

CASTLERING ARCHAEOLOGY

REPORT NO.407

LAND SOUTH OF GWLYBYCOED

LLYS DULAS ESTATE

(SITE OF PROPOSED FISHING LAKES)

DULAS

YNYS MÔN

SH 46670 88650

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

JANUARY 2013

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT CONTRACTED BY

LLYS DULAS ESTATE COMPANY LTD

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DULAS

YNYS MÔN

LL70 9LQ

UNDERTAKEN BY

PAT FROST, CONSULTANT ARCHAEOLOGIST, BA, MifA

CASTLERING ARCHAEOLOGY

33 STALLION LANE, PONTESBURY

SHROPSHIRE

SY5 0PN

TEL: 01743 792297 MOBILE: 07971751978

Email: mail@castlingarchaeology.co.uk

www.castlingarchaeology.co.uk

SYNOPSIS

This report contains the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment and site walk-over undertaken on approximately 35.6 hectares of agricultural land south of Gwlybycoed, Dulas, Ynys Môn, which is part of the larger Llys Dulas Estate. The estate wishes to develop a series of recreational lakes with associated facilities, including new parking areas, access, a small hydro-electric system, visitor facilities, a shop / café, together with a programme of landscape planting. Little is known of the archaeological potential of the site and the desk-based assessment was contracted to establish the archaeological significance of the site and assess the impact that the proposed development may have thereon.

The results of the desk-based assessment show that the proposed lakes development site has been associated with the Llys Dulas Estate for several hundred years. While little light has been shed on the pre-1848 land use of the site, other than that it was primarily agricultural, documents pertaining to Llys Dulas Estate indicate that the land and indeed much of the estate was improved in the 1850s period.

The site walk-over confirmed the agricultural nature of the site, currently used primarily for sheep grazing. While the 1848 tithe map sheds no light on the interior of the site, the present field pattern remains much as it was surveyed by the OS in 1887. The stream that runs through the lower part of the site and the drainage ditches that merge with it may date to 1850s land improvements. However site evidence indicates that, in its current form, these and other drainage ditches on the site are the result of more recent improvements.

While the history of the site and its association with Llys Dulas Estate is particularly interesting, documentary and cartographic evidence record no features of archaeological interest on the site. No evidence has been uncovered to indicate anything other than the agricultural use of the land, which has remained relatively unchanged since 19th century mapping.

The site walk-over recorded no features of archaeological interest or any indication of buried archaeological features, other than possible relict field drainage. No scatters of surface finds were recorded. The assessment therefore concludes that, based on current evidence, the site has low archaeological potential.

However it is acknowledged that development works of this size are generally considered to have the potential to reveal hitherto unknown archaeological remains, as well as possible artefactual evidence. The absence of documentary, cartographic or above ground evidence does not necessarily negate the potential for sub-surface archaeology and the possibility of retrieving chance finds during the initial stages of excavation.

Every effort has been made to provide accurate information within this report. However Castlering Archaeology cannot be held responsible for any errors and inaccuracies contained therein.

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Appendix 1 Copy of the WSI (Castling Archaeology, 13.01.2013)

Appendix 2 Digital Archive (CD rom)

ABBREVIATIONS:

AP	Aerial photograph	BUA	Bangor University Archives
<i>c.</i>	<i>circa</i>	GAPS	Gwynedd Archaeology Planning Service
GAT	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	HER	Historic Environment Record
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists	mAOD	metre above Ordnance Datum
NGR	National Grid Reference	NMR	National Monuments Record
NPRN	National Primary Reference Number	OS	Ordnance Survey
PRN	Primary Reference Number	RAF	Royal Air Force
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation	YMA	Ynys Môn Archives

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report contains the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment with site walk-over undertaken on approximately 35.6 hectares of agricultural land south of Gwlybycoed, Dulas, Ynys Môn, which is part of the larger Llys Dulas Estate (Fig. 1 *overleaf*).

1.2 The irregular shaped parcel of land lies east of the A5026 Benllech to Amlwch trunk road and north and west of the minor road that leads into Llys Dulas Estate. Land leased for grazing extends to the north. The estate wishes to develop a series of recreational lakes with associated facilities on the site to include new parking areas, access, a small hydro-electric system, visitor facilities, a shop / cafe together with a programme of landscape planting (Fig. 2 *following*). The application comprises the construction of one large lake for fishing and recreational pursuits and five further smaller lakes sufficient in size for match fishing. In addition a series of shallower ponds will be constructed for ecological purposes on the small area near Ty-mawr-isaf.

Pre-application Consultation

1.3 Consultation with Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS), as a pre-planning application measure, showed that the Historic Environment Record (HER) had relatively few records in or around the site. Two HER sites border the proposed development area, namely

PRN 2941 – a hilltop enclosure to the southwest, believed to be the site of an early medieval church

and

PRN 1714 – a group of features identified by aerial photography to the northwest of the site, which appear to include an enclosure, a trackway and possible field boundaries, which may extend into the site itself.

The potential for buried archaeological remains was therefore unknown. Llys Dulas Estate Co. Ltd were subsequently advised by GAPS that a programme of archaeological assessment would be required to establish the archaeological potential of the application area and to inform of the potential impacts that the proposed scheme might have on the archaeological resource. GAPS stated that a desk-based assessment and site walk-over should form the first phase of a staged programme of archaeological works for the site.

Archaeological Contract

1.4 In January 2013, Pat Frost, Castlering Archaeology, was contracted by Llys Dulas Estate Co. Ltd to undertake a desk-based assessment and site walk-over in order to inform future works on the site. A WSI was submitted to and approved by GAPS on January 13th 2013 (Appendix 1). The project was undertaken immediately and the results form the basis of this report.

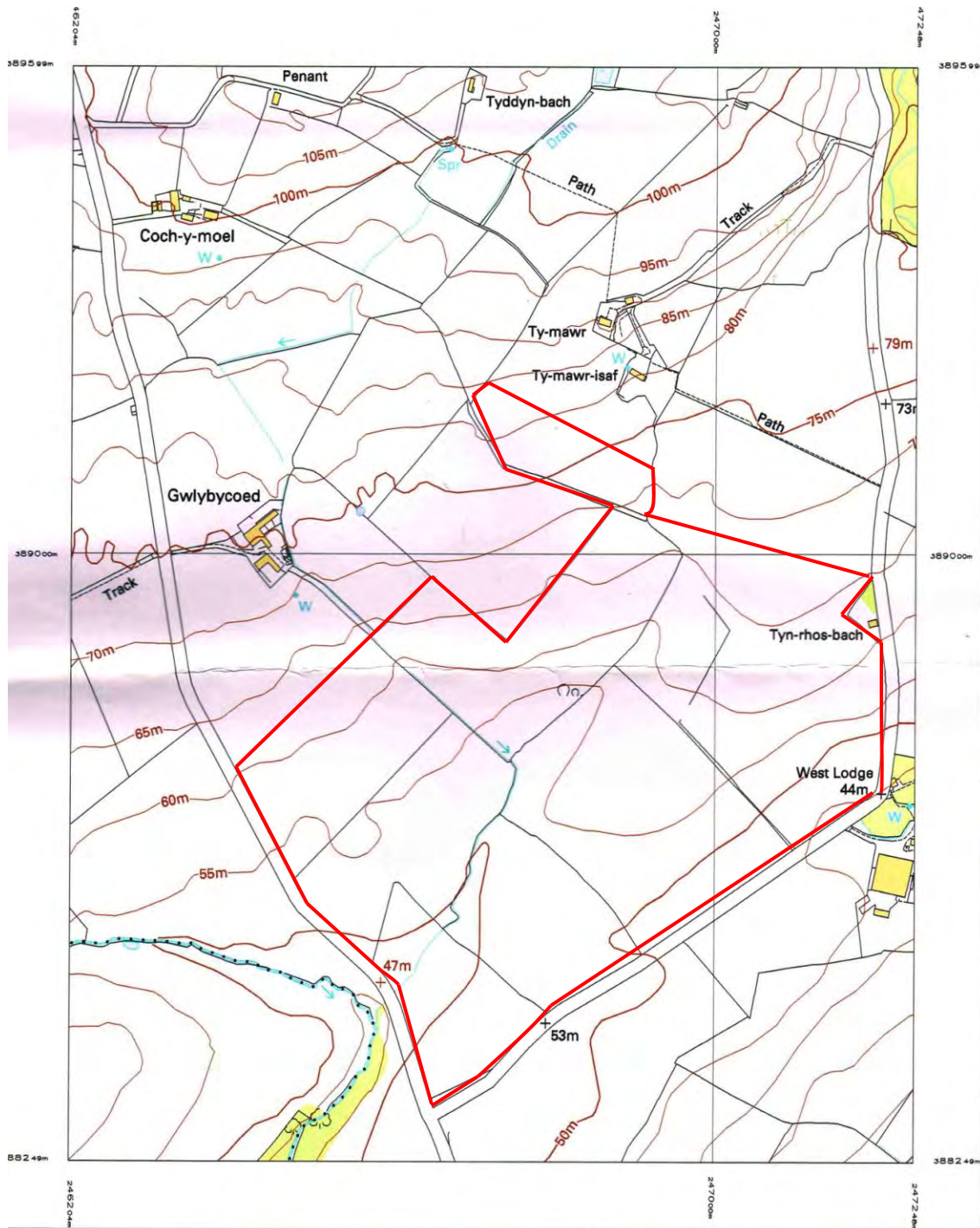


Fig. 1 Site, outlined in red, as existing
(Plan provided by Llys Dulas Estate Co. Ltd.)



2. AIMS OF THE ASSESSMENT

The desk-based with site walk-over assessment are designed to

- determine the existence, location, character and date of any significant archaeological remains, deposits or artefacts that may exist in, or adjacent to, the proposed development site
- assess the impact of the proposed scheme on any archaeological remains that may exist in, or adjacent to, the proposed development site
- assess the potential to recover further archaeological evidence as part of the construction phase of the proposed scheme
- aid future decision making and / or appropriate mitigation strategies in respect of the development in order to protect the historic environment

3. METHODOLOGY

Guidance

3.1 The assessment was undertaken using proven archaeological techniques, which comply with the guidelines and *Codes of Conduct* set out by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA, 2009); in particular the *Standard & Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* (2008). The assessment follows the guidance of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991, MAP2), the Welsh Office *Planning Guidance Planning Policy Guidance Wales* (2012) and the *Welsh Office Circular 60/96* (Planning and the Historic Environment Archaeology, 1996).

Report Methodology

3.2 The desk-based study has consulted relevant readily available records held at Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor (GAT); Bangor University Archives, Bangor (BUA); Ynys Môn Archives, Llangefni (YMA); the National Monuments Record (NMR) held by the Royal Commission (RCAHMW), Aberystwyth and the National Library of Wales (NLW), Aberystwyth. The assessment has consulted the Historic Environment Record (HER) held by GAT; and undertaken a search for previous archaeological interventions / assessments; printed maps & manuscripts; photographic and pictorial sources; published and unpublished works and aerial photographs at the repositories listed. All sources consulted are listed in Section 9 of this report.

Site walk-over

3.3. The site walk-over was undertaken on January 25th 2013 in order to assess the current land-use and topography on the site, evidence of structures / earthworks and / or the potential for buried archaeological deposits that may be encountered during the proposed scheme. Part of the photographic record is included within the report and a full list is recorded in Appendix 2, the digital record.

Report

3.4 A digital copy of the report and the photographic archive is included in the CDrom found in the rear cover of this report.

4. RESULTS OF THE DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

GENERAL BACKGROUND OF THE ESTATE

Prehistory

4.1 The area that surrounds the proposed fishing lakes site and Llys Dulas Estate in general retains a significant amount of above ground archaeological remains that bear testament to occupation in this area and on Ynys Môn itself from prehistoric times. The Celtic tribes who occupied the island erected substantial standing stones, dolmens and burial chambers together with hut circles, some of which are represented by the group of monuments at Din Lligwy, west of Moelfre, some 3.8km southeast of the proposed fishing lakes site, which show occupation continuing into the Roman period. In addition approximately 1.25km northwest of the site lies Mynydd Parys (centred SH 4420 9030), where modern excavations have confirmed the extraction of copper in the Early Bronze Age (c.2000-1500 BC). Parys Mines dominated the world's copper market during the late 18th century and played an important role in the development of Llys Dulas Estate (para 4.14 *following*). The discovery of two Roman copper ingots on the mine site indicates the probability of mining on the site in the Roman period.

