

Archaeology Wales

CAERGEILIOG, ANGLESEY

Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit



By
Irene Garcia Rovira PhD, MCIfA
and Siobhan Sinnott


Report No. 1758

Archaeology Wales

Caergeiliog, Anglesey

Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit

Prepared For: Sirius Planning

Edited by: Phil Poucher
Signed: 
Position: Project Manager
Date: 30.1.19

Authorised by: Phil Poucher
Signed:
Position: Project Manager
Date: 30.1.19

By
Irene Garcia Rovira PhD, MCIfA
and Siobhan Sinnot

Report No. 1758

April 2019

Non – Technical Summary

In December 2018, Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Sirius Planning Ltd to carry out an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit to determine the archaeological potential seven areas proposed for development. Development plans envisage the construction and operation of a 49.9MW solar farm and power storage units over seven parcels of land located southwest of the village of Bryngwran.

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

Area 1 will not foresee any direct or indirect impacts over known designated and undesignated assets. Aerial photographs document possible medieval ridge and furrow (CAG-001) within the bounds of Area 1, as well as a square outcrop of unknown date (CAG-002).

Area 3 is located 0.14m south from Castellor Hut Group (AN088). Although the scheduling area does not fall within Area 3, it is possible that remains associated with the site are encountered during groundworks. The magnitude of the impact is considered moderate, as it is the magnitude of the visual impact that the proposed development would have for SAM AN088. The walk over survey evidenced that the proposed development would have a direct visual impact over LB 20428. Finally, two new sites were identified during the site visit: CAG-003/004. These features are defined as raised circular mounds. While the nature of these features is unknown, they may be tentatively interpreted as prehistoric in date.

While no direct views were observed during the site visit, a ZTV model demonstrates possible views from Area 4 to SAM AN088. Furthermore, the proposed development may have a visual impact on LB 19488 and 5278. The magnitude of the impact is considered minor. Another circular earthwork was located during the site visit in Area 4 (CAG-005). Similarly to CAG-003/004, CAG-005 might represent remains prehistoric in date. Two HERs are present within the development area: PRN28943-4. The latter would be directly impacted by the proposed development. A further HER is located at the boundary of Area 4: St Ulched's Church (PRN 2525). While the latter is situated outside the bounds of the proposed development area, the possibility of encountering associated remains during groundworks cannot altogether be discarded.

No new sites or known sites were identified within Area 5. Proposed developments in Area 5 will not have a direct or indirect impact on any Listed Building, Ancient Scheduled Monument or known undesignated heritage asset.

Proposed development in Area 6 will not have any direct or indirect impact on both designated and undesignated heritage assets. Two raised mounds (CAG-006) were documented during the site visit. Although of unknown function, a prehistoric date for these features cannot be discarded as Bronze Age remains were recovered during development north of Area 6. Furthermore, a number of enclosed structures are depicted in the Tithe map within the proposed development area, east of Llyn Dinam (CAG-010).

Development plans in Area 8 and 9 will not have any direct or indirect impact on both designated and undesignated heritage assets. Area 8 records the remains of an enclosed area associated with the adjacent Towyn (CAG-009). Three dew holes (CAG-007) were documented during the site visit. Although of unknown function, a prehistoric date for these features cannot be discarded considering the concentration of prehistoric remains found to the immediate south of the development area.

Two raised mounds (CAG-013) were documented during the site visit in Area 9. Furthermore, this area documents a number of post-medieval/modern features, including the remains of a possible surface quarry (CAG-012), a pond constructed in the 1970s (CAG-008), and two post-medieval ditched boundaries (CAG-013/014).

Crynodeb Annhechnolegol

Ym mis Ragfyr 2018, comisiynwyd Archeoleg Cymru gan Sirius Planning Ltd. i gynnal Asesiad Desg Archeolegol ac Ymweliad Safle i bennu'r potensial archeolegol ar gyfer saith ardal y cynigir eu datblygu. Mae'r cynlluniau datblygu yn rhagweld adeiladu a gweithredu fferm solar 49.9MW ac unedau storio trydan dros saith parcel o dir wedi'u lleoli i'r De-orllewin o bentref Bryngwran.

Ni fydd unrhyw Ardaloedd Cadwraeth na Pharciau a Gerddi Hanesyddol yn cael eu heffeithio'n uniongyrchol neu'n anuniongyrchol gan y datblygiad arfaethedig. Ni fydd Ardal 1 yn rhagweld unrhyw effeithiau uniongyrchol nac anuniongyrchol dros asedau dynodedig ac asedau heb ei dynodi. Mae awyrluniau yn dogfennu cefnfen a rhych canoloesol posibl (CAG-001) o fewn ffiniau Ardal 1, gan gynnwys hefyd brig sgwâr o ddyddiad anhysbys (CAG-002).

Mae Ardal 3 wedi'i lleoli 0.14m i'r de o Grŵp Castellor Hut (AN088). Er nad yw'r ardal restredig yn dod o fewn Ardal 3, mae'n bosibl y deuir ar draws sy'n gysylltiedig gyda'r safle yn ystod y gwaith tir. Ystyrir maint yr effaith i fod yn gymedrol, oherwydd maint yr effaith y byddai'r effaith gweledol ar SAM AN008 o'r datblygiad arfaethedig. Roedd yr arolwg o'r ymweliad yn dangos byddai'r datblygiad arfaethedig yn cael effaith weledol uniongyrchol dros LB 20428. Yn olaf, nodwyd dau safle newydd yn ystod yr ymweliad i'r safle: CAG-003/004. Mae'r nodweddion hyn wedi'u diffinio fel tommeni wedi'u codi. Er nad yw natur y nodweddion hyn yn hysbys, efallai eu bod yn cael eu dehongli'n betrus fel rhai cynhanesyddol.

Er na welwyd unrhyw olygfeydd uniongyrchol yn ystod yr ymweliad â'r safle, mae model ZTV yn dangos bod golygfeydd posibl o Ardal 4 i SAM AN008. At hynny, gallai'r datblygiad arfaethedig gael effaith weledol ar LB 19488 a 5278. Ystyrir maint yr effaith i fod yn fach. Darganfuwyd gwrthglawdd cylchol arall yn ystod yr ymweliad â'r safle yn Ardal 4 (CAG-005). Yn debyg i CAG-003/004, gallai CAG 005 gynrychioli olion cynhanesyddol mewn dyddiad. Mae dau Gofnod Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yn bresennol o fewn yr ardal datblygu: PRN28943-4. Byddai'r datblygiad arfaethedig yn cael effaith uniongyrchol ar yr olaf. Mae Cofnod Amgylchedd Hanesyddol arall wedi'i lleoli ar ffin Ardal 4: Eglwys Sant Ulched (PRN 2525). Er bod yr olaf wedi'i lleoli y tu allan i ffiniau'r ardal datblygu arfaethedig, ni ellir osgoi yn gyfan gwbl y posibilrwydd o ddarganfod olion cysylltiedig yn ystod y gwaith tir.

Ni nodwyd unrhyw safleoedd newydd neu safleoedd hysbys yn Ardal 5. Ni fydd datblygiad arfaethedig yn Ardal 5 yn cael effaith uniongyrchol nac anuniongyrchol ar unrhyw Adeilad Rhestredig, Heneb Restredig neu unrhyw ased treftadaeth hysbys sydd heb ei ddynodi. Ni fydd y datblygiad arfaethedig o fewn Ardal 6 yn cael unrhyw effaith uniongyrchol neu anuniongyrchol ar asedau treftadaeth ddynodedig neu sydd heb eu dynodi. Cofnodwyd dau domen wedi'i chodi (CAG-006) yn ystod yr ymweliad â'r safle. Er nad yw swyddogaeth rhain yn hysbys, ni ellir diystyri roi dyddiad cynhanesyddol iddynt gan ddarganfuwyd olion o'r Oes Efydd yn ystod datblygiad i'r gogledd o Ardal 6. At hynny, mae nifer o strwythurau caeedig wedi'i darlunio yn y map Degwm o fewn yr ardal datblygu arfaethedig, y rhain i'r dwyrain o Lyn Dinam (CAG-010).

Ni fydd y cynlluniau datblygu yn ardal 8 a 9 yn cael unrhyw effaith anuniongyrchol neu uniongyrchol ar asedau treftadaeth ddynodedig na rhai sydd heb eu dynodi. Mae ardal 8 yn cofnodi olion man caeedig sy'n gysylltiedig â'r Tywyn cyfagos (CAG-009). Cofnodwyd tri gwllithbwl (CAG-007) yn ystod yr ymweliad safle. Er nad yw'r swyddogaeth yn hysbys, ni ellir gwaredu dyddiad cynhanesyddol ar gyfer y nodweddion hyn gan ystyried crynodiad yr olion cynhanesyddol a ganfuwyd i'r de o'r ardal ddatblygu. Cofnodwyd dau domen wedi'i chodi (CAG-014) yn ystod yr ymweliad safle yn ardal 9. At hynny, mae'r ardal hon yn dogfennu nifer o nodweddion ôl-ganoloesol/modern, gan gynnwys olion wyneb chwarel bosibl (CAG-013), pwll a adeiladwyd yn y 1970au (CAG-008), a dwy ffos terfyn ol-ganoloesol (CAG-014/015).

Contents

Non – Technical Summary	1
Crynodeb Annhechnolegol.....	2
Introduction	7
1 Introduction	7
2 Site Description and development plans	7
3 Methodology.....	8
Chapter 1 – Area 1	11
1.1. Previous Archaeological Studies (see Appendix I)	11
1.2. Historic Landscape (Figure 7.1, 8.1).....	13
1.3. Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 4.1)	15
1.4. Listed Buildings (Figure 6.1)	17
1.5. Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development (Figure 5.1; Appendix I)	24
1.6. Map Regression.....	24
1.7. Aerial Photographs and Lidar (Figure 9.1, 10.1)	26
1.8. Site Visit.....	28
1.9. Impact Assessment and conclusions.....	29
1.9.1. Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance – Area 1	29
1.9.2. Previous Impacts – Area 1.....	29
1.9.3. Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development – Area 1	29
1.10. Mitigation.....	30
Chapter 2 – Area 3	32
2.1. Previous Archaeological Studies (see Appendix I)	32
2.2. Historic Landscape (Figure 7.2, 8.2).....	34
2.3. Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 4.2)	36
2.4. Listed Buildings (Figure 6.2)	37
2.5. Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development (Figures 5.2; Appendix I)	43
2.6. Map Regression.....	44
2.7. Aerial Photographs and Lidar (Figure 9.2, 10.2)	46
2.8. Site Visit.....	47
2.9. Impact Assessment and Conclusions	48
2.9.1. Assessment of Archaeological Importance – Area 3.....	48
2.9.2. Previous Impacts – Area 3.....	48
2.9.3. Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development – Area 3	48
2.10. Mitigation.....	49
Chapter 3 – Area 4	51

3.1	Previous Archaeological Studies (see Appendix I)	51
3.2.	Historic Landscape (Figure 7.3, 8.3).....	53
3.3	Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 4.3)	55
3.4	Listed Buildings (Figure 6.3)	56
3.5.	Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development (Figures 5.3; Appendix I).....	64
3.6.	Map Regression.....	66
3.7.	Aerial Photographs and Lidar (Figure 9.3, 10.3)	68
3.8.	Site Visit.....	69
3.9.	Impact Assessment and Conclusions	70
3.9.1.	Assessment of Archaeological Importance – Area 4.....	70
3.9.2.	Previous Impacts – Area 4.....	70
3.9.3.	Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development – Area 4	70
3.10.	Mitigation.....	71
Chapter 4 – Area 5		73
4.1	Previous Archaeological Studies (see Appendix I; Figure 5.3)	73
4.2.	Historic Landscape (Figure 7.3, 8.3).....	75
4.3	Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 4.3)	77
4.4.	Listed Buildings (Figure 6.3)	78
4.5.	Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development (Figure 5.3).....	84
4.6.	Map Regression.....	86
4.7.	Aerial Photographs and Lidar (Figure 9.4, 10.4)	88
4.8.	Site Visit.....	89
4.9.	Impact Assessment and Conclusions	90
4.9.1.	Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance – Area 5	90
4.9.2.	Previous Impacts – Area 5.....	90
4.9.3.	Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development – Area 5	90
4.10.	Mitigation.....	91
Chapter 5 – Area 6		92
5.1	Previous Archaeological Studies (see Appendix I)	92
5.2.	Historic Landscape (Figure 7.4, 8.4).....	94
5.3	Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 4.4)	96
5.4.	Listed Buildings (Figure 6.4)	97
5.5.	Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development (Figure 5.4).....	107
5.6.	Map Regression.....	109
5.7.	Aerial Photographs and Lidar (Figure 9.5, 10.5)	111
5.8.	Site Visit.....	112

5.9.	Assessment Impact and Conclusions	113
5.9.1.	Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance – Area 6	113
5.9.2.	Previous Impacts – Area 6.....	113
5.9.3.	Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development – Area 6	113
5.10.	Mitigation.....	114
Chapter 6 – Area 8		116
6.1	Previous Archaeological Studies (see Appendix I)	116
6.2.	Historic Landscape (Figure 7.5, 8.5).....	118
6.3	Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 4.5)	120
6.4.	Listed Buildings (Figure 6.5).....	121
6.5.	Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development (Figure 5.5).....	129
6.6.	Map Regression.....	130
6.7.	Aerial Photographs and Lidar (Figure 9.6, 10.6)	132
6.8.	Site Visit (Figure 16.6; Plates 8.1-8.25)	133
6.9.	Assessment Impact and Conclusions	134
6.9.1.	Assessment Impact and Archaeological Potential	134
6.9.2.	Previous Impacts – Area 8.....	135
6.9.3.	Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development.....	135
6.10.	Mitigation.....	136
Chapter 7 – Area 9		138
7.1	Previous Archaeological Studies (see Appendix I)	138
7.2.	Historic Landscape (Figure 7.5, 8.5).....	140
7.3	Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 4.5)	142
7.4.	Listed Buildings (Figure 6.5).....	143
7.5.	Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development (Figure 5.5).....	149
7.6.	Map Regression.....	150
7.7.	Aerial Photographs and Lidar (Figure 9.7, 10.7)	153
7.8.	Site Visit (Figure 16.7; Plates 9.1-9.22)	154
7.9.	Assessment Impact and Conclusions	155
7.9.1.	Assessment Impact and Archaeological Potential	155
7.9.2.	Previous Impacts – Area 9.....	156
7.9.3.	Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development.....	156
7.10.	Mitigation.....	157
Bibliography and other sources		158

List of Figures

Figure 1	Location Plan
Figure 2	Areas 1-9 within 1km search area
Figure 3	Areas 1-9 within 5km search area
Figure 4	Areas 1-9 SAMs located within 5km search area
Figure 5	Areas 1-9 HERs within 1km search area
Figure 6	Areas 1-9 LBs within 5km search area
Figure 7	Areas 1-9 Conservation areas within 5km search area
Figure 8	Areas 1-9 Landmap Characterisation within 5km search area
Figure 9	Areas 1-9 LiDAR 1m DTM hill shade
Figure 10	Areas 1-9 LiDAR 1m DSM hill shade
Figure 11	Areas 1-9 Tithe map fragments
Figure 12	Areas 1-9 Fragment of OS County Series 1888
Figure 13	Areas 1-9 Fragments of OS map 1953 and 1968
Figure 14	Areas 1-9 Fragments of OS map 1974-5
Figure 15	ZTV models
Figure 16	Areas 1-9 site visit – direction of shots
Figure 17	Projected line of Roman Road
Figure 18	Location of new sites

List of Plates

Plate 1-5	Selected aerial photographs
Plate 6- 8	Views of SAMs
Plate 19-65	Views of Listed Buildings
Plate 1.1-1.4	Area 1 walk over survey
Plate 3.1-3.41	Area 3 walk over survey
Plate 4.1-4.34	Area 4 walk over survey
Plate 5.1-5.18	Area 5 walk over survey
Plate 6.1-6.29	Area 6 walk over survey
Plate 8.1-8.25	Area 8 walk over survey
Plate 9.1-9.22	Area 9 walk over survey

Introduction

1 Introduction

- 1.1 In December 2018, Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Sirius Planning Ltd to carry out an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit to determine the archaeological potential of seven areas proposed for development, all located inland of Western Anglesey (see section 2). Development plans envisage the creation of a photovoltaic power station. The project is currently at pre-application consultation stage.
- 1.2 The purpose of the Desk Based Assessment, which is detailed in the following report, is to provide Sirius Planning with the information they have requested in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy (revised edition 9, 2016), Section 6.5 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017). The work is to highlight and assess the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest and to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the proposed development.
- 1.3 In order to facilitate the reading of this document, the research and results obtained for each area have been presented in individual chapters as follows: Chapter 1 (Area 1); Chapter 2 (Area 3); Chapter 3 (Area 4); Chapter 4 (Area 5); Chapter 5 (Area 6); Chapter 6 (Area 8); Chapter 7 (Area 9). Note that Area 2 and Area 7 were excluded from the report at the time of writing.

2 Site Description and development plans

- 2.1 The proposed development covers a total area of *circa* 127 hectares split over seven separate areas (Figure 1). The seven zones are located to the west and southeast of the village of Llanfihangel-yn-Nhowyn and to the south and southeast of the village of Brygwrn, in western Anglesey.
- 2.2 Area 1 is centred on SH 33012 76327 and it is composed of six fields currently used for pasture. The southern fields are defined by marshland, whereas the remaining fields are defined by improved grassland. The underlying geology of Area 1 is defined by Ordovician Rocks (mudstone, siltstone and sandstone) formed during the Ordovician Period. The superficial soils are defined by Till-Diamicton formed during the Quaternary Period (BGS 2018).
- 2.3 Area 2 is no longer proposed as a potential development area, and it is therefore excluded from the analysis carried out for this DBA.
- 2.4 Area 3 is centred on SH 33817 75998 and it is composed of seven fields currently used for pasture. The fields are defined by improved grassland. The underlying geology is composed of unnamed metamorphic rocks including Neoproterozoic – Metalimestone formed approximately 542 to 1000 million years ago. The superficial soils are defined by Till-Diamicton formed during the Quaternary Period (BGS 2018).
- 2.5 Area 4 is centred on SH 34147 77065 and it is composed of five fields. The latter are currently defined by improved grassland and are used for pasture. The underlying geology is composed of unnamed metamorphic rocks including Neoproterozoic – Metalimestone formed approximately 542 to 1000 million years ago. The superficial soils are defined by Till-Diamicton formed during the Quaternary Period (BGS 2018).

- 2.6 Area 5 is defined by a large field currently used for pasture. The underlying geology is composed of unnamed metamorphic rocks including Neoproterozoic – Metalimestone formed approximately 542 to 1000 million years ago. The superficial soils are defined by Till-Diamicton formed during the Quaternary Period (BGS 2018).
- 2.7 Area 6 is the westernmost area, and it is centred on SH 31494 77582. The fields are defined by improved grassland and are currently used for pasture. The underlying geology is composed of unnamed metamorphic rocks including Neoproterozoic – Metalimestone formed approximately 542 to 1000 million years ago. The superficial soils are defined by Till-Diamicton formed during the Quaternary Period (BGS 2018).
- 2.8 Area 7 is no longer proposed as a potential development area, and it is therefore excluded from the analysis carried out for this DBA.
- 2.9 Area 8 is located south of Llyn Penrhyn and Llyn Trafwll and centred on SH 31731 76352. The area is composed of six fields defined by improved grassland currently used for pasture. The underlying geology is defined by Upper Cambrian, Including Tremadoc - Metasedimentary Rock formed during the Ordovician and Cambrian Periods. The superficial soils are defined by Till-Diamicton formed during the Quaternary Period (BGS 2019).
- 2.10 Area 9 located south of Llyn Penrhyn and Llyn Trafwll and centred on SH 32194 76212. The area is characterised by four fields currently used for pasture. The underlying geology is defined by Upper Cambrian, Including Tremadoc - Metasedimentary Rock formed during the Ordovician and Cambrian Periods. The superficial soils are defined by Till-Diamicton formed during the Quaternary Period (BGS 2019).
- 2.11 The proposed development foresees the construction of a 49.9MW photovoltaic power station. Details on the height of the panels and ground anchoring techniques have yet to be determined, although it is foreseen that the panels will not exceed 3m in height. This report will be used to assess the suitability of the seven areas inspected and will inform the form which the development may take.
- 2.10 The proposal will comprise the following: 1) Photovoltaic panels, 2) power storage units, 3) mounting frames, 4) inverters, transformers and associated cabling, 5)33kV distributor network operator substation, 6) onsite substations, 7) deer fencing, 8) internal service road and access. Further details and design options are discussed in section 10 – mitigation.

3 Methodology

- 3.1 The primary objective of this Desk Based Assessment is to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.
- 3.2 The work includes a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aims to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.
- 3.3 This report provides information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* has been advocated

where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors could result in the loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record has been recommended.

3.4 This assessment considers the following:

a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:

- Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER within 1km radius of the proposed development sites (Figure 2.1 – 2.5).
- Collation and assessment of the impact on all designated archaeological sites within 5km radius (Figure 3.1 – 3.5).
- Assessment of all available excavation reports and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
- Assessment of aerial photographic (AP) and satellite imagery evidence.
- Assessment of archive records held at the County Archive.
- Records held by the developer e.g. bore-hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans, ZTV data.
- Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. all editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
- Place-name evidence.
- Historic documents (e.g. charters, registers, estate papers).

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

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

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

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

- Major (change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered; comprehensive changes to setting);
- Moderate (changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified; considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset);
- Minor (changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered; slight changes to setting);
- Negligible (very minor changes to archaeological materials, or setting);
- No Change

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

Chapter 1 – Area 1

Chapter 1 presents the results obtained throughout the research carried out for Area 1. The research has been completed following the methodology set out in the Introduction, with the aim of highlighting and assessing the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest, to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the proposed development (see sections 1.9 and 1.10).

1.1. Previous Archaeological Studies (see Appendix I)

- 1.1.1 Several intrusive and non-intrusive archaeological works have been implemented within and around the search areas defined on this report. These works have been consulted to enable a better understanding of the archaeological resource. They are summarised below:
- 1.1.2 In 1986, Cadw carried out a visual assessment for the Castellor Hut Circle Site (AN088; PRN 2520; NPRN 42035). This was one of a series of 'Field Monument Warden' monitoring visits (PRN 42443). The next was carried out by Cadw in 1989 (PRN 42444). An additional site visit (PRN 1539) was carried out as part of these series of site visits around Castellor, this time in regard to a possible burial chamber (Thompson 1989). Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) carried out its own field observation of the Castellor site in 1989 (PRN 42446). The last in the series of visual assessments was carried out by Cadw in 1992 (PRN 42445). Furthermore, in 1986, GAT carried out a site visit identifying post-medieval building foundations (PRN 1780) near Bryngwran (PRN 42170) (Thompson 1986).
- 1.1.3 In 1993, GAT carried out a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) ahead of road improvements to the Holyhead section of A5 trunk road. Several sites, subsequently added to the HER, were identified at this stage (see Dutton et al 1993). A further DBA was produced in 1994 with a revised route (PRNs 40167 and 40247).
- 1.1.4 In 1993, GAT produced a DBA in response to proposed improvements to the A5 trunk road at the Nant Turnpike west of Bryngwran, focusing on a proposed section of road (PRN 44366). In 1994, GAT carried out a test-pitting exercise in response of the A5 road improvements near Bryngwran (PRN 40256). 76 test pits were cut, yielding evidence of drains, finds and demolition layers of post-medieval date (see Riley et al 1994).
- 1.1.5 Between the years 1994-8 GAT carried out, as part of the 'Hut Circle Settlement Survey', thematic survey site visits (PRN 40782) to document the existing evidence in the island.
- 1.1.6 In 1995, GAT carried out a geophysical survey along various locales along the proposed A55 route, between the Nant Turnpike and Bryngwran (PRN 44418) (Hopewell et al 1995). In 1996, GAT carried out a DBA, a field survey, a geophysical survey and a watching brief relating to the construction of the section of the A55 road between Bryngwran and Holyhead, Anglesey. The layout of the road avoided sites of archaeological interest for the most part, though, in some instances, the presence of archaeological sites was mitigated (PRN 40347) (see Davidson et al 1996). In 1997, another DBA was carried out by GAT in response to the creation of an alternative route of the A55 from Bryngwran to Holyhead (PRN 44614) (GAT 1997).
- 1.1.7 Between 1996-8, GAT carried out a series of field observations or visual assessments of historic churches in Gwynedd (PRN 43449) (Davidson 1998). The above PRN number has been

assigned for a series of site visits as part of the project (PRN 43449 assimilating PRNs 40202, 40203, 40204, 40205, 40206).

