	Morfa House, N of Trefor Cefn	The house is probably of the early 18th century and became a major farm on Lord Newborough's Glynllifon Estate, important as it controlled the tramway from Yr Eifl quarry to the quay at Trefor, for which a tonnage charge was levied. It appears on the 1840's tithe map. (Cadw Listed Building Description: site number 21727; RCAHMW 1960, p 101). (Davidson & Pierce Jones, 2007)		HOUSE	Domestic	Post-Medieval	Listed Building 21727 II	SH370 374708 1
PRN 9906	Buarddau, Trefor	Former Grade III listed building awaiting re-survey. 18th century 2 storey 2 window stone house, with stable adjoining north. <1> (Hopewell 1998)	Building	FARMHOUSE	Domestic	Post-Medieval	Listed Building 22012 II	SH385 04687
PRN 12122	Elernion Trevor	16th century part in later house. 2 storey, l-shaped, uncoursed, rubble, boulder foundations. Slated, massive chimney, twin diagonal stacks. <1>	Building	BUILDING	Domestic	Post-Medieval	Listed Building LB II	SH378 04633
PRN 12692	Rhyd y Berw, Telephone Box		BUILDING	TELEPHONE BOX	Civil	Modern	Listed Building LB II	SH387 04470
PRN 1975	Galsfryn House, Llangybi	The present house was built in the 2nd half of the 19th century, but it probably incorporates some of the structure of an earlier house. <1>	Building - Roofed	HOUSE	Domestic	Post-Medieval	Listed Building LB II	SH402 14257
PRN 1980	Trallwyn House, Llangybi	In present house, of early 19th century date, reset in N. Gable is a stone inscribed 1602 / DLL EO (for Dafydd Lloyd and Elizabeth Owen). <1> Early 19th Century stucco. 2 storey. Slated. Arched entrance. Added porch. Ground floor loggia with slender Doric columns. Re-set inscription stone 1602/DLL EO. <2>	Building - Roofed	HOUSE	Domestic	Post-Medieval	Listed Building LB II	SH384 84121
PRN 12275	Lleinian-hirion	18th century 1 Storey + loft. North wing. Rough masonry boulder foundations. Old small slates. Tall square chimney. Wide boarded entrance door.		BUILDING	Domestic	Post-Medieval	Listed Building LB II	SH371 84628
PRN 12281	Llwyndyrys Farmhouse	Early 17th century, circa 1800, And 19th century additions. 2 storey. Rubble large quoin stone. Tall square end chimney original doorway, gabled porch Inset E V 1775.		BUILDING	Domestic	Post-Medieval	Listed Building LB II	SH386 24083
PRN 12283	Llwyn-yr-aethnen	16th century, 2 storey stone, partly rebuilt 1718 of Roughly coursed rubble and boulder base. Old small slates. End stacks, wide fireplace projection etc. <1>		BUILDING	Domestic	Post-Medieval	Listed Building LB II	SH375 14695
PRN 12572	Glasfryn Coach House	18th-19th century. South wall thought to date from circa 1750, one storey and attic. Central segmental headed coach doorway flanked by narrow segmental headed stable doorway.		BUILDING	Agriculture and Subsistence	Post-Medieval	Listed Building LB II	SH401 94260
PRN 11415	Plas-du	Early 16th Century. 2 storey building with noteworthy timberwork. Altered and extended 19th Century.		BUILDING	Domestic	Post-Medieval	Listed Building LB II*	SH411 64031