Roman Invasion

4.2 At the time of the Roman invasion into eastern England, Ynys Môn was the stronghold of the Druids, who maintained a resistance to Roman Rule. In AD47 the new governor of Britain, Ostorius Scapula, began a campaign against the tribes of modern day Wales, and in AD60 the Roman general Gaius Suetonius Paulinus attacked the island and successfully broke the power of the Druids. However only in AD78 was the island finally brought under Roman Rule by Gnaeus Julius Agricola, then the Roman Governor of Britain. A Roman fort was established at Caer Gybi (Holyhead; SH 247 826) in the third or fourth century AD, presumably to monitor maritime activities, and a system of roads would have connected the fort with the mainland and Mynydd Parys.

Post-Roman period / Kingdom of Gwynedd

4.3 Following the Roman withdrawal in the 4th century, the island came under Irish influence until the last Irish invaders were finally driven out in AD470. The 'Kingdom of Gwynedd' was one of several Welsh successor states that emerged based on the former lands of the Iron Age tribes known as the Ordovices, Gangani, and the Deceangli. Between the 5th and 13th centuries Gwynedd grew to include Ynys Môn and all of north-west Wales from the River Dyfi in the south and River Dee in the northeast. Aberffraw, on the southeast coast of Ynys Môn (approximately SH 354 693), became the site of the Llys (the Royal court) of the Kingdom of Gwynedd and apart from devastating raids by the Danes, the Vikings and the Normans, it remained the capital of Gwynedd until the 13th century.

4.4 Aberffraw was the administrative centre of one of three 'Cantrefs' (the Saxon 'Hundred', comprising one hundred farms) which the island of Ynys Môn was divided into in the post Roman period (Aberffraw, Cemais and Rhosyr). Each Cantrefi was divided into commotes (Llyfon, Maltraeth, Menai, Talybolion, Twrcelyn, and Tyndarthwy). The main town of each commote was the *maerdref* and in each *maerdref* was a *llys* - a court or an estate centre. The present study area lay in the commote of Twrcelyn within the Cantref of Cemais.

The Commote of Twrcelyn

4.5 The Commote of Twrcelyn was dominated by the free-holding townships of Llys Dulas and Bodafon with the township of Llys Dulas occupying almost half the entire Commote of Twrcelyn. Jones-Pierce (1951, 3) states that seven of the rural townships of Twrcelyn became part of the modern Llys Dulas Estate. The *llys* became the focus of administration within the *commote* and the collection point for taxes. The *llys* comprised the demesne itself with a court and supporting buildings together with scattered tenanted homesteads. Traditionally everyone had access to some arable land for themselves, probably in the form of strip fields, and the tenants were obliged to work the fields of the *llys*, to supply agricultural produce, and undertake general maintenance of the estate. In Twrcelyn, the close proximity of the sea and Dulas bay indicates that fishing doubtless supported the local community alongside agriculture.

following).

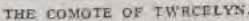


Fig. 3
The Commote of
Twrcelyn
in Baynes 1921, 21

was only finally incorporated into the Kingdom of England by the Acts of 1535–1542.

Llys Dulas Estate and the Lloyd / Williams families

their estates.

the daughter of Sir Rhys ap Maredudd, Knight, of Ysbyty Ifan. Dafydd and Efa appear to have made their home at Llys

Dulas where their five children were born, the eldest also name Dafydd Llwyd ap Dafydd, was born c.1470 (i.e. David Lloyd 2). The estate passed in turn to his son Thomas born c.1500 and to Thomas's son a third Dafydd Llwyd ap Thomas Llwyd, born c.1530 at Llysduelas (i.e. David Lloyd 3).

4.10 The connection between the descendents of Carwed and the Llys Dulas Estate is repeated in a memorial inscription seen in the present Church of St Gwenllwyfo (see 4.17 *following*). The brass memorial plaque, resited from the earlier church, was erected by Richard Williams (c.1576-1636) in June 1609 to his wife Marcelie Lloyd, the daughter and co-heiress of David Lloyd of Llys Dulas (Dafydd ap Llwyd, presumably David Lloyd 4) born c.1550 at Llysduelas. The plaque, which depicts the coat of arms of the Williams and Lloyd families, has an inscription which refers to

..... Marcelie Lloyd one of ye daughters and co-heiress of David Lloyd of Llysduelas, gentleman
liniallie descended from Carwed Lord of Turkelyn.

Marcelie had two husbands, John Pritherch of Tregayane, by whom she had two sons John and Richard, and Richard Williams, by whom she had two sons, William and Griffith, and one daughter, Anne. Marcelie died giving birth to the said Ann in November 1607.

4.11 Richard Williams was High Sheriff of Anglesey in 1617 and Member of Parliament for Anglesey in 1621. His third wife, Margaret Meredith, was the niece of Sir Richard Bulkeley of Baron Hill, a prominent family that had settled in Anglesey in the 15th century. Information provided in <http://www.historyofparliamentonline> suggests the estate passed to his grandson, Griffith Williams, who sold most of it to distant relatives, who in turn sold it off. Richard Williams' estate held lands in both Llys Dulas and Rhosygeido, also on Ynys Môn, and no information has been gained as to which estate was dispersed when and how.

17th century onwards – development of the Llys Dulas Estate

The Hughes / Lewis families

4.12 Hayton et al writing in 2002 (in www.historyofparliamentonline.org) refer to Owen Hughes, who died in 1708, whose 'ambition, enterprise and good management, considerably stimulated the later fortunes of the house of Llysduelas'. Hughes was High Sheriff of Anglesey in 1683 and a Member of Parliament (MP) for Beaumaris from 1698 – 1700. His riches gained him the nickname *Yr Arian Mawr* (literally 'the big silver').

4.13 Hughes was born into minor gentry on the island but his father was forced to sell their small estate. Hughes went to work as a clerk to a relative who was a counsellor at law and from there went on to be a prosperous attorney. He reportedly 'enjoyed lucrative associations with several leading local families, including the Wynns of Gwydir and the Bukeleys of Baron Hill, acting as legal adviser and agent to both'. In the late 1670s, he gained control of one of the more important of the Menai ferries, soon afterwards obtaining a 30-year lease from the crown to regularize his ownership. He purchased extensive lands on the island and in Caernarvonshire and accumulated an estate worth some £1,800 a year (Davies 1943, 61 in Bangor University Archives (BUA) Llys Dulas Collection ref. GB 0222 LLYS).

4.14 Owen Hughes died in 1708, without issue, and the property went to his two sisters Jane and Gwen along with bequests of money amounting to around £3,500, several of them to charities to be administered by local churches. Jane's daughter married Ambrose Lewis of the Hughes family of Kinnel Park and their descendant was William, the last Lewis of Llys Dulas, who was also High Sheriff of Anglesey in 1713 and 1714. William Lewis died in 1762, without issue, and the property passed on to his niece and her husband, the Reverend Edward Hughes (1737-1815), who inherited the Llys Dulas Estate, described as 'a small and apparently bare property in the north of the island'. The estate included part of Mynydd Parys. Although there had been some mineral exploitation of Mynydd Parys in the sixteenth and seventeenth century, it was not until the 1760s, when the copper mine was developed by Thomas Williams, that it became the most productive in the world. The Llys Dulas fortunes were increased, partly because of the fortunes of the Mine and partly because of the foresight of Reverend Hughes. The Hughes family capitalised on their Parys mines and by the end of the 18th century owned smelting works in Swansea, Lancashire and Flintshire. They acquired parts of the Kinnel and Llewenny Estates in Denbighshire, bought up large portions of the Bodeon Estate on Anglesey and of the Dyffryn Aled Estate in Denbighshire.

Early to mid 19th century estate / the Dinorbens

4.15 The son of Rev. Edward and Mrs Hughes was William Lewis Hughes (1767-1852), who was made the first Lord Dinorben in 1831. William was Colonel of the Militia on the island and MP for Wallingford from 1802. William married Charlotte Margaret of Northumberland and their son, William Lewis Hughes (2), became the second Lord Dinorben. Lord Dinorben (1) died in 1852 and his son, the second Lord, died in October of that same year. The title became extinct and the Kimmel Estate passed on to a cousin, Hugh Robert Hughes, while the Llys Dulas Estate passed to Lady Gertrude Dinorben (1807-1871). Under her direction considerable investments appear to have been made in the estate.

4.16 Lady Dinorben remodelled and extended the mansion house of Llys Dulas in the mid-1850s to the Gothic Revival style of Deane and Woodward (O'Dwyer, 1997) as part of a general overhaul of the estate. Rowlands (1978, 153-4) records that

ungainly straw thatched cottages were pulled down; new lodges, roads and stone walls were built; clumsy heavy fences and hedges were pulled down and soil spread for a useful purpose of fruitifying the land; trees were planted and drainage works were carried out on a large scale.....

4.17 Lady Dinorben also contributed £936 towards a total cost of £1,417 to build the new St. Gwenllwyfo's Church near the Llys Dulas Estate (SH 7717 89330). The church was built between 1854 and 1856 to replace an earlier church in the parish which needed repair and had become too small for its congregation.

4.18 The 1848 Tithe map (Fig. 4 *overleaf*) records the proposed lakes development site within the Parish of Llanwenllwyfo. In the mid-19th century the Parish comprised 1,622 acres which were owned by seven landlords, although the Llys Dulas Estate was by far the greatest landowner having 1,000 acres, of which 226 were part of the private estate (Jones 1955, 68-73). Lord Dinorben had favoured living at Kimmel Park and thus in 1848 Llys Dulas mansion was leased to a Colonel James Hughes.

4.19 Confusingly Gwlybycoed farmstead is not recorded by name and the map apportionment appears to suggest it is part of Tithe Plot 50, although this is not clearly listed in the apportionment. It seems unlikely that Gwlybycoed farmstead could be anything other than part of the Llys Dulas Estate at this time. The Apportionments that border Gwlybycoed, namely Gwaun Vorfydd (51), Rhosfadog (55), Rhos Bach (40) and Ty Mawr Isaf (41), are all part of and leased by the Llys Dulas Estate. The existing southwest flowing stream has been clearly utilised as a boundary since 1848 (emphasised in blue on the map).

4.20 The map records a building, presumably a small dwelling on Apportionment 51, Gwaun Vorfydd, which is no longer recorded by the 1888 OS map (Fig. 5 *following*).

4.21 Ty Mawr Isaf is recorded north of the site and, to the east, Rhos Bach on Apportionment 40 appears to be in the same position as the present Tyn-rhos-bach (Fig. 1 *previous*).

4.22 The tithe apportionment has no record of land-use, but the large area that surrounds Gwlybycoed suggests it is unimproved and probably very marshy ground at this time, similar to the small areas that exist alongside the stream today (Section 6 *following*). Despite the probability of marshy ground, it would be unusual for a large tract of land in close proximity to a farmstead to be unenclosed in some way in the mid-19th century period. Outside of the study area, Apportionments 52a and 52b are recorded as Quillets (small strip fields) in Rhos (52), which corroborates the land-use in the medieval Commote of Twrcelyn (4.5 *previous*).