- 1.1.8 In 1999, GAT carried out excavations associated with the A55 road improvements (PRN 43530 and PRN 43539). The results of these excavations, and recommendations for further research were contained in the assessment report produced by Davidson et al in 1999 (PRN 40462). Furthermore, in 2001, GAT carried out an excavation at Ty Mawr, Melin y Plas (PRN 40463) (see Kenney et al 2001). A number of specialist reports were produced resulting from the abovementioned excavations (PRN 40464) and a site interpretation (PRN 40550).
- 1.1.9 In 2000, GAT carried out a landscape study with the aim to define the landscape characterisation of Anglesey (PRN 43618).
- 1.1.10 Between 2001 and 2002, GAT carried out a Cadw funded DBA aimed at identifying Early Medieval Ecclesiastical and Burial in Anglesey as part of a Pan-Wales study and synthesis (PRN 40568) (see Davidson et al 2002). Similarly, in 2004, GAT produced an assessment of all Deserted Ecclesiastical Sites in Northwest Wales (PRN 40569) (Davidson 2004).
- 1.1.11 In 2002, GAT carried out a Cadw funded project consisting of a threat related assessment, identifying Medieval mills in Anglesey, including Melin y Plas (PRN 18366) assessing their condition and status, and making appropriate recommendations for their management (PRN 44297). After which Thomas (2004) made a photographic record prior to the conversation of Melin y Plas (PRN 43645).
- 1.1.12 In 2002, GAT was commissioned by Symonds Group Ltd to carry out a DBA, in the Valley community in Anglesey, in advance of water treatment works improvements (PRN 40606). Work focused on a series of pipeline improvements between Valley and Treaddur Bay, work being undertaken the same year (Davidson 2002). A revised DBA was undertaken by GAT in 2003, focusing on a series of pipelines between Caergeiliog, Valley, Four Mile Bridge, Treaddur Bay, and accounting for the new proposed works at Penrhos as well as slight changes in the initially proposed route (PRN 43583) (Davidson 2003).
- 1.1.13 In 2003, GAT carried out a Cadw funded assessment of prehistoric defended enclosures in Gwynedd (PRN 40620). The study was part of a Pan-Wales assessment of prehistoric defended enclosures (Smith 2003). In 2005, GAT carried out a DBA aimed at West Conwy (PRN 40621) (Smith 2005). Another DBA was carried out by GAT as part of the same wider project in 2008, targeting hillforts and hut-groups in Northwest Wales (PRN 45042) (Smith 2008).
- 1.1.14 In 2004, GAT carried out an archaeological field evaluation as part of the Hibernia Row Pumping Station project near Holyhead (PRN 54767) (Smith 2004).
- 1.1.15 In 2005, GAT carried out a watching brief ahead of the construction of a new pipeline. The watching brief revealed a number of stone features, a spring and some tracks of post-medieval date (PRN 40601) (Davidson et al 2005). Similarly, in 2005, GAT monitored a watching brief during the works at water treatment works at Penrhos, Holyhead. No archaeological features were noted (PRN 40602-3) (Davidson et al 2005b).
- 1.1.16 In 2009, GAT carried out a field visit to a site near Caergeiliog farm in order to locate a possible standing stone (PRN 43814). However, the standing stone could not be located (Smith 2009).
- 1.1.17 In 2009, GAT carried out a watching brief, during the replacement of a culverted section of Afon Adda, on an irregular plot of land at the corner of Garth Road and Dean Street (PRN 44247) (Evans 2009).

- 1.1.18 In 2009, GAT carried out a DBA as part of the initial stages of the Glastir Farm Management Scheme (PRN 44282). This involved the digitisation of the Historic Environment Feature (HEF) management areas for farm holdings in the Glastir scheme, as well as highlighting new archaeological features from Ordnance Survey 1st edition maps and aerial photography (Burnett, 2009; Flook, 2009).
- 1.1.19 In 2010, Waddington and Karl in collaboration with Bangor University, undertook a DBA as part of the expansion of the 'Welsh Roundhouse Project' (PRN 44557). The project focused on evaluating evidence for settlement between the Late Bronze Age and the Early Medieval Period in Northwest Wales (Waddington 2013). Funded by the University of Wales Publications and Collaborative Research Committee.
- 1.1.20 In 2011, a DBA was carried out as part of an MA in Historic Environment Conservation aimed at assessing the significance, character, and uses of iron corrugated buildings in Northwest Wales. A level one building survey was also carried out on a selection of buildings (PRN 44367; Batten 2011).
- 1.1.21 In 2011, GAT carried out an archaeological evaluation near St. Mary's church in Llanfairpwllgynyll, at the site of a cropmark enclosure, the hypothesis originally being that the site was most likely early medieval (PRN 44677). However, the site had substantial bank and ditch, similar in structure to that found at Bryn Eyr (PRN 401). The paucity of artefactual material could not confirm this link, whilst available dating evidence did suggest early medieval occupation. Further excavation of the centre of the site was recommended in order to identify the function of the site (Smith, 2011, 2012, 2013).
- 1.1.22 In 2014, GAT carried out a Cadw grant-funded DBA examining Medieval and post-Medieval road networks in Northwest Wales, including consideration of road creation, development, and potential for national designation (PRN 44832) (Davidson et al 2014).
- 1.1.23 In 2014, GAT carried out a DBA in the form of a scoping study on Medieval and post-medieval sites related to a number of areas relating to agriculture and subsistence, including sheepfolds, rabbit warrens, peat cutting, dovecots, and deer parks (PRN 44846) (Kenney 2014).

1.2. [Historic Landscape \(Figure 7.1, 8.1\)](#)

- 1.2.1. Area 1 does not lie within a registered Historic Landscape, neither does any registered landscape lie within 5km of Area 1. The closest registered Historic Landscape is Amlwch and Parys Mountain - HLW (Gw) 1.
- 1.2.2. Area 1 does not lie within any Conservation Areas. One Conservation Area lies within the 5km search area. This is Bodedern WAL/ANG/. The village is situated on the B5109 road, approximately 10km southeast of Holyhead and 13km northwest of Llangefni. It was established as a Conservation Area in October 1979. The area boundary line coincides with the old settlement boundary of Bodedern, and it encompasses a number of listed buildings such as the Old Police Station (LB 5742), Ardwyn (LB 19482) and Soar Chapel (LB 5712). The earliest evidence of settlements in the area is in the form of two Neolithic to Bronze Age burial chambers found at Presaddfed (AN 010) situated less than a mile to the northeast. The name Bodedern is derived from the Welsh word bod meaning 'dwelling' and the name of Saint Edern who established the parish church in the 7th century. The church, located in the centre of the village, has occupied its location since the 14th century, parts of the original building still

remain. Tyn Llan, situated west of the church, was the birthplace of Hugh Owen Thomas (1834-1891) who is widely regarded as a great pioneer in British orthopedic surgery. In 1897 Lord Stanley of Alderley erected the Pump House in Church Street in memory of Captain James King (1787-1873), Presaddfed, Sheriff of Anglesey, and is a focal point of the village. The village lies green mica-schist (metamorphic rock composed chiefly of mica and quartz) overlain by glacial deposits of boulder clay which gives the surrounding landscape its characteristic. The surrounding area is predominantly agricultural grazing land, with woodlands on the higher ground to the east and northeast. The Conservation Area lies within Local Character Area 2 of the Ynys Môn Landscape Strategy (1999), which is based on the Countryside Council for Wales LANDMAP approach.

- 1.2.3. Area 1 does not lie within a registered Historic Park and Garden, neither does any Historic Park and Garden lie within 5km of the site. The closest registered Historic Park and Garden to Areas 1-9 is Carreglwyd (GD43), located to the northeast of the island.
- 1.2.4. Area 1 lies within the LANDMAP Historic Landscape of Inland Southern Anglesey. Area 1 also lies adjacent to the RAF Valley area. LANDMAP areas are not designated landscapes but contain information designed to enable landscape quality to be considered in decision making. The character of Inland Southern Anglesey is diverse both geologically, environmentally and historically. It is largely encompassed by six Landscape Character Areas as outlined by the Isle of Anglesey County Council as part of their Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update (2011). The island was divided into 18 areas based on data available on LANDMAP. The most southerly and easterly areas of Anglesey (LCA 12) largely rests on a solid geology of granite overlain by glacial drift to the east and sedimentary deposits to the west. The landscape generally comprises undulating grassland bounded by hedgerows, hedge banks and dry-stone walls. Field-scapes predominate as the area's historical archaeology, as do those villages clustered around the route of the A5. Moving westward the coastal fringe of southern Anglesey (LCA 14) is dominated by an extensive area of sand dunes and associated hydrological systems; a series of large conifer plantations rest within this dune system and date to the 19th century. To their north, the topography rises to the town of Newborough. Dating to the medieval period, Newborough was largely colonised by a population displaced from Llanfaes during the development of Beaumaris. Historic Newborough Forest rests within this zone. The broad, flat valley of Afon Cefni (LCA 15) opens to the west beyond Newborough. Resting at an elevation of 10m AOD the valley is formed on a fault system modified by a matrix of drains and ditches utilised to offset tidal flooding. Historically and archaeologically Afon Cefni is dominated by field systems and villages straddling the A5 corridor. It also rests within the bounds of the Bodorgam Estate and incorporates Maltraeth Marsh and Sands. As at Newborough, the area surrounding Aberffraw (LCA 16) is dominated by an extensive dune system at the coast, though to the north grassland, rough pasture and improved grazing predominate. A medieval agricultural system is known to exist in this region, lying within the township of Aberffraw. It encompasses seven hamlets on the Bodorgon Estate and is protected in a Conservation Area. West central Anglesey (LCA 17) is based on a solid geology of Ceodana granite. Protrusions of this rock proliferate across the landscape and have predominantly conditioned semi natural ecosystems and habitats including woodlands and mires. Much of these are now located within a wider context of modified agricultural grasslands encompassed by hedgerows and banks. The historic towns of Llangefni and Gwalchmai occupy this area. The airfield at Valley dominates the environs in the western part of southern Anglesey (LCA 18), though the coastal landscapes of Traeth Cymyrau, Traeth Crigyll and associated wetlands provide natural and historic landscapes to the coast.

1.3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 4.1)

- 1.3.1. No SAMs are present within the boundaries of Area 1. Fifteen SAMs are located within the 5km search area.
- 1.3.2. Castellor Hut Group (AN088; PRN 2520) is the closest SAM to Area 1. It is located *circa* 400m east from Area 1. The monument is defined by a group of hut circles of Iron/Romano-British date located in two pasture fields. The settlement spans 200-280m of an area above the confluence of Afon Crigyll and a stream. Many of the features can still be seen today with locations of two enclosed roundhouse settlements to the north (NPRN 308122) and south (NPRN 308123) of the area, the latter with satellite roundhouses. NPRN 308122 contains traces of a 10m diameter roundhouse with a 1m wide stone founded wall and joined to an angle of walling. NPRN 308123 is the location of two late prehistoric roundhouses that are about 9m in diameter with stone walls about 1m wide are set on the west side of a rectangular stone-walled enclosure about 20m by 30m. There are remains of three similarly sized detached or satellite roundhouses about 25-45m away to the northwest and west. Both areas appear to have been associated with a cluster of settlements within Castellor. These roundhouse settlements are characteristic of later prehistoric activity, with evidence of material that suggests later use of the site during the Roman period. These finds recovered during clearance in the 19th century, include quernstones, stone mortars, unspecified coins and 'gold' (bronze?) tweezers. Three copper ingots or cakes were discovered at the site, one of which is now housed at the National Museum (Acc No. 19.298A/1), all are believed to be Roman. The monument is of significant archaeological potential as it may retain structural evidence and internal and external floor surfaces (Wylfa Newydd Project 6.6.11 ES Volume F - Park and Ride F11 - Cultural heritage).
- 1.3.3. Three tide mills are located approximately 4km to the west of Area 1. Felin Carnau Tide Mill (AN131) is powered by seawater at high tide, this technique being an important source of power for grinding corn from the early modern period in Anglesey. The earliest documentary evidence to this mill is found in sources dating to 1666 (see NPRN 275607). Bodior Tide Mill (AN132) is also a tide mill characteristic of early modern times in Anglesey. The first documentary reference dates to 1778 (see NPRN 275608). Felin Wen Tide Mill (AN130) is also a tide mill characteristic of early modern times in Anglesey. The first documentary evidence to this mill dates to 1724, and it appears to have operated until 1829 (see NPRN 275607).
- 1.3.4. Three prehistoric burial sites are located within the 5km search area. Presaddfed Burial Chamber (AN010) is located *circa* 4.2km NE from Area 1. It is composed of two distinct burial chambers of Neolithic date. It is possible that these chambers were never directly connected, although covered by a single mound. Ty-Newydd Burial Chamber (AN013) is located *circa* 2.3km southwest from Area 1. This monument is composed of the remains of a chambered tomb of Neolithic date. The site was excavated in 1936. This excavation revealed the traces of the original chamber through a charcoal spread, however little evidence was found within the chamber itself. Mynydd Bach round cairn (AN149) is located 4.7km south from Area 1. The monument is defined by a burial cairn of Bronze Age date. A hollow exists at the centre of the cairn probably resulting from 19th century excavations.
- 1.3.5. Bodedern Early Christian Cemetery (AN099) is located almost 3.2km northeast of Area 1. This site was excavated in 1971. No trace of the associated church or foundations have been discovered in the area. Burials belonging to three distinct phases as well as a curvilinear

ditched enclosure were revealed during the excavation. The area is currently occupied by two houses. The origins of the cemetery began within an existing ditched enclosure, excavation at the site revealed 114 extended inhumations comprising both long cists and unprotected dug graves. The latest period for the initial phase of the burials would be in the 6th century. The burials ranged from simple dug graves to full lintel grooves all in a contemporary context. The earliest phase of burials consisted of scattered graves orientated north-south. A central, grave free, 'focal' area of post settings was identified and may be of prehistoric origin. The central feature of the cemetery has multiple phases, one of which may be a small wooden chapel. One phase of the cemetery indicates east-west aligned burial shows a tendency towards radial arrangement. In a secondary context, a 1.5m wide walled cist was capped by an inscribed stone (bearing the name Ercagni) lying face downwards. This stone is now in Bodedern Church. The walled cist on which the Erchan stone had been re-used as a lintel had been built over a V-profile ditch which had been deliberately back-filled with stones before the cist was built. The ditch was sectional in three places and appears to run around the hilltop. No entrance causeway to the enclosed area was found. No graves were found cut into the ditch fill, but the presence of graves on both sides of it implies that an existing earthwork was used as a division of the sacred from the profane when the site was adapted for Christian use.

- 1.3.6. Y Werthyr Hillfort (AN042) is located 4.4km northeast from Area 1. The defences consist of two, and on the northeast three, concentric lines of ramparts enclosing an area 180m by 200m. A new road now cuts through the west part of the site. In the field to the east of the road it is possible to see an outer bank on the northwest and northeast, with the modern field wall curving round with the bank. The site was excavated in 1965.
- 1.3.7. Pen-Sieri Inscribed Stone (AN058) is located *circa* 5km south from Area 1. The stone is 1.6m in length and 0.4m in width, with the word MAILIS inscribed in one vertical line. The stone is now located at Trecastle Barn.
- 1.3.8. Bodfeddan Inscribed Stone (AN021) is located *circa* 2.7km southeast from Area 1. This inscribed stone of Early Medieval date also contains a cupmark of possible prehistoric date.
- 1.3.9. Newlands Fish Weir (AN145) is characterised as a post-medieval fish weir located 5km to the south of Area 1. it comprises a rectilinear weir defined by a double-faced stone wall and a rubble core. The site is well-preserved and retains substantial archaeological potential.
- 1.3.10. The Holyhead Road: quay on the Stanley Embankment (AN146) comprises the remains of a quay on the northern side of Stanley Embankment. The road was opened in 1823 as one of the structures of Thomas Telford' Holyhead Road. This SAM is located more than 5km northwest from Area 1.
- 1.3.11. Barclodiad-y-Gawres Burial Chamber (AN032) is located *circa* 5km south from Area 1. This Late Neolithic monument is situated on a local promontory overlooking Bae Trecastell and the Irish Sea. The monument, defined as a cruciform passage grave, is considered of national significance, as within the burial chamber a number of large decorated passage stones were found by excavators between 1952-3. The decorations themselves consist of spirals, chevrons, zig-zags, and lozenges, thought to evidence shared contemporary cultural practices across a wide geographical area, including Ireland. Excavators also found the cremated remains of two males, along with two burnt and broken pins composed of antler or bone (Powell et al 1956).
- 1.3.12. Ynys Leurad Hut Circles (AN035) is located 4km northwest from Area 1. This monument is defined by a group of hut circles on a peninsula located between Holyhead and Anglesey. This

monument includes a workshop to the east. The monument is of great significance as may contained *in situ* remains and deposits.

1.4 Listed Buildings (Figure 6.1)

- 1.4.1. There are no listed buildings within the proposed development area. 54 listed buildings are located within the 5km search area.
- 1.4.2. The closest Listed Building is Bridge east of Tyn-Lidiart - Grade II - LB 20428. The bridge is located 230m east from the southern end of Area 1. The bridge carries a country lane across a small tributary of the Afon Crigyll, *circa* 2.75km north northwest of Llanfaelog and *circa* 3km northeast of Rhosneigr. The bridge is defined by a three-span bridge, with the central span extending further than spans located at either terminus. The central span is capped by a rubble parapet, while the terminal spans are characterized by similarly roughhewn wedge-shaped voussiors.
- 1.4.3. Fourteen listed buildings are in the community of Bodedern. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 1.4.4. Boiling house and pigsty at Prysan-fawr - Grade II – LB 19492 - is a single storey boiling house comprised of rubble walls limewashed, a pitched roof of small old slate, and iron skylight. Dated to the 19th century, with later extensions including store-shed and pigsty. The structure is located 2.8km north northeast from Area 1.
- 1.4.5. Presaddfed - Grade II* - LB 5262 - is a two-storey building with attics, and a five-window range, with three rear gabled wings. The structure was built in 1686, and originally comprised of a rectangular range, with additions in the 17th century, 1821, and 1875 leading to the current shape. The structure is located 4.7km north northeast from Area 1.
- 1.4.6. Cowhouse at Prysan-Fawr - Grade II – LB 19491 - is a three-bay cowhouse from the 19th century with opposed central doors. It was rubble walls with roof composed of small slate segments. The structure is located 2.8km northeast from Area 1.
- 1.4.7. Stable, barn, and cowhouse at Prysan-Fawr - Grade II – LB 19490 - is a long range comprised of two parts, with a lofted barn and stable under one roof, with a lower cowhouse under the other lower roof. The structure is located 2.6km northeast from Area 1.
- 1.4.8. Presaddfed Walls and Enclosed Garden - Grade II - LB 19486 – is a rectangular garden belonging to Presaddfed House. Enclosed by high rubble walls, with a door to the west surmounted by a stone lintel. There is a Latin motto and the date 1618 on a tablet above the doorway. The asset is located 4.8km northwest from Area 1.
- 1.4.9. Milestone (Caegelliog 2) - Grade II – LB 19493 - is milestone is part of the road improvements associated with Thomas Telford following the Act of Union 1801. Granite slab set into wall with triangular head inscribed with 'HOLY- / HEAD / 6 / MONA / 7 / BANGOR / 19'. The milestone is located 2.1km northwest from Area 1.
- 1.4.10. Tre Iorweth - Grade II – LB 19494 - is an 18th century domestic structure that was extensively renovated in the 19th century in the vernacular style. The renovations itself are from which the structure now derives most of its character - for example slate roofs and cast-iron columns. The asset is located 4.1km northeast from Area 1.

- 1.4.11. Old Police Station (Youth Association Premises) - Grade II – LB 5742. The station was built on the late 18th century to early 19th century and can be found on the Tithe Map 1848. It was remodelled as a police station in the year 1864, then sold as a store in 1898, eventually it was given to the Trustees of Young Men Institute of 1941. The building is two-storey building with basement, with a three-window range. Greensand facings, pale freestone dressings, rubbed brick, sash windows, and a slate roof. The asset is located 3.9km north from Area 1.
- 1.4.12. Ardwyn - Grade II – LB 19482 - was originally a college for ladies, consisting of a two-storey structure created according to a symmetrical plan in the vernacular style, but now a private home. The building is not shown in the Tithe map of 1848, so it is most likely that it was built during the mid-19th century. The structure is 3.7km north from Area 1.
- 1.4.13. Pandy Cymunod - Grade II – LB 19488. Woollen Mill and workshop built in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. It is a two-storey three-bay building with a single-storey workshop and cart shed. It is thought that the workshop might also have been used as a dye house. The buildings are constructed from rubble walls and the roofs dressed with small slates. A dove coat is located in the eastern gable. A plan of 1878 depicts this range of buildings illustrating a workshop, cart shed and mill pool. The structure is 1km northeast from Area 1.
- 1.4.14. Church of St. Ederyn - Grade II – LB 5276. The church was possibly occupied as an ecclesiastical site since the 14th century with parts of the nave containing details dating to this period. The building was modified in the 19th century with the upper parts of the nave walls being modified along with a partially re-set fenestration. The south porch, north transept and chancel are 19th century additions. The church is located 3.9km north of Area 1.
- 1.4.15. Pont Factory Cymunod, over Afon Crigyll - Grade II – LB 5278. This is the earliest of two associated bridges, composed of rubble masonry with two arches with different structures and widely separated. The westward arch being high and roughly hewn compared to the other segmented, squared arch with voussiors. A rough parapet spans both arches. The bridge is located 1.1km northeast of Area 1.
- 1.4.16. Soar Chapel and Chapel House - Grade II – LB 5712. The chapel building with appended chapel house was built in 1822 and later remodelled. The Wesley Bach Movement was founded at this ecclesiastical site and was used by this group until 1904. After this it was supported by the Welsh Wesleyan Methodists. The chapel is located 3.7km north of Area 1
- 1.4.17. Five listed buildings are in the community of Aberffraw. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 1.4.18. Tyn Towyn - Grade II – LB 5274, is a single storey domestic building. It was built during the 18th century and composed of rubble masonry on boulder foundations and positioned on an elevated position near the coast. Tyn Towyn is located 4.5km south from Area 1.
- 1.4.19. Ty Croes Signal-Box and Attached Station Range - Grade II – LB 5733. The signal box is one of the oldest signal boxes in use (although its usage was downgraded in 1989). It is thought to have been built in concordance with contemporary advancements such as the Saxby-Farmer signalling equipment. The structure itself is two-storeys tall, with the signalling range/signal box located above the booking and waiting room. The signal box is located 3.9km southeast from Area 1.
- 1.4.20. Ty Hir and Telephone Box - Grade II – LB 87583. Square red telephone box produced according to a standardised style created by Giles Gilbert Scott. Introduced by the 'General Post Office'

(GPO) of the United Kingdom in the year 1936, with this individual telephone box being produced sometime in the reign of Queen Elizabeth II. The telephone box is 3.2km southeast from Area 1.

- 1.4.21. Chapel of St Mary (Tal-y-Llyn) - Grade I – LB 5275 – is constructed as a chapel of ease for the parish church at Llanbeulan in the medieval period. Probably dates to the 12th century with the chancel being rebuilt in the late 16th century. A south chapel was added in the 17th century and became redundant in 1992. The chapel is located 4.5km southeast from Area 1.
- 1.4.22. Tal-y-llyn - Grade II – LB 15012 – is a domestic structure comprising of rubble walls, roughcast, with additional sandstone dressings, slate roof, rendered gabled chimneys arranged around central chimney. It was arranged into an L-shaped plan, with a two-storey farmhouse, advanced wing on elevation, as well as a small porch forming the principal entrance. The structure was built during the 16th century, and associated with the Wood family, of which one Hugh Wood is mentioned on a tablet inscribed '1597 HW MW' on a tympanum above a window. The plan of the house is likely original, with reconstructions in the early 19th century and 1906 not substantially altering the original structure. The structure is 4.2km southeast from Area 1.
- 1.4.23. Ty Hir - Grade II – LB 20962 - are two two-storey cottages arranged in a linear plan, with narrow loft kitchen and lean to at opposite ends, comprised of limewashed rubble masonry, and a roof composed of small slate pieces. Each cottage is a simple two window range with a central doorway. Due to its dating on 1780s property deeds, the cottages were most likely built around the late 18th century. It is listed due to the vernacular style and retaining of original periods dated to the 18th century.
- 1.4.24. Five listed buildings are in the community of Valley. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below
- 1.4.25. Milestone (Valley) - Grade II – LB 19232 – was constructed as part of the road improvements associated with Thomas Telford following the Act of Union 1801. Granite slab set into wall with triangular head inscribed with 'HOLY- / HEAD / 4 / MONA / 9 / BANGOR / 21'. The milestone is located 4.2km northwest from Area 1.
- 1.4.26. Valley Station Signal Box - Grade II – LB 19233. The signal box is a two-storey timber structure with a simple slate roof. Originally one of 15 huts along the Chester to Holyhead line with communication equipment and telegraph stations, later modified for phone lines. The signal box is located 4.5km northwest from Area 1.
- 1.4.27. Pont Traeth Cleifiog - Grade II – LB 5268. This bridge like Pontrhydbont is associated with the land reclamation of Cleifiog sands in 1772. The bridge itself is composed of rubble masonry, with a single span, arched voussoirs, and roughhewn parapet. There is a slate slab inscribed with the year 1874, considered to have been affixed by the Ordnance Survey. The bridge is located 3.1km southwest from Area 1.
- 1.4.28. Valley Railway Station Main Building - Grade II – LB 5759. The station is a two-storey and three-window range building, with canopy adjacent to front first floor, with the roof continuing over two bays. Slate roof, composed of ruled render down to first floor, where random rubble stone continues to ground floor. Sash windows with glazing bars. It is historically important as the building results from improvements being made between London and Dublin after the Act

of Union of 1801, and a key component in the Chester to Holyhead line. The railway building is located 4.4km northwest from Area 1.