Designated Sites Within 5000m Radius						
PRN Cairn, Summit 616 of Yr Eifl	A featureless pile of stones. The top has been levelled to form a platform 10m across on which an OS pillar now stands. <1> No change. <2> Including in scheduling notice of 17/07/91. <3> A large featureless sumit cairn on top of Yr Eifl. Visible on skyline from parts of Pen Llyn to W and SW and from Tre'r Ceiri to SE. Made from randomly piled large stones collected from around summit. A substantial hole, forming a shelter, has been dug into the cairn, about 2.5m wide and up to 0.8m deep. This contains broken glass, burnt plastic etc. Trig pillar also stands on cairn, also 1 small (1.5m diameter, 0.3m deep) excavation in W side. Cairn noticeably different from 623, 200m to SW. <6>	Other Structure CAIRN	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Bronze Age	Scheduled Ancient Monument	SH364 84474
PRN Cairn, Summit 623 of Yr Eifl	33.3m SW of the summit cairn. The top levelled and used as a platform for a small modern cairn. <1> Scheduled area extended to include cairn 616 July 1991. <3> Low circular cairn markedly different from the other cairn on Yr Eifl (PRN 616). Made up of small stones 5cm long with occasional larger 0.5m long slabs. Very low and flat in profile intervisible with Tre'r Ceiri cairn & Carnguwch. Could this cairn have been robbed to form 616? <4>	Other Structure CAIRN	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Bronze Age	Scheduled Ancient Monument	SH364 64472
PRN Two Cairns, E 99 of Gyrn Ddu	Apart from a few large stones on W side cairns 2, which may be remains of a kerb, there are no distinctive features. Fair condition. <1> <2> Cairn 1 SH40584669. Cairn 2 SH40584667. No change. Surveyed at 1:2500 (scheduled 1974). <3> A slightly smaller, lower cairn than 1696 and partly hidden by it on the promontory. There is no sign of structure to this cairn although it appears to be of the same age. Both are surrounded by 19th Century walls. Possibly this cairn was robbed to build 1696. It is noticeably built of much smaller stones than 1696 as well as being lower. <6>	Other Structure CAIRN	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Bronze Age	Scheduled Ancient Monument	SH406 04669
Cairn, Tre'r PRN Ceiri, 2240 Llanaelhaearn	See Appendix B	Other Structure CAIRN	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Bronze Age	Scheduled Ancient Monument CN028	SH374 34471
PRN Cairn, Mynydd 625 Carnguwch	The cairn is a large oval heap of boulders 6.6m high, measuring about 43.3m by 31.6m. A natural boss of rock rising at its highest point where visible to 5.3m above the base is incorporated into the cairn. The central part of the cairn is surrounded by a steeply battered revetment wall of large natural blocks decreasing in size from the base up, and enclosing an oval area 19.3m NE-SW by 12.6m. The summit of the cairn has been disturbed. <1> No change. <2> The revetment walling is now in very poor condition, and much of it has tumbled and merged with the cairn mass. This is probably the result of walkers climbing over the mound. Walling is best preserved on the S where it survives up to 1.3m high. Elsewhere the revetment is barely recognisable. The same can be said for the N side of the cairn. The crater in the centre of the mound has been enlarged to 4m across and 1.2m deep. The overall dimensions of the cairn are the same as when it was originally planned. <4> As previously described. There has been no additional robbing. The central pit appears to have reached bedrock at the east side. Some of the revetment at the south has been trampled down but not badly. Certainly there is much less revetment visible than was planned by the RCAHMW. The revetment wall is quite neatly built, rather more so than the Tre'r Ceiri fort wall and has a reasonable face. <7>	Other Structure CAIRN	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Bronze Age	Scheduled Ancient Monument CN043	SH374 54292