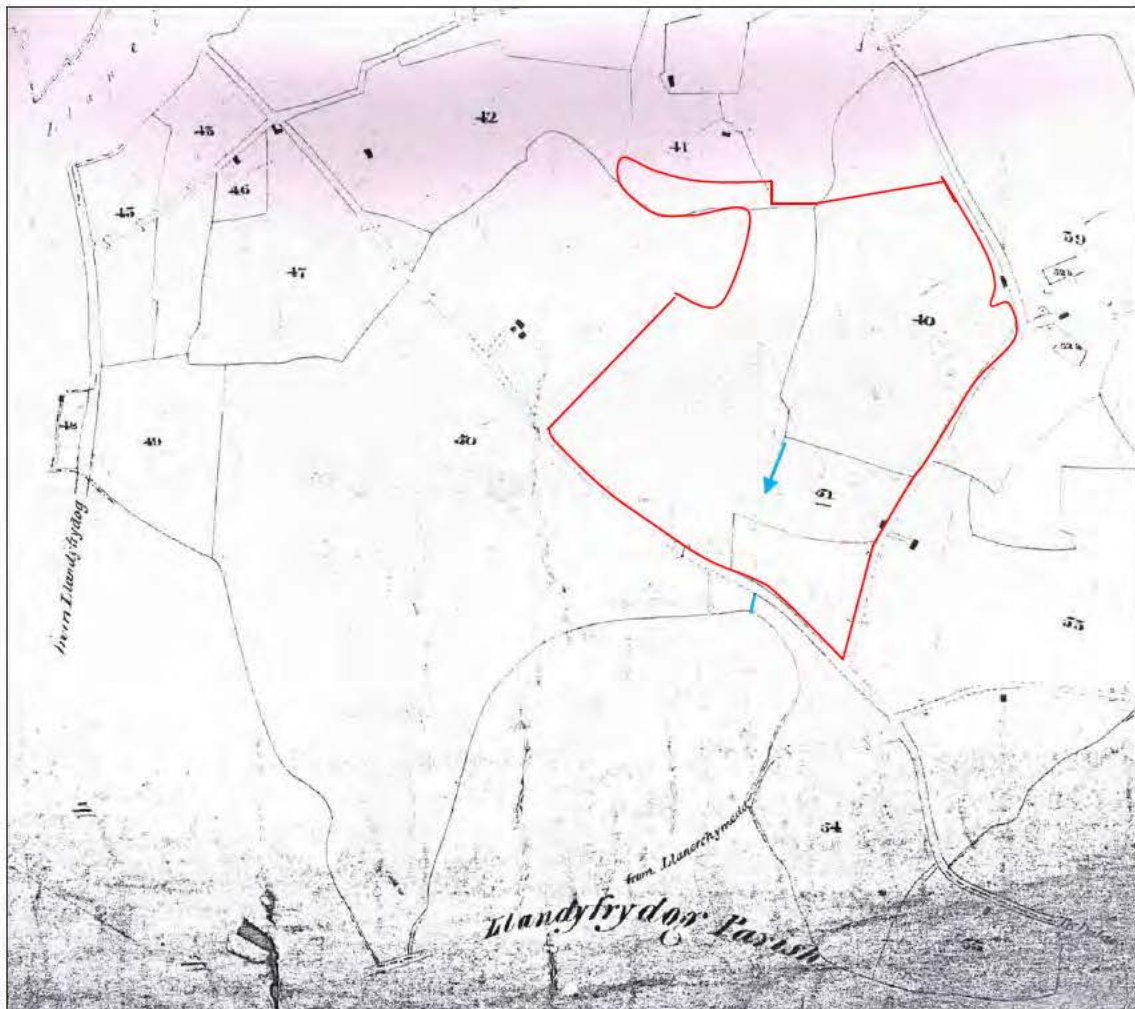


Fig. 4 1848 Tithe map for Llanwenllwyfo Parish
approx. site boundary outlined in red

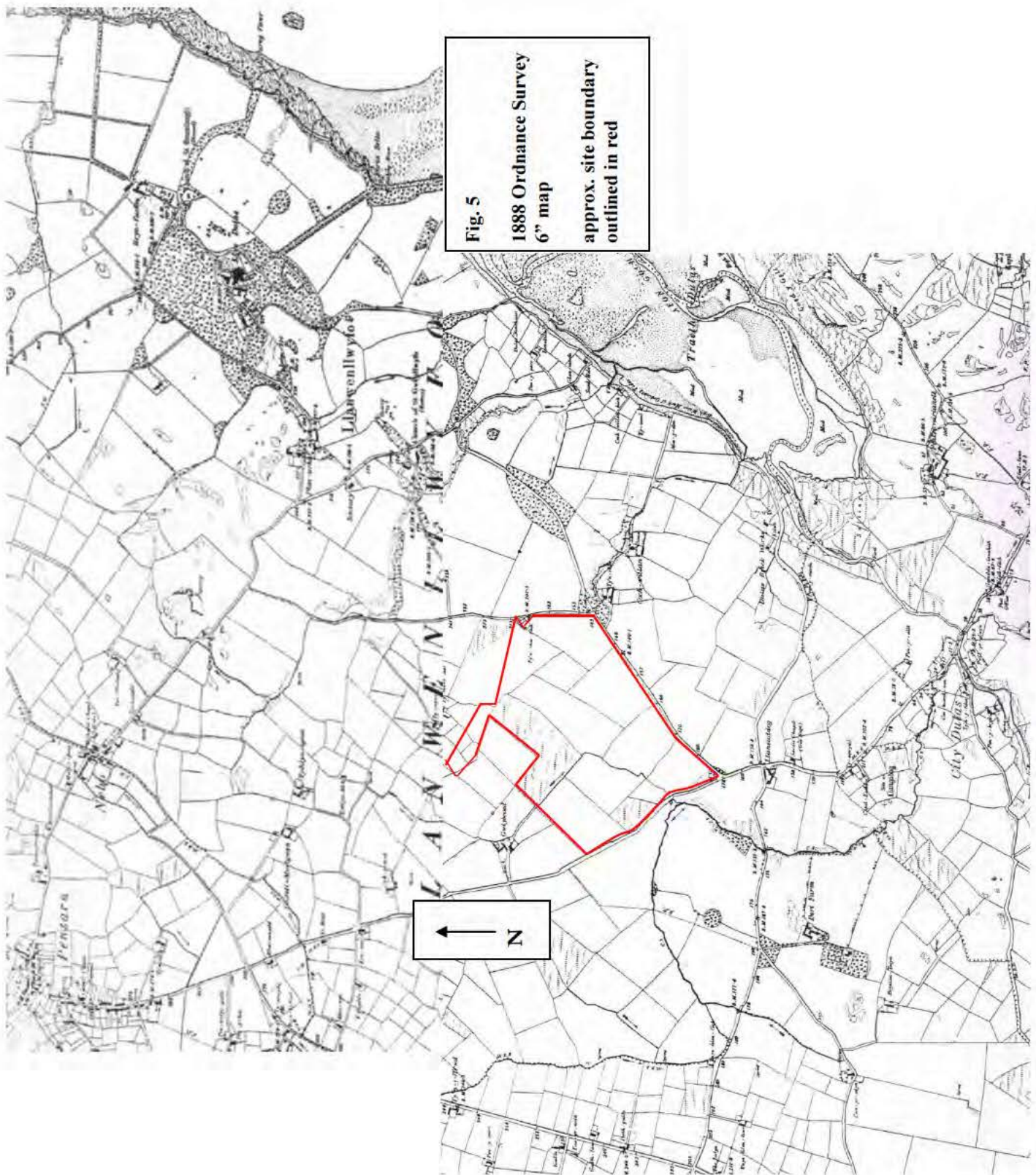
Late 19th century – mid 20th century estate / the Neaves

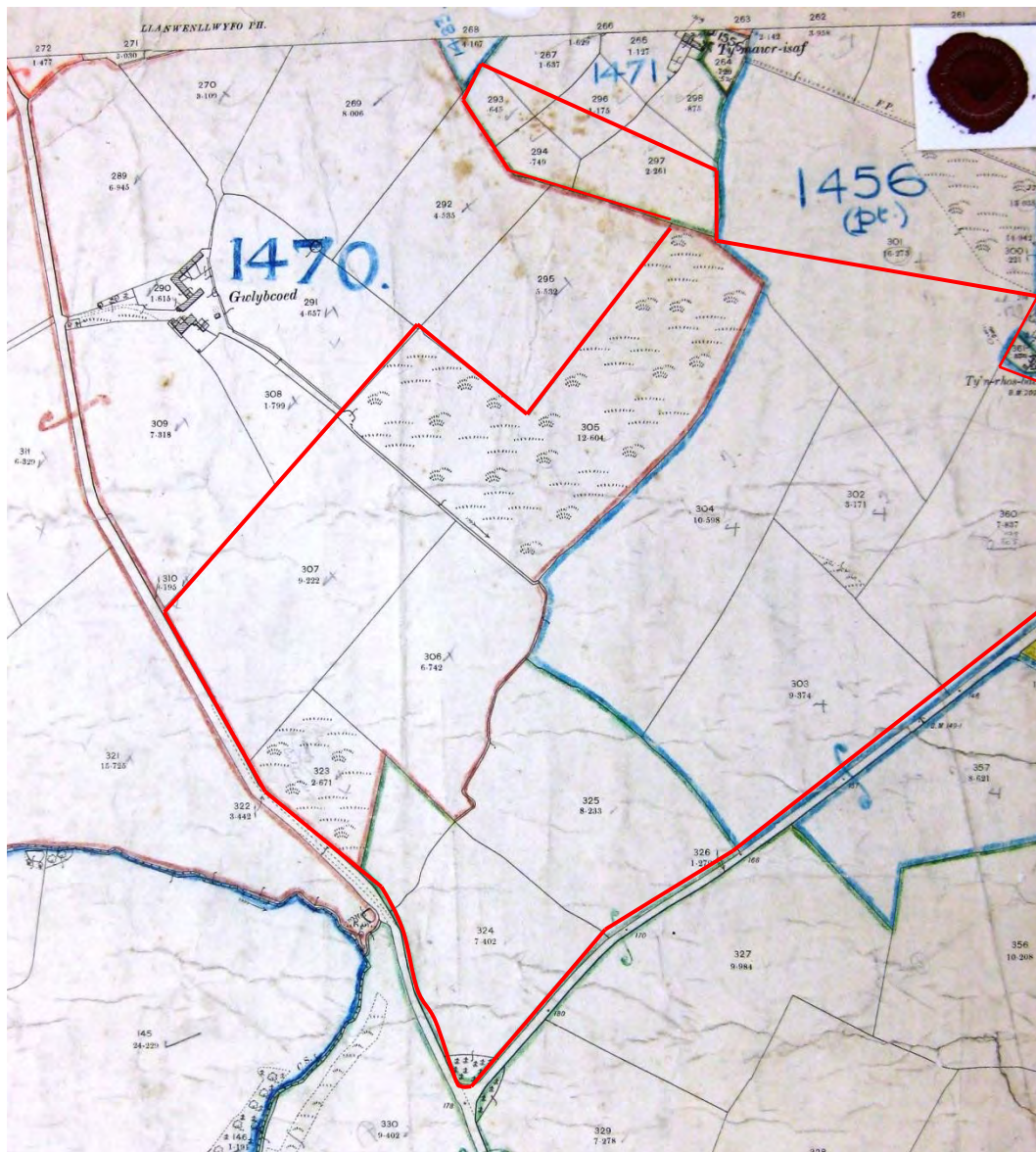
4.23 When Lady Dinorben died in 1871, leaving an estate of just under £10,000, Llys Dulas passed into the hands of her daughter Gwyn Gertrude. She married Sir Arundell Neave in 1871, whose family estate was Dagnam Park in Essex. His family title was created in 1795 for one Richard Neave, the Governor of the Bank of England from 1783 to 1785. Sir Arundell died in 1877 and the estates were inherited by his son Sir Thomas Lewis Hughes Neave (1874-1940). The principal home was Dagnam Park and Llys Dulas was their second home. Sir Thomas held the office of Deputy Lieutenant of Anglesey and became a Major in the service of the Royal Anglesey Militia. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Arundell Thomas Clifton Neave, 6th Baronet (1916–1992).

4.24 The 1888 to 1949 OS maps that follow (Figs 5 - 9) show the proposed fishing lakes site and the estate under the ownership of the Neaves.