- 1.4.29. Cleifiog Fawr - Grade II – LB 19234. This is a two-storey farmhouse with 3 windows and a one-and-a-half-storey, two-window service wing. At the north end there is an added lofted cartshed/granary. The walls are of rubble masonry with a roof of small slates, with gable stacks. It was built in the early 19th century, following the purchase of property in the area by the Baron Hill estate in 1813. The earliest records of the farmstead under this name date from 1730-40. The structure is located 4.8km northwest from Area 1.
- 1.4.30. Ten listed buildings are located in the community of Llanfair yn Neubwll. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 1.4.31. Tyddyn Du - Grade II – LB 20416 is a domestic structure or cottage with croglofft (interior raised room) most likely built towards the end of the 18th century. Created in vernacular style, consisting of a single storey with two windows, agricultural range, and attached stables. The structure is 4km northwest from Area 1.
- 1.4.32. Caergeiliog Milestone - Grade II – LB 20417. Attributed to the designs and works carried out by the Scottish engineer Thomas Telford following the Act of Union road improvements between the years 1817-32. The milestone consists of a granite slab set into a wall with a triangular head. The milestone reads - 'HOLY- / HEAD / 5 / MONA / 8 / BANGOR / 20'. The milestone is 2.6km northwest from Area 1.
- 1.4.33. Caergeiliog Chapel - Grade II – LB 20418 – is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel consisting of two storeys and gabled entranceway. Characterised by rubble masonry, symmetrically planed gabled entrance, modern slate roof, recessed windows. A commemorative plaque reveals that the existing building is part of a series stretching back to 1780, with the latest features being attributable to the year 1872. The chapel is 2.5km northwest from Area 1.
- 1.4.34. Caergeiliog Tollhouse - Grade II – LB 5266, is a tollhouse resultant from a series of historical events, the first being the Act of Union of 1801 linking Great Britain and Ireland, leading to a programme of road improvements between Dublin and London. Five tollhouses were designed and constructed by the Scottish engineer Thomas Telford in 1818, of which the Caergeiliog example is one. The Anglesey tollhouses retained their ability to levy charges on travel past the 1844 toll abolishment, with the Caergeiliog tollhouse retaining its function until the later date of 1895. The building consists of an octagonal two-storey structure, with rubble walling, voussior lintels, and slate roofs that project over the walls. The tollhouse is 3.1km northwest from Area 1.
- 1.4.35. Pencaledog - Grade II – LB 5307 – is considered to have been built during the 18th century, this farmhouse consists of a two-storey building with a three-window range, the range being extended by another range to either end during the 19th century. The building is composed of rubble masonry styled in the vernacular, a roof of small slate slabbing, with chimneys located at either terminus, rendered in grey grit, and recessed windows. Considered important due to the increasing rarity of vernacular architecture from this period. The structure is 3.6km northwest from Area 1.
- 1.4.36. Caergeiliog Chapel House and Stables with Cartshed - Grade II – LB 20419. The chapel was built in the early 19th century, the chapel house is a two-storey range with a lofted cart shed appended. It is built from rubble and has a modern slate roof with gabled chimney stacks. The

house is symmetrically planned with a central square headed doorway. The structure is located 4.3km northwest from Area 1.

- 1.4.37. Siloh Baptist Chapel and Chapel House with Walls - Grade II – LB 20420. The chapel was founded in 1847, the present building built in 1866. It is a single storey chapel with a two-storey chapel house. They are built from rubble masonry and supports a slate roof. The chapel house is set at right angles to the right side of the chapel and the grounds are bounded by a low rubble masonry wall which supports wrought iron railings. They are located 2.3km northwest of Area 1.
- 1.4.38. Church of St Mihangel - Grade II – LB 5309. Incorporating construction material from an earlier church, the Church of St Mihangel was largely rebuilt in 1862 by Kennedy and Rogers of Bangor. It was renovated in 1988, and it is now used as a Royal Air Force church by RAF Valley. The church is located 1.1km northwest of Area 1.
- 1.4.39. Church of St Mary - Grade II – LB 5310. The Church of St Mary possibly dates to the 12th century though the 14th century is more likely. It was restored in the mid-19th century which included the restoration of windows along with the renewal of the church roof. Box pews were also, removed and replaced with open seating. The church became redundant in the mid-1970s and the 12th century font was removed to the Church of St Cybi in Holyhead for preservation. The church is located 3.5km west northwest from Area 1.
- 1.4.40. Pont Traeth Cleifiog (partly in Valley Community)-Grade II- LB 20415. See Record Number 5268 in Valley community for full description of this bridge. The structure is located 4.9km northwest of Area 1.
- 1.4.41. Ten listed buildings are located in the community of Llanfaelog. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 1.4.42. War Memorial (Rhosneigr) - Grade II – LB 20421 – is a clocktower monument with four faces originally commemorating the people of Rhosneigr who were lost to World War I, however, an additional plaque also commemorates those who died in World War II. The building itself is composed of three stages that taper inwards. The lowest stage is composed of a limestone rock-face and raking ashlar course. The second stage, where recesses contain the plaques, is sneaked granite masonry and is rectangular in shape. While the upper stage, where the clockface is located, is composed of ashlar limestone masonry. The roof is domed and surmounted by a cross. The memorial is located 2.9km south of Area 1.
- 1.4.43. Melin y Bont - Grade II – LB 20422 – is a corn mill dated to the year 1825, which uniquely combines wind and water driven mechanisms within the same structure. Unlike other mills on Anglesey, the sails were driven in clockwise fashion due to idiosyncratic gearing. The structure itself is comprised of five storeys, circular in plan, with walls built of rubble masonry tapering inwards towards the apex. One of the longest lasting mills due to its use of water power, when the use of wind became outmoded, operation continuing beyond the year 1930. Fire damage in 1973 resulted in the central structure of the mill collapsing inwards, where machinery and other debris still lie at the bottom of the shaft, and thus is one of two mills still to retain original machinery. The repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846 led to an influx of cheap grain nationwide, so the persistence of this mill beyond the 19th century is notable. The structure is located 3.5km southeast from Area 1.

- 1.4.44. Bryn Du Chapel - Grade II – LB 20423 - is a two-storey gabled chapel finished in Renaissance style, characterised by Corinthian pilasters supporting the central archway, and Ionic pilasters functioning as the adjacent window jambs. Identifiable by the distinctly lettered 'BRYN DU' located on the moulded oculus along with the year of construction, '1901'. Enclosed by a forecourt, composed of a low wall topped by railings, adjacent to a cemetery with a war memorial. The chapel is located 3.2km southeast of Area 1.
- 1.4.45. Llanfaelog Community Centre - Grade II – LB 20424 – is a two-storey 19th century school building with gable wings at each end. Constructed from local rubble with a slate roof and rendered chimney stacks. The hall was modernised when it was converted into a community centre. The community centre is located 2.9km southeast of Area 1.
- 1.4.46. Surf Point - Grade II – LB 20425. A folly style house built in the manner of a castle or sandcastle, the latter being most likely due to its proximity to the seaside and beach. Characterised by towers and battlements, and other 'castle-like' features, contrasting greatly with local architecture of vernacular style. The idiosyncrasy of the design is associated with the original owner, C H Palethorpe, a sausage manufacturer. The structure was built between the years 1906-8. The structure is located 2.6km southwest of Area 1.
- 1.4.47. Surf Point, Sea Wall - Grade II – LB 20426. A seawall composed of rubble masonry which has been partially rendered and embittered, including semi-circular bastions located on the north and south western faces. The wall has a number of openings which lead onto the properties beyond, themselves being separated by rubble walls topped with railings abutting the rear of the main sea wall. Contemporary with Surf Point, which dates the seawall to 1906-8. The structure is located 2.6km southwest from Area 1.
- 1.4.48. The Old Rectory - Grade II – LB 20427 – is a two-storey domestic structure with a single storey porch attached, characterised by vernacular style. Most associated with a well-known and respected family by the name of 'Trevor' - for example the reverend JW Trevor. Built during the 19th century. The rectory is located 4.7km southeast of Area 1.
- 1.4.49. Tyn-Lidiart Bridge- Grade II – LB 20428 – is a three-span bridge, with the central span extending further than spans located at either terminus. The central span is capped by a rubble parapet, while the terminal spans are characterised by similarly roughhewn wedge-shaped arch or voussiors. Considered a decent example of a 19th century roadway bridge. The bridge is located 0.23km east of Area 1.
- 1.4.50. Melin Uchaf - Grade II –LB 5298 – is a powered corn mill built in 1789 with a four-storey tower and circular in plan. Doorways are positioned on the ground and first floors. Rectangular windows are placed on each storey. The mill is located 3.2km southeast of Area 1.
- 1.4.51. Church of St Maelog - Grade II – LB 5299 – is gothic revival church constructed during the 19th century during a programme of ecclesial rebuilding and restoration on Anglesey. The church is positioned in the centre of the village close to the rectory and the community centre. The church is built from rubble masonry and comprises a nave of 4 bays, a west babel, a south porch and a chancel. The church is located 3.2km south of Area 1.
- 1.4.52. There are five buildings within the community of Bryngwran. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 1.4.53. Pont Factory Cymunod, over Afon Crigyll - Grade II – LB 20510. The structure is 0.95km north from Area 1.

- 1.4.54. Milestone (Bryngwran) (1) - Grade II – LB 20511. This milestone is part of the road improvements associated with Thomas Telford following the Act of Union 1801. Granite slab set into wall with triangular head inscribed with 'HOLY- / HEAD / 8 / MONA / 5 / BANGOR / 17'. The milestone is located 1.9km northeast from Area 1.
- 1.4.55. Milestone (Bryngwran) (2) - Grade II – LB 20512. This milestone is part of the road improvements associated with Thomas Telford following the Act of Union 1801. Granite slab set into wall with triangular head inscribed with 'HOLY- / HEAD / 9 / MONA / 4 / BANGOR / 16'. The milestone is located 3.3km east of Area 1.
- 1.4.56. Milestone West of Gwalchmai - Grade II – LB 20513. This milestone is a dressed granite slab, tapered head, raking sides, with inscription bearing 'HOLY- / HEAD / 10 / MONA / 3 / BANGOR / 15'. It is associated with the architect and engineer Thomas Telford's programme of road improvements following the Act of Union of 1801. Dateable to the years 1817-32. The structure is 4.7km northeast from Area 1.
- 1.4.57. Pandy Treban - Grade II – LB 20514 – is a two-storey, three window range with lofted kitchen arranged in an L-shaped plan, with additional modern lean-to extension. Built in 1812, as listed by the local Bodorgan estate records, and associated with local mill and the Bodorgan estate. The structure is 3.92km northeast from Area 1.
- 1.4.58. Church of St. Peulan - Grade II – LB 5320 – is a medieval church with 12th century nave and 14th century chancel. Restoration work was conducted in the mid-19th century much of which emphasised the buildings simple character. The church is located 4.15km east of Area 1.
- 1.4.59. There are two listed buildings within the community of Rhoscolyn. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 1.4.60. Pentre Gwyddel Farm - Grade II – LB 5329 – is a 17th century farmhouse with added gabled porch and a single storey wing to the rear. The farm building is constructed from rubble masonry built on boulder foundations. It has a modern slate roof with projecting eaves and a large central ridge stack. During re-roofing it was discovered that one of the roof beams was a re-used ships timber with the name Espanol carved into it. A lower storey mullioned window rests to the left of the front door. The farm is located 4.58km west of Area 1.
- 1.4.61. Bodior - Grade II – LB 5330 – is a two-storey house, with a six-window range, built of rendered rubble masonry, thin slate roof, recessed windows and sills, gabled dormers adjacent to attics, bargeboards, and globe finials. With an elevated entrance comprised of a 2-3 window range, with an offset storeyed porch. The tablet in the projected gable apex at the front of the house is inscribed with '1529 / J / OO', alluding to the original construction in the 16th century, subsequent reconstruction taking place in the 1820s onwards evidenced by an additional dating tablet reading 1848. The original 16th century estate was owned by descendants of the Welsh clan leader Llywelyn Audorchog of Ial in Denbighshire, later Anglicising the surname to Owen. The antiquity of the house and its connections to local gentry are listed as the reasons for its acknowledgement. The structure is 4.5km west from Area 1.

1.5. Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development (Figure 5.1; Appendix I)

- 1.5.1. No sites registered in the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) are present within the boundaries of Area 1. Fifteen of these sites are documented within the 1km search area. All RCAHMWs entries are duplicates of entries found on the HER.

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

- 1.5.2 Castellor burial chamber (PRN 1539) is located *circa* 700m northeast from Area 1. The monument is defined by two standing stones – probably of glacial erratic origins (RCHAMW 1937) – capped by a capstone. The latter could either be the result of prehistoric action of post-medieval clearance (Smith 2003).
- 1.5.3. Castellor Hut Group (PRN 2520) (see SAM AN088).

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

- 1.5.4. St. Ulched's Church (PRN 2525) is located *circa* 740m west from Area 4. The church is marked in historical cartographic sources, however, only a churchyard walls and some irregularities on the ground remain to date (Davidson 2004).

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

- 1.5.5. Pont Factory Cymunod (PRN 11669) (see listed building 5278).
- 1.5.6. The OS map third edition of 1924 documents a footbridge (PRN 28940) adjacent to the western shore of Lake Traffwll. The bridge is located 400m to the west of Area 1.
- 1.5.7. The first OS map edition of 1888 documents the existence of two footbridges (PRN 28941 and 28946) *circa* 400m west from Area 1. These would have been used to cross the River Crigyll and its subsidiaries.
- 1.5.8. The first OS map edition of 1888 also documents the presence of a well (PRN 28943) and a sheepfold (PRN 28944) located 700m east of Area 1. The latter still is marked in current OS map editions.
- 1.5.9. The second OS map edition of 1900 documents the presence of a well (PRN 28945) located 600m from Area 1.
- 1.5.10. The RCAHMW noted the presence of a pond (PRN 28950) 500m ENE from Area 1. Furthermore, a bridge (PRN 66626) appears located 236m ESE from Area 1.

1.6. Map Regression

1.6.1. Original Survey Map 1818

The earliest map to depict the area in any detail was drawn in 1818 by Robert Dawson. No detail is given about the field systems or land use within the area; however, the area of the proposed site is clearly visible. The map shows a main road running almost east to west across the landscape, which is now the A5, and a system of minor roads that connect to this. The pattern of settlement is dispersed, with only two small nucleated settlements being visible. These are the settlements of Caergeiliog to the northwest and Bryngwran to the north-east of the proposed site. Both of these settlements are shown as being concentrated along the main road.

Three large lakes are shown to the west of the proposed site, these are Llyn Traffwll, Llyn Penrhyn and Llyn Treflas. A pond is also depicted to the west, immediately south-west of Llyn Penrhyn.

1.6.2. Tithe Map Parish of Llanfihangelynhowyn 1841 and Parish of Llechylched 1844 (Figure 11.1)

The area of the proposed site is depicted across two tithe maps, the map of Llanfihangelynhowyn parish drawn in 1841 and the tithe map of Llechylched parish, which was produced in 1844. At this time the proposed site does not exist in its current form, rather it lies within five fields that lie across the boundary separating Llanfihangelynhowyn parish and Llechylched parish.

The Llechylched parish map shows the proposed development lies across three fields. Two of these are very large fields, numbers 26 and 27. The apportionment lists these as Sgubor Bach and Traffwll respectively, both of which were owned by Sir John Hay Bt Williams. The third field is a small rectilinear strip field, number 119. The apportionment has no information on this field.

The south-western corner of the proposed site is shown to lie within Llanfihangelynhowyn parish, and this area is shown as two small rectilinear fields, numbers 118 and 120. These are both owned by Sir John Bart Williams and occupied by William Williams.

The fields within Llechylched parish, are bounded to the east by the Afon Crigyll, while to the south is Tywyn Trewan Common. To the north is a further large open field, while to the west are a number of smaller enclosed fields and the farmstead of Traffwll. The boundary separating fields 26 and 27 is irregular in shape, stepping out in three places along its length. This may indicate that the field boundary enclosed a number of strip fields of medieval date, suggesting that this boundary may be late medieval or early post-medieval in date. The two rectilinear fields within Llanfihangelynhowyn parish are bounded to the west and north by small fields, to the south by Tywyn Trewan Common and to the east by field 119 shown on the Llechylched parish map.

The field patterns within the landscape surrounding the area of the proposed site suggest a long history of exploitation. To the south and east of the proposed site the fields are large with irregular boundaries, which is indicative of smaller fields being merged to create larger open areas. The irregular boundaries suggest that the original enclosure of the landscape is likely to have occurred within the prehistoric period. This is also evident to the west and north of the proposed site, although long, low curved boundaries are also evident in these areas, which are indicative of early medieval agriculture. The presence of The Old Church, number 22, within its almost circular enclosure indicates early medieval activity occurred to the east of the proposed site as well. The fields to the west and north of the proposed site are small and regular, which suggests that the field pattern depicted on the mapping dates to the medieval period.

The map shows a number of farmsteads dispersed across the landscape, with only two areas of nucleated settlement, Caergeiliog and Bryngwran, within the vicinity of the proposed site. These appear to have grown slightly since the 1818 map was produced. The final change clear on the tithe mapping is that Llyn Treflas is now labelled as Llyn Dinam.

1.6.3. Ordnance Survey County Series 1st Edition 1888, 1:2500 (Figure 12.1)

By the time this mapping was produced a number of changes had occurred within the landscape. The first is that the two large fields within which the proposed site was depicted on the tithe mapping, had been split into a number of smaller fields. All of the large open fields to the east of the proposed site are also shown to have been split into smaller enclosed areas. The course of the Afon Crigyll, named as the River Caradog on this map, has been altered from the course depicted on the tithe map, with

sections potentially having been canalised as they appear as straight sections on the mapping. It is possible that this work was done at the same time as the smaller fields were enclosed.

The three small rectilinear fields that were shown in the south-western corner of the proposed site on the tithe maps have also been altered. Field 119 is no longer shown, with 120 and 119 appearing to have been merged. Field 118 is also shown to have been enlarged, appearing to almost have doubled in size.

A number of changes within the settlement pattern are noticeable on this mapping. The first is the increased size of the settlements of Caergeiliog and Bryngwran, with Bryngwran in particular having expanded. A number of properties within long strips of land are clear either side of the road, while a number of properties have been constructed on the road running south off what is now the A5. The small hamlet of Llanfihangel-yn-nhowyn is also now named on the mapping. This settlement is located to the west of the proposed site, beyond Llyn Traffwll.

A number of large houses, that may be manor or estate houses, also appear on the mapping at this time. Just to the northeast of the proposed site the manor house of Plas Llechlched is also now shown. The house and accompanying buildings depicted were constructed by the Sheriff of Anglesey in 1886. A number of other houses, none on the scale of Plas Llechlched, are also depicted. These include Glan-tywyn and Cefn-ysgwdd-fawr to the south and Bod-enoch to the south-east.

To the south of the proposed site a further change in the landscape is the construction of the London and North Western Railway, Chester to Holyhead branch. This line began construction during 1845, with the line being opened in 1848. It was adopted into London and North Western Railway in 1859.

1.6.4. Ordnance Survey Plan 1963, 1:10,560 (Figure 13.1)

The mapping shows very little change had occurred within the landscape during the last 75 years. The area of the proposed site has not changed, with the same field patterns being evident. The main change within the landscape is activity within the area of the hamlet of Llanfihangel-yn-nhowyn. A number of buildings and a new road system are shown at the southern end of the hamlet. Buildings around the south-eastern and southern edge of Llyn Penrhyn are also evident. These are connected to the MOD base of RAF Valley, located to the south-west of the proposed site.

1.6.5. Ordnance Survey Plan 1975, 1:2,500 (Figure 14.1)

The main change evident is the increase in size of the housing estate at Llanfihangel-yn-nhowyn and a number of new buildings around the south-eastern edge of Llyn Penrhyn. These are again connected to RAF Valley.

1.7. Aerial Photographs and Lidar (Figure 9.1, 10.1)

1.7.1 Aerial Photos

18-253 RAF Valley 1940s

Area 1 can be seen in photograph 4534 106 GUK_655 4258. The latter is centred on Llyn Traffwll and offers views to either side of it. One of the fields that constitutes Area 1 shows evidence of possible medieval ridge and furrow (CAG-001). The latter is located within a small triangular field centred on SH 33012 76256, however, it is noted that the cropmarks are also identified to the northwest of the field. CAG-001 is defined by curvilinear parallel cropmarks orientated NW/SE (Plate 1).

18-253 RAF Valley 1950s

Area 1 can be seen on 5004 541 RAF 517 IR 3059 and 3060. These photographs are centred to the east of Llyn Trafwll. No evidence of CAG-001 or other potential features of archaeological origin can be observed on these photographs.

Area 1 is also displayed on 5110 58_RAF_698 4012. This photograph is centred south of Llyn Trafwll. A feature of possible archaeological origin can be seen to the southernmost region of Area 1 – CAG-002. The latter is identified as an almost square cropmark measuring *circa* 30 square meters. It is difficult to ascertain the function/date of this feature, however, due to its form and size, it may be the remnants of a positive structure (Plate 2). A similar situation is portrayed on 5110 58_RAF_698 4013.

18-253 RAF Valley 1960s

Area 1 is displayed on photograph 6004 58RAF3579 F21 0010. However, clear views of the proposed development area are hindered due to the altitude of the flight and to weather conditions. A similar situation is found when examining photograph 6004 58RAF3579 F21 0012, 6004 58RAF3579 F22 0042, 6107 RAF58_4228 F22 0004, and 6759 58_8103 0054.

8-253 RAF Valley 1970-72

Despite the altitude of the flight, a close examination of Area 1 in photograph 7041 OS 70_011 IR 032 shows evidence of CAG-002. No other possible archaeological sites were deciphered within Area 1 when examining this photograph. The exact same situation is portrayed in 7041 OS 70_011 IR 033 and 7048 OS 70_139 011.

Photograph 72107 OS 72_108 293 clearly evidences CAG-002. The latter seem to extend further to the east, as noted by a larger cropmark. However, it is difficult to ascertain whether the cropmark is a continuous one or represent more than one feature (Plate 3).

18-253 RAF Valley 1985-93

Photograph 8512 074 clearly evidences CAG-002. This photograph shows the cropmark as a square enclosure that does not extend to the east as seen on photographs dating to the 1970s.

8233 10 August 1982

Photograph 8233 RC8_ES 059 clearly evidences CAG-002. This photograph shows the cropmark as a square enclosure that does not extend to the east as seen on photographs dating to the 1980s.

1.7.2. LiDAR Imagery

LiDAR DTM and DSM images at 1m resolution are available for the sites.

LiDAR surveys in the northern part of Area 1 detected no archaeology, except for a dry-stone wall bisecting it in an east-west direction. Other features located included ephemeral traces of solid geology masked by natural top and subsoils. Most of the southern part of Area 1 also yielded little archaeological evidence, though three more drystone walls were detected dividing it into four basic units. Some traces of possible ploughing were also noted and are thought to be relatively modern due to the straight and regular morphology of the furrows. Again, natural features were found including a suspected solution hole and a large outcrop of bedrock. The Area 1 study area partially encroaches on the adjacent field to the east. The western limit of this area is denoted by a small staggered dry-stone wall and appears as the only archaeological evidence within it.

1.8. Site Visit

Area 1 (Figure 16.1; Plates 1.1-1.44)

- 1.8.1. The walk over survey was carried out on the 5th of December 2018. Conditions were overcast, however, at the time of the survey visibility was good.
- 1.8.2. Area 1 is located to the east of Llyn Trafwull, and to the west of Afon Crigyll, centred on the following NGR SH 33089 76312. The area is composed of six distinct fields.
- 1.8.3. No new sites were evidenced during the survey of Area 1. A number of existing features were noted which had been identified during the desktop study, including a large rock outcrop and a post-medieval track (see below).
- 1.8.4. The southernmost fields were heavily waterlogged during the walk over survey. This area is marshy similarly to that to the east of it, adjacent to Afon Crigyll. Further to the north of Area 1, the land is characterised by improved grassland. The fields are currently used for pasture, though both aerial photographs and LiDAR imagery note ploughing activities associated with these fields. Neither CAG-001 nor CAG-002 were observed during the site visit.
- 1.8.5. The boundaries of Area 1 are largely defined by drystone walling, boundary ditches and occasional inner wooden fences. The current boundary layout is already defined by 1888, as noted in the map regression.
- 1.8.6. One of the most characteristic elements found within this area is a large rock outcrop located within the following coordinates SH 32891 76178. The latter is currently fenced off. Furthermore, cartographic, aerial and LiDAR sources document the presence of a track running N/S through the westernmost region of Area 1, an element also documented during the site visit.
- 1.8.7. The closest designated asset is Castellor Hut Group (AN088), situated 400m east of Area 1. The SAM cannot be observed from this viewpoint, conceivably given the maximum height of the remains themselves. A model of Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) was carried out to further document intervisibility between sites. The latter notes that the southernmost and northernmost regions of Area 1 might be seen from AN088 by an observer of more than 1.7m in height (Figure 15.1).
- 1.8.8. Tide mills AN130-32 are not visible from the field due to the existing topography of the area and to the existing distance between the assets and Area 1.
- 1.8.9. The remaining SAMs (AN099; AN011; AN042) are also not perceptible from the field due to the general topography of the area, and to the distance that exists between the assets and the proposed site (see Plates 6-18 for views from SAMs).
- 1.8.10. The closest listed building to the site is Bridge East of Tyn-Lidiart (LB 20428) and it is located 230m east from the southern end of Area 1. The bridge is not perceptible from the site due to existing vegetation and to the height of drystone walling that is present at the boundaries of the proposed site. LBs 20510, 5277 and 19488 are not viewed from the site due to the general topography of the area. All remaining listed buildings are not in view due to the distance that exists between Area 1 and the assets. Furthermore, the majority of these buildings are located in built areas and therefore their views are already blocked by adjacent structures.
- 1.8.11. Several site record on the HER are located to the east of Area 1. The latter are mostly associated with Afon Crigyll and take the form of footbridges (e.g. PRN 28942-4; 28946-51). A number of these sites have been documented on cartographic sources; however, they are no

longer present in the landscape. Views to present remains of these sites are masked by vegetation and by several boundaries that exist between the proposed site and the region of Afon Crigyll.