Designated Sites Within 5000m Radius							
Pen y Gaer PRN Hillfort, 1314 Llanaelhaearn	Recorded OS 6" 1963. <1> Pen y Gaer, small fort topping an isolated hill 1270' above OD. Steep sided with numerous outcrops on the summit and E slopes. Ancient road leads towards the fort from the NE. A single dry built wall appears to have been about 15ft thick. The entrance on the west is a passage 11' long and 7ft wide and within the enclosure are 12 ill defined terraced platforms c.20ft in diameter probably the site of wooden huts. A small trench cut 1939 revealed occupation earth and a small potsherd. <3> <2> Field investigation in 1972 "No change". Published survey (25") revised. <4> In 1976 no traces of field system in the vicinity of the fort. Steep scree covered slopes to the N and E would not support any form of cultivation and to the east is wet peaty moorland. Field systems were most likely - present farmland areas on lower slopes and all trace ploughed out. <5>	Multiple	HILLFORT	Defence	Prehistoric	Scheduled Ancient Monument CN052	SH429 04550
Garn Bentyrch PRN Hillfort, 1303 Llangybi	A small fort consisting of three lines of defence probably not all of the same period. The NE side of the hill is covered with terraced fields. N half of the outermost rampart consists of a bank and ditch c24ft wide x 4ft where best preserved but damaged by cultivation for much of its length. In the west quadrant the bank is replaced and on parts duplicated by a stone wall 8ft thick. Its SE end robbed and dies out before reaching the middle of the rampart. Probable original entrance 10ft wide lies in the middle overlapping section of the bank and wall. Short length of wall near S apex indicates former presence of structures now destroyed. Strong earthen bank and ditch 56ft wide and 9ft high overall on NW quadrant of middle rampart. Inner rampart entirely of stone. Existing structures in the interior are not ancient but 1939 excavations exposed traces of internal walls which may be contemporary with the rampart. Those are no longer visible. Terraced field in fair condition. <1> <2> <3> The 6ft parapet walk and three chambers N of the entrance are no longer visible, but the position of the chambers as recorded coincide roughly with structures still visible, they are evidently later in date than the wall and have been built against its inner face. Surviving volume of material on NW corresponds to a wall at least 8' 6" high. The superficial appearance of the remains indicate that the outermost rampart is earlier than and partly obliterated by the middle rampart, but there is nothing to show whether the latter is contemporary with the inner most structure. Steps similar to those in the inner rampart occur in the small fort on Garn Boduan (SH33NW 1) which in other ways also resembles the inner enclosure at Carn-Pen-Wych and which has been dated by excavation as end of the Roman period or later. <4>	Multiple	HILLFORT	Defence	Prehistoric	Scheduled Ancient Monument CN055	SH424 54177
Hut Circle, N 1305 of Llain-Llan	Round hut on ground falling to SW 26' 4" in diameter with a wall 5ft 4" thick and 2ft high. Good orthostatic facing on both sides. Good condition. <1> Site visit - as described damage being caused by cattle feeding on the trackway which passes around SE and N quadrant. Damage probably stable - no action can really be taken. <2>	Building - Ruined	HUT CIRCLE	Domestic	Roman	Scheduled Ancient Monument CN070	SH408 54498

Designated Sites Within 5000m Radius

	An enclosed hut group near Llain Llan on ground falling to the SW. The group is cut into the ground on the N and terraced out to a height of 8ft on the S. The enclosing wall is 10-12ft thick and faced with orthostats. Generally on good condition save that the N side destroyed by modern road and a break has been made through the enclosure wall on the east. South of the group is a later long hut with 2' 6" thick and high, ruined. <1> <2> No change 1972 field investigation. <3> Site visited 1987. Virtually as described by RCAHM. NE quadrant destroyed by road otherwise good condition, and no damage has occurred. Site lies on a mid slope and terraced into the hillside. Number of terraced fields to the south of the site which undoubtedly belongs to the same period and needs surveying. Sheep and horses graze in the field but the site very stony and apparently avoided. Remains of site as above. Entrance probably O.K, seems to have had a funnel in the field system leading to it, leading to paddock with surrounding buildings. No obvious additions to the plan, number of uprights still visible. Outer wall good, solid and thick. <4> g2130-277 and g2130-278 digitized form on U:G1230 <4> Class IV (bi) 3-4C AD. <5> The scheduled area has been extended to provide protection for a series of lynchets situated immediately to the south of the existing scheduled settlement which are part of the associated field system. <6> g2130-525 and g2130-524 digitized form on U:G1230 with plans g2130-90 and g2130-89 <6>							
Hut Group (Enclosed), NW of Llain-1304 Llan		Multiple	HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT	Domestic	Roman	Scheduled Ancient Monument	CN070	SH407 64496
Inscribed Stone, PRN Llanaelhaearn 1563 Church	See Appendix B	Other Structure	INSCRIBED STONE	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Early Medieval	Scheduled Ancient Monument	CN084	SH386 84482
Cross-incised Stone, Llanaelhaearn PRN Churchyard 1568 Wall	See Appendix B	Other Structure	INCISED STONE	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Early Medieval	Scheduled Ancient Monument	CN085	SH387 24480
Hut Group (Enclosed), S PRN of Farm Yard, 1316 Llanaelhaearn	See Appendix B	Multiple	HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT	Domestic	Prehistoric	Scheduled Ancient Monument	CN106	SH404 14570
PRN Cairn, E of 1696 Gyrn Ddu	One of a pair of cairns 45ft diameter, 8ft high. Crosses by a modern wall, possible kerb stones. Scheduled 1974. <1> A large cairn which survives at an unusually steep angle on the west. This appears to be because it had a steep laid revetting wall of blocks, about 3m width of which is exposed on that side. The immense amount of stone in the cairn is made evident by the relatively small amount that has had to be robbed to build the 1.5m high 19thC boundary wall that crosses it. It lies on the south end of the summit, therefore designed to view or be viewed from the south. <3>	Other Structure	CAIRN	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Bronze Age	Scheduled Ancient Monument	CN107	SH405 84667