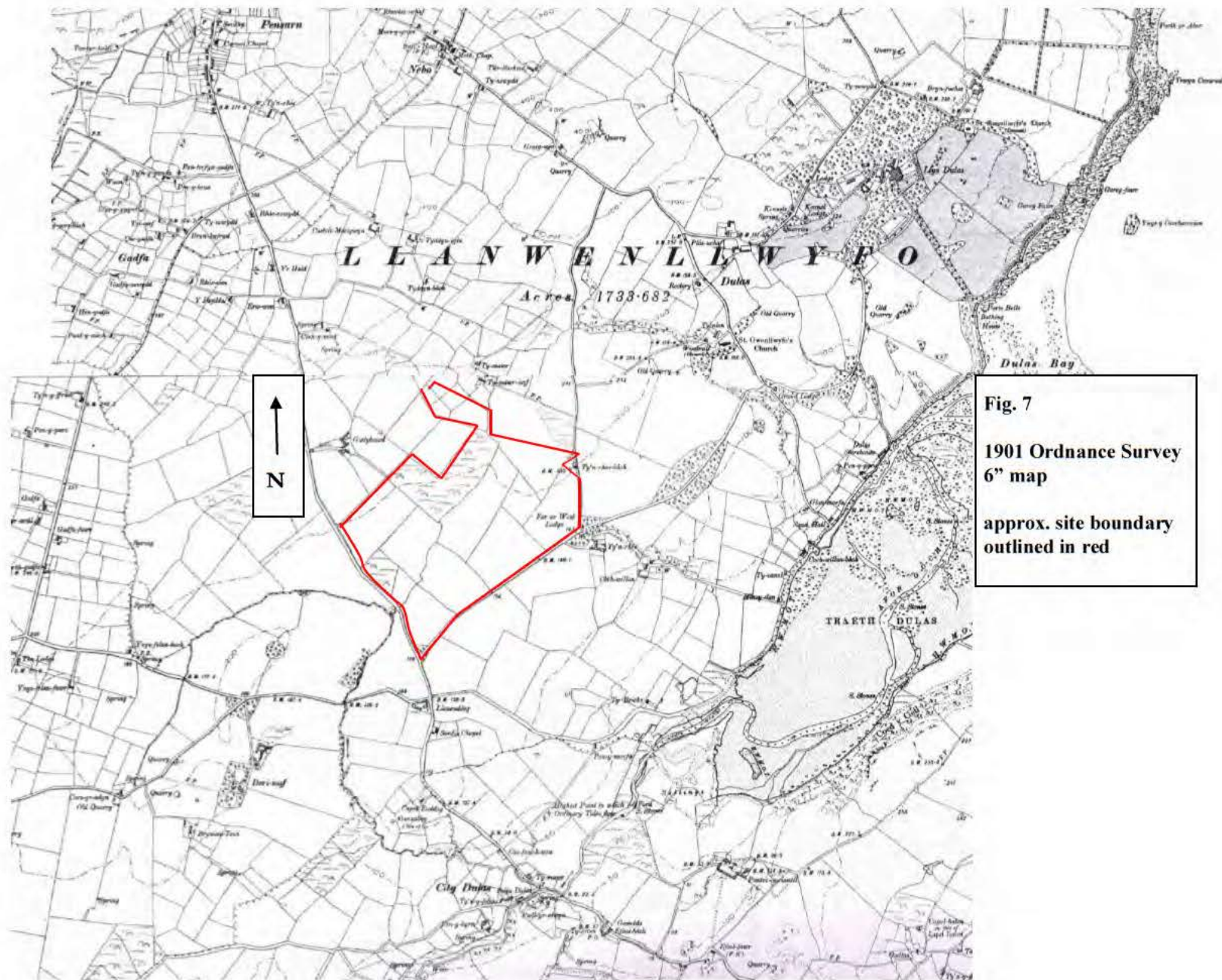
4.25 The 1888 OS map, surveyed in 1887, (Fig. 5 *overleaf*) is the first cartographic record of the field pattern that exists on the proposed lakes site today. In the absence of any intervening maps, it can only be assumed that the 1888 field boundaries, that survive on the site today, are the result of the mid-19th century re-organisation of the estate when roads and hedges were clearly re-instated and land improvement and drainage work took place (para 4.16 *previous*).

4.26 The 1888-1947 OS maps show little change on the site in a period of 60 years. Only one minor boundary has been removed from Field B by 1920 and some land improvement has take place on Field F, as identified in the site walk-over (Section 6 *following*). Evidence of some of these changes is also clearly seen by post 1950s aerial photography (Section 5, APs 1- 5 *following*).



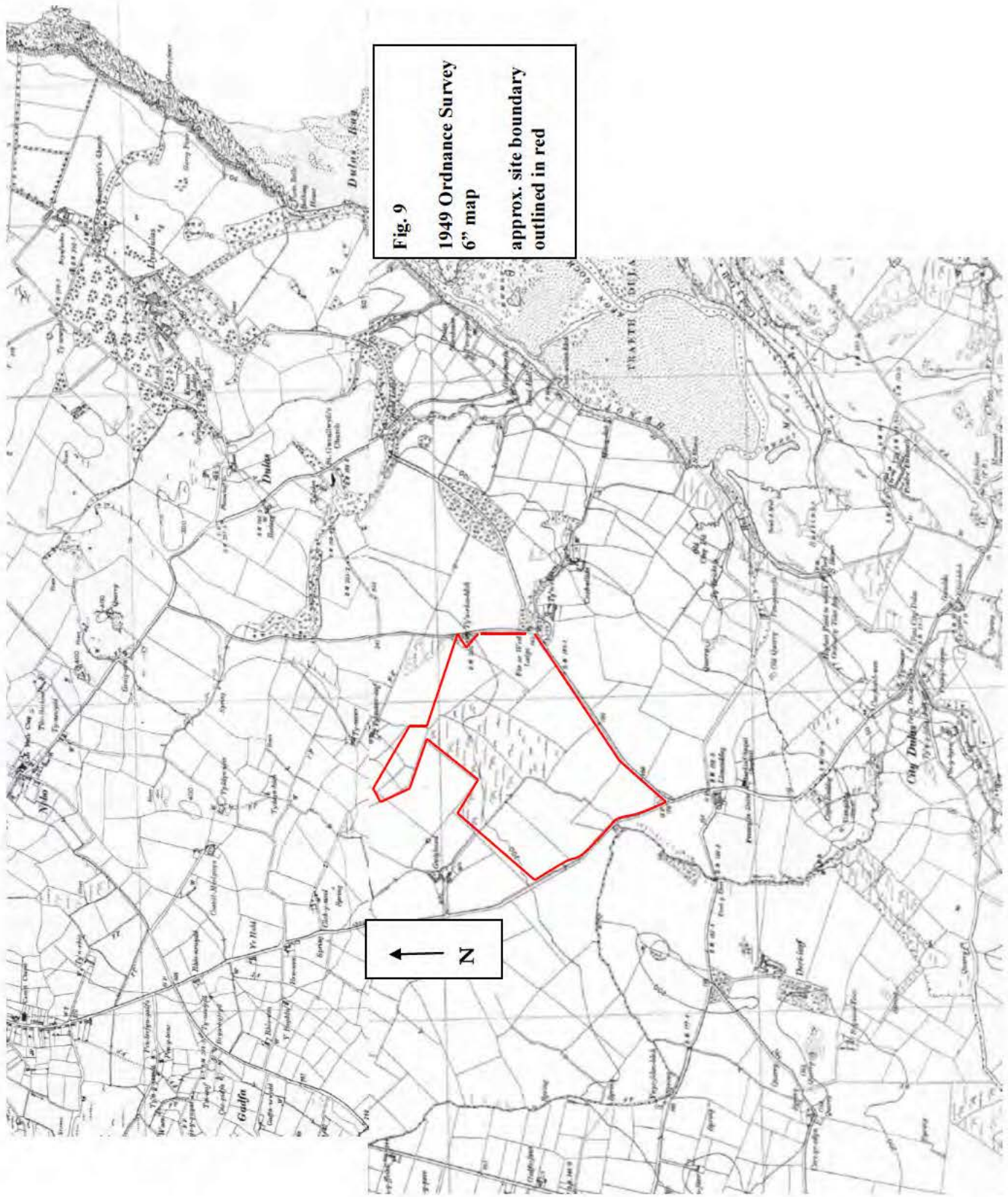
**Fig. 6**

**1900 Ordnance Survey 25" map
approx. site boundary outlined in red**



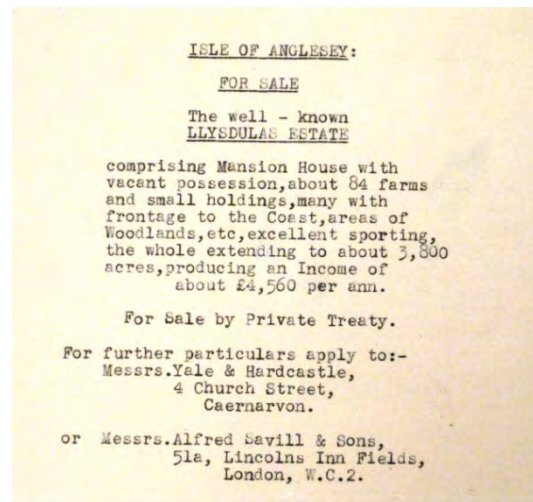


approx. site boundary outlined in red



Sale of the Llys Dulas Estate 1953-4

4.27 In 1953 the estate was put up for sale by Sir Arundell Thomas Clifton Neave. In the early 20th century Yale and Hardcastle, chartered surveyors based in Caernarfon, had acted as agents for the Neave family in respect of Llys Dulas Estate. The estate papers dated 1923-1959 deposited at Ynys Môn Archives primarily relate to the Sale of Llys Dulas Estate, correspondence, schedules and rental values of the properties on the estate.



(YMA GB 0221 WDAE 19/2).

4.28 Rental No. 42 dated June 1931 records Gwlybycoed leased by Owen L. Jones and Rental No. 43 records a William Thomas Jones leasing part of Gwlybycoed land. These leases are renewed in 1953 and 54 respectively. The papers include rental increases that have taken place between 1948 and 1956 when Gwlybycoed farmstead comprised 126,346 acres, tenanted by Owen Jones. Jones had paid a £70 rent in 1948, increased to £90 in May 1950 and £160 in 1956, after the sale of the estate. Part of Gwlybycoed land is also leased to Mr Hugh Jones of Derri Isaf (GB 0221 WDAE 20). Gwlybycoed is also included in a Fire Insurance Policy dated 1940 without any further details (GB 0221 WDAE 21).

4.29 The papers also record the installation of power lines across Gwlybycoed in 1952 by Merseyside and North West Electricity Board. The 1952 line comprised a single pole with two stays carrying 33KV (Line 95) south from Gwlybycoed across OS Plots 307, 306 and 324, namely Fields A, B, C and D of the site walk-over (Fig. 12 *following*).

4.30 The Sale of the entire estate was handled by Jackson-Stops and Staff, Land Agents of Chester, between 1953 and 1954. Correspondence between them and Yale and Hardcastle refers to the lack of any Terrier or early maps for the estate, which accounts for the lack of cartographic evidence located during the current assessment other than the Tithe and Ordnance Survey. The estate appears to have been up for sale for some time and figures of £70,000 to £100,000 are discussed. The Sale plan (Figs 10 and 11 *following*) records the following land that makes up the proposed lakes site:

Sale Plot 42: Gwlybycoed 126,346 acres, tenanted by Owen Jones (part of which lies to the west of the present A4025). Gwlybycoed is recorded thus

This is a fairly good holding which is not farmed to capacity. The house and buildings will require repairs in the near future. The tenant is in rather poor health.

28, 009 acres of Gwlybycoed land was also rented for £20pa to Hugh Jones of Derri Isaf and described as 'quite good land'. Part of the south side of the proposed lakes development is recorded as Sale Plot 9: 121, 950 acres tenanted by Abraham Hughes of Llaneliddog for £178pa described as 'good farm and buildings in good order'. The larger portion

to the east comprises Sale Plot 44: 128, 543 acres tenanted by Robert Roberts of Tyn Rhos Fawr for £100pa described thus 'this farm was re-let in November last year at a low rent as the previous tenant had allowed it to deteriorate'. A small portion to the northeast side is part of Sale Plot 30: Ty-mawr isaf (Fig. 10 *below* & Fig 11 *overleaf*; GB 0221 WDAE 19/2).