1.9. Impact Assessment and conclusions

1.9.1. Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance – Area 1

1.9.1.1 This study has highlighted that groundworks in Area 1 may reveal the remains of medieval activity as noted during the examination of cartographic sources and aerial photographs. The dataset examined for Area 1 also demonstrates the presence of post-medieval activity, largely associated with the nearby Afon Crigyll.

1.9.1.2 No previously recorded archaeological sites have been identified within the proposed development area.

1.9.1.3. This study has identified two potential archaeological sites within Area 1:

CODE	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	Value
CAG-001	SH 33012 76256	Remains of possible medieval ridge and furrow located within Area 1 and to the north of it.	RAF 1940s Aerial Photograph	Low
CAG-002	SH 32711 75920	Almost square cropmark measuring c. 30 square meters. It is difficult to ascertain the function/date of this feature, however, due to its form and size, it may be the remnants of a positive structure.	RAF 1940s to 1980s Aerial Photographs	Unknown

1.9.2. Previous Impacts – Area 1

1.9.2.1. An examination of aerial photographs and cartographic sources demonstrates that Area 1 may have been subjected to farming activities, potentially from the medieval period. Beside the aforementioned areas, previous impacts on the rest of the development area would appear to be minimal, suggesting good preservation of archaeological remains that might be present in Area 1.

1.9.3. Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development – Area 1

1.9.3.1. The proposed development comprises the construction of a 49.9MW photovoltaic power station. Details on the height of the panels and ground anchoring techniques have yet to be determined, although it is foreseen that the panels will not exceed 3m in height. This report will be used to assess the suitability of the seven areas inspected and will inform the form which the development may take.

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

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

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

Historic Landscapes

1.9.3.4. The proposed development site does not lie within a registered Historic Landscape, neither does any registered landscape lie within 5km of the site. The proposed development site does not lie within any Conservation Areas. The site does not lie within any registered Historic Parks & Gardens, nor do any lie within 5km of the proposed development site.

1.9.3.5. No Conservation Area or Historic Park & Garden will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

1.9.3.6. No Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) will be directly affected by the proposed development. Depending on development plans, SAM AN088 might be indirectly (visually) affected. However, the magnitude of the impact is considered negligible, as the ZTV model only notes minor views to the proposed development.

1.9.3.7. No other SAMs be indirectly (visually) affected by the proposed development.

Listed Buildings

1.9.3.8. No listed buildings will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development. There are no listed buildings within the proposed development area.

1.9.3.9. Tyn-Lidiart (LB 20428) is located approximately 230m east from Area 1. Despite its proximity, no intervisibility exists due to the topography of the area as well as existing vegetation.

Non-designated Archaeological Sites

1.9.3.10. No non-designated archaeological sites will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development. There are no non-designated archaeological sites within the proposed development area.

1.9.3.11. CAG-001 and CAG-002 will be directly impacted by the development if the latter carries on groundworks within these areas (see mitigation section).

1.10. Mitigation

1.10.1. Solar panels will be the central element of the solar farm. The dimensions of the individual panels will be of approximately 1640±50mm and 990±20mm. The average height of the panels is of about 3m at its highest point, and 1m at its lowest point. However, the panels can be reduced in height to avoid visual impacts on designated assets.

- 1.10.2. A number of ground installation techniques can be used, including a (1) ground rod installation; (2) a ground screw installation, (3) an aballast block installation, or a (4) tree system installation. While the first and second option (ground rod/ground screw) would entail groundworks at 1m in depth, the tree system installation would only require groundworks at 0.4m in depth. The ballast block installation would only require surface stripping and levelling in certain soil conditions.
- 1.10.3. An earthing cable loop will circle the development area. The latter is typically 1/1.2m in depth, and 0.6m in width. Furthermore, DC cables will be installed to link inverters to the site substation. These will be 0.6m in depth. Medium voltage cables that connect the site's substations to either another substation at the point of connection at the grid. The latter are 0.8 to 1m in depth and 0.6m in width in average.
- 1.10.4. A deer fence will surround the site. The latter will be grounded using posts which can range from 0.1m to 0.2m in width, and 0.6m in depth.

Area 1

- 1.10.5. The potential for medieval agricultural remains (CAG-001) and a cropmark feature (CAG-002) have been identified within this area. As a largely undeveloped area there is also the potential for relatively good preservation of potential archaeological remains.
- 1.10.6. Two mitigation strategies are suggested for Area 1, depending on the ground anchoring techniques selected for the panels:
- a) Ground rod/ground screw installation: this technique will require groundworks to about 1m in depth. Should this option be selected, it is suggested that a programme of geophysical surveying is carried out to assess the archaeological potential of Area 1. This would allow any identified archaeological remains to be incorporated within the final design scheme or targeted with further, more intrusive archaeological mitigation.
 - b) Ballast block installation: this technique may entail topsoil stripping to level the surface where the panels will be installed. If this situation arises, topsoil stripping should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist under watching brief conditions.
- 1.10.7. Two new sites have been identified in Area 1 (CAG-001 and CAG-002). If development works are to extend across these sites then further archaeological mitigation may be required prior to development to determine the presence, nature and date of these features. Such mitigation may take the form of geophysical surveying or a trenched evaluation over them.
- 1.10.8. All other groundworks associated with fencing/cabling could also be monitored by a qualified archaeologist under watching brief conditions.

Chapter 2 – Area 3

Chapter 2 presents the results obtained throughout the research carried out for Area 3. The research has been completed following the methodology set out in the Introduction, with the aim of highlighting and assessing the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest and to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the proposed development (see sections 2.9 and 2.10).

2.1 Previous Archaeological Studies (see Appendix I)

- 2.1.1. Several intrusive and non-intrusive works have been implemented within and around the search areas defined on this report. These works have been consulted to enable a better understanding of the archaeological resource. They are summarised below:
- 2.1.2 In 1986, Cadw carried out a visual assessment for the Castellor Hut Circle Site (AN088; PRN 2520; NPRN 42035). This was one of a series of 'Field Monument Warden' monitoring visits (PRN 42443). The next was carried out by Cadw in 1989 (PRN 42444). An additional site visit (PRN 1539) was carried out as part of these series of site visits around Castellor, this time in regard to a possible burial chamber (Thompson 1989). Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) carried out its own field observation of the Castellor site in 1989 (PRN 42446). The last in the series of visual assessments was carried out by Cadw in 1992 (PRN 42445). Furthermore, in 1986, GAT carried out a site visit identifying post-medieval building foundations (PRN 1780) near Bryngwran (PRN 42170) (Thompson 1986).
- 2.1.3 In 1993, GAT carried out a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) ahead of road improvements to the Holyhead section of A5 trunk road. Several sites, subsequently added to the HER, were identified at this stage (see Dutton et al 1993). A further DBA was produced in 1994 with a revised route (PRNs 40167 and 40247).
- 2.1.4 In 1993, GAT produced a DBA in response to proposed improvements to the A5 trunk road at the Nant Turnpike west of Bryngwran, focusing on a proposed section of road (PRN 44366). In 1994, GAT carried out a test-pitting exercise in response of the A5 road improvements near Bryngwran (PRN 40256). 76 test pits were cut, yielding evidence of drains, finds and demolition layers of post-medieval date (see Riley et al 1994).
- 2.1.5 Between the years 1994-8 GAT carried out, as part of the 'Hut Circle Settlement Survey', thematic survey site visits (PRN 40782) to document the existing evidence in the island.
- 2.1.6 In 1995, GAT carried out a geophysical survey along various locales along the proposed A55 route, between the Nant Turnpike and Bryngwran (PRN 44418) (Hopewell et al 1995). In 1996, GAT carried out a DBA, a field survey, a geophysical survey and a watching brief relating to the construction of the section of the A55 road between Bryngwran and Holyhead, Anglesey. The layout of the road avoided sites of archaeological interest for the most part, though, in some instances, the presence of archaeological sites was mitigated (PRN 40347) (see Davidson et al 1996). In 1997, another DBA was carried out by GAT in response to the creation of an alternative route of the A55 from Bryngwran to Holyhead (PRN 44614) (GAT 1997).
- 2.1.7 Between 1996-8, GAT carried out a series of field observations or visual assessments of historic churches in Gwynedd (PRN 43449) (Davidson 1998). The above PRN number has been

assigned for a series of site visits as part of the project (PRN 43449 assimilating PRNs 40202, 40203, 40204, 40205, 40206).

- 2.1.8 In 1999, GAT carried out excavations associated with the A55 road improvements (PRN 43530 and PRN 43539). The results of these excavations, and recommendations for further research were contained in the assessment report produced by Davidson et al in 1999 (PRN 40462). Furthermore, in 2001, GAT carried out an excavation at Ty Mawr, Melin y Plas (PRN 40463) (see Kenney et al 2001). A number of specialist reports were produced resulting from the abovementioned excavations (PRN 40464) and a site interpretation (PRN 40550).
- 2.1.9 In 2000, GAT carried out a landscape study with the aim to define the landscape characterisation of Anglesey (PRN 43618).
- 2.1.10 Between 2001 and 2002, GAT carried out a Cadw funded DBA aimed at identifying Early Medieval Ecclesiastical and Burial in Anglesey as part of a Pan-Wales study and synthesis (PRN 40568) (see Davidson et al 2002). Similarly, in 2004, GAT produced an assessment of all Deserted Ecclesiastical Sites in Northwest Wales (PRN 40569) (Davidson 2004).
- 2.1.11 In 2002, GAT carried out a Cadw funded project consisting of a threat related assessment, identifying Medieval mills in Anglesey, including Melin y Plas (PRN 18366) assessing their condition and status, and making appropriate recommendations for their management (PRN 44297). After which Thomas (2004) made a photographic record prior to the conversation of Melin y Plas (PRN 43645).
- 2.1.12 In 2002, GAT was commissioned by Symonds Group Ltd to carry out a DBA, in the Valley community in Anglesey, in advance of water treatment works improvements (PRN 40606). Work focused on a series of pipeline improvements between Valley and Treaddur Bay, work being undertaken the same year (Davidson 2002). A revised DBA was undertaken by GAT in 2003, focusing on a series of pipelines between Caergeiliog, Valley, Four Mile Bridge, Treaddur Bay, and accounting for the new proposed works at Penrhos as well as slight changes in the initially proposed route (PRN 43583) (Davidson 2003).
- 2.1.13 In 2003, GAT carried out a Cadw funded assessment of prehistoric defended enclosures in Gwynedd (PRN 40620). The study was part of a Pan-Wales assessment of prehistoric defended enclosures (Smith 2003). In 2005, GAT carried out a DBA aimed at West Conwy (PRN 40621) (Smith 2005). Another DBA was carried out by GAT as part of the same wider project in 2008, targeting hillforts and hut-groups in Northwest Wales (PRN 45042) (Smith 2008).
- 2.1.14 In 2004, GAT carried out an archaeological field evaluation as part of the Hibernia Row Pumping Station project near Holyhead (PRN 54767) (Smith 2004).
- 2.1.15 In 2005, GAT carried out a watching brief ahead of the construction of a new pipeline. The watching brief revealed a number of stone features, a spring and some tracks of post-medieval date (PRN 40601) (Davidson et al 2005). Similarly, in 2005, GAT monitored a watching brief during the works at water treatment works at Penrhos, Holyhead. No archaeological features were noted (PRN 40602-3) (Davidson et al 2005b).
- 2.1.16 In 2009, GAT carried out a field visit to a site near Caergeiliog farm in order to locate a possible standing stone (PRN 43814). However, the standing stone could not be located (Smith 2009).
- 4.1.17 In 2009, GAT carried out a watching brief, during the replacement of a culverted section of Afon Adda, on an irregular plot of land at the corner of Garth Road and Dean Street (PRN 44247) (Evans 2009).

- 2.1.18 In 2009, GAT carried out a DBA as part of the initial stages of the Glastir Farm Management Scheme (PRN 44282). This involved the digitisation of the Historic Environment Feature (HEF) management areas for farm holdings in the Glastir scheme, as well as highlighting new archaeological features from Ordnance Survey 1st edition maps and aerial photography (Burnett, 2009; Flook, 2009).
- 2.1.19 In 2010, Waddington and Karl in collaboration with Bangor University, undertook a DBA as part of the expansion of the 'Welsh Roundhouse Project' (PRN 44557). The project focused on evaluating evidence for settlement between the Late Bronze Age and the Early Medieval Period in Northwest Wales (Waddington 2013). Funded by the University of Wales Publications and Collaborative Research Committee.
- 2.1.20 In 2011, a DBA was carried out as part of an MA in Historic Environment Conservation aimed at assessing the significance, character, and uses of iron corrugated buildings in Northwest Wales. A level one building survey was also carried out on a selection of buildings (PRN 44367; Batten 2011).
- 2.1.21 In 2011, GAT carried out an archaeological evaluation near St. Mary's church in LLanfairpwllgynyll, at the site of a cropmark enclosure, the hypothesis originally being that the site was most likely early medieval (PRN 44677). However, the site had substantial bank and ditch, similar in structure to that found at Bryn Eryr (PRN 401). The paucity of artefactual material could not confirm this link, whilst available dating evidence did suggest early medieval occupation. Further excavation of the centre of the site was recommended in order to identify the function of the site (Smith, 2011, 2012, 2013).
- 2.1.22 In 2014, GAT carried out a Cadw grant-funded DBA examining Medieval and post-Medieval road networks in Northwest Wales, including consideration of road creation, development, and potential for national designation (PRN 44832) (Davidson et al 2014).
- 2.1.23 In 2014, GAT carried out a DBA in the form of a scoping study on Medieval and post-medieval sites related to a number of areas relating to agriculture and subsistence, including sheepfolds, rabbit warrens, peat cutting, dovecots, and deer parks (PRN 44846) (Kenney 2014).

2.2. Historic Landscape (Figure 7.2, 8.2)

- 2.2.1. Area 3 does not lie within a registered Historic Landscape, neither does any registered landscape lie within 5km of Area 1. The closest registered Historic Landscape is Amlwch and Parys Mountain - HLW (Gw) 1.
- 2.2.2. Area 3 does not lie within any Conservation Areas. One Conservation Area lies within the 5km search area. This is Bodedern WAL/ANG/. The village is situated on the B5109 road, approximately 10km southeast of Holyhead and 13km northwest of Llangefni. It was established as a conservation area in October 1979. The area boundary line coincides with the old settlement boundary of Bodedern, and it encompasses a number of listed buildings such as the Old Police Station (LB 5742), Ardwyn (LB 19482) and Soar Chapel (LB 5712). The earliest evidence of settlements in the area is in the form of two Neolithic to Bronze Age megalithic burial chambers found at Presaddfed (AN 010) situated less than a mile to the northeast. The name Bodedern is derived from the Welsh word bod meaning 'dwelling' and the name of Saint Ederne who established the parish church in the 7th century. The church, located in the centre of the village, has occupied its location since the 14th century, parts of the original building still

remain. Tyn Llan, situated west of the church, was the birthplace of Hugh Owen Thomas (1834-1891) who is widely regarded as a great pioneer in British orthopedic surgery. In 1897 Lord Stanley of Alderley erected the Pump House in Church Street in memory of Captain James King (1787-1873), Presaddfed, Sheriff of Anglesey, and is a focal point of the village. The village lies green mica-schist (metamorphic rock composed chiefly of mica and quartz) overlain by glacial deposits of boulder clay which gives the surrounding landscape its characteristic. The surrounding area is predominantly agricultural grazing land, with woodlands on the higher ground to the east and northeast. The Conservation Area lies within Local Character Area 2 of the Ynys Môn Landscape Strategy (1999), which is based on the Countryside Council for Wales LANDMAP approach.

- 2.2.3. Area 3 does not lie within a registered Historic Park and Garden, neither does any Historic Park and Garden lie within 5km of the sites. The closest registered Historic Park and Garden to Areas 1-7 is Carreglwyd (GD43), located to the northeast of the island.
- 2.2.4. Area 3 lies within the LANDMAP Historic Landscape of Inland Southern Anglesey. LANDMAP areas are not designated landscapes but contain information designed to enable landscape quality to be considered in decision making. The character of Inland Southern Anglesey is diverse both geologically, environmentally and historically. It is largely encompassed by six Landscape Character Areas as outlined by the Isle of Anglesey County Council as part of their Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update (2011). The island was divided into 18 areas based on data available on LANDMAP. The most southerly and easterly areas of Anglesey (LCA 12) largely rests on a solid geology of granite overlain by glacial drift to the east and sedimentary deposits to the west. The landscape generally comprises undulating grassland bounded by hedgerows, hedge banks and dry-stone walls. Field-scapes predominate as the area's historical archaeology, as do those villages clustered around the route of the A5. Moving westward the coastal fringe of southern Anglesey (LCA 14) is dominated by an extensive area of sand dunes and associated hydrological systems; a series of large conifer plantations rest within this dune system and date to the 19th century. To their north, the topography rises to the town of Newborough. Dating to the medieval period, Newborough was largely colonised by a population displaced from Llanfaes during the development of Beaumaris. Historic Newborough Forest rests within this zone. The broad, flat valley of Afon Cefni (LCA 15) opens to the west beyond Newborough. Resting at an elevation of 10m AOD the valley is formed on a fault system modified by a matrix of drains and ditches utilised to offset tidal flooding. Historically and archaeologically Afon Cefni is dominated by field systems and villages straddling the A5 corridor. It also rests within the bounds of the Bodorgam Estate and incorporates Maltraeth Marsh and Sands. As at Newborough, the area surrounding Aberffraw (LCA 16) is dominated by an extensive dune system at the coast, though to the north grassland, rough pasture and improved grazing predominate. A medieval agricultural system is known to exist in this region, lying within the township of Aberffraw. It encompasses seven hamlets on the Bodorgon Estate and is protected in a Conservation Area. West central Anglesey (LCA 17) is based on a solid geology of Ceodana granite. Protrusions of this rock proliferate across the landscape and have predominantly conditioned semi natural ecosystems and habitats including woodlands and mires. Much of these are now located within a wider context of modified agricultural grasslands encompassed by hedgerows and banks. The historic towns of Llangefni and Gwalchmai occupy this area. The airfield at Valley dominates the environs in the western part of southern Anglesey (LCA 18), though the coastal landscapes of Traeth Cymyrau, Traeth Crigyll and associated wetlands provide natural and historic landscapes to the coast.

2.3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 4.2)

- 2.3.1 No SAMs are present within the boundaries of Areas 3. Nine SAMs are located within the 5km search area.
- 2.3.2 Castellor Hut Group (AN088; PRN 2520) is the closest SAM to Area 3. It is adjacent (0.14m) to the field on the northern boundary. The monument is defined by a group of hut circles of Iron/Romano-British date located in two pasture fields. The settlement spans 200-280m of an area above the confluence of Afon Crigyll and a stream. Many of the features can still be seen today with locations of two enclosed roundhouse settlements to the north (NPRN 308122) and south (NPRN 308123) of the area, the latter with satellite roundhouses. NPRN 308122 contains traces of a 10m diameter roundhouse with a 1m wide stone founded wall and joined to an angle of walling. NPRN 308123 is the location of two late prehistoric roundhouses that are about 9m in diameter with stone walls about 1m wide are set on the west side of a rectangular stone-walled enclosure about 20m by 30m. There are remains of three similarly sized detached or satellite roundhouses about 25-45m away to the northwest and west. Both areas appear to have been associated with a cluster of settlements within Castellor. These roundhouse settlements are characteristic of later prehistoric activity, with evidence of material that suggests later use of the site during the Roman period. These finds recovered during clearance in the 19th century, include quernstones, stone mortars, unspecified coins and 'gold' (bronze?) tweezers. Three copper ingots or cakes were discovered at the site, one of which is now housed at the National Museum (Acc No. 19.298A/1), all are believed to be Roman. The monument is of significant archaeological potential as it may retain structural evidence and internal and external floor surfaces (Wylfa Newydd Project 6.6.11 ES Volume F - Park and Ride F11 - Cultural heritage).
- 2.3.3 Three tide mills are located between 3.5 to 4.5km to the west southwest of Area 3. Felin Carnau Tide Mill (AN131) is powered by seawater at high tide, this technique being an important source of power for grinding corn from the early modern period in Anglesey. The earliest documentary evidence to this mill is found in sources dating to 1666 (see NPRN 275607). Bodior Tide Mill (AN132) is also a tide mill characteristic of early modern times in Anglesey. The first documentary reference dates to 1778 (see Coflein 275608). Felin Wen Tide Mill (AN130) is also a tide mill characteristic of early modern times in Anglesey. The first documentary evidence to this mill dates to 1724, and it appears to have operated until 1829 (see NPRN 275607).
- 2.3.4 Two prehistoric burial sites are located within the 5km search area. Presaddfed Burial Chamber (AN010) is located c. 4.8km north from Area 3. It is composed of two distinct burial chambers of Neolithic date. It is possible that these chambers were never directly connected, although covered by a single mound. Ty-Newydd Burial Chamber (AN013) is located *circa* 2.5 southwest from Area 3. This monument is composed of the remains of a chambered tomb of Neolithic date. The site was excavated in 1936. This excavation revealed the traces of the original chamber through a charcoal spread, however little evidence was found within the chamber itself.
- 2.3.5 Bodedern Early Christian Cemetery (AN099) is located almost 3.7km north of Area 3. This site was excavated in 1971. No trace of the associated church or foundations have been discovered in the area. Burials belonging to three distinct phases as well as a curvilinear ditched enclosure were revealed during the excavation. The area is currently occupied by two houses. The origins of the cemetery began within an existing ditched enclosure, excavation at the site revealed 114 extended inhumations comprising both long cists and unprotected dug graves. The latest period for the initial phase of the burials would be in the 6th century. The

burials ranged from simple dug graves to full lintel grooves all in a contemporary context. The earliest phase of burials consisted of scattered graves orientated north-south. A central, 'focal' area of post settings was identified and may be of prehistoric origin. The central feature of the cemetery has multiple phases, one of which may be a small wooden chapel. One phase of the cemetery indicates east-west aligned burial shows a tendency towards radial arrangement. In a secondary context, a 1.5m wide walled cist was capped by an inscribed stone (bearing the name Ercagni) lying face downwards. This stone is now in Bodedern Church. The walled cist on which the Erchan stone had been re-used as a lintel had been built over a V-profile ditch which had been deliberately back-filled with stones before the cist was built. The ditch was sectional in three places and appears to run around the hilltop. No entrance causeway to the enclosed area was found. No graves were found cut into the ditch fill, but the presence of graves on both sides of it implies that an existing earthwork was used as a division of the sacred from the profane when the site was adapted for Christian use.

- 2.3.6 Y Werthyr Hillfort (AN042) is located 3.8km northeast from Area 3. The defences consist of two, and on the northeast three, concentric lines of ramparts enclosing an area 180m by 200m. A new road now cuts through the west part of the site. In the field to the east of the road it is possible to see an outer bank on the northwest and northeast, with the modern field wall curving round with the bank. The site was excavated in 1965.
- 2.3.7. Bodfeddan Inscribed Stone (AN021) is located *circa* 2km away from Area 3. This inscribed stone of Early Medieval date also contains a cupmark of possible prehistoric date

2.4 Listed Buildings (Figure 6.2)

- 2.4.1. There are no listed buildings within the proposed development area. 48 listed buildings are located within the 5km search area.
- 2.4.2. The closest Listed Building is Bridge east of Tyn-Lidiart (LB 20428) and it is located 180m west from Area 3. The bridge carries a country lane across a small tributary of the Afon Crigyll, circa 2.75km north northwest of Llanfaelog and circa 3km northeast of Rhosneigr.
- 2.4.3. There are six listed buildings in the community of Aberffraw. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 2.4.4. Ty Hir - Grade II – LB 20962 - are two two-storey cottages arranged in a linear plan, with narrow loft kitchen and lean to at opposite ends, comprised of limewashed rubble masonry, and a roof composed of small slate pieces. Each cottage is a simple two window range with a central doorway. Due to its dating on 1780s property deeds, the cottages were most likely built around the late 18th century. It is listed due to the vernacular style and retaining of original periods dated to the 18th century. Ty Hir is located 4km east southeast from Area 3.
- 2.4.5. Tyn Towyn - Grade II - LB 5274 – single-storey domestic house. Built during the 18th century it is composed of rubble masonry on boulder foundations, and it is positioned on an elevated position near the coast. Tyn Towyn is located 3.6km south from Area 3.
- 2.4.6. Tal-y-llyn - Grade II – LB 15012 - is domestic structure comprising of rubble walls, roughcast, with additional sandstone dressings, slate roof, rendered gabled chimneys arranged around central chimney. Arranged into an L-shaped plan, with a two-storey farmhouse, advanced wing on elevation, as well as a small porch forming the principal entrance. Built during the 16th century, and associated with the Wood family, of which one Hugh Wood is mentioned on a tablet inscribed '1597 HW MW' on a tympanum above a window. The plan of the house

is likely original, with reconstructions in the early 19th century and 1906 not substantially altering the original structure. Tal-y-llyn is 3.6km southeast from Area 3.