Designated Sites Within 5000m Radius

PRN Hut Group, N 217 of Gyrn Ddu	Huts and enclosures on the N side of Gyrn Ddu. A group of small round huts and associated paddocks on rough scree-strewn slopes, facing N above a precipitous drop into a narrow glen. The main group of 9 huts lies on the N with one exception, all situated on a platform at upper end of enclosures. The plots are largely cleared of stones but patches of scree remain. Two more huts are on a higher marshy shelf to the S and a single hut lies to the E at foot of scree slope. Both huts and enclosure walls are very roughly built of piled stones, some have been rebuilt as sheep shelters. Poor condition. <1> This is a class II (a) monument, date uncertain. <2> Field work in 1978 reports no change. Surveyed 1:2500. <3> Description of huts and settlement and plan. <4> Gresham 1953 "Griffiths' plan quite inaccurate". <5>	Multiple	HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT NT	Domestic	Unknown	Scheduled Ancient Monument CN108	SH403 04715
PRN Hut Group, W 604 of Gyrn Ddu	Four small round huts and terraces of walling, perhaps the remains of enclosures, on level stony ground. One of the huts shows signs of orthostatic construction. <1> Date uncertain. <2> A cairn 14.3m diameter and 1.6m high, with small modern cairn at the centre of the partly levelled top. <1> The position of the cairn given by the inventory coincides with Gresham's for a group of "badly wrecked huts". [inventory SH 39664666: Gresham SH 39644661]. <2> Cairn 9.5m diameter SH39644661. <3> The 'small modern cairn' has been removed, although the remains of the original cairn appear undisturbed and as previously described. <4> A simple round cairn, relatively low for its size on the summit of a promontory west of Gyrn Ddu, providing dramatic views to the SE to W. Built of large slabs all as lichenised as the natural scree - no sign that this is a post medieval climbers' cairn, so possibly associated with the hut circle settlement of possible Bronze Age date about 100m to the NE. There are two small hollows in the top from attempts at robbing and a rectangular climbers shelter at the E side. Slightly false crest position possibly designed to be on the skyline viewed from Llanaelhaearn area. There is no obvious kerbing or land revetment but some larger slabs seem to have been set as an outer 'face', leaning inward on edge. <7>	Earthwork	HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT NT	Domestic	Unknown	Scheduled Ancient Monument CN109	SH397 14664
Round Cairn, PRN W of Gyrn 611 Ddu		Other Structure CAIRN		Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Bronze Age	Scheduled Ancient Monument CN110	SH396 44661
Hut Group PRN (Enclosed), 1322 Cwm Ceiliog	Homesteads and field system Class IV (bi) 3rd - 4th century A.D. <1> Enclosed hut group near Cwm Ceiliog on the western side of a valley. A roughly circular enclosure, apparently containing one or two sub rectangular and three rectangular buildings. It is bounded by a bank of earth and small stones, the remains of a wall which survives only on the NW where it is 5ft thick. On the east the bank follows the edge of the terrace 7ft high. A system of small terraced fields extends N - S from the hut group covering an area c.5 acres between the 800 and 900ft contours. The terraces are 1 - 5ft high. Condition much ruined. <2> Discussion of this type of site. <3> Field investigation report: huts and fields unchanged. <4>	Multiple	HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT NT	Domestic	Roman	Scheduled Ancient Monument CN111	SH422 04515
Platform PRN House, Tyddyn 1324 Mawr	Platform house at Tyddyn Mawr on ground falling gently to the south west. Levelled platform c.40ft NW to SE by 30ft with a hood wall, is bisected by a modern wall which overlies the SE side of a much ruined long hut c.28ft NE to SW by 15ft. The hut walls are, where best preserved (on SW), are formed of large angular boulders laid flat, presenting smooth inner and outer faces c.6ins high. Poor condition. <1> Platform houses are of 13th - 14th century. <2> Surveyed at 1:2500. No change. <3>	Building - Ruined	HOUSE PLATFORM	Domestic	Medieval	Scheduled Ancient Monument CN112	SH427 64504