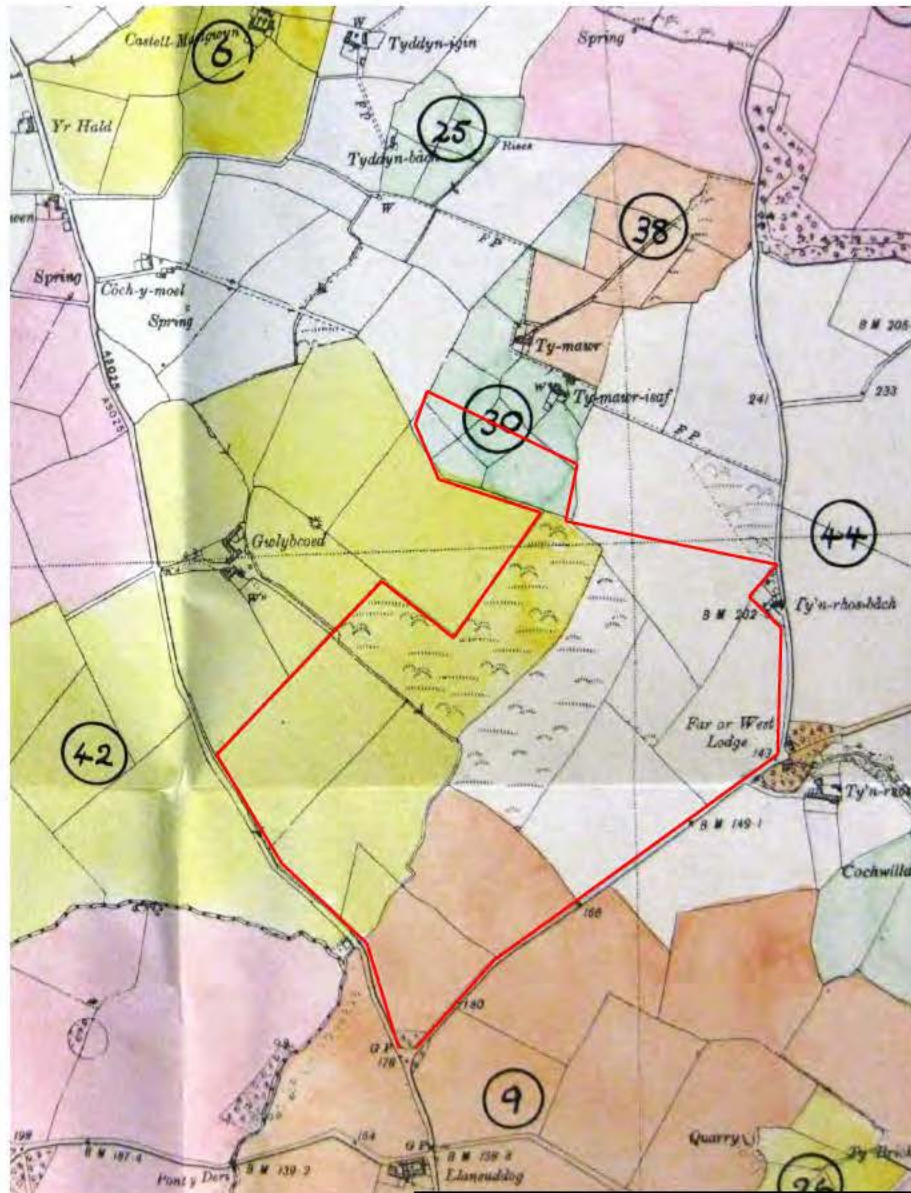


Fig. 10

Extract from 1953 Sale Plan

approx. site boundary outlined in red

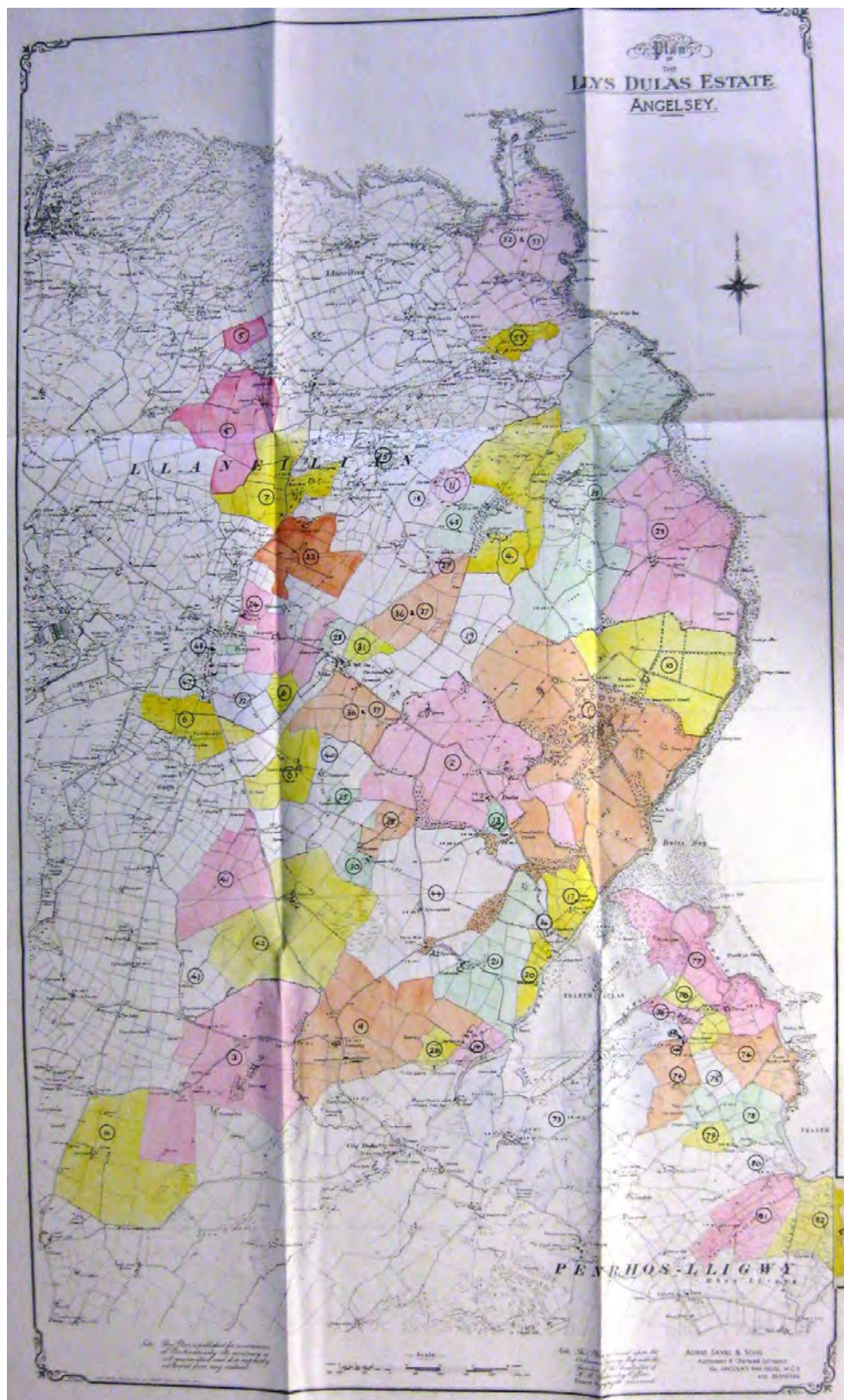


Fig. 11 1953 Sale Plan, Llys Dulas Estate (GB 0221 WDAE 19/2)

4.31 A letter from Jackson-Stops & Staff on 6th September 1954 announced their pleasure at securing the sale of the entire estate to Mr Maxwell Alexander Tatton (1904-1974), managing Director of Messrs Wm Tatton & Co. Ltd., Buxton Road, Leek, Staffordshire, a firm of dyers and processors of silk and rayon. Maxwell was the son of William Tatton (c.1877-1945), a successful industrialist and the son of a Leek silk dyer. William opened his first dyeworks in Leek and introduced machine wound rayon in 1924 and warping machines in 1928. In 1931, a new factory was built at Upper Hulme to house all these machines and in 1970 production was moved from Upper Hulme to the firm's premises in Buxton Road, Leek (Currie et al 1996).

4.32 Mr Maxwell Tatton maintained his home in Leek and also set up home at Llys Dulas with his wife and family, where he died in 1974. The Llys Dulas mansion had fallen into disrepair after the Second World War and it was finally demolished around 1974-75.

4.33 The estate has remained in the family; the present Mrs Pickering senior is the daughter of Mr Tatton. The present estate comprises a large area of agricultural land, woodland and coastline and has in excess of 40 scattered tenanted dwellings and two working farms. The land that forms the current lakes application is currently leased for grazing.

5. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 The assessment has reviewed the aerial photographic collections held by GAT and RCAHMW. GAPS had drawn attention to two sets of photographs taken by D. Thompson for GAT in 1995. One set refers to PRN 2941 (NPRN 413237), the possible site of an early chapel, referred to as Capel Llangadog, although the location is also thought to have been further south (PRN 2114). The feature, which has subsequently been ploughed out, was located west of the A4025 on land that was part of the 1953 Sale Plot 42, once part of Gwlybycoed Farm. The angle of the photograph does not cover the current assessment area.

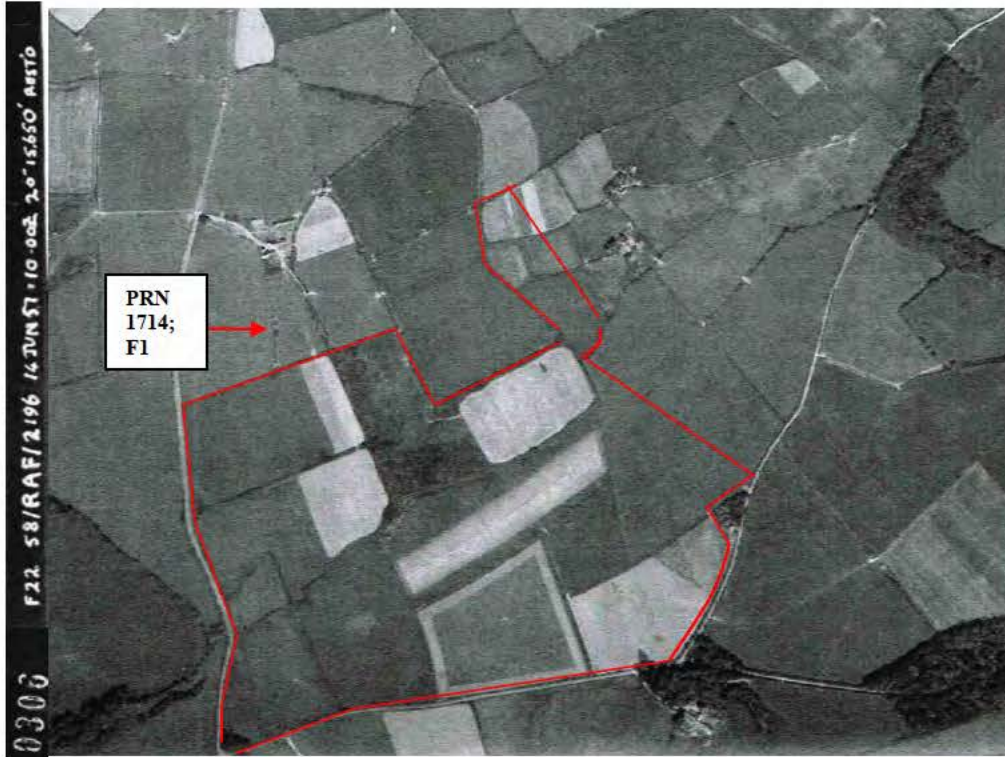
5.2 The second set of photographs refer to PRN 1714 (NPRN 413236), a possible trackway and former earthwork / field boundaries, south of Gwlybycoed as identified from an aerial photographic survey by Thompson in 1995 (APs 4 & 5 *following*). The feature (F1), which extends southeast from Gwlybycoed farmstead, appears to be modern and is in fact in the position of the field boundary recorded by the OS from 1888 to 1949, that has subsequently been removed. The feature / former field boundary (identified by the red arrow on APs 1-5) lies outside of the assessment site.

5.3 The earliest aerial photographs of the proposed lakes site were located in the NMR collection of RAF photographs held by RCAHMW. The two consecutive photographs from Flight F22 taken in June 1957 cover the site (APs 1 & 2 *following*). The APs also show the possible trackway, as recorded by Thompson in 1971.

5.4 There is no cartographic or above ground evidence to suggest that the boundary / Feature F1 extends or extended into Field A, as recorded in the site walk-over (Section 6 *following*). However it is likely that the boundary/ Feature F1, as with other boundaries within the application site, included a drainage ditch and it is the buried remains of this ditch that is seen on the aerial photographs. It is also possible that a continuation of the abandoned drainage may exist in Field A, contributing to the faint linear features as seen in AP5 (F2).