- 2.4.7. Chapel of St Mary (Tal-y-Llyn) and churchyard walls - Grade I – LB 5275 – is constructed as a chapel of ease for the parish church at Llanbeulan in the medieval period. Probably dates to the 12th century with the chancel being rebuilt in the late 16th century. A south chapel was added in the 17th century and became redundant in 1992. The chapel is 3.9km southeast from Area 3.
- 2.4.8. Ty Croes Signal-Box and Attached Station Range - Grade II – LB 5733. This signal box is one of the oldest in use (although its usage was downgraded in 1989). It is thought to have been built in concordance with contemporary advancements such as the Saxby-Farmer signaling equipment. The structure itself is two stories tall, with the signaling range/signal box located above the booking and waiting room. The signal box is located 3.5km southeast from Area 3.
- 2.4.9. There are fourteen listed buildings are in the community of Bodedern. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 2.4.10. Ardwyn - Grade II – LB 19482. Originally a college for ladies, consisting of a two-storey structure created according to a symmetrical plan in the vernacular style, but now a private home. Not shown in the Tithe map of 1848, so most likely was built during the mid-19th century. The structure is located 4.8km north northwest from Area 3.
- 2.4.11. Church of St Edeyrn - Grade II – LB 5276 – was possibly occupied as an ecclesiastical site since the 14th century with parts of the nave containing details dating to this period. The building was modified in the 19th century with the upper parts of the nave walls being modified along with a partially re-set fenestration. The south porch, north transept and chancel are 19th century additions. The church is located 4.3km north of Area 3.
- 2.4.12. Soar Chapel and chapel house - Grade II – LB 5712. The chapel building with appended chapel house built in 1822 and later remodelled. The Wesley Bach Movement was founded at this ecclesiastical site and was used by this group until 1904. After this it was supported by the Welsh Wesleyan Methodists. The chapel is located 4.1km north of Area 3.
- 2.4.13. Police Station (Youth Association Premises) - Grade II – LB 5742 - was built in the late 18th to early 19th century. It was remodelled as a police station in the year 1864, then sold as a store in 1898, eventually being given to the Trustees of Young Men Institute of 1941. Two storey building with basement, with a three-window range. Greensand facings, pale freestone dressings, rubbed brick, sash windows, and a slate roof. The station is located 4.3km north of Area 3.
- 2.4.14. Milestone (Caergeiliog 2) - Grade II – LB 19493 - is part of the road improvements associated with Thomas Telford following the Act of Union 1801. Granite slab set into wall with triangular head inscribed with 'HOLY- / HEAD / 6 / MONA / 7 / BANGOR / 19'. The milestone is located 3km northwest of Area 3.
- 2.4.15. Pandy Cymunod - Grade II- LB 19488 – is a woollen mill and workshop built in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. It is a 2 storey 3 bay building with a single-storey workshop and cart shed. It is thought that the workshop might also have been used as a dye house. The buildings are constructed from rubble walls and the roofs dressed with small slates. A dove coat is located in the eastern gable. A plan of 1878 depicts this range of buildings illustrating a workshop, cart shed and mill pool. The mill is located 1.3km north of Area 3.

- 2.4.16. Pont Factory Cymunod, over Afon Crigyll - Grade II – LB 5278 – is the earliest of two associated bridges, composed of rubble masonry with two arches with different structures and widely separated. The westward arch being high and roughly hewn compared to the other segmented, squared arch with voussiors. A rough parapet spans both arches. The bridge is located 1.2km north of Area 3.
- 2.4.17. Presaddfed Walls and Enclosed Garden - Grade II – LB 19486 – is a rectangular garden belonging to Presaddfed House. Enclosed by high rubble walls, with a door to the west surmounted by a stone lintel. There is a Latin motto and the date 1618 on a tablet above the doorway. The garden is located 4.95km north northeast of Area 3.
- 2.4.18. Presaddfed - Grade II* - LB 5262 – is a two-storey building with attics, and a five-window range, with three rear gabled wings. Rubble masonry walls, rendered with cement, asymmetrical windows. Gabled central porch with Tuscan pilasters. Associated with Presaddfed Garden and Walls. Built in 1686, and originally comprised of a rectangular range, with additions in the 17th century, 1821, and 1875 leading to the current shape. The structure is located 5km north northeast of Area 3.
- 2.4.19. Prysan-fawr - Grade II – LB 19489 – is an 18th century farmhouse with additions from the 19th century, the latter particularly associated with the cart shed. A two unit, centrally accessed house with kitchen beyond the stack of gables. Two storeys with a five-window range, with the main part of the house comprised of a three-window range and the kitchen a two-window range. The farmhouse is located 2.8km north of Area 3.
- 2.4.20. Stable, barn, and cowhouse at Prysan-Fawr - Grade II – LB 19490. This complex is defined by long range comprised of two parts, with a lofted barn and stable under one roof, with a lower cowhouse under the other lower roof. The structures are located 2.8km north of Area 3.
- 2.4.21. Cowhouse at Prysan-Fawr - Grade II – LB 19491 – is a three-bay cowhouse from the 19th century with opposed central doors. It has rubble walls with roof composed of small slate segments. The cowhouse is located 2.9km north of Area 3.
- 2.4.22. Boiling house and pigsty at Prysan-fawr - Grade II – LB 19492 – is a single storey boiling house comprised of rubble walls limewashed, a pitched roof of small old slate, and iron skylight. Dated to the 19th century, with later extensions including store-shed and pigsty. The structure is located 2.9km north northeast from Area 3.
- 2.4.23. Tre Iorweth - Grade II – LB 19494 – is an 18th century domestic structure that was extensively renovated in the 19th century in the vernacular style (i.e. produced according to local conventions and capabilities). The renovations itself are from which the structure now derives most of its character - for example slate roofs and cast-iron columns. The structure is located 4.2km north northeast of Area 3.
- 2.4.24. There are six listed buildings in the community of Bryngwran. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 2.4.25. Milestone (Bryngwran) (1) - Grade II – LB 20511- is part of the road improvements associated with Thomas Telford following the Act of Union 1801. Granite slab set into wall with triangular head inscribed with 'HOLY- / HEAD / 8 / MONA / 5 / BANGOR / 17'. The milestone is located 1.7km northeast of Area 3.

- 2.4.26. Pont Factory Cymunod, over Afon Crigyll - Grade II – LB 20510. The bridge is located 1.2km north of Area 3.
- 2.4.27. Church of St Peulan - Grade II – LB 5320 – is a medieval church with 12th century nave and 14th century chancel. Restoration work was conducted in the mid-19th century much of which emphasised the buildings simple character. The church is located 3.2km east of Area 3.
- 2.4.28. Milestone West of Gwalchmai - Grade II – LB 20513 - dressed granite slab, tapered head, raking sides, with inscription bearing 'HOLY- / HEAD / 10 / MONA / 3 / BANGOR / 15'. Associated with the architect and engineer Thomas Telfords programme of road improvements following the Act of Union of 1801. Dateable to the years 1817-32. The milestone is located 3.9km east of Area 3.
- 2.4.29. Milestone (Bryngwran) (2) - Grade II - LB 20512 - part of the road improvements associated with Thomas Telford following the Act of Union 1801. Granite slab set into wall with triangular head inscribed with 'HOLY- / HEAD/ 9 / MONA / 4 / BANGOR / 16'. The milestone is located 2.6km northeast of Area 3.
- 2.4.30. Pandy Treban - Grade II - 20514 – is a two storey, three window range farmhouse with lofted kitchen arranged in an L-shaped plan, with additional modern lean-to extension. Built in 1812, as listed by the local Bodorgan estate records. Associated with local mill and the Bodorgan estate. The mill is located 3.4km northeast of Area 3.
- 2.4.31. There eleven listed buildings are in the community of Llanfaelog. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 2.4.32. Melin y Bont - Grade II – LB 20422. A corn mill dated to the year 1825, which uniquely combines wind and water driven mechanisms within the same structure. Unlike other mills on Anglesey, the sails were driven in clockwise fashion due to idiosyncratic gearing. The structure itself is comprised of five stories, circular in plan, with walls built of rubble masonry tapering inwards towards the apex. One of the longest lasting mills due to its use of water power, when the use of wind became outmoded, operation continuing beyond the year 1930. Fire damage in 1973 resulted in the central structure of the mill collapsing inwards, where machinery and other debris still lie at the bottom of the shaft, and thus is one of two mills still to retain original machinery. The repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846 led to an influx of cheap grain nationwide, so the persistence of this mill beyond the nineteenth century is notable. The structure is located 3.2km southeast of Area 3.
- 2.4.35. Bryn Du Chapel - Grade II - LB 20423 - a two storey gabled chapel finished in Renaissance style, characterized by Corinthian pilasters supporting the central archway, and Ionic pilasters functioning as the adjacent window jambs. Identifiable by the distinctly lettered 'BRYN DU' located on the molded oculus along with the year of construction, '1901'. Enclosed by a forecourt, composed of a low wall topped by railings, adjacent to a cemetery with a war memorial. The chapel is located 3.1km southeast of Area 3.
- 2.4.36. Melin Uchaf Grade II - LB 5298 - Wind powered corn mill built in 1789 with a four-storey tower and circular in plan. Doorways are positioned on the ground and first floors. Rectangular windows are placed on each storey. The mill is located 3km south southeast of Area 3.
- 2.4.37. Llanfaelog Community Centre - Grade II - LB 20424 – is a two-storey 19th century school building with gable wings at each end. Constructed from local rubble with a slate roof and

rendered chimney stacks. The hall was modernised when it was converted into a community centre. The centre is located 2.7km south of Area 3.

- 2.4.38. The Old Rectory - Grade II - LB 20427 - is a two-storey domestic structure with a single storey porch attached, characterized by vernacular style. Most associated with a well-known and respected family by the name of 'Trevor' - for example the reverend JW Trevor. Built during the 19th century and can be found in the local tithe map. The rectory is located 2.9km south of Area 3.
- 2.4.39. Church of St Maelog-Grade II- LB 5299 – is a Gothic revival church constructed during the 19th century during a programme of ecclesial rebuilding and restoration on Anglesey. The church is positioned in the centre of the village close to the rectory and the community centre. The church is built from rubble masonry and comprises a nave of 4 bays, a west babel, a south porch and a chancel. The church is located 2.7km south of Area 3.
- 2.4.40. War Memorial 2 - Grade II - LB 20421 – is a clocktower monument with four faces originally commemorating the people of Rhosneigr who were lost to World War I, however an additional plaque also commemorates those who died in World War II. The building itself is composed of three stages that taper inwards. The lowest stage is composed of a limestone rock-face and raking ashlar course. The second stage, where recesses contain the plaques, is snacked granite masonry and is rectangular in shape. While the upper stage, where the clockface is located, is composed of ashlar limestone masonry. The roof is domed and surmounted by a cross. The war memorial 3.2km south of Area 3.
- 2.4.41. Surf Point - Grade II - LB 20425 - is a folly style house built in the manner of a castle or sandcastle, the latter being most likely due to its proximity to the seaside and beach. It is characterized by towers and battlements, and other 'castle-like' features, contrasting greatly with local architecture of vernacular style. The idiosyncrasy of the design is associated with the original owner, C H Palethorpe, a sausage manufacturer. The structure was built between the years 1906-8. Surf point is located 3km southwest of Area 3.
- 2.4.42. Sea Wall, Surf Point - Grade II - LB 20426 - A seawall composed of rubble masonry which has been partially rendered and embittered, including semi-circular bastions located on the north and south western faces. The wall has a number of openings which lead onto the properties beyond, themselves being separated by rubble walls topped with railings abutting the rear of the main sea wall. Contemporary with the Surf Point, which dates the seawall to 1906-8. The structure is 3km southwest of Area 3.
- 2.4.43. Tyn-Lidiart Bridge- Grade II – LB 20428 – is a three-span bridge, with the central span extending further than spans located at either terminus. The central span is capped by a rubble parapet, while the terminal spans are characterised by similarly roughhewn wedge-shaped arch or voussiors. Considered a decent example of a 19th century roadway bridge.
- 2.4.44. There are nine listed buildings in the community of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 2.4.45. Caergeiliog Milestone - Grade II - LB 20417 – is attributed to the designs and works carried out by the Scottish engineer Thomas Telford following the Act of Union road improvements (for example the above Caergeiliog) between the years 1817-32. The milestone consists of a granite slab set into a wall with a triangular head. The milestone reads - 'HOLY- / HEAD / 5 / MONA / 8 / BANGOR / 20'. The milestone is located 4km northwest of Area 3.

- 2.4.46. Caergeiliog Chapel - Grade II - LB 20418 – is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel consisting of two storeys and gabled entranceway. It is characterised by rubble masonry, symmetrically planed gabled entrance, modern slate roof, recessed windows. A commemorative plaque reveals that the existing building is part of a series stretching back to 1780, with the latest features being attributable to the year 1872. The chapel is located 3.3km northwest of Area 3.
- 2.4.47. Ceargeiliog Chapel house with stables and cart shed - Grade II - LB 20419 – was built in the early 19th century, the chapel house is a two-storey range with a lofted cart shed appended. It is built from rubble and has a modern slate roof with gabled chimney stacks. The house is symmetrically planned with a central square headed doorway. The chapel house is 3.3km northwest of Area 3.
- 2.4.48. Shiloh Baptist Chapel and Chapel House with walls - Grade II – LB 20420. The chapel was founded in 1847, the present building built in 1866. It is a single storey chapel with a two storey Chapel house. They are built from rubble masonry and supports a slate roof. The chapel house is set at right angles to the right side of the chapel and the grounds are bounded by a low rubble masonry wall which supports wrought iron railings. The structures are located 3.8km northwest of Area 3.
- 2.4.49. Caergeiliog Tollhouse - Grade II - LB 5266 – is a tollhouse resultant from a series of historical events, the first being the Act of Union of 1801 linking Great Britain and Ireland, leading to a programme of road improvements between Dublin and London. Five tollhouses were designed and constructed by the Scottish engineer Thomas Telford in 1818, of which the Caergeiliog example is one. The Anglesey tollhouses retained their ability to levy charges on travel past the 1844 toll abolishment, with the Caergeiliog tollhouse retaining its function until the later date of 1895. The building consists of an octagonal two-storey structure, with rubble walling, voussior lintels, and slate roofs that project over the walls. The tollhouse is located 4km northwest of Area 3.
- 2.4.50. Pencaledog - Grade II - LB 5307 – is considered to have been built during the 18th century, this farmhouse consists of a two-storey building with a three-window range, the range being extended by another range to either end during the 19th century. The building is composed of rubble masonry styled in the vernacular, a roof of small slate slabbing, with chimneys located at either terminus, rendered in grey grit, and recessed windows. Considered important due to the increasing rarity of vernacular architecture from this period. The structure is located 4.5km northwest of Area 3.
- 2.4.51. Tyddyn Du - Grade II - LB 20416 – is a domestic structure or cottage with croglofft (interior raised room) most likely built towards the end of the 18th century. Created in vernacular style, consisting of a single-storey with two windows, agricultural range, and attached stables. The structure is located 4.5km northwest of Area 3.
- 2.4.52. Church of St Mary- Grade II- LB 5310. The Church of St Mary possibly dates to the 12th century though the 14th century is more likely. It was restored in the mid-19th century which included the restoration of windows along with the renewal of the church roof. The church became redundant in the mid-1970s and the 12th century font was removed to the Church of St Cybi in Holyhead for preservation. The church is located 4.2km northwest of Area 3.
- 2.4.53. Church of St Mihangel - Grade II -LB 5309- incorporates the construction material from an earlier church, the Church of St Mihangel was largely rebuilt in 1862 by Kennedy and Rogers

of Bangor. Renovated in 1988, it is now used as a Royal Air Force church by RAF Valley. The church is located 2km northwest of Area 3.

2.4.54. There three listed buildings in the community of Trewalchmai. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:

2.4.55. War Memorial (Gwalchmai) - Grade II – LB 20515 – is three stage memorial clock tower (similar to that located in Rhosneigr, with inscriptions concerning the fallen of world war one and two) composed of rock-faced limestone masonry. Originally erected in 1926 by a John Griffiths. The war memorial is located 4.7km east of Area 3.

2.4.56. Church of St Morhaiarn-Grade II- LB 5331. Medieval church possibly dating to the 14th century with a north chapel added in 1500. Both the nave and chancel were rebuilt in 1674. Extensive restoration work was conducted in in 1845, with both the walls being rebuilt and the windows reset. The church was refurbished in the 19th century and the gallery removed; a north porch was also added at this time. The church is located 4.9km east of Area 3.

2.4.57. Melin Gwalchmai-Grade II- LB 5333. Three storey windmill tower with tapering walls constructed from rubble masonry. Thought to have been built in the early part of the 19th century on the Treveilyr estate. The Mill was in use until 1927 when the cap and sails were removed. It continued life for several years after this powered by a diesel engine. The mill is located 4.3km east of Area 3.

2.5. Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development (Figures 5.2; Appendix I)

2.5.1. No sites registered in the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) are present within the boundaries of Area 3. Eighteen sites are documented within the 1km search area. All RCAHMWs entries are duplicates of entries found on the HER.

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

2.5.2. Castellor burial chamber (PRN 1539) is located *circa* 140m north from Area 3. The monument is defined by two standing stones – probably of glacial erratic origins (RCHAMW 1937) – capped by a capstone. The latter could either be the result of prehistoric action of post-medieval clearance (Smith 2003).

5.2.2. Castellor Hut Group (PRN 2520) (see SAM AN088).

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

5.2.3 St. Ulched's Church (PRN 2525; NPRN 43651) is located *circa* 550m north from Area 3. The church is marked in historical cartographic sources, however, only a churchyard walls and some irregularities on the ground remain to date (Davidson 2004).

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

5.2.4 The first OS map edition of 1888 documents the existence of two footbridges (PRN 28941 and 28946) *circa* 100m west from Area 3. These would have been used to cross the River Crigyll and its subsidiaries.

5.2.5 The first OS map edition of 1888 also documents the presence of a well (PRN 28943) and a sheepfold (PRN 28944) located 764m north of Area 3. The latter still is marked in current OS map editions.

- 5.2.6 The second OS map edition of 1900 documents the presence of a well (PRN 28945) located 480m north from Area 3.
- 5.2.7 Two footbridges (PRN 28947-8) have been documented on the OS map third edition of 1924. They are 800m north of Area 3.
- 5.2.8 The RCAHMS noted the presence of a pond (PRN 28950) 760m N from Field 3. Furthermore, a bridge (PRN 66626) appears located 97m west from Area 3.
- 5.2.9 Capel Gwyn, Bryngwran (PRN 7823) is a post-medieval non-conformist chapel documented by the RCAHMS Chapel Survey of 1994. The chapel is located 1km west of Area 3.
- 5.2.10 The first OS map edition of 1888 documents a structure labelled Bryn Hyfryd, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll (PRN 30567) and a pump (PRN 30568) located 750m southeast of Area 2. It also documents two farmhouses: farmhouse Bodenog (PRN 30889) and farmhouse Cefn Coed (PRN 30890).

2.6. Map Regression

2.6.1. Original Survey Map 1818

The earliest map to depict the area in any detail was drawn in 1818 by Robert Dawson. No detail is given about the field systems or land use within the area, however the area of the proposed site is clearly visible. The map shows a stream running along the northern boundary of the proposed site. A small number of buildings are also shown on the south-eastern edge of the proposed site. These buildings are labelled as Tai croeson and are shown at the end of a minor road, which connects to a further minor road to the south.

The map shows a main road running almost east to west across the landscape, which is now the A5, and a system of minor roads that connect to this. The pattern of settlement is dispersed, with only two small nucleated settlements being visible. These are the settlements of Caergeiliog to the north-west and Bryngwran to the north-east of the proposed site. Both of these settlements are shown as being concentrated along the main road.

Three large lakes are shown to the west of the proposed site, these are Llyn Traffwll, Llyn Penrhyn and Llyn Treflas. A pond is also depicted to the west, immediately south-west of Llyn Penrhyn.

2.6.2. Tithe Map Parish of Llechylched 1844 (Figure 11.2)

The area of the proposed site is depicted on the tithe map of Llechylched parish, which was produced in 1844. At this time the proposed site does not exist in its current form, rather it lies across three large fields. These are shown in the apportionment to Taihirion, occupied by Richard Griffiths and owned by the Right Honourable Lord Dinorben, Tai Croesion, occupied by Richd. Hughes Ellis and owned by Ellis John Hughes and Penrallt, occupied by Martha Hughes and owned by The Right Honourable Lord Boston.

Taihirion means 'the long houses', which may indicate that the field was the potential site of long houses earlier in the medieval period. It is possible that these are the houses shown on the 1818 map, although it is also possible that these buildings were within Tai Croesion, which is the field immediately to the east. A building is depicted on the tithe map within Tai Croesion, which is possibly one of the buildings shown on the earlier mapping.

The proposed site is bounded to the west by the wetlands surrounding the Afon Crigyll, to the north by a stream and to the south and east by enclosed fields. The field boundary separating Taihirion and Tai Croesion is irregular in shape, stepping out in five places along its length. This likely indicates that the field boundary enclosed a number of strip fields of medieval date, suggesting that this boundary may be late medieval or early post-medieval in date.

The field patterns within the landscape surrounding the area of the proposed site suggest a long history of exploitation. To the south and east of the proposed site the fields are large with irregular boundaries, which is indicative of smaller fields being merged to create larger open areas. The irregular boundaries suggest that the original enclosure of the landscape is likely to have occurred within the prehistoric period. This is also evident to the west and north of the proposed site, although long, low curved boundaries are also evident in these areas, which are indicative of early medieval agriculture. The presence of The Old Church, number 22, within its almost circular enclosure indicates early medieval activity occurred to the east of the proposed site as well. The fields to the west and north of the proposed site are small and regular, which suggests that the field pattern depicted on the mapping dates to the medieval period.

The map shows a number of farmsteads dispersed across the landscape, with only two certain areas of nucleated settlement within the vicinity of the proposed site. These are Caergeiliog to the north-west and Bryngwran to the north-east. Both of these settlements are shown as being concentrated along the road, which is now the A5. A potential third area of nucleated settlement is shown just to the east of the proposed site, with a number of small enclosures focused on the convergence of a number of roads or small lanes. It is difficult to be certain if this a settlement as only three buildings are shown on the map, however, one of the enclosures without a building shown is named Tyn y cae which translates as house in the field, suggesting the presence or at least prior presence of a house in the enclosure.

Three large lakes are also shown to the west of the proposed site, the closest of which is Llyn Traffwll. The lake furthest away from the proposed site, shown on the 1818 map as Llyn Treflas, is now labelled as Llyn Dinam.

2.6.3. Ordnance Survey County Series 1st Edition 1888, 1:2500 (Figure 12.2)

By the time this mapping was produced a number of changes had occurred within the landscape. The first is that the fields within which the proposed site was depicted on the tithe mapping, had been split into ten smaller fields, which are immediately north of the farms of Tai-hirion and Tai-croesion.

All of the large open fields surrounding the proposed site, shown on the tithe map, are also shown to have been split into smaller enclosed areas. All of the new fields evident are irregular in size and shape. The course of the Afon Crigyll, to the west of the proposed site, has been altered from the course depicted on the tithe map, with sections potentially having been canalised as they appear as straight sections on the mapping. It is possible that this work was done at the same time as the smaller fields were enclosed.

A number of changes within the settlement pattern are noticeable on this mapping. The first is that the suggested settlement to the east of the proposed site is now shown as a small hamlet, Capel-gwyn, which has increased slightly in size and has a Baptist Chapel shown in the centre of the hamlet. The settlements of Caergeiliog and Bryngwran are also shown to have increased, with Bryngwran in particular having expanded. A number of properties within long strips of land are clear either side of the road, while a number of properties have been constructed on the road running south off what is

now the A5. The small hamlet of Llanfihangel-yn-nhowyn is also now named on the mapping. This settlement is located to the west of the proposed site, beyond Llyn Traffwll.

A number of large houses, that may be manor or estate houses, also appear on the mapping at this time. To the north-east of the proposed site the manor house of Plas Llechylched is also now shown, which was constructed in 1886. A number of other houses, none on the scale of Plas Llechylched, are also depicted within the surrounding landscape.

To the south-west of the proposed site a further change in the landscape is the construction of the London and North Western Railway, Chester to Holyhead branch. This line began construction during 1845, with the line being opened in 1848. It was adopted into London and North Western Railway in 1859.

2.6.4. Ordnance Survey Plan 1975, 1:2,500 (Figure 14.2)

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

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

2.7. Aerial Photographs and Lidar (Figure 9.2, 10.2)

2.7.1. Aerial photographs

18-253 RAF Valley 1950s

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

18-253 RAF Valley 1960s

7.1.11 Photograph 6004 58RAF3579 F22 0042 documents Area 3. No cropmark and/or other feature of archaeological origin is documented on this image.