Designated Sites Within 5000m Radius

PRN Hut Group, 1323 Tyddyn Mawr	2nd to 4th century A.D settlement Class IV (a). <1> Hutgroup and huts near Tyddyn Mawr on ground falling to SW. Trapezoidal enclosure with three round and one or two sub rectangular buildings. Much ruined but enclosing wall appears to be c.5ft thick, rubble faced with orthostats. Entrance probably to the south. A hundred yards west are three huts, appearing as hollows c 20f in diameter. East of this is a rectangular terrace c.130ft square with traces of one rectangular and two round huts, probably the site of another enclosed hut group. No stone walling remains except in first hut group. The site lies on an area of small terraced fields covering 14 acres. Condition of fields good, of huts poor. <2> Discussion of this type of site. <3> Field investigation - condition unchanged. <4> Associated field systems as shown on the Royal Commission plans are well preserved. The lynchets are largely under pasture and are to 1.0m in height but average 0.5m. <5> It stands 2.6m high and the rectangular section measures 1m N-S by 0.5m at ground level. The top has been split diagonally into pointed form probably in recent times. <1> No change <2> Small standing stone - a pointed blocky slab of ? rhyolite, slightly greenish light grey - difficult to assess extent of supposed break as the stone has been sprayed with slurry along with the rest of the field. Siting - Just off the top of a very slight rise - fairly level ground below Carnguwch - Visible from all directions except S. Intervisible Carnguwch & Tre'r Ceiri cairn & possibly Yr Eifl. <6>	Multiple	HUT CIRCLE SETTLEME NT	Domestic	Roman	Scheduled Ancient Monument CN112	SH427 04514
Standing Stone, NW of 1286 Trallwyn		Other Structure	STANDING STONE	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Bronze Age	Scheduled Ancient Monument CN155	SH379 54168
Hut Circles and Enclosures, PRN NW of Mount 620 Pleasant	A group of small round huts with traces of a small paddock, on level ground between ribs of outcrop. Hut (1) 4.6m diameter, wall of piled stones 1m thick, 0.3m high. Hut (2) 3.3m diameter, wall of earth and piled stones 1m thick, 0.3m high. Hut (3) 6m diameter, its wall is 1m thick and of piled stones with traces of slab facing. Its NE half is overlain by a ruined sheepfold. Hut (4) 5.6m diameter, wall 1 to 1.6m thick. The huts stand in a partly cleared enclosure surrounded by a ruined wall of earth and stones 1m thick, 0.3m high, best preserved along the SW side of the level ground. <1> Possibly Romano-British, but may extend into other periods. <2> No change. <3> The site is as described. <4> The site includes at least 5 undisturbed hut circles with additional huts now lying beneath more recent sheepfolds. The enclosure wall links two areas of outcropping rock forming a paddock area which includes all but one of the round huts. <6>	Multiple	HUT CIRCLE SETTLEME NT	Domestic	Roman	Scheduled Ancient Monument CN249	SH351 04428
Hut Group, NE of Carnguwch 1283 Fawr	The group is much damaged, but seems to have comprised five huts, there is no evidence for an enclosing wall but two or three huts appear to have opened onto a courtyard. The walls seem to be of laid masonry. A further hut cuts into the side of a lynchet about 33.3m south of the group, is about 4m square with walls 1.6m thick it is probably later. The group lies in the middle of terraced fields, partly obscured by modern enclosures but extending 1000m NS and 300m broad. <1> The field terraces are well pronounced. <2> This nucleated settlement of Iron Age or Romano British date stands on the south east facing slopes of Mynydd Carnguwch overlooking the Afon Erch. The site comprises at least five circular huts standing on levelled terraces, three of which open onto a single courtyard. <3>	Building - Ruined	HUT CIRCLE SETTLEME NT	Domestic	Unkno wn	Scheduled Ancient Monument CN256	SH380 04281