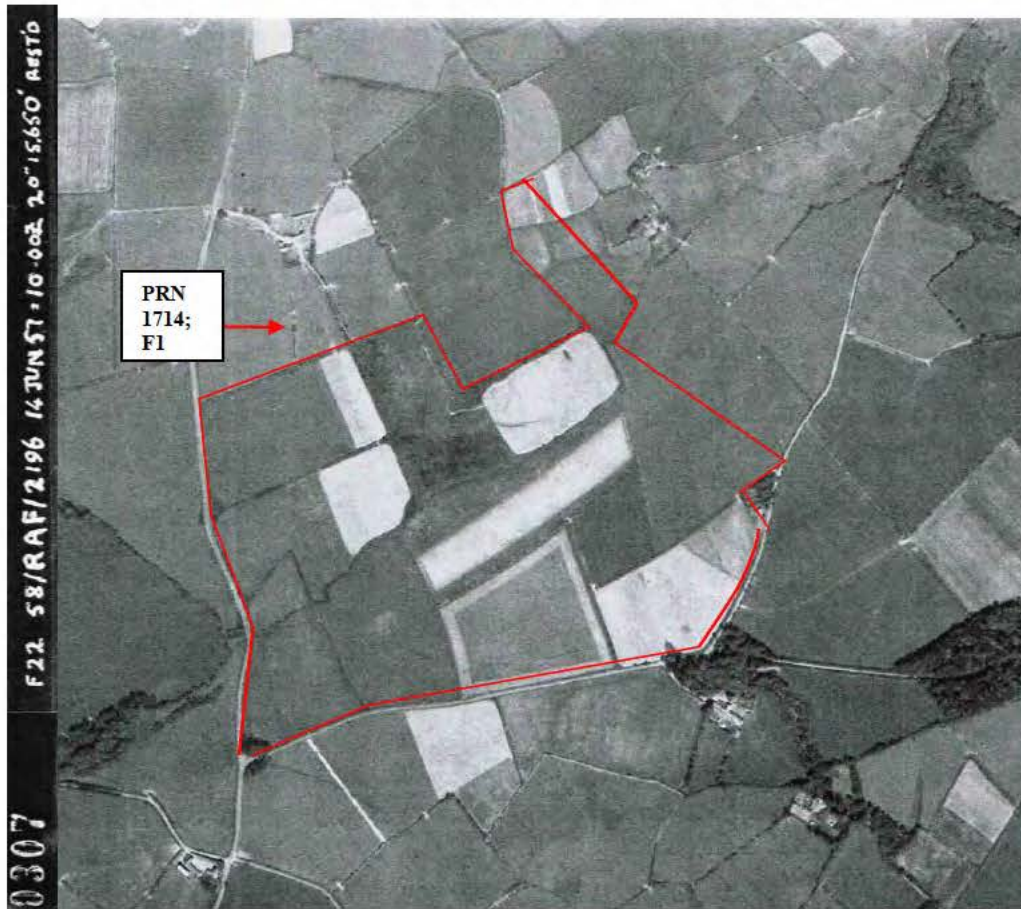
5.5 To the west side of Field A, the linear feature (F3) seen on AP3 appears to be on the same alignment as the former field boundary that existed in Field B from 1888 to 1901. The former boundary is seen as continuation of F3 on APs 4-5 taken in 1995. There is no above ground evidence of the former field boundary that existed in Field B on site today and similarly no evidence of any continuation into Field A. Although unrecorded by the 1848 tithe and subsequent OS mapping, it is possible that F3 in Field A relates to a former boundary or field drainage associated with a former boundary. However since this feature is not evident in the 1957 APs 1 and 2 and is currently visible on google-earth (Fig. 12), it is more likely to be a modern feature. All possible drainage features appear to follow the slope of the land south towards the stream recorded as Stream / Ditch 1 in Section 6 *following*.

5.6 The OS aerial photograph taken in May 1971 records the field pattern and land-use of the site at this time. The AP (AP 3 *following*) shows the alignment of the old field boundary (F1) running south from Gwlybycoed farmstead. Elsewhere, any scars appear to be modern, relating to the contemporary agricultural regime.



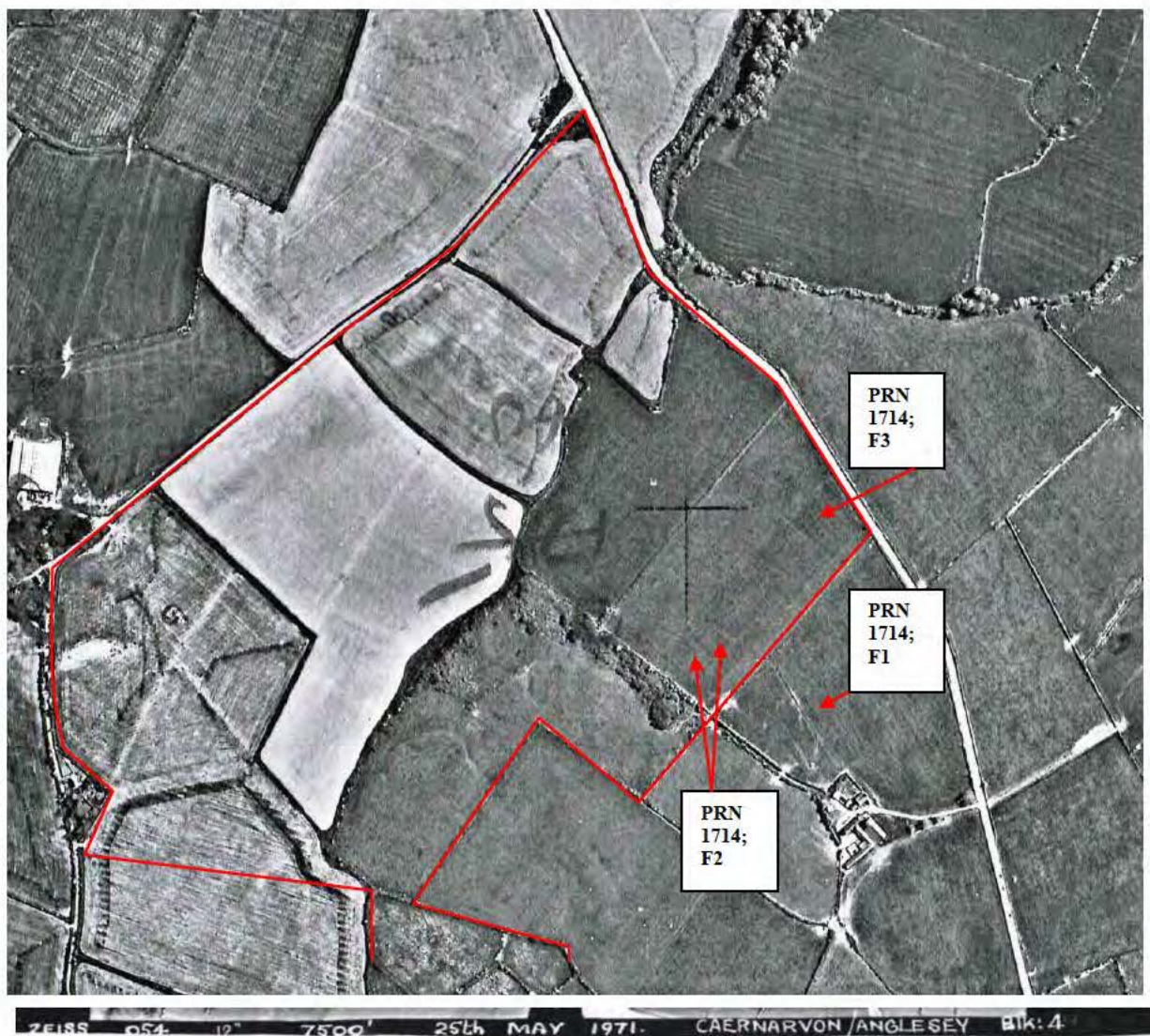
AP1 1957

View from the
south

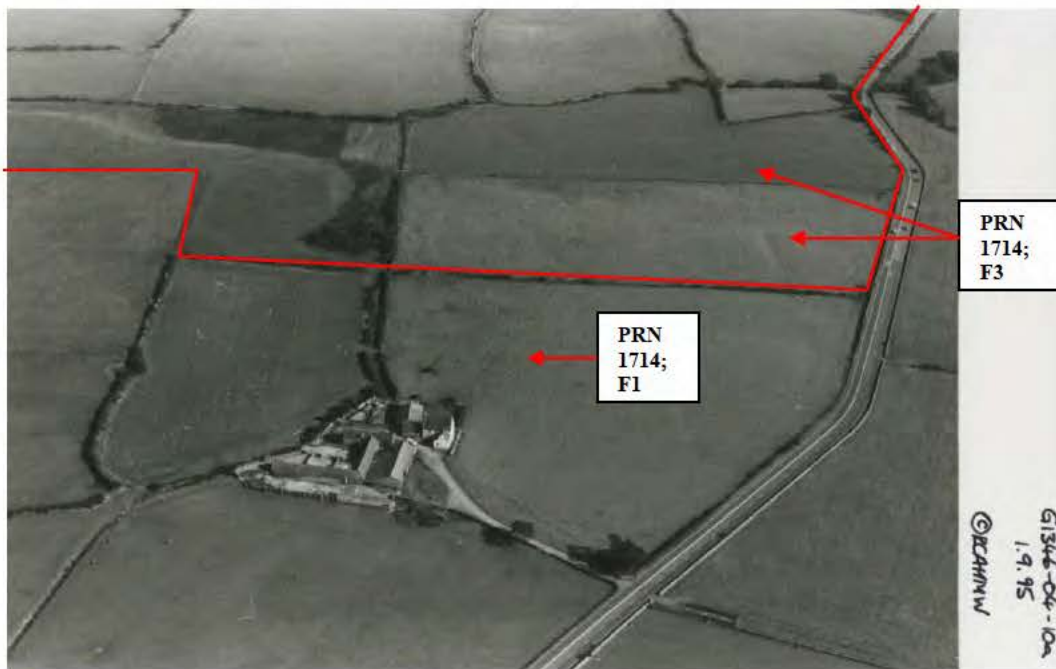


AP2 1957

View from the
south

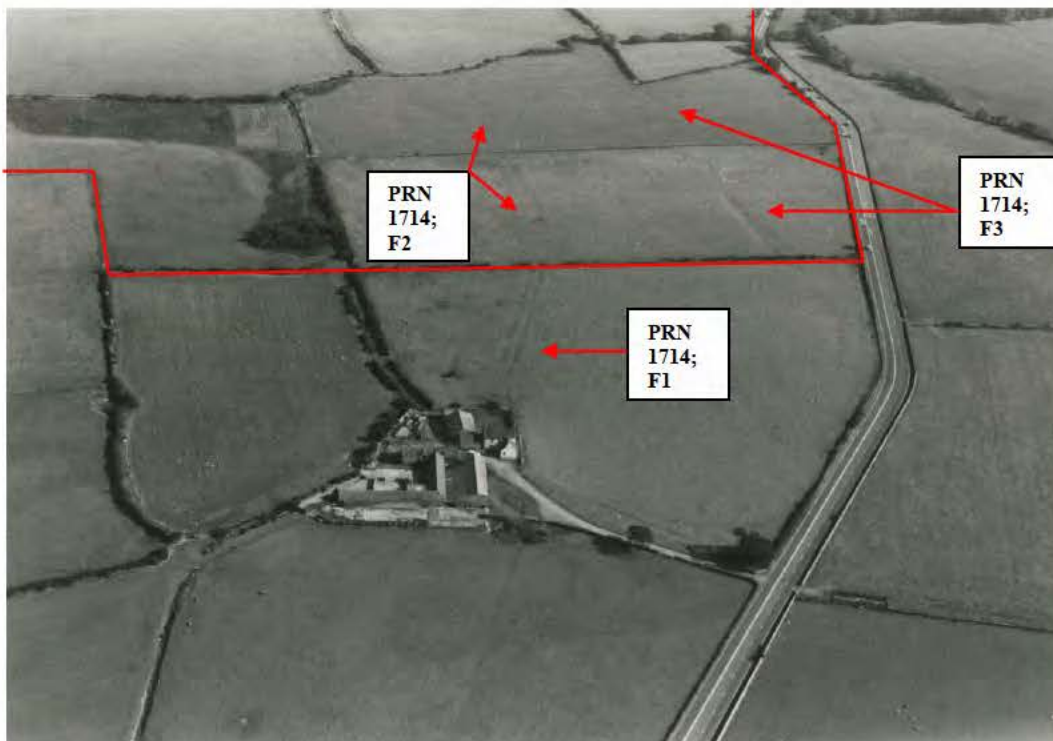


AP3 View from the north



AP4

Source: GAT HER PRN1714, Thompson, 01.09.1995, Photo No. G1346-04-10a. View from the north



AP5

Source: GAT HER PRN1714, Thompson, 01.09.1995, Photo No. G1346-04-9a. View from the north

6. THE SITE WALK-OVER

6.1 The site walk-over was undertaken on Friday January 27th 2013 in wintry conditions with intermittent rain, when ground conditions were extremely wet. The site comprises a roughly triangular-shaped parcel of land primarily consisting of improved pasture, which includes small areas of unimproved marshland, separated by hedged and ditched boundaries. The fields and drainage ditches are labelled and recorded on Fig. 12 *following* and described in the text and gazetteer that follows.