7.1.12 Photograph 6107 RAF58_4228 F22 0004 documents Area 3. A large circular cropmark is depicted within Area 3. The latter – CAG-003 – is *circa* 56m in diameter and can still be observed today (see walk over survey results). CAG-003 is centred on SH 34000 75950.

8-253 RAF Valley 1970-72

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

18-253 RAF Valley 1985-93

- 7.1.14 Photograph 8512 074 documents Area 3. No changes are visible in Area 2. CAG-003 is observed within Area 3, although as a very faint cropmark.
- 7.1.15 Photograph 9205 ADAS 555 194 documents Area 2 and 3. This is a colour vertical photograph shot at high altitude. An examination of Area 3 clearly evidences CAG-003 (Plate 4).

8233 10 August 1982

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

2.7.2. LiDAR

LiDAR DTM and DSM images at 1m resolution are available for the sites.

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

2.8. Site Visit

Area 3 (Figure 16.3; Plates 3.1-3.41)

- 2.8.1. The walk over survey was carried out on the 5th of December 2018. Conditions were overcast, however, at the time of the survey visibility was good.
- 2.8.2. Area 3 is centred on the following NGR SH 33743 75989. The area is composed of seven fields. The fields are currently defined by improved grassland, with waterlogged patches. The fields are currently used for pasture.
- 2.8.3 The boundaries of Area 3 are largely defined by drystone walling and hedgerows, although some internal divisions are defined by wooden fences.
- 2.8.4 CAG-003 was evidenced during the site visit in the form of a low circular outcrop, composed of small cobbles and covered by vegetation. While this could be the remnants of cairn material from a prehistoric monument, the possibility of it being field clearance should not be discounted.
- 2.8.5 Castellor Hut Group (AN088; PRN 2520) is the closest SAM to Area 3. The scheduled monument is located immediately north of Area 3. While views are partly masked by existing vegetation, and by the topography, it could be possible that the remains of this site extend into Area 3. The ZTV model (Figure 15.1) highlights that the proposed photovoltaic power station would have a visual impact from and toward the scheduled monument. All other SAMs are not visible from Area 3. SAM AN021 and AN013 are not visible from the proposed site. All other SAMs within the search area appear too far from the site to be seen from it (see Plates 6-18 for views from SAMs).
- 2.8.6 The closest listed building to the site is LB20428. This bridge is positioned in a topographically low area and it is therefore not possible to see it from Area 3. However, the ZTV model (Figure

15.2) suggests that some intervisibility exists between the bridge and the westernmost region of Area 3.

2.9. Impact Assessment and Conclusions

2.9.1. Assessment of Archaeological Importance – Area 3

2.9.1.1 Area 3 is located less than 0.15m of Castellor Hut Settlement (AN088). While the Scheduled area does not fall within Area 3, the possibility of encountering remains belonging to the aforementioned site cannot be discounted. Furthermore, during the site visit, it was noted that two raised mounds (CAG-003/004) are present within the boundaries of Area 3. Area 3 offers direct views to LB 20428. The HER and other sources – e.g. cartographic sources – note the possible presence of remains dating from Medieval to post-medieval times within Area 3.

2.9.1.2 Prior to this study, no previously recorded archaeological sites have been identified within the proposed development area.

2.9.1.3. This study has identified two raised circular mounds (CAG-003/004) within the boundaries of Area 3. These could potentially be the remains of prehistoric monuments, though the possibility of them being the result of field clearance cannot be discarded. The value of these features is uncertain, areas of field clearance would be of limited (Low) archaeological value, whereas Prehistoric monuments would be of higher (Medium) archaeological value.

CODE	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	Value
CAG-003	SH 34000 75950	Raised mound composed of medium and large cobbles. 56m in diameter	RAF 1950s and 1980s Aerial Photographs	Low/Medium
CAG-004	SH 34068 75828	Raised mound composed of medium and large cobbles. 40m in diameter	Site visit LiDAR 1m DTM/DSM	Low/Medium

2.9.2. Previous Impacts – Area 3

2.9.2.1. An examination of aerial photographs and cartographic sources demonstrates that Area 3 may have been subjected to agricultural activities from the medieval period onwards. Otherwise previous impacts on the rest of the development area would appear to be minimal, suggesting good preservation of the potential archaeological resource.

2.9.3. Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development – Area 3

2.9.3.1. The proposed development comprises the construction of a 49.9MW photovoltaic power station. Details on the height of the panels and ground anchoring techniques have yet to be determined, although it is foreseen that the panels will not exceed 3m in height. This report will be used to assess the suitability of the seven areas inspected and will inform the form which the development may take.

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

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

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

Historic Landscapes

2.9.3.4. The proposed development site does not lie within a registered Historic Landscape, neither does any registered landscape lie within 5km of the site. The proposed development site does not lie within any Conservation Areas. The site does not lie within any registered Historic Parks & Gardens, nor do any lie within 5km of the proposed development site.

2.9.3.5. No Conservation Area or Historic Park & Garden will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

2.9.3.6. Castellor Hut Settlement (AN 088) – considered of high value – lies in close proximity to the proposed development. Although the Scheduled Area should not be directly affected, the proposed development may have an indirect impact through an impact on potential associated remains. Direct intervisibility between the Scheduled Area and the proposed development may be limited by current vegetation, but it is likely some intervisibility will exist and the change in appearance of areas in close proximity to the Scheduled Area will also have a visual impact on its setting. The magnitude of the impact is considered moderate.

2.9.3.7. No other SAMs be indirectly (visually) affected by the proposed development.

Listed Buildings

2.9.3.8. Tyn-Lidiart (LB 20428) will not be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development as proven during the walk over survey.

Non-designated Archaeological Sites

2.9.3.9. No non-designated archaeological sites will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development. There are no non-designated archaeological sites within the proposed development area.

2.9.3.10. CAG-003 and CAG-004 will be directly impacted by the development if the latter carries on groundworks within these areas (see mitigation section).

2.10. Mitigation

2.10.1. Solar panels will be the central element of the solar farm. The dimensions of the individual panels will be of approximately 1640±50mm and 990±20mm. The average height of the panels is of about 3m at its highest point, and 1m at its lowest point. However, the panels can be reduced in height to avoid visual impacts on designated assets.

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

0.4m in depth. The ballast block installation would only require surface stripping and levelling in certain soil conditions.

- 2.10.3. An earthing cable loop will circle the development area. The latter is typically 1/1.2m in depth, and 0.6m in width. Furthermore, DC cables will be installed to link inverters to the site substation. These will be 0.6m in depth. Medium voltage cables that connect the site's substations to either another substation at the point of connection at the grid. The latter are 0.8 to 1m in depth and 0.6m in width in average.
- 2.10.4. A deer fence will surround the site. The latter will be grounded using posts which can range from 0.1m to 0.2m in width, and 0.6m in depth.

Area 3

- 2.10.5. The proximity of this site to Castellor Hut Settlement (AN088) indicates the potential for associated remains to extend within the proposed development area. Two raised mounds (CAG – 003/004) have also been identified within the site boundaries, of potential archaeological interest. Research has also highlighted the potential for medieval and post-medieval activity within the area. As a largely undeveloped area there is also the potential for relatively good preservation of potential archaeological remains.
- 2.10.6. Given the proximity of SAM AN088 to Area 3, it is anticipated that Cadw will have an input into the planning application process. They may also request that a specific Setting Assessment (as per CADW guidance) is carried out prior the submission of a planning application. Cadw may subsequently request further archaeological mitigation, or that measures are taken to reduce the physical and visual indirect impact of the proposed development upon the SAM.
- 2.10.7. Two mitigation strategies are suggested for Area 3, depending on the ground anchoring techniques selected for the panels:
 - a) Ground rod/ground screw installation: this technique will require groundworks to about 1m in depth. Should this option be selected, it is suggested that a programme of geophysical surveying is carried out to assess the archaeological potential of Area 3. This would allow any identified archaeological remains to be incorporated within the final design scheme or targeted with further, more intrusive archaeological mitigation.
 - b) Ballast block installation: this technique may entail topsoil stripping to level the surface where the panels will be installed. If this situation arises, topsoil stripping should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist under watching brief conditions.
- 2.10.8. Two new sites (CAG-003 and CAG-004) have been identified during the research carried out for this report. These sites could be fenced off and excluded from the area selected for the positioning of the solar panels. Should this not be feasible, the nature, function and date of these features could be ascertained by means of a trenched archaeological evaluation.
- 2.10.9. All other groundworks associated with fencing/cabbling should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist under watching brief conditions.

Chapter 3 – Area 4

Chapter 3 presents the results obtained throughout the research carried out for Area 4. The research has been completed following the methodology set out in the Introduction, with the aim of highlighting and assessing the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest, and to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the proposed development (see sections 3.9 and 3.10).

3.1 Previous Archaeological Studies (see Appendix I)

- 3.1.1. Several intrusive and non-intrusive works have been implemented within and around the search areas defined on this report. These works have been consulted to enable a better understanding of the archaeological resource. They are summarised below:
- 3.1.2 In 1986, Cadw carried out a visual assessment for the Castellor Hut Circle Site (AN088; PRN 2520; NPRN 42035). This was one of a series of 'Field Monument Warden' monitoring visits (PRN 42443). The next was carried out by Cadw in 1989 (PRN 42444). An additional site visit (PRN 1539) was carried out as part of this series of site visits around Castellor, this time in regard to a possible burial chamber (Thompson 1989). Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) carried out its own field observation of the Castellor site in 1989 (PRN 42446). The last in the series of visual assessments was carried out by Cadw in 1992 (PRN 42445). Furthermore, in 1986, GAT carried out a site visit identifying post-medieval building foundations (PRN 1780) near Bryngwran (PRN 42170) (Thompson 1986).
- 3.1.3 In 1993, GAT carried out a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) ahead of road improvements to the Holyhead section of A5 trunk road. Several sites, subsequently added to the HER, were identified at this stage (see Dutton et al 1993). A further DBA was produced in 1994 with a revised route (PRNs 40167 and 40247).
- 3.1.4 In 1993, GAT produced a DBA in response to proposed improvements to the A5 trunk road at the Nant Turnpike west of Bryngwran, focusing on a proposed section of road (PRN 44366). In 1994, GAT carried out a test-pitting exercise in response of the A5 road improvements near Bryngwran (PRN 40256). 76 test pits were cut, yielding evidence of drains, finds and demolition layers of post-medieval date (see Riley et al 1994).
- 3.1.5 Between the years 1994-8 GAT carried out, as part of the 'Hut Circle Settlement Survey', thematic survey site visits (PRN 40782) to document the existing evidence in the island.
- 3.1.6 In 1995, GAT carried out a geophysical survey along various locales along the proposed A55 route, between the Nant Turnpike and Bryngwran (PRN 44418) (Hopewell et al 1995). In 1996, GAT carried out a DBA, a field survey, a geophysical survey and a watching brief relating to the construction of the section of the A55 road between Bryngwran and Holyhead, Anglesey. The layout of the road avoided sites of archaeological interest for the most part, though, in some instances, the presence of archaeological sites was mitigated (PRN 40347) (see Davidson et al 1996). In 1997, another DBA was carried out by GAT in response to the creation of an alternative route of the A55 from Bryngwran to Holyhead (PRN 44614) (GAT 1997).
- 3.1.7 Between 1996-8, GAT carried out a series of field observations or visual assessments of historic churches in Gwynedd (PRN 43449) (Davidson 1998). The above PRN number has been

assigned for a series of site visits as part of the project (PRN 43449 assimilating PRNs 40202, 40203, 40204, 40205, 40206).

- 3.1.8 In 1999, GAT carried out excavations associated with the A55 road improvements (PRN 43530 and PRN 43539). The results of these excavations, and recommendations for further research were contained in the assessment report produced by Davidson et al in 1999 (PRN 40462). Furthermore, in 2001, GAT carried out an excavation at Ty Mawr, Melin y Plas (PRN 40463) (see Kenney et al 2001). A number of specialist reports were produced resulting from the abovementioned excavations (PRN 40464) and a site interpretation (PRN 40550).
- 3.1.9 In 2000, GAT carried out a landscape study with the aim to define the landscape characterisation of Anglesey (PRN 43618).
- 3.1.10 Between 2001 and 2002, GAT carried out a Cadw funded DBA aimed at identifying Early Medieval Ecclesiastical and Burial in Anglesey as part of a Pan-Wales study and synthesis (PRN 40568) (see Davidson et al 2002). Similarly, in 2004, GAT produced an assessment of all Deserted Ecclesiastical Sites in Northwest Wales (PRN 40569) (Davidson 2004).
- 3.1.11 In 2002, GAT carried out a Cadw funded project consisting of a threat related assessment, identifying Medieval mills in Anglesey, including Melin y Plas (PRN 18366) assessing their condition and status, and making appropriate recommendations for their management (PRN 44297). After which Thomas (2004) made a photographic record prior to the conversation of Melin y Plas (PRN 43645).
- 3.1.12 In 2002, GAT was commissioned by Symonds Group Ltd to carry out a DBA, in the Valley community in Anglesey, in advance of water treatment works improvements (PRN 40606). Work focused on a series of pipeline improvements between Valley and Treaddur Bay, work being undertaken the same year (Davidson 2002). A revised DBA was undertaken by GAT in 2003, focusing on a series of pipelines between Caergeiliog, Valley, Four Mile Bridge, Treaddur Bay, and accounting for the new proposed works at Penrhos as well as slight changes in the initially proposed route (PRN 43583) (Davidson 2003).
- 3.1.13 In 2003, GAT carried out a Cadw funded assessment of prehistoric defended enclosures in Gwynedd (PRN 40620). The study was part of a Pan-Wales assessment of prehistoric defended enclosures (Smith 2003). In 2005, GAT carried out a DBA aimed at West Conwy (PRN 40621) (Smith 2005). Another DBA was carried out by GAT as part of the same wider project in 2008, targeting hillforts and hut-groups in Northwest Wales (PRN 45042) (Smith 2008).
- 3.1.14 In 2004, GAT carried out an archaeological field evaluation as part of the Hibernia Row Pumping Station project near Holyhead (PRN 54767) (Smith 2004).
- 3.1.15 In 2005, GAT carried out a watching brief ahead of the construction of a new pipeline. The watching brief revealed a number of stone features, a spring and some tracks of post-medieval date (PRN 40601) (Davidson et al 2005). Similarly, in 2005, GAT monitored a watching brief during the works at water treatment works at Penrhos, Holyhead. No archaeological features were noted (PRN 40602-3) (Davidson et al 2005b).
- 3.1.16 In 2009, GAT carried out a field visit to a site near Caergeiliog farm in order to locate a possible standing stone (PRN 43814). However, the standing stone could not be located (Smith 2009).
- 3.1.17 In 2009, GAT carried out a watching brief, during the replacement of a culverted section of Afon Adda, on an irregular plot of land at the corner of Garth Road and Dean Street (PRN 44247) (Evans 2009).

- 3.1.18 In 2009, GAT carried out a DBA as part of the initial stages of the Glastir Farm Management Scheme (PRN 44282). This involved the digitisation of the Historic Environment Feature (HEF) management areas for farm holdings in the Glastir scheme, as well as highlighting new archaeological features from Ordnance Survey 1st edition maps and aerial photography (Burnett, 2009; Flook, 2009).
- 3.1.19 In 2010, Waddington and Karl in collaboration with Bangor University, undertook a DBA as part of the expansion of the 'Welsh Roundhouse Project' (PRN 44557). The project focused on evaluating evidence for settlement between the Late Bronze Age and the Early Medieval Period in Northwest Wales (Waddington 2013). Funded by the University of Wales Publications and Collaborative Research Committee.
- 3.1.20 In 2011, a DBA was carried out as part of an MA in Historic Environment Conservation aimed at assessing the significance, character, and uses of iron corrugated buildings in Northwest Wales. A level one building survey was also carried out on a selection of buildings (PRN 44367; Batten 2011).
- 3.1.21 In 2011, GAT carried out an archaeological evaluation near St. Mary's church in LLanfairpwllgynyll, at the site of a cropmark enclosure, the hypothesis originally being that the site was most likely early medieval (PRN 44677). However, the site had substantial bank and ditch, similar in structure to that found at Bryn Eryr (PRN 401). The paucity of artefactual material could not confirm this link, whilst available dating evidence did suggest early medieval occupation. Further excavation of the centre of the site was recommended in order to identify the function of the site (Smith, 2011, 2012, 2013).
- 3.1.22 In 2014, GAT carried out a Cadw grant-funded DBA examining Medieval and post-Medieval road networks in Northwest Wales, including consideration of road creation, development, and potential for national designation (PRN 44832) (Davidson et al 2014).
- 3.1.23 In 2014, GAT carried out a DBA in the form of a scoping study on Medieval and post-medieval sites related to a number of areas relating to agriculture and subsistence, including sheepfolds, rabbit warrens, peat cutting, dovecots, and deer parks (PRN 44846) (Kenney 2014).

3.2. Historic Landscape (Figure 7.3, 8.3)

- 3.2.1. Area 4 does not lie within a registered Historic Landscape, neither does any registered landscape lie within 5km of Area 1. The closest registered Historic Landscape is Amlwch and Parys Mountain - HLW (Gw) 1.
- 3.2.2. Area 4 does not lie within any Conservation Areas. One Conservation Area lies within the 5km search area. This is Bodedern WAL/ANG/. The village is situated on the B5109 road, approximately 10km southeast of Holyhead and 13km northwest of Llangefni. It was established as a conservation area in October 1979. The area boundary line coincides with the old settlement boundary of Bodedern, and it encompasses a number of listed buildings such as the Old Police Station (LB 5742), Ardwyn (LB 19482) and Soar Chapel (LB 5712). The earliest evidence of settlements in the area is in the form of two Neolithic to Bronze Age megalithic burial chambers found at Presaddfed (AN 010) situated less than a mile to the northeast. The name Bodedern is derived from the Welsh word bod meaning 'dwelling' and the name of Saint Ederne who established the parish church in the 7th century. The church, located in the centre of the village, has occupied its location since the 14th century, parts of the original building still

remain. Tyn Llan, situated west of the church, was the birthplace of Hugh Owen Thomas (1834-1891) who is widely regarded as a great pioneer in British orthopedic surgery. In 1897 Lord Stanley of Alderley erected the Pump House in Church Street in memory of Captain James King (1787-1873), Presaddfed, Sheriff of Anglesey, and is a focal point of the village. The village lies green mica-schist (metamorphic rock composed chiefly of mica and quartz) overlain by glacial deposits of boulder clay which gives the surrounding landscape its characteristic. The surrounding area is predominantly agricultural grazing land, with woodlands on the higher ground to the east and northeast. The Conservation Area lies within Local Character Area 2 of the Ynys Môn Landscape Strategy (1999), which is based on the Countryside Council for Wales LANDMAP approach.

- 3.2.3. Area 4 does not lie within a registered Historic Park and Garden, neither does any Historic Park and Garden lie within 5km of the sites. The closest registered Historic Park and Garden to Areas 1-7 is Carreglwyd (GD43), located to the northeast of the island.
- 3.2.4. Area 4 lies within the LANDMAP Historic Landscape of Inland Southern Anglesey. LANDMAP areas are not designated landscapes but contain information designed to enable landscape quality to be considered in decision making. The character of Inland Southern Anglesey is diverse both geologically, environmentally and historically. It is largely encompassed by six Landscape Character Areas as outlined by the Isle of Anglesey County Council as part of their Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update (2011). The island was divided into 18 areas based on data available on LANDMAP. The most southerly and easterly areas of Anglesey (LCA 12) largely rests on a solid geology of granite overlain by glacial drift to the east and sedimentary deposits to the west. The landscape generally comprises undulating grassland bounded by hedgerows, hedge banks and dry-stone walls. Field-scapes predominate as the area's historical archaeology, as do those villages clustered around the route of the A5. Moving westward the coastal fringe of southern Anglesey (LCA 14) is dominated by an extensive area of sand dunes and associated hydrological systems; a series of large conifer plantations rest within this dune system and date to the 19th century. To their north, the topography rises to the town of Newborough. Dating to the medieval period, Newborough was largely colonised by a population displaced from Llanfaes during the development of Beaumaris. Historic Newborough Forest rests within this zone. The broad, flat valley of Afon Cefni (LCA 15) opens to the west beyond Newborough. Resting at an elevation of 10m AOD the valley is formed on a fault system modified by a matrix of drains and ditches utilised to offset tidal flooding. Historically and archaeologically Afon Cefni is dominated by field systems and villages straddling the A5 corridor. It also rests within the bounds of the Bodorgam Estate and incorporates Maltraeth Marsh and Sands. As at Newborough, the area surrounding Aberffraw (LCA 16) is dominated by an extensive dune system at the coast, though to the north grassland, rough pasture and improved grazing predominate. A medieval agricultural system is known to exist in this region, lying within the township of Aberffraw. It encompasses seven hamlets on the Bodorgon Estate and is protected in a Conservation Area. West central Anglesey (LCA 17) is based on a solid geology of Ceodana granite. Protrusions of this rock proliferate across the landscape and have predominantly conditioned semi natural ecosystems and habitats including woodlands and mires. Much of these are now located within a wider context of modified agricultural grasslands encompassed by hedgerows and banks. The historic towns of Llangefni and Gwalchmai occupy this area. The airfield at Valley dominates the environs in the western part of southern Anglesey (LCA 18), though the coastal landscapes of Traeth Cymyrau, Traeth Crigyll and associated wetlands provide natural and historic landscapes to the coast.

3.3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 4.3)

- 3.3.1 No SAMs are located within the bounds of Area 4. Eight SAMs are located within the 5km search area defined for Area 4.
- 3.3.2 Castellor Hut Group (AN088; PRN 2520) is the closest SAM to the development areas. It is located *circa* 45m southwest from Area 4. The monument is defined by a group of hut circles of Iron/Romano-British date located in two pasture fields. The settlement spans 200-280m of an area above the confluence of Afon Crigyll and a stream. Many of the features can still be seen today with locations of two enclosed roundhouse settlements to the north (NPRN 308122) and south (NPRN 308123) of the area, the latter with satellite roundhouses. NPRN 308122 contains traces of a 10m diameter roundhouse with a 1m wide stone founded wall and joined to an angle of walling. NPRN 308123 is the location of two late prehistoric roundhouses that are about 9m in diameter with stone walls about 1m wide are set on the west side of a rectangular stone-walled enclosure about 20m by 30m. There are remains of three similarly sized detached or satellite roundhouses about 25-45m away to the northwest and west. Both areas appear to have been associated with a cluster of settlements within Castellor. These roundhouse settlements are characteristic of later prehistoric activity, with evidence of material that suggests later use of the site during the Roman period. These finds recovered during clearance in the 19th century, include quernstones, stone mortars, unspecified coins and 'gold' (bronze?) tweezers. Three copper ingots or cakes were discovered at the site, one of which is now housed at the National Museum (Acc No. 19.298A/1), all are believed to be Roman. The monument is of significant archaeological potential as it may retain structural evidence and internal and external floor surfaces (Wylfa Newydd Project 6.6.11 ES Volume F - Park and Ride F11 - Cultural heritage).
- 3.3.3 Felin Carnau Tide Mill (AN131), Felin Wen Tide Mill (AN130), and Bodior Tide Mill (AN132) are located between 4-5km west from Area 4. These mills were powered by seawater at high tide. This technique was an important source of power for grinding corn from the early modern period in Anglesey. The first documentary evidence to Felin Wen Tide Mill (AN130) dates to 1724, and it appears to have operated until 1829 (see NPRN 275607). The first documentary reference to Bodior Tide Mill (AN132) dates to 1778 (see NPRN 275608).
- 3.3.4 Bodedern Early Christian Cemetery (AN099) is located almost 2.5km north of Area 4. This site was excavated in 1971. No trace of the associated church or foundations have been discovered in the area. Burials belonging to three distinct phases as well as a curvilinear ditched enclosure were revealed during the excavation. The area is currently occupied by two houses. The origins of the cemetery began within an existing ditched enclosure, excavation at the site revealed 114 extended inhumations comprising both long cists and unprotected dug graves. The latest period for the initial phase of the burials would be in the 6th century. The burials ranged from simple dug graves to full lintel grooves all in a contemporary context. The earliest phase of burials consisted of scattered graves orientated north-south. A central, grave free, 'focal' area of post settings was identified and may be of prehistoric origin. The central feature of the cemetery has multiple phases, one of which may be a small wooden chapel. One phase of the cemetery indicates east-west aligned burial shows a tendency towards radial arrangement. In a secondary context, a 1.5m wide walled cist was capped by an inscribed stone (bearing the name Ercagni) lying face downwards. This stone is now in Bodedern Church. The walled cist on which the Erchan stone had been re-used as a lintel had been built over a

V-profile ditch which had been deliberately back-filled with stones before the cist was built. The ditch was sectional in three places and appears to run around the hilltop. No entrance causeway to the enclosed area was found. No graves were found cut into the ditch fill, but the presence of graves on both sides of it implies that an existing earthwork was used as a division of the sacred from the profane when the site was adapted for Christian use.