Designated Sites Within 5000m Radius

							Scheduled Ancient Monument CN28 Dwyfor Area of Archaeological Importance	SH373 54465
Tre'r Ceiri PRN Hillfort, 613 Llanaelhaearn	See Appendix B	Multiple	HILLFORT	Defence	Prehistoric			
Hut Group, PRN SW of Pen yr 4384 Allt Uchaf	Possible hut group - 3/4 stone-built features, roughly circular and conjoined - spotted and photographed from the air by DT, 25/07/90. Field visit needed to confirm status of the feature. <1> This enclosed hut circle settlement comprises the foundation walls of three closely set circular huts which, due to the addition of short stretches of interconnecting stone banks, can be seen to form a single settlement unit. Two of the huts have entrances opening outwards away from the group, while the third faces into the centre, on to what could have been a small internal courtyard or working area. <3>	Other Structure	HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT	Domestic	Prehistoric		Scheduled Ancient Monument CN312	SH412 44890
Burnt Mound PRN E of Pen y 9600 Gaer	Awaiting further details from Cadw. A featureless pile of stones 2m max height. A modern cairn has been erected on it. <1> A surprisingly large cairn considering that the summit area is quite small. There is an original cairn base about 10m diameter and up to 1.2m high and this has traces of laid slab kerbing in places - not just a heap. On this has been built a modern 'pillar' cairn about another 2m high and there has been other disturbance as well. The original cairn is so large and well-built it seems likely to be prehistoric and resembles those on Yr Eifl and Tre'r Ceiri. <3> The monument comprises the remains of a burial cairn, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c.2300 BC - 800 BC) and situated on the precipitous NW summit of Yr Eifl. The stone-built cairn is roughly circular on plan and measures about 11m in diameter. The base of the cairn is substantially intact and undisturbed and measures up to 1.5m in height. A modern cairn now crowns its summit. <4>	Other Structure	BURNT MOUND	Domestic	Bronze Age		Scheduled Ancient Monument CN336	SH425 84562
PRN Round Cairn, 610 Yr Eifl		Earthwork	CAIRN	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Bronze Age		Scheduled Ancient Monument CN383	SH360 84574
Cae Maen- Llwyd Standing PRN Stone, SW of 1311 Tyddyn Mawr	Irregular quadrilateral stone 6ft high x 2ft 4ins x 1ft 10ins, untrimmed and tapers to a broad wedge; base well packed with small stones. Good condition. <1> Surveyed at 1:2500 no change. <2> A neat parallel sided, but naturally-shaped rectangular slab. Several packing stones visible around the base due to trampling and stock rubbing. It stands on a gently rounded local knoll which provides a slightly better drained area. About 50m to the west is a distinctive flat-topped rock outcrop which provides a natural platform - presumably used as a 'preaching place' - some association with the standing stone seems likely. <3> The monument comprises a fine standing stone, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c.2300 BC - 800 BC) and situated within enclosed pasture about 300m to the SSW of Tyddyn Mawr. The standing stone measures 1.8m in height, 0.8m in thickness from NE to SW by 0.7m in width. Several packing stones are visible around its base. <3>	Other Structure	STANDING STONE	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Bronze Age		Scheduled Ancient Monument CN384	SH430 84444

Designated Sites Within 5000m Radius

Standing
Stone, Below
1277 Moel Gwynus

Reported missing 20/11/96, in need of further investigation. <3> The base is roughly quadrilateral, 0.5m x 0.8m by 0.5m x 0.6m. The stone is 2m high and rises to a blunt point. Condition: good. <1> No change. <2> Substantial stone. Not much evidence of cattle rubbing. Approximately square in section. Somewhat pointed top. Now lies in the middle of a fence-line but formerly probably in the middle of a large field but on the line of a path. Fields are 19th enclosures. Older settlement existed nearby ('homestead'). Lies on a gentle slope with good views to E. There are packing stones around the base as well as 2 larger clearance stones. There are occasional large stones in the lower pasture that have not been cleared. <4> This substantial standing stone probably dates to the Bronze Age (c.2300 BC - 800 BC). It is located on the lower eastern slopes of Moel Gwynus approximately 600m ESE of the summit, immediately to the east of a north-south orientated field boundary. It enjoys good views to the east over a valley. The standing stone is 1.8m in height and 0.7m by 0.7m in length and width respectively. The stone is roughly quadrilateral in section and has a somewhat blunt and pointed top. Packing stones are visible around the base. <5>