6.2 A walled and fenced boundary separates the site from the A5026 and a hedged walled boundary fronts the southern boundary with the minor road. At the southeast corner, a hedge and drainage ditch encloses the south-eastern Field J on all sides. A series of hedged, ditched and fenced boundaries separate approximately ten fields of varying size, most of which are heavily grazed by sheep.

6.3 The land dips southwards from approximately 65mAOD to 70mAOD in the north towards the stream / ditched boundary that runs in a south-westerly direction at approximately 47mAOD before being culverted below the A5026 (Ditch 1). The stream, recorded as Ditch 1 for the purpose of this report, and the broad embanked ditched boundary that runs south from Gwlybycoed to meet it (Ditch 2), are recorded by the OS in Fig. 1 *previous*. The drainage Ditch 2 from Gwlybycoed meets a second deep ditched boundary (Ditch 3) that runs southwest from Ty-mawr-isaf through scrub to meet the main southwest flowing Ditch 1. The ditched boundaries surrounding the fields on the north side of the site also drain into the southwest flowing ditch.

6.4 The fields along the southern boundary slope northwards from 53mAOD towards the main ditch and the ditches around the southeast field (Ditch 4) appear to be culverted in the area of West Lodge.

6.5 Documentary evidence suggests the field system may be the result of improvements on the estate in the 1850s period, while site evidence indicates that the present drainage is the result of more recent improvements.

6.6 Pale buff coloured clays are visible in the eroded gateways. The clays and the gently rolling landscape are typical of glacial deposits resulting from the last period of glaciations during the Late Devensian period, some 30 thousand years ago.

6.7 No archaeological features were recorded during the site walk-over and no surface finds recovered. There is no above ground evidence to indicate the potential for sub-surface archaeological remains on the site.

SITE GAZETTEER – see Fig. 12 *following*

FIELDS:

FIELD A:

Improved grassland with a stone boundary wall to the A5025 and the deep gorse covered Ditch 2 to the northeast. A minor earth bank and wet ditch forms the northern boundary with a similar south boundary to Field B.

FIELD B:

Improved grassland with a stone boundary wall to the A5025 and the deep gorse covered Ditch 2 to the northeast; part of Ditch 1 to south. A minor earth bank and wet ditch forms the northern boundary with Field A. A hedged boundary separates Field C.

FIELD C:

Improved grassland with a stone boundary wall and double gated entrance to A5025. A hedged boundary separates Field B and Ditch 1 forms the south boundary. A boarded access links Field C to Field D across the Stream / Ditch 1.

FIELD D:

Improved grassland with a stone boundary wall to the A5025; hedged and walled boundary to the minor road on the south side. Ground slopes north and Ditch 1 forms the northern boundary. A bank and ditched hedged boundary separates Field E. Boarded access links Field D to Field C across Stream / Ditch 1. A small triangular area on the southwest corner of the field has been fenced and newly planted with fir trees.

FIELD E:

Improved grassland with a hedged boundary wall to the minor road on the south side. Ground slopes gently northwards and Ditch 1 forms the boundary on the north side. Bank and ditched hedge boundaries separate Field E from Fields D and G.

FIELD F:

An L-shaped field comprising grassland and a large proportion of marshland along the west and south ditched boundaries (Ditches 2 & 3 respectively).

FIELD G:

Improved grassland with a hedged boundary wall to the minor road on the south side. Ditch 3 forms the boundary to the north and bank and ditched hedged boundaries separate Field G from Field J. On the north side of the eastern boundary a fenced boundary separates the small Field K.

FIELD H:

Land south of Ty-mawr-isaf comprising grassland and marshland enclosed by ditched boundaries. Field H is the proposed site of the retention ponds.

FIELD J:

Improved grassland with a hedged boundary to the minor road on the south side and east sides. Ditch 4 runs along the east and south boundaries and bank and ditch hedged boundaries separate the field from Fields F, J and K.

FIELD K:

A small area of improved grassland. Ditch 3 forms the boundary to the north and bank and ditch hedged boundaries separate Field K from Fields H and J. The eastern boundary is formed by a fence that separates Field G

DITCHED BOUNDARIES**STREAM / DITCH 1:**

The stream follows a northeast to southwest flow before being culverted below the A5025. The stream has been deepened and utilised as a drainage ditch, lined with isolated trees, gorse and hawthorn hedge.

DITCH 2:

The deep embanked water-filled drainage ditch runs from Gwlybycoed towards Ditch 1 and forms a boundary with Fields A, B and F.

DITCH 3:

The deep embanked water-filled drainage ditch lined with gorse and scrub, runs south-westwards from Ty-mawr-isaf to meet Ditches 1 and 2.

DITCH 4:

The deep water-filled drainage ditch forms part of the bank hedged boundary between Fields G and J and continues along the inner edge of Field J.

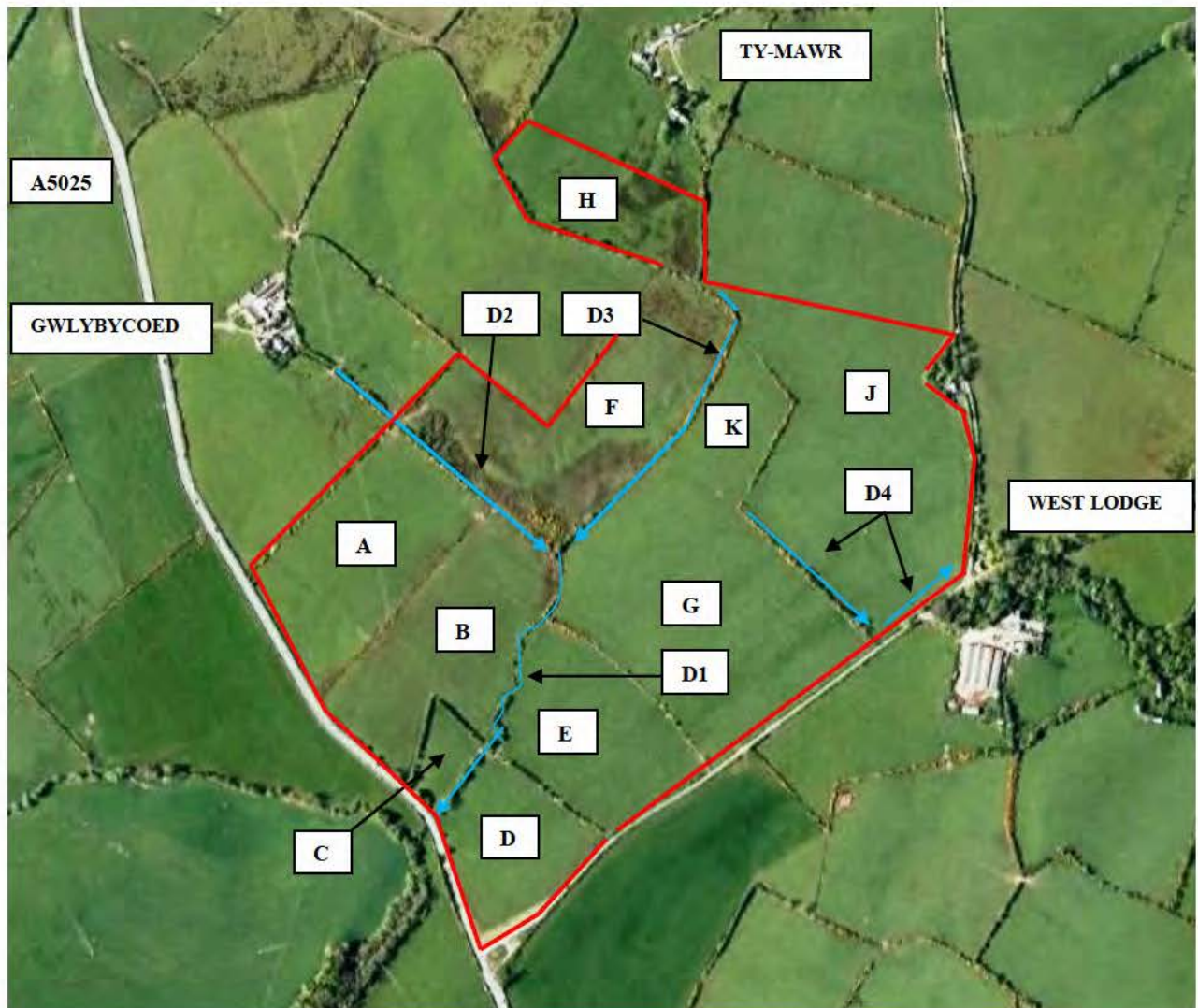


Fig. 12 Existing Site – January 2013
(google-earth 2013)



Plate 1: Field A, viewed from the south towards Gwlybycoed with the A4025 picture left



Plate 2: Field A *left* and Ditch 2 boundary, viewed from the southeast towards Gwlybycoed



Plate 3: Field B from the northwest, view across the site



Plate 4: Field C, view from the northeast towards the gate and the A4025 Stream / Ditch 1 *picture left*



Plate 5: Stream / Ditch 1, view from the southwest; Field B *left* and Field E *right*



Plate 6: View from the south across Ditch 3 towards Field F



Plate 7: Field G, junction of Ditches 1-3, viewed from the southwest



Plate 8: Gated entrance into Field G from minor lane to south



Plate 9: Fields K, fenced to G and general views to west. Ditches 3 *right*



Plate 10:

Field J, inner Ditch 4, from the southwest;

Llys Dulas West Lodge seen in the background.



Plate 11: Field J viewed from the northwest, sloping down to the minor road.

Llys Dulas West Lodge *background left* and modern buildings at Ty'n-rhos *background centre*

7. CONCLUSIONS

7.1 The results of the desk-based assessment confirm that the proposed lakes development site has been associated with the Llys Dulas Estate for a considerable time. While little light has been shed on the pre-1850s land use of the site, other than that it was primarily agricultural, documents retained by Ynys Môn Archives pertaining to Llys Dulas Estate indicate that the land and indeed much of the estate was improved in the 1850s period.

7.2 The site walk-over confirmed the agricultural nature of the site, currently used primarily for sheep grazing. While the 1848 tithe map sheds no light on the interior of the site, the present field pattern remains much as it was surveyed by the OS in 1887.

7.3 The stream that runs through the lower part of the site and the drainage ditches that merge with it may date to 1850s land improvements. However site evidence indicates that, in its current form, these and other drainage ditches on the site are the result of more recent improvements.

7.4 The site walk-over confirmed evidence of the clay cover which has created water-logging problems since the 1850s at least. The water retaining soils suggest the pre-1850s site may have comprised large areas of bog and rough grassland.

7.5 Documentary and cartographic evidence records no features of archaeological interest on the site. No evidence has been uncovered to indicate anything other than the agricultural use of the land, which has remained relatively unchanged since 19th century mapping. While efforts have been made in the past to improve the land for growing crops, since the 1990s, the main use has been for cattle and sheep grazing. Features recorded by aerial photography since 1957 appear to be entirely modern in date.

7.6 The site walk-over recorded no features of archaeological interest or any indication of buried archaeological features, other than possible relict field drainage. No scatters of surface finds were recorded.

7.7 In terms of visual impact on the existing natural environment, the current proposals indicate that the scheme has been well-designed to follow the contours of the land and fit into the existing landscape with a view to it having very little impact thereon. While the loss of some hedgerows is inevitable, it was noted that existing hedgerows have been damaged by sheep grazing, gaps already exist to allow passage between the fields and many have been replaced by stretches of fencing. The proposed development includes strategic planting to blend in with the natural fauna. The overall residual effect on the existing natural environment is therefore considered to be minor adverse.

7.8 The assessment concludes that, based on current evidence, the site has a low archaeological potential. However development works of this size are generally considered to have the potential to reveal hitherto unknown archaeological remains, as well as possible artefactual evidence.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to Llys Dulas Estate Company for contracting the work; Jenny Emmett, Development Control Archaeologist, GAPS for consultation in respect of the project, together with staff at Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor Archives, Ynys Môn Archives, the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth and the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.

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- 1611 John Speed (YMA WR/299)
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- 1888 Ordnance Survey 6” map, Anglesey Sheet 7NE
- 1900 Ordnance Survey 25” map, Anglesey Sheet 7.3.
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- 1920 Ordnance Survey 25” map, Anglesey Sheet 7.3
- 1947 Ordnance Survey Provisional edition 6” map, Anglesey Sheet 7NE
- 1953 Llys Dulas Estate sale plan (YMA GB0221 19/2)

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Ynys Môn Archives, Llangefni (YMA)

Yale and Hardcastle Collection of Ynys Môn Papers

Reference code: GB 0221 WDAE

Inc. papers relating to the Neave family & Llys Dulas Estate c.1881-1959; inc. 1953 sale plan

Bangor Manuscripts (BUA)

held by University College North Wales Library, Bangor

Llysdulas Papers 1741-1930

Reference code: GB 0222 LLYS

Family papers relating to the Lewis and Hughes families of Llysdulas & Kinmel Park

Inc. wills & mortgages etc re. William Lewis of Llysdulas (1741), Margaret Lewis of Llysdulas (1784), Rev. Edward Hughes of Llysdulas and Kinmel (1809), deeds relating to properties in Llanwenllwyfo Parish & mining activities of William Lewis Hughes, first Lord Dinorben.