- 3.3.5 Y Werthyr Hillfort (AN042) is located *circa* 3.5km from Area 4. The defences consist of two, and on the northeast three, concentric lines of ramparts enclosing an area 180m by 200m. A new road now cuts through the west part of the site. In the field to the east of the road it is possible to see an outer bank on the northwest and northeast, with the modern field wall curving round with the bank. The site was excavated in 1965.
- 3.3.6 Bodfeddan Inscribed Stone (AN021) is located *circa* 2km southeast from Area 4. This inscribed stone of Early Medieval date also contains a cupmark of possible prehistoric date.
- 3.3.7 Ty-Newydd Burial Chamber (AN013) is located *circa* 2.7km south from Area 4. This monument is composed of the remains of a chamber tomb of Neolithic date. The site was excavated in 1936. This excavation revealed the traces of the original chamber through a charcoal spread, however little evidence was found within the chamber itself.
- 3.3.8. Presaddfed Burial Chamber (AN010) is located *circa* 3.7km northeast from Area 4. It is composed of two distinct burial chambers of Neolithic date. It is possible that these chambers were never directly connected, although covered by a single mound.

3.4 Listed Buildings (Figure 6.3)

- 3.4.1. There are no listed buildings within Area 4. The following are listed buildings located within the 5Km search area of areas 4.
- 3.4.2. There are five listed buildings in the community of Aberffraw. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 3.4.3. Tal-y-llyn - Grade II - LB 15012 – is a domestic structure comprising of rubble walls, roughcast, with additional sandstone dressings, slate roof, rendered gabled chimneys arranged around central chimney. Arranged into an L-shaped plan, with a two-storey farmhouse, advanced wing on elevation, as well as a small porch forming the principal entrance. The structure was built during the 16th century, and associated with the Wood family, of which one Hugh Wood is mentioned on a tablet inscribed '1597 HW MW' on a tympanum above a window. The plan of the house is likely original, with reconstructions in the early 19th century and 1906 not substantially altering the original structure. The structure is 4km southeast from Area 4.
- 3.4.4. Ty Hir - Grade II – LB 20962 – are two-storey cottages arranged in a linear plan, with narrow loft kitchen and lean to at opposite ends, comprised of limewashed rubble masonry, and a roof composed of small slate pieces. Each cottage is a simple two window range with a central doorway. Due to its dating on 1780s property deeds, the cottages were most likely built around the late 18th century. The cottages are located 3.8km southeast from Area 4.
- 3.4.5. Chapel of St Mary (Tal-y-Llyn) and churchyard walls - Grade 1 - LB 5275 – was constructed as a chapel of ease for the parish church at Llanbeulan in the medieval period. Probably dates to the 12th century with the chancel being rebuilt in the late 16th century. A south chapel was added in the 17th century and became redundant in 1992. The church is located 4.4km southeast of Area 4.

- 3.4.6. Ty Croes Signal-Box and Attached Station Range - Grade II - LB 5733 – is one of the oldest signal boxes in use (although its usage was downgraded in 1989). It is thought to have been built in concordance with contemporary advancements such as the Saxby-Farmer signalling equipment. The structure itself is two stories tall, with the signalling range/signal box located above the booking and waiting room. The signal box and range are located 4.2km southeast from Area 4.
- 3.4.7. There are twenty listed buildings are in the community of Bodedern. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 3.4.8. Ardwyn - Grade II - LB 19482 - was originally a college for ladies, consisting of a two-storey structure created according to a symmetrical plan in the vernacular style. It is now a private home. Not shown in the Tithe map of 1848, so most likely was built during the mid-19th century. The structure is located 3.1km northwest of Area 4.
- 3.4.9. Tan-y-fynwynt - Grade II – LB 19484 – was originally one farmhouse built in the 17th century, now consists of two houses with the latter naturally being of later extraction. The eldest being a low, fully rafted farmhouse with gable ended chimneys, built of rubble walls upon boulder foundations, and partly rendered. Abutting this farmhouse is the latter, taller, two storey and three window range farmhouse which forms the front of the house. The latter house being comprised of coursed rubble walls. The structure is located 3.1km northeast of Area 4.
- 3.4.10. Factory Lewenan – Grade II – LB 19485 - is a former corn-mill and later woollen mill, located to the west of the northern end of Llyn Llywenan. It is a 2-phase building dating to the late 18th century or early 19th century and recorded in a survey on the Dronwy Estate in 1808. The corn mill was expanded after 1905, extended to the rear and used for spinning wool. It changed ownership again in 1940 and closed in 1955. The corn mill is two storeys, with random rubble walls and a slate roof and waterwheel rested in a stone pit on the north gable wall. The ground floor has a door with rectangular fanlight to the right, with two windows to the left; the door and window to left have recessed gritstone rubble segmental voussoir arches. The upper part of the mill is single storey with rubble walls and a slate roof. The mill is located 4.7km northwest of Area 4.
- 3.4.11. Presaddfed Walls and Enclosed Garden - Grade II - LB 19486 – is a rectangular garden belonging to Presaddfed House. It is enclosed by high rubble walls, with a door to the west surmounted by a stone lintel. There is a Latin motto and the date 1618 on a tablet above the doorway. The walls and garden are located 3.7km northeast of Area 4.
- 3.4.12. Pandy Lewenan – Grade II – LB 19487 –was established as a carding, spinning and fulling mill around 1810, following the closure of the original mill at Pen Llywenan at the end of the 18th century, and had been concerned with dyeing and fulling for at least 100 years previously. The mill group includes a large mill range with a dyeing house (separately listed). The woollen mill is aligned on a north- south axis and built in two halves. The southern moiety is the original early 19th century factory building, with domestic accommodation housed in an extension to the north. Both are built of rubble masonry, with pitched roofs of old slates. The original mill is a two storey, 3-bay building. An overshot wheel pit is positioned in the lower south gable of the factory and contains iron buckets. Separated by a passage the north part of the mill contains a second water wheel pit. The north addition is a 2-storey range of similar proportions to the factory, with a chimney to the north gable end. The mill is located 4.7km north of Area 4.

- 3.4.13. Pandy Cymunod – Grade II- LB 19488 – was a woollen mill and workshop built in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. It is a 2 storey 3 bay building with a single-storey workshop and cart shed. It is thought that the workshop might also have been used as a dye house. The buildings are constructed from rubble walls and the roofs dressed with small slates. A dove cote is located in the eastern gable. A plan of 1878 depicts this range of buildings illustrating a workshop, cart shed and mill pool. The structure is located 0.1km north of Area 4.
- 3.4.14. Prysan-fawr - Grade II – LB 19489 – 18th century farmhouse with additions from the 19th century, the latter particularly associated with the cartshed. A two unit, centrally accessed house with kitchen beyond the stack of gables. Two storeys with a five-window range, with the main part of the house comprised of a three-window range and the kitchen a two-window range. Roof comprised of small old slate segments, walls composed of rendered rubble masonry, as well as slobbered mortar. The structure is located 1.7km northeast of Area 4.
- 3.4.15. Stable, barn, and cow house at Prysan-Fawr - Grade II – LB 19490 - long range comprised of two parts, with a lofted barn and stable under one roof, with a lower cow house under the other lower roof. Rubble walls and segmental rubble stone arches. Old small slate roof. The structure is located 1.7km northeast of Area 4.
- 3.4.16. Cowhouse at Prysan-Fawr - Grade II – LB 19491 - three-bay cow house from the 19th century with opposed central doors. Rubble walls with roof composed of small slate segments. Segmental rubble stone arches. Collared trusses of sawn timber. The structure is located 1.7km northeast of Area 4.
- 3.4.17. Boiling house and pigsty at Prysan-fawr - Grade II – LB 19492 - single storey boiling house comprised of rubble walls limewashed, a pitched roof of small old slate, and iron skylight. Dated to the 19th century, with later extensions including store-shed and pigsty. The structure is located 1.7km northeast of Area 4.
- 3.4.18. Milestone (Caegelliog 2) - Grade II - LB 19493 – is part of the road improvements associated with Thomas Telford following the Act of Union 1801. Granite slab set into wall with triangular head inscribed with 'HOLY- / HEAD / 6 / MONA / 7 / BANGOR / 19'. The milestone is located northwest 3.1km from Area 4.
- 3.4.19. Tre Iorweth - Grade II - LB 19494 – is an 18th century domestic structure that was extensively renovated in the 19th century in the vernacular style (i.e. produced according to local conventions and capabilities). The renovations itself are from which the structure now derives most of its character - for example slate roofs and cast-iron columns. The structure is located 3.1km northeast of Area 4.
- 3.4.20. Field barn, South West of Tyn Rhos - Grade II - LB 19495 – is a rectangular 3-bay field barn, with rubble walls and pitched slate roof. Single door at the north end of the east wall, which has been widened. The barn is located 4.7km northwest of Area 4.
- 3.4.21. Tan-y-fynwynt Clapper Bridge - Grade II – LB 19496 – is an ancient bridge crossing a river near Tan-y-fynwynt farm, granting access to the adjacent Cae Gwyn farm. Consists of a drystone structure or pier on top of large unworked stone slabs or boulders. The structural composition of the bridge suggests that it is particularly old and is linked to the ruins of the Tan-y-fynwynt corn mill, the latter mentioned in an extent of 1352. The bridge is located 4.4km northwest of Area 4.

- 3.4.22. Dyeing house at Pandy Llewenen - Grade II - LB 19497 – A small, free-standing dye-house serving the Pandy Llewenan mill complex, established *circa* 1810. The dyeing house is a single storey two bay structure constructed from rubble masonry limewashed walls. The roof is pitched and dressed with small slates. A stone stack is positioned at the south gable end and the base at a second stone stack on the north gable. The house is located 4.7km north of Area 4.
- 3.4.23. Presaddfed - Grade II* - LB 5262 – is a two-storey building with attics, and a five-window range, with three rear gabled wings. Rubble masonry walls, rendered with cement, asymmetrical windows. Gabled central porch with Tuscan pilasters. Associated with Presaddfed Garden and Walls. Built in 1686, and originally comprised of a rectangular range, with additions in 1821, and 1875 leading to the current shape. The structure is located 3.8km northeast of Area 4.
- 3.4.24. Church of St Edeyrn - Grade II – LB 5276 - was an ecclesiastical site since the 14th century with parts of the nave containing details dating to this period. The building was modified in the 19th century with the upper parts of the nave walls being modified along with a partially re-set fenestration. The south porch, north transept and chancel are 19th century additions. The church is located 3.2km northwest of Area 4.
- 3.4.25. Pont Factory Cymunod, over Afon Crigyll - Grade II – LB 5278 – is the earliest of two associated bridges, composed of rubble masonry with two arches with different structures and widely separated. The westward arch being high and roughly hewn compared to the other segmented, squared arch with voussiors. A rough parapet spans both arches. The structure is located 0.06km northwest of Area 4.
- 3.4.26. Soar Chapel and chapel house - Grade II – LB 5712 - Chapel building with appended chapel house built in 1822 and later remodelled. The Wesley Bach Movement was founded at this ecclesiastical site and was used by this group until 1904. After this it was supported by the Welsh Wesleyan Methodists. The structure is located 3km northwest of Area 4.
- 3.4.27. Old Police Station (Youth Association Premises) - Grade II - LB 5742 - built late 18th century to early 19th century and can be found on the Tithe Map 1848. Remodelled as a police station in the year 1864, then sold as a store in 1898, eventually being given to the Trustee's of Young Men Institute of 1941. Two storey building with basement, with a three window range. Greensand facings, pale freestone dressings, rubbed brick, sash windows, and a slate roof. The police station is located 3.3km northwest of Area 4.
- 3.4.28. There is one listed building in the community of Boddfordd. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 3.4.29. Church of St Trygarn-Grade II - LB 5291. The church is thought to be 13th century in origin, though the reset door in the south wall of the chancel is the only feature of that date. The southern doorway, southeast and west windows, and collar-beam roof are late medieval. The chancel was added in the 19th century. Built of rubble masonry with weathered limestone dressings; nave has stepped angle buttresses at east end. Supports a roof of thin slates with stone copings and ornate stone cross at the east chancel gable apex; the west bellcote is of dressed limestone, with shouldered base and gabled cap, the bell housed in a rectangular recess. The church is located 4.6km northeast of Area 4.
- 3.4.30. There are six listed buildings are in the community of Bryngwran. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:

- 3.4.31. Pont Factory Cymunod, over Afon Crigyll - Grade II – LB 20510. The earlier of the two bridges is that to the west, built probably in the 18th century, and widened when the second bridge was added to the east, probably around the 19th century. The bridge is constructed of rubble masonry with two arches rather widely separated and of different construction. The arch on west is roughhewn and rather high compared with its width. The arch to the east is segmental and with roughly squared voussoirs slightly inset below an extrados course of narrow slabs. The structure is located 0.06km northwest of Area 4.
- 3.4.32. Milestone (Bryngwran) (1) - Grade II - LB 20511 - part of the road improvements associated with Thomas Telford following the Act of Union 1801. Granite slab set into wall with triangular head inscribed with 'HOLY- / HEAD / 8 / MONA / 5 / BANGOR / 17'. The structure is located 0.77km northeast of Area 4.
- 3.4.33. Milestone (Bryngwran) (2) - Grade II - LB 20512 - part of the road improvements associated with Thomas Telford following the Act of Union 1801. Granite slab set into wall with triangular head inscribed with 'HOLY- / HEAD / 9 / MONA / 4 / BANGOR / 16'. The structure is located 2km west of Area 4.
- 3.4.34. Milestone West of Gwalchmai - Grade II – LB 20513 - dressed granite slab, tapered head, raking sides, with inscription bearing 'HOLY- / HEAD / 10 / MONA / 3 / BANGOR / 15'. Associated with the architect and engineer Thomas Telford's programme of road improvements following the Act of Union of 1801. Dateable to the years 1817-32. The structure is 3.6km northeast of Area 4.
- 3.4.35. Pandy Treban - Grade II – LB 20514 - two storey, three window farmhouse with lofted kitchen arranged in an L-shaped plan, with additional modern lean-to extension. Built in 1812, as listed by the local Bodorgan estate records. Rendered elevations, slate roof. Associated with local mill and the Bodorgan estate. The structure is located 2.7km northeast of Area 4.
- 3.4.36. Church of St Peulan - Grade II - LB 5320 - Medieval church with 12th century nave and 14th century chancel. Restoration work was conducted in the mid-19th century much of which emphasised the buildings simple character. The structure is located 3km southeast of Area 4.
- 3.4.37. There are ten listed buildings in the community of Llanfaelog. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 3.4.38. War Memorial 2 - Grade II - LB 20421 - clocktower monument with four faces originally commemorating the people of Rhosneigr who were lost to World War I, however an additional plaque also commemorates those who died in World War II. The building itself is composed of three stages that taper inwards. The lowest stage is composed of a limestone rock-face and raking ashlar course. The second stage, where recesses contain the plaques, is snacked granite masonry and is rectangular in shape. While the upper stage, where the clockface is located, is composed of ashlar limestone masonry. The roof is domed and surmounted by a cross. The structure is located 4km southwest of Area 4.
- 3.4.39. Melin y bont- Grade II- LB 20422. Built in 1825. The corn mill was a unique combination of wind and water powered mill housed within the same structure. 5-storey windmill tower; circular in plan, with slightly tapering walls of rubble masonry, partly rendered. Capped with corrugated iron. Doorways at ground floor and rectangular windows at stages above, with freestone surrounds. Listed as the only corn mill on the Anglesey to utilise both wind and water power, a unique combination which meant that the sails turned in the opposite

direction to the other windmills on the island. Melin y bont is a substantially intact windmill tower, one of only 18 surviving on Anglesey, and one of only two to retain some original machinery, albeit badly damaged. The structure is located 3.9km southwest of Area 4.

- 3.4.40. Bryn Du Chapel - Grade II - LB 20423 - a two storey gabled chapel finished in Renaissance style, characterised by Corinthian pilasters supporting the central archway, and Ionic pilasters functioning as the adjacent window jambs. Identifiable by the distinctly lettered 'BRYN DU' located on the moulded oculus along with the year of construction, '1901'. Enclosed by a forecourt, composed of a low wall topped by railings, adjacent to a cemetery with a war memorial. The structure is located 3.6km southwest of Area 4.
- 3.4.41. Llanfaelog Community Centre - Grade II - LB 20424. Two-storey 19th century school building with gable wings at each end. Constructed from local rubble with a slate roof and rendered chimney stacks. The hall was modernised when it was converted into a community centre. The structure is located 3.6km south of Area 4.
- 3.4.42. Surf Point - Grade II - LB 20425 - a folly style house built in the manner of a castle or sandcastle, the latter being most likely due to its proximity to the seaside and beach. Characterised by towers and battlements, and other 'castle-like' features, contrasting greatly with local architecture of vernacular style. The idiosyncrasy of the design is associated with the original owner, C H Palethorpe, a sausage manufacturer. The structure was built between the years 1906-8. The structure is located 3.8km southwest of Area 4.
- 3.4.43. Sea Wall, Surf Point - Grade II - LB 20426 - A seawall composed of rubble masonry which has been partially rendered, including semi-circular bastions located on the north and south western faces. The wall has a number of openings which lead onto the properties beyond, themselves being separated by rubble walls topped with railings abutting the rear of the main sea wall. Contemporary with the LB of Surf Point, which dates the seawall to 1906-8. The structure is located 3.9km southwest of Area 4.
- 3.4.44. The Old Rectory - Grade II - LB 20427 - two storey domestic structure with a single-storey porch attached, characterized by vernacular style. Most associated with a well-known and respected family by the name of 'Trevor' - for example the reverend JW Trevor. Built during the 19th century and can be found in the local tithe map. The structure is located 3.4km south of Area 4.
- 3.4.45. Melin Uchaf-Grade II- LB 5298. Wind powered corn mill built in 1789 with a 4-storey tower and circular in plan. Doorways are positioned on the ground and first floors. Rectangular windows are placed on each storey. The structure is located 3.7km south of Area 4.
- 3.4.46. Church of St Maelog-Grade II- LB 5299. Gothic revival church constructed during the 19th century during a programme of ecclesial rebuilding and restoration on Anglesey. The church is positioned in the centre of the village close to the rectory and the community centre. The church is built from rubble masonry and comprises a nave of 4 bays, a west babel, a south porch and a chancel. The structure is located 4.9km northwest of Area 4.
- 3.4.47. There are ten listed buildings in the community of Llanfair yn Neubwll. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 3.4.48. Pont Traeth Cleifiog (partly in Valley Community)-Grade II- LB 20415. See Record Number 5268 in Valley community for full description of this bridge. The structure is located 4.9km northwest of Area 4.

- 3.4.49. Tyddyn Du - Grade II - LB 20416 - domestic structure or cottage with *croglofft* (interior raised room) most likely built towards the end of the 18th century. Created in vernacular style, consisting of a single storey with two windows, agricultural range, and attached stables. The structure is located 4.5km west of Area 4.
- 3.4.50. Caergeiliog Milestone - Grade II - LB 20417 - attributed to the designs and works carried out by the Scottish engineer Thomas Telford following the Act of Union road improvements (for example the above Caergeiliog) between the years 1817-32. The milestone consists of a granite slab set into a wall with a triangular head. The milestone reads - 'HOLY- / HEAD / 5 / MONA / 8 / BANGOR / 20'. Located along the main road through and west of Caergeiliog. The structure is located 3.7km northwest of Area 4.
- 3.4.51. Caergeiliog Chapel - Grade II - LB 20418 - Calvinistic Methodist chapel consisting of two storeys and gabled entranceway. Characterised by rubble masonry, symmetrically planed gabled entrance, modern slate roof, recessed windows. A commemorative plaque reveals that the existing building is part of a series stretching back to 1780, with the latest features being attributable to the year 1872. The structure is located 2.9km northwest of Area 4.
- 3.4.52. Ceargeiliog Chapel house with stables and cart shed - Grade II - LB 20419. Built in the early 19th century, the chapel house is a two-storey range with a lofted cart shed appended. It is built from rubble and has a modern slate roof with gabled chimney stacks. The house is symmetrically planned with a central square headed doorway. The Area is located 2.9km northwest of Area 4.
- 3.4.53. Shiloh Baptist Chapel and Chapel House with walls - Grade II - LB 20420. The chapel was founded in 1847, the present building built in 1866. It is a single storey Chapel with a two storey Chapel house. They are built from rubble masonry and supports a slate roof. The chapel house is set at right angles to the right side of the chapel and the grounds are bounded by a low rubble masonry wall which supports wrought iron railings. The structure is located 3.4km northwest of Area 4.
- 3.4.54. Caergeiliog Tollhouse - Grade II - LB 5266 - tollhouse resultant from a series of historical events, the first being the Act of Union of 1801 linking Great Britain and Ireland, leading to a programme of road improvements between Dublin and London. Five tollhouses were designed and constructed by the Scottish engineer Thomas Telford in 1818, of which the Caergeiliog example is one. The Anglesey tollhouses retained their ability to levy charges on travel past the 1844 toll abolishment, with the Caergeiliog tollhouse retaining its function until the later date of 1895. The building consists of an octagonal two-storey structure, with rubble walling, voussior lintels, and slate roofs that project over the walls. The structure is located 3.6km northwest of Area 4.
- 3.4.55. Pencaledog - Grade II - LB 5307 - considered to have been built during the 18th century, this farmhouse consists of a two-storey building with a three-window range, the range being extended by another range to either end during the 19th century. The building is composed of rubble masonry styled in the vernacular, a roof of small slate slabbing, with chimneys located at either terminus, rendered in grey grit, and recessed windows. Considered important due to the increasing rarity of vernacular architecture from this period. The structure is located 4.1km northwest of Area 4.
- 3.4.56. Church of St Mihangel - Grade II - LB 5309. Incorporating construction material from an earlier church, the Church of St Mihangel was largely rebuilt in 1862 by Kennedy and Rogers of

Bangor. Renovated in 1988, it is now used as a Royal Air Force church by RAF Valley. The structure is located 1.7km west of Area 4.

- 3.4.57. Church of St Mary-Grade II- LB 5310. The Church of St Mary possibly dates to the 12th century though the 14th century is more likely. It was restored in the mid-19th century which included the restoration of windows along with the renewal of the church roof. Box pews were also, removed and replaced with open seating. The church became redundant in the mid-1970s and the 12th century font was removed to the Church of St Cybi in Holyhead for preservation. The site is located 4.1km west of Area 4.
- 3.4.58. There are seven listed buildings in the community of Trewalchmai. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 3.4.59. War Memorial (Gwalchmai) - Grade II – LB 20515 - War Memorial 1 in first document - three stage memorial clock tower (similar to that located in Rhosneigr, with inscriptions concerning the fallen of world war one and two) composed of rock-faced limestone masonry. Originally erected in 1926 by a John Griffiths. The site is located 3.9km east of Area 4.
- 3.4.60. Jerusalem Chapel - Grade II - LB 20516 - Presbyterian chapel built upon the site of an earlier structure, the later structure being created in the year 1849 (thus on the Tithe map?), with extensive remodelling and renovations in 1925. The latter remodelling and renovation is the period from which the chapel derives most of its character. The structure consists of a two-storey rubble-masonry building finished in Renaissance style, with a modern pyramidal slate roof, and a tympanal entrance way. Located to the south of Gwalchmai. The site is located 4.2km east of Area 4.
- 3.4.61. Milestone - Grade II - LB 20517. In 1811 Thomas Telford was commissioned to undertake a survey of the roads between London and Holyhead. Besides overseeing the work, Thomas Telford also designed every detail of the road, and this milestone is one of a number designed *circa* 1817-32. Dressed granite slab, set into wall, with shallow triangular head and raking chamfered sides. Retaining its cast iron inset plate with inscription reading: HOLY- / HEAD / 11 / MONA / 2 / BANGOR / 14. The site was located 4.6km east of Area 4.
- 3.4.62. Ty Capel - Grade II – LB 20518 - two storey chapel in linear plan, built of rubble masonry with elevations on the front and western ends. Contemporary with the adjacent Jerusalem Chapel, which dates the structure to the mid-19th century. Slightly recessed windows and slate roof. Styled in the vernacular. The site was located 4.6km east of Area 4
- 3.4.63. Church of St Morhaiarn-Grade II- LB 5331. Medieval church possibly dating to the 14th century with a north chapel added in 1500. Both the nave and chancel were rebuilt in 1674. Extensive restoration work was conducted in in 1845, with both the walls being rebuilt and the windows reset. The church was refurbished in the 19th century and the gallery removed; a north porch was also added at this time. The site was located 4.3km east of Area 5.
- 3.4.64. Melin Gwalchmai-Grade II- LB 5333. Three storey windmill tower with tapering walls constructed from rubble masonry. Thought to have been built in the early part of the 19th century on the Treveilyr estate. The Mill was in use until 1927 when the cap and sails were removed. It continued life for several years after this powered by a diesel engine. The site was located 4km east of Area 4.
- 3.4.65. There is one listed building in the community of Valley. Descriptions of this designated asset can be found below:

- 3.4.66. Pont Traeth Cleifiog - Grade II - LB 5268. Bridge constructed in the late 18th century after the reclamation of the Cleifiog sands in 1776. It is hump-backed and single spanned constructed from rubble masonry. The arch is of roughly squared voussoirs and recessed below an extrados course of narrow slabs. A slate slab with bench mark, dated 1874, is positioned on the bridge and was presumably affixed by the OS. The site is located 2.9km northwest of Area 4.

3.5. Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development (Figures 5.3; Appendix I)

- 3.5.1. No sites registered in the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) are present within the boundaries of Area 4. Thirty-one sites are documented within the 1km search area. All RCAHMWs entries are duplicates of entries found on the HER.