Other Structure

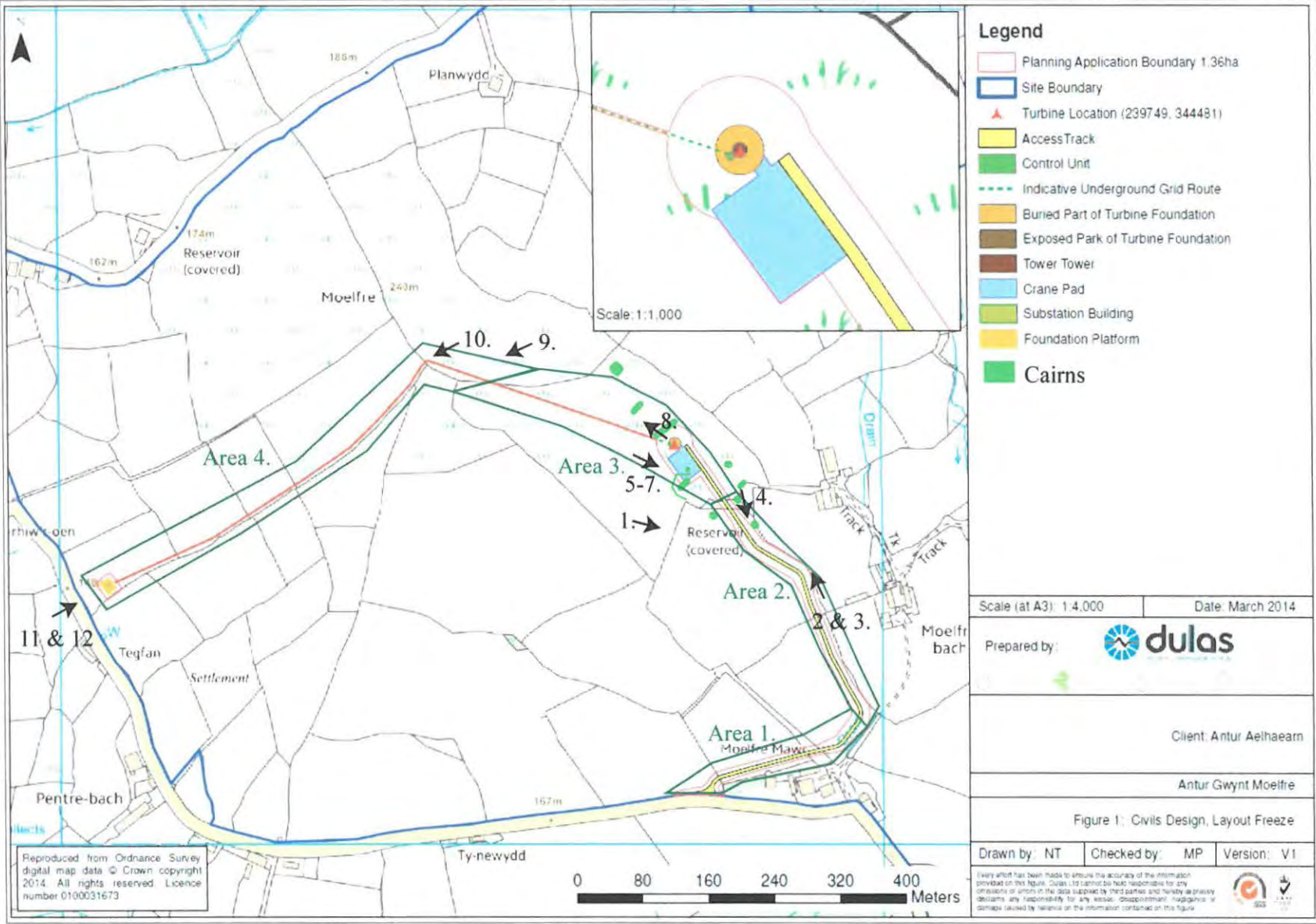
STANDING
e STONE

Religious,
Ritual and
Funerary

Bronze
Age

Scheduled
Ancient
Monument
CN394

SH345
94204



Appendix E.

Viewpoint Data Compiled by Soltys Brewster

(See Accompanying CD)