National Library of Wales (NLW)

John Pritchard and Co & Walker, Martineau and Co.,

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AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS (RCAHMW)**RAF Verticals:**

Sheet 106 Sortie 58/2196 Frame No. 305 Date: 14/06/1957
 Sheet 106 Sortie 58/2196 Frame No. 306 Date: 14/06/1957

OS Vertical:

71-242 Frame No. 361 Date: 25/05/1971

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<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1690-1715> <http://www.histfam.familysearch.org>
<http://www.british-history.ac.uk>

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORDS (HER)**PRNs (Primary Record Numbers)****Provided by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT)**

PRN 1714 NAME: AP Site, North of Deri NGR: SH 4650 8880
 COMMUNITY Llaneilian PERIOD AND TYPE Unknown
 DESCRIPTION:

A possible trackway and former earthwork /field? boundaries, Gwlybycoed. Identified from an aerial photographic survey by D. Thompson, GAT, 1st September 1995. 2x Black and white print, and negative, showing a possible trackway and former earthwork boundaries, Gwlybycoed: facing south-east

SOURCE:

Thompson, D. 1995 APs G1346-04-09a & 10a

PRN 2114 NAME: Capel Llangadog (Site of), Dulas NGR: SH 4656 8772

SITE TYPE: Chapel PERIOD: Early Medieval
 COMMUNITY: Llaneilian
 DESCRIPTION:

Capel Llangadog (site of- OS 1963 & Thompson 1995). No information re. who St. Euddog or Eiddog was but he is invoked as one of the saints of Ynys Môn in a poem written circa 1600 (Baring-Gould, S. & Fisher, J., 1913, Lives of the British Saints). Capel Euddog by Dulas 1¾ mile SW of Church. Demolished, the stones used for farm buildings. The water stoup used as a pig trough is preserved at Lligwy (Neil Baynes, E., 1920, Transactions of the Ynys Môn Antiquarian Society). The site of Capel Llangadoc, a little over a mile SW of St. Gwenllwyfo's church is marked only by irregularities of the ground (RCAHMW 1937). No trace on RAF APs. Disturbed ground at SH 4656 8774 probably represents the site of 'Capel Llangadog' (local usage). To the south is a crescentic scarp slope up to 1.0 metres high, representing the remains of the enclosing bank of the chapel yard (Thompson 1988)

SOURCES:

Baring-Gould, S. & Fisher, J., 1913, Lives of the British Saints
 Neil Baynes, E., 1920, Transactions of the Ynys Môn Antiquarian Society
 Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, 1937, Ynys Môn

PRN 2941 NAME: Deri Circular Enclosure NGR: SH 4620 8830
 COMMUNITY: Rhosybol PERIOD & TYPE: Early Medieval, Chapel
 DESCRIPTION:

Circular field boundary surrounded by huge bank (now largely ploughed out) visible on RBW APs. Central enclosure formerly covered by trees and site first noted by RAF when these were removed. RBW reckons it is a prime example of an early chapel site, (central round enclosure, surrounded by massive monastic vallum), and possibly it is the site of Capel Llangadog (see PRN 2114). Bank with slight ditch defines W part of the site, and bank and deeper ditch forms E side (which is integral with the straight field boundary running off N and S: these are later than the site, and therefore the original E part of the site's perimeter may be less substantial). Some erosion has occurred (possibly by livestock) to the bank, mainly outside the enclosure but also on its E perimeter, at the points noted on the map. Ditch around W side is very slight. At point A (junction of field boundary with S side of site) the field boundary can be seen to have a stone-built core: the outer edge (probably of this) is visible opposite in the S side of the site. There is no sign of the field boundary bisecting the site (see on AP 42995/3) but a deep ditch extends inwards from the E edge of the site to where the line of the boundaries bisect the site.

CONDITION: Near Intact. Pretty good condition, mostly stable.
 GAT Site Visit 1989

NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD (NMR) HELD BY RCAHMW

NPRN 15744 NAME: Llys-Dulas, Llaneilian NGR: SH 4831 8991
 Llys-Dulas is a derelict Victorian mansion destroyed in 1975. It was a Victorian Gothic style house set around an internal colonnaded courtyard. A pointed-arch entrance led into a vaulted porch. Interior features included a possible seventeenth century staircase and fitted shelving in the library with appliqué 'cavalier' masks in high relief. A tall, brick clock tower lay to the rear of the house.
 SOURCE: site file AN/Domestic/SH48 from an entry by A Parkinson
 RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of Llys Dulas taken on 26/05/2004 by Toby Driver (RCAHMW C852088: NPRN 15744)

NPRN 43569 & GAT PRN 2114 NAME: Earthworks on the site of Capel Llangadog NGR: SH 46555 87737
 An area of disturbed ground is thought to mark the site of a chapel dedicated to Cadog. A crescentic scarp line, in the region of 30m across and up to 1.0m high, is thought to represent the churchyard. The site apparently has no history beyond local tradition.
 SOURCE: RCAHM Ynys Môn Inventory (1937), 115

NPRN 413236 Gwlybycoed, North of Deri NGR: SH 4650 8880
 TYPE: Trackway PERIOD: Unknown
See HER PRN 17114

NPRN 413237 Deri Early Medieval CHAPEL NGR: SH 4620 8830
See HER PRNs 2114 & 2941

APPENDIX 1

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
FOR A DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT & SITE WALK-OVER
TO BE UNDERTAKEN ON
LAND AT GWLYBYCOED, DULAS, YNYS MÔN

THE PROPOSED SITE OF YNYS MÔN LAKES DEVELOPMENT SCHEME
APPROX. SH 4667 8865

PREPARED BY:

PAT FROST, CONSULTANT ARCHAEOLOGIST

CASTLERING ARCHAEOLOGY

33 STALLION LANE, PONTESBURY, SHREWSBURY, SHROPSHIRE. SY5 0PN

TEL: 01743 792297 MOBILE: 07971751978

email: mail@castleringarchaeology.co.uk

www.castleringarchaeology.co.uk

12th January 2013

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) for a desk-based assessment and site walk-over to be undertaken on the proposed site of a recreational lakes development with associated facilities has been prepared for the approval of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS). The Assessment has been prepared by Castlering Archaeology, at the request of Paul Roberts, Llys Dulas Estate Co. Ltd.

1.2 GAPS have advised that the Historic Environment Record (HER) has relatively few records in or around the site and the potential for buried archaeological remains is therefore unknown. Two HER sites border the proposed development area:

PRN 2941 – a hilltop enclosure to the southwest, believed to be the site of an early medieval church

PRN 1714 – a group of features identified by aerial photography to the northwest of the site, which appear to include an enclosure, a trackway and possible field boundaries, which appear to extend into the site itself.

1.3 In consequence GAPS considers that the proposed development may have the potential to expose and/or adversely affect any archaeological remains that may be present on the site. A Stage 1 archaeological desk-based assessment and non-intrusive site walk-over has therefore been requested in order to assess the potential for archaeological remains on the site and the impact of the proposed development thereon.

2. AIM OF THE ASSESSMENT

The desk-based assessment is designed to

- determine the existence, location, character and date of any significant archaeological remains, deposits or artefacts that may exist in, or adjacent to, the proposed development site
- assess the impact of the proposed scheme on any archaeological remains that may exist in, or adjacent to, the proposed development site
- assess the potential to recover further archaeological evidence as part of the construction phase of the proposed scheme
- aid future decision making and / or appropriate mitigation strategies in respect of the development in order to protect the historic environment

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 The assessment will be undertaken using proven archaeological techniques, which comply with Guidelines and Codes of Conduct set out by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA, 2009); in particular the Standard & Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments (October 2008). The assessment follows the guidance of English Heritage's 'Management of Archaeological Projects' (1991, MAP2) and the Welsh Office Planning Guidance Planning Policy Guidance Wales (2012) and Welsh Office Circular 60/96 (Planning and the Historic Environment Archaeology 1996).

3.2 The desk-based study will consult relevant readily available records held at the following repositories:

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor (GAT), Bangor University Archives, Bangor
Ynys Môn Archives, Llangefni,
the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth and the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth

3.3 The assessment will consult the Historic Environment Record (HER) held by GAT, previous archaeological interventions / assessments, printed maps & manuscripts, fieldname evidence, photographic and pictorial sources, published & unpublished works and geotechnical information, where available

4. SITE WALK-OVER

The site visit is a non-intrusive process designed to assess the current land-use and topography, structures and earthworks and the potential for buried archaeological deposits that may be encountered during the proposed works. The walk-over will be undertaken in order to relate to the existing landscape to the results of the desk-based study.

5. REPORT

5.1 Following the desk-based study and site visit, an illustrated and bound report will be prepared in A4 and PDF format, presenting the archaeological resource of the site.

5.2 The report will include as a minimum:

non-technical summary, the location of the site, summary of the methodology employed, a full written description & interpretation of the results of the desk-based assessment, summary of past and present land-use, cartographic regression, plans / illustrations as appropriate, descriptive & illustrated interpretation of existing and / or potential archaeological features / deposits or artefacts, gazetteer of all located sites, conclusions, recommendations, list of all sources consulted, archive statement and a copy of the project WSI

5.3 An appropriate number of copies of the report will be produced for the client; GAPS and Gwynedd HER. A copy of the report will be deposited with the HER within one month of completion of the project.

6. RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

6.1 The documentary research, site visit, report preparation and archive deposition will be undertaken by the Contractor, who is a Member of the Institute for Archaeologists (MIfA). The contractor will abide by the IFA Code of Conduct (1997).

6.2 The Contractor is an affiliated member of CBA and holds Insurance for Public and Employees Liability with Towergate Risk Solutions, recommended by CBA. The Contractor will adhere to the Health and Safety at Work Act, 1974.

6.3 The contract will be monitored by GAPS.

7. SOURCES

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Welsh Office Circular 60/96, 1996, Planning and the Historic Environment Archaeology.
(cadw.wales.gov.uk/docs/cadw/WO_Circular_60_96_EN.pdf)

Welsh Office Planning Guidance Planning Policy Guidance Wales, 2012, Chapter 6: Conserving the Historic Environment. Edition 5, November 2012 (wales.gov.uk/topics/planning/policy)

APPENDIX 2 – DIGITAL ARCHIVE (CDROM COPY)

1. Report in pdf format
2. Site photographs:

Photo Number	Site	View from
1	Gate from Field B to Field A	Southeast
2	View from Field B to Field A	South
3	View from Field B to A	South
4	View across Fields B.A, F towards Ty-mawr	West
5	Field A	South
6	Field A north boundary	Northeast
7	Ditch 2, Field A to left	Southeast
8	Ditch 2 from northeast, Field B to right & F to left	Northeast
9	View from Field A, across B to Field E	Northwest
10	Field B	Northeast
11	Field B	Southwest
12	Field C, view towards gate onto A4025	Northeast
13	Views across Field B	North
14	Gate to Field E from minor road	South
15	Field E	South
16	View from Field E to G, Ditch 1 on left	Southwest
17	Field C	Southeast
18	Proposed site entrance into Field D from minor road	South
19	Gate to Field J from minor road	South
20	Field J, Ditch 4 from SW	Southwest
21	Field J west boundary bank	Northwest
22	Field J	Northwest
23	Field J	Northwest
24	Field K	Southwest
25	Field K left, Field J to right	Southwest
26	Field K left, Field J to right	Southwest
27	View from Fields K, towards Fields G and E	Northeast
28	Stream-Ditch 1	Southwest
29	View towards Field F over gorse covered Ditch 3	Southeast
30	View towards Field F over Ditch 3	South
31	Boundary between Field G and J	South
32	Field F unimproved	Southwest
33	Field B view towards Field F	West
34	Field G from from minor road	Southeast
35	Field G	Northwest
36	Field G, junction of Ditches 1-3 from SW	Southwest
37	View from Field G to Field F	Southeast
38	Field F unimproved	Southwest