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

- 3.5.2. Castellor Hut Group (PRN 2520) (see SAM AN088).
- 3.5.3. An Urn Burial (PRN 2523) was found in 1868. However, the exact position is unknown. While the urn might be of Bronze Age date, it is also possible that it may be Roman (Smith 2003). The HER note the location of the urn approximately 433m north northwest from Area 4.
- 3.5.4. Cefn Du, Gaerwen (PRN 69285) is located 381m east from Area 4. The excavation of this site revealed a number of pits and gullies dating to the early to late Neolithic. Furthermore, the site was subsequently occupied by a farmstead in Iron Age times perduring until the late second century.
- 3.5.5. Castellor burial chamber (PRN 1539) is located 708m southwest from Area 4. The monument is defined by two standing stones – probably of glacial erratic origins (RCHAMW 1937) – capped by a capstone. The latter could either be the result of prehistoric action of post-medieval clearance (Smith 2003).
- 3.5.6. Two possible burnt mounds (PRN 31818-9) were also recovered during the works associated with development on the A55. PRN 31818 documents two areas of burnt stone and charcoal recovered during the construction of a haul road. The latter is defined by an area of burnt stone and charcoal located beside Afon Caradog (Cuttler et al 2012).

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

- 3.5.7. Cappel Lur (PRN 2522) is located 700m north from Area 4 according to the HER records. The existence of this chapel is recorded in Baynes (1920), however the actual location of this building has remained unknown.

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

- 3.5.8. Trackway, Cymunod (PRN 37225) is located 250m north of Area 4. The track is now covered in grass and it is known to run between Cymunod and the A5 (Davidson et al 1996).
- 3.5.9. Milestone (PRN 66114) (see listed building 20511).
- 3.5.10. Parish Church of St. Ulched (PRN 5372) is located 600 northeast from Area 4. It is documented on the RCHAMWS 1937. The church is now destroyed, however, the churchyard wall still standing.

- 3.5.11. Capel Salem, Bryngwran (PRN 7822) is a post-medieval non-conformist chapel documented by the RCAHMW Chapel Survey of 1994. The chapel is located 400m north of Area 4.
- 3.5.12. Melin Cae Fadog (PRN 36148) is located 665m northeast from Area 4. This mill is documented in Davidson's 'The Medieval Mills of Anglesey' (2002).
- 3.5.13. Building Foundations, Bryngwran (PRN 1780) is located 665m north from Area 4. The HER records note that in 1968 a visit to the building was carried out during works associated with refurbishing the mill. The works revealed the foundations of a building.
- 3.5.14. Pandy Cymunod, Bodedern (PRN 36105) is located 125m northwest from Area 4 according to the HER records. Davidson (2002) defined it as a possible site of a medieval mill, fully developed during the 19th century as a woollen mill
- 3.5.15. Pont Factory Cymunod (PRN 11669) (see listed building 5278).
- 3.5.16. Melin y Plas (PRN 18366) is located 511m east from Area 4. A photographic record of the mill was carried out prior its conversion, and it is recorded in Davidson's 'The Medieval Mills of Anglesey' (2002).
- 3.5.17. Pont Melin-y-plas, Bryngwran (PRN 5750) is located 241m northeast of Area 4. The HER records the bridge as disused. The stream over which the bridge was built is the stream used by Melin y Plas.
- 3.5.18. Capel Hebron, Bryngwran (PRN 7824) is a post-medieval chapel documented by the RCAHMW Chapel Survey of 1994. The chapel is located 100m northeast of Area 4.
- 3.5.19. The RCAHMs noted the presence of a pond (PRN 28950) 145m southwest from Area 4.
- 3.5.20. PRNs 28942-8 are mostly associated with Afon Crigyll, and take the form of footbridges (e.g. PRN 28942-8). A number of these sites have been documented on cartographic sources, however, they are no longer present in the landscape.

Multiperiod

- 3.5.21. Melin Y Plas hut settlement (PRN 9945) documents at least four phases of occupation running from the Late Neolithic to Medieval times. This site was excavated as part of the Anglesey 55 Road Scheme Project. The main area of the site is composed by a number of roundhouses (Cuttler et al 2012). A further roundhouse at Melin Y Plas (PRN 67893) was excavated. The latter was almost 13m in diameter and was characterised by a curvilinear gully. The structure is known to date to Roman times.
- 3.5.22. A farmhouse (Bodenog – PRN 30889) has been identified in the first OS map edition of 1889.

Unknown date

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

3.6. Map Regression

3.6.1. Llangefni Ordnance Survey original survey drawings, Robert Dawson, 1818

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

The wider area was characterised by agricultural land and small farmsteads, including Plas Llechylched, on the south-eastern boundary of the development area, and Gwaenfynydd, 100m to the south. The settlement of Bryngwran, 800m to the north-west, was depicted as consisting of 12 buildings along the Holyhead Road. The only industrial evidence is to the north-west of the development area, where a building is marked 'Factory.' This is the site of Cymunod woollen mill, which is now a Listed Building, LB 19488.

3.6.2. Tithe Map, Ceirchiog parish in the County of Anglesey, 1845, 1: 6,336 (Figure 11.3)

The majority of the area of the development Field 4 is within what was a large irregular shaped field, Number 16. This field stretched across the two tracks which today form the northern and eastern boundaries of the proposed development area. Field Number 16 was marked as occupied by William Jones and owned by Lord Dinorben. The land use of the field was not recorded. Its western boundary was formed by Afon Crigyll. Its southern boundary largely corresponds to the modern field boundaries, which partially form the boundary of the development area.

To the south of Field Number 16 was another large irregularly shaped field, Number 21. It was also occupied by William Jones and owned by Lord Dinorben. The land use of the field was not recorded. The boundary separating fields 16 and 21 was irregular and stepped along its length. This may indicate that the field boundary enclosed a number of strip fields of medieval date, suggesting that this boundary may be late medieval or early post-medieval in date.

Between Field Number 16 and 21 was a small circular enclosure, Number 22, marked as "The old Church." It was also marked as occupied by William Jones, but it was glebe land. It is evidence of medieval activity in the area.

In the wider area the fields of Llechylched parish were principally large open fields with irregular boundaries, interspersed with some smaller enclosed fields. The irregular boundaries suggest that the original enclosure of the landscape occurred within the prehistoric period. In some places long, shallow curved boundaries are indicative of early medieval agriculture.

3.6.3. Tithe Map, The parish of Bodedern in the County of Anglesey, 1840, 1: 6,336

The north-west corner of Field 4 appears on the parish of Bodedern Tithe Map. It consists of a small trapezoidal field, Number 850, bounded by Afon Crigyll to the west. The field is marked as occupied by Richard Griffith and owned by Reverend William Johnson and Richard Griffith. No cultivation status is given. A small yard with an unoccupied building is located in the south-west of this field, numbered 851, with the same owners and occupier. A track is marked running roughly north-south from the yard to the road, the line of which now forms the modern field boundary.

3.6.4. First Edition Ordnance Survey County Series, Anglesey, 1888, 1:2,500 (Figure 12.3)

The First Edition OS map shows the area in much greater detail than the previous mapping. Unlike the preceding Tithe Map, where the area of Field 4 was shown as a single large field, on the 1888 map the area is shown as a number of fields corresponding largely to the modern field layout. The new field boundaries were straight lines, and were quite different to the irregular boundaries from earlier periods.

Four fields make up what is now the proposed development area, Fields Number 246, 30, 31, and 73. The only features noted on the map within the development area are a well and two small enclosures, probably animal pens, in the south-east corner of Field 31 and north-west of Field 30.

Outside of the development area the 1888 map provides new information on the surrounding landscape. To the west, along Afon Crigyll (marked on the map as River Caradog, which is actually a tributary of Afon Crigyll that runs to the north of the development area) are areas of boggy land, which includes Field 70 immediately to the south of Field 31. Field 31 itself, although bounded by the river, was not marked as marshy.

On the southern boundary of the development area the site of St Ulched's Church (the Anglicised name of Llechylched) was marked as an historic feature. An associated grave yard was marked as disused, and was encircled by deciduous trees. Several buildings are marked immediately to the south of the site of the church, labelled as Ty'n Llan, which are houses within the glebe land. On the eastern boundary of the development area Plas Llechylched had developed from the earlier buildings. By 1888 a large manorial building had been constructed on the site, with a large driveway and wooded grounds.

The roads which mark the north and east boundaries are shown as more formalised than on the Tithe Map, where in places they were marked as trackways. At the crossroads on the north-east corner of Field Number 30 is a small plantation of mixed conifer and deciduous trees. A small cluster of buildings had been constructed just to the north of the crossroads, including Cae'r-ddôl farmstead, Hebron Chapel, and Hen-odyn.

The surrounding landscape was still dominated by agricultural land and small farmsteads. Some evidence of industry is visible, including Factory Cymunod woollen mill, 100m to the north of the north-west corner of the development area, on the west bank of Afon Crigyll. A mill, with a mill pond and associated buildings, Melin y Plâs, was located 400m to the north-east of the development area. Surface quarrying was depicted in several fields to the west of the development area and in one field to the north. It drew water from an off-shoot of Afon Caradog. The settlement at Bryngwran had also expanded from what was depicted on the Tithe Map.

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

Very few changes are visible on the 1900 mapping from the First Edition. Within the development area another well is now depicted just to the north of the old church of St. Ulched. The small enclosure noted on the First edition in the corner of Field 31 is marked as a sheepfold.

Likewise, very little difference is noted in the surrounding area. To the west of the development area, where the east-west road crosses Afon Crigyll, a bridge is marked as Pont Factory-Cymunod.

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

Minor changes to the development area can be observed in the Third Edition mapping. In Field 27 (Field 31 on the First Edition) had a new small enclosure in the south-east corner, which enclosed the

sheepfold. To the west of the same field, along the Afon Crigyll, a strip of the field was marked as boggy. A linear enclosure or track was marked in the south-west corner of the field, crossing the boggy land.

In the surrounding landscape there were no obvious changes.

3.6.7. Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey County Series, Anglesey, 1953, 1:10,560 (Figure 13.2)

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

3.6.8. Ordnance Survey Plan, 1974, 1:2,500 (Figure 14.3)

Several minor changes to the proposed development area can be observed from the 1953 mapping. Two small rectangular fields have been enclosed to the west of Plâs Llechylched with small pens at the entrance to the east. The ETL has been depicted in more detail, showing that four pylons were located across the development area. The boundary of the small enclosure that was first noted on the 1922–1924 map has been marked as a drain on this edition. A thin strip of land along the southern boundary of the western part of the development area was marked as being wooded.

There were also changes in the landscape beyond the development area. Along the edge of the development area the Afon Crigyll has been channelled, with a meander having been removed. The marshy area in the field to the south of the development area had several small areas of water, which may have been a result of the straightening of the river upstream.

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

3.7. Aerial Photographs and Lidar (Figure 9.3, 10.3)

3.7.1. Aerial Photographs

18-253 AF Valley 1940s

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

18-253 RAF Valley 1950s

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

18-253 RAF Valley 1960s

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

8-253 RAF Valley 1970-72

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

18-253 RAF Valley 1985-93

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

3.7.2. LiDAR Imagery

LiDAR DTM and DSM images at 1m resolution are available for the sites.

A track/roadway is present in the northern and central part of Area 4 and a large circular mound discerned close to the field's western flank – CAG-005. The purpose of the mound is unclear though its potential function as a prehistoric funerary monument cannot be discounted. A possible boundary ditch can also be observed set at a *circa* 45 degree angle just to the west of centre in Area 4 partially enclosing a triangular zone of vegetation.

3.8. Site Visit

Area 4 (Figure 16.4; Plate 4.1- 4.34)

- 3.8.1. The walk over survey was carried out on the 5th of December 2018. Conditions were overcast, however, at the time of the survey visibility was good.
- 3.8.2. Area 4 is located south of Bryngwran and immediately south of the A55, centred on the following coordinates: NRG SH 34153 76941. The area is composed of four fields.
- 3.8.3. A new site was evidenced during the survey of Area 4. CAG-005, refers to a circular cropmark centred on SH 33931 77108. The feature was defined during the survey as a positive feature measuring privately 26m in diameter. The feature is covered in grass though it is possible to see that it is formed by cobbles. The latter might be either interpreted as the remains of the cairn, or the remains of field clearances.
- 3.8.4. The fields are currently used for pasture and are largely defined by improved grassland, though patches of marsh were evidenced close to some of the field boundaries. Most boundaries were defined by drystone walling, though hedgerows and lines of trees also demarcate these fields.
- 3.8.5. The closest designated asset is Castellor Hut Group (AN088), situated south of Area 4. Views to the SAM were not discerned during the site visit, however the ZTV model (Figure 15.1) demonstrates that some views to the SAM might exist towards the westernmost region of Area 4. No other SAMs are visible from the site (see Plates 4.6-4.18 for views from SAMs).
- 3.8.6. The closest listed building is Pont and Factory Cymunod (LB 5278, 20510). Plate 4.7 demonstrated direct views from the building to the site.
- 3.8.7. Three sites recorded on the HER are either located within Area 4 or immediately outside of it. A well (PRN28943), and a sheepfold (PRN28944) are located at the westernmost region of Area 4. These sites were not directly observed during the site visit, though their location is currently marked by an area of marshland.
- 3.8.8. St Ulched's Church (PRN2525) is located immediately outside of the southern region of Area 4. The churchyard walls define the perimeter of Area 4. While it may be anticipated that burial activity would have taken place within the perimeter of the churchyard, the possibility of encountering archaeological remains running into Area 4 cannot be discounted.

3.9. Impact Assessment and Conclusions

3.9.1. Assessment of Archaeological Importance – Area 4

3.9.1.1. Research into Area 4 has documented the presence of a raised circular earthwork (CAG-005) within the proposed development area. Furthermore, designated assets such as Castellor Hut Settlement (AN 088) and others associated with Pandy Cymunod are located close to Area 4. Two sites recorded on the HER (PRN28944 and 28943) are located within the bounds of Area 4. St Ulched's Church is located immediately outside of Area 4.

3.9.1.2. Of the two sites recorded on the HER within Area 4, a sheepfold (PRN 28944) and a well (PRN 28943), neither was located during the site visit. However, the remains of the well may be encountered during groundworks. These sites lie within an area of marshland.

3.9.1.3. This study has identified a raised circular mound (CAG-005) within the boundaries of Area 4. The value of this feature is uncertain, areas of field clearance would be of limited (Low) archaeological value, whereas Prehistoric monuments would be considered to be of higher (Medium) archaeological value.

CODE	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	Value
CAG-005	SH 33931 77108	Raised mound composed of medium and large cobbles. 26m in diameter	LiDAR 1M DTM/DSM Walk over visit	Low/Medium

3.9.2. Previous Impacts – Area 4

3.9.2.1. An examination of aerial photographs and cartographic sources notes that Area 4 may have been subjected to agricultural activities from at the medieval period onwards. Otherwise previous impacts on the rest of the development area would appear to be minimal, suggesting good preservation of the potential archaeological resource.

3.9.3. Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development – Area 4

3.9.3.1. The proposed development comprises the construction of a 49.9MW photovoltaic power station. Details on the height of the panels and ground anchoring techniques have yet to be determined, although it is foreseen that the panels will not exceed 3m in height. This report will be used to assess the suitability of the seven areas inspected and will inform the form which the development may take.

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

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

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

Historic Landscapes

- 3.9.3.4. The proposed development site does not lie within a registered Historic Landscape, neither does any registered landscape lie within 5km of the site. The proposed development site does not lie within any Conservation Areas. The site does not lie within any registered Historic Parks & Gardens, nor do any lie within 5km of the proposed development site.
- 3.9.3.5. No Conservation Area or Historic Park & Garden will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- 3.9.3.6. Castellor Hut Settlement (AN 088) – considered of high value – may be indirectly affected by the proposed development. While no views were discerned during the site visit, the ZTV models predict some intervisibility between the scheduled monument and the proposed site. The magnitude of this impact is considered minor.
- 3.9.3.7. No other SAMs be indirectly (visually) affected by the proposed development.

Listed Buildings

- 3.9.3.8. Pandy Cymunod (LB 19488) and Pond Cymunod (LB 5278) may be indirectly (visually) affected by the proposed development. The structure is directly visible from the site, and proposed development will potentially change the appearance of current landscape setting in close proximity to the structure. The magnitude of the impact is considered minor.

Non-designated Archaeological Sites

- 3.9.3.9. Three non-designated archaeological sites will be directly and indirectly affected by the proposed development. A well (PRN 28943) and a sheepfold (PRN 28944) are located within the bounds of Area 4. Furthermore, St Ulched's Church (PRN 2525) is located immediately outside Area 4. The possibility of encountering remains associated with this site during groundworks cannot be discounted.
- 3.9.3.10. CAG-005 will be directly impacted by the development if the latter carries on groundworks within these areas (see mitigation section).

3.10. Mitigation

- 3.10.1. Solar panels will be the central element of the solar farm. The dimensions of the individual panels will be of approximately 1640±50mm and 990±20mm. The average height of the panels is of about 3m at its highest point, and 1m at its lowest point. However, the panels can be reduced in height to avoid visual impacts on designated assets.
- 3.10.2. A number of ground installation techniques can be used, including a (1) ground rod installation; (2) a ground screw installation, (3) an aballast block installation, or a (4) tree system installation. While the first and second option (ground rod/ground screw) would entail groundworks at 1m in depth, the tree system installation would only require groundworks at 0.4m in depth. The ballast block installation would only require surface stripping and levelling in certain soil conditions.
- 3.10.3. An earthing cable loop will circle the development area. The latter is typically 1/1.2m in depth, and 0.6m in width. Furthermore, DC cables will be installed to link inverters to the site substation. These will be 0.6m in depth. Medium voltage cables that connect the site's

substations to either another substation at the point of connection at the grid. The latter are 0.8 to 1m in depth and 0.6m in width in average.

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

Area 4

- 3.10.5. Two sites are recorded within the HER within the proposed development area, namely a sheepfold (PRN 28944) and a well (PRN 28943). Neither site is currently visible at ground level, although associated remains could exist below ground. One new site, a raised circular earthwork (CAG-005), has also been identified within the site. The presence of St Ulched's Church and graveyard adjacent to site also raises the potential for associated remains to extend into the proposed development area. As a largely undeveloped area there is also the potential for relatively good preservation of potential archaeological remains. The potential for an indirect impact upon SAM Castellor Hut Settlement (AN 088), and listed buildings Pandy Cymunod (LB 19488) and Pond Cymunod (LB 5278) is also highlighted.

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

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

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

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

- 3.10.8. A new site (CAG-005) has been identified during the research carried out for this report. This site could be fenced off and excluded of the area selected for the positioning of the solar panels. Should this not be feasible, the nature, function and date of these features could be ascertained by means of a trenched archaeological evaluation.

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

Chapter 4 – Area 5

Chapter 4 presents the results obtained throughout the research carried out for Area 5. The research has been completed following the methodology set out in the Introduction, with the aim of highlighting and assessing the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest and to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the proposed development (see sections 4.9 and 4.10).

4.1 Previous Archaeological Studies (see Appendix I; Figure 5.3)

- 4.1.1 Several intrusive and non-intrusive works have been implemented within and around the search areas defined on this report. These works have been consulted to enable a better understanding of the archaeological resource. They are summarised below:
- 4.1.2 In 1986, Cadw carried out a visual assessment for the Castellor Hut Circle Site (AN088; PRN 2520; NPRN 42035). This was one of a series of 'Field Monument Warden' monitoring visits (PRN 42443). The next was carried out by Cadw in 1989 (PRN 42444). An additional site visit (PRN 1539) was carried out as part of this series of site visits around Castellor, this time in regard to a possible burial chamber (Thompson 1989). Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) carried out its own field observation of the Castellor site in 1989 (PRN 42446). The last in the series of visual assessments was carried out by Cadw in 1992 (PRN 42445). Furthermore, in 1986, GAT carried out a site visit identifying post-medieval building foundations (PRN 1780) near Bryngwran (PRN 42170) (Thompson 1986).
- 4.1.3 In 1993, GAT carried out a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) ahead of road improvements to the Holyhead section of A5 trunk road. Several sites, subsequently added to the HER, were identified at this stage (see Dutton et al 1993). A further DBA was produced in 1994 with a revised route (PRNs 40167 and 40247).
- 4.1.4 In 1993, GAT produced a DBA in response to proposed improvements to the A5 trunk road at the Nant Turnpike west of Bryngwran, focusing on a proposed section of road (PRN 44366). In 1994, GAT carried out a test-pitting exercise in response of the A5 road improvements near Bryngwran (PRN 40256). 76 test pits were cut, yielding evidence of drains, finds and demolition layers of post-medieval date (see Riley et al 1994).
- 4.1.5 Between the years 1994-8 GAT carried out, as part of the 'Hut Circle Settlement Survey', thematic survey site visits (PRN 40782) to document the existing evidence in the island.
- 4.1.6 In 1995, GAT carried out a geophysical survey along various locales along the proposed A55 route, between the Nant Turnpike and Bryngwran (PRN 44418) (Hopewell et al 1995). In 1996, GAT carried out a DBA, a field survey, a geophysical survey and a watching brief relating to the construction of the section of the A55 road between Bryngwran and Holyhead, Anglesey. The layout of the road avoided sites of archaeological interest for the most part, though, in some instances, the presence of archaeological sites was mitigated (PRN 40347) (see Davidson et al 1996). In 1997, another DBA was carried out by GAT in response to the creation of an alternative route of the A55 from Bryngwran to Holyhead (PRN 44614) (GAT 1997).
- 4.1.7 Between 1996-8, GAT carried out a series of field observations or visual assessments of historic churches in Gwynedd (PRN 43449) (Davidson 1998). The above PRN number has been

assigned for a series of site visits as part of the project (PRN 43449 assimilating PRNs 40202, 40203, 40204, 40205, 40206).

- 4.1.8 In 1999, GAT carried out excavations associated with the A55 road improvements (PRN 43530 and PRN 43539). The results of these excavations, and recommendations for further research were contained in the assessment report produced by Davidson et al in 1999 (PRN 40462). Furthermore, in 2001, GAT carried out an excavation at Ty Mawr, Melin y Plas (PRN 40463) (see Kenney et al 2001). A number of specialist reports were produced resulting from the abovementioned excavations (PRN 40464) and a site interpretation (PRN 40550).
- 4.1.9 In 2000, GAT carried out a landscape study with the aim to define the landscape characterisation of Anglesey (PRN 43618).
- 4.1.10 Between 2001 and 2002, GAT carried out a Cadw funded DBA aimed at identifying Early Medieval Ecclesiastical and Burial in Anglesey as part of a Pan-Wales study and synthesis (PRN 40568) (see Davidson et al 2002). Similarly, in 2004, GAT produced an assessment of all Deserted Ecclesiastical Sites in Northwest Wales (PRN 40569) (Davidson 2004).
- 4.1.11 In 2002, GAT carried out a Cadw funded project consisting of a threat related assessment, identifying Medieval mills in Anglesey, including Melin y Plas (PRN 18366) assessing their condition and status, and making appropriate recommendations for their management (PRN 44297). After which Thomas (2004) made a photographic record prior to the conversation of Melin y Plas (PRN 43645).
- 4.1.12 In 2002, GAT was commissioned by Symonds Group Ltd to carry out a DBA, in the Valley community in Anglesey, in advance of water treatment works improvements (PRN 40606). Work focused on a series of pipeline improvements between Valley and Treaddur Bay, work being undertaken the same year (Davidson 2002). A revised DBA was undertaken by GAT in 2003, focusing on a series of pipelines between Caergeiliog, Valley, Four Mile Bridge, Treaddur Bay, and accounting for the new proposed works at Penrhos as well as slight changes in the initially proposed route (PRN 43583) (Davidson 2003).
- 4.1.13 In 2003, GAT carried out a Cadw funded assessment of prehistoric defended enclosures in Gwynedd (PRN 40620). The study was part of a Pan-Wales assessment of prehistoric defended enclosures (Smith 2003). In 2005, GAT carried out a DBA aimed at West Conwy (PRN 40621) (Smith 2005). Another DBA was carried out by GAT as part of the same wider project in 2008, targeting hillforts and hut-groups in Northwest Wales (PRN 45042) (Smith 2008).
- 4.1.14 In 2004, GAT carried out an archaeological field evaluation as part of the Hibernia Row Pumping Station project near Holyhead (PRN 54767) (Smith 2004).
- 4.1.15 In 2005, GAT carried out a watching brief ahead of the construction of a new pipeline. The watching brief revealed a number of stone features, a spring and some tracks of post-medieval date (PRN 40601) (Davidson et al 2005). Similarly, in 2005, GAT monitored a watching brief during the works at water treatment works at Penrhos, Holyhead. No archaeological features were noted (PRN 40602-3) (Davidson et al 2005b).
- 4.1.16 In 2009, GAT carried out a field visit to a site near Caergeiliog farm in order to locate a possible standing stone (PRN 43814). However, the standing stone could not be located (Smith 2009).
- 4.1.17 In 2009, GAT carried out a watching brief, during the replacement of a culverted section of Afon Adda, on an irregular plot of land at the corner of Garth Road and Dean Street (PRN 44247) (Evans 2009).

- 4.1.18 In 2009, GAT carried out a DBA as part of the initial stages of the Glastir Farm Management Scheme (PRN 44282). This involved the digitisation of the Historic Environment Feature (HEF) management areas for farm holdings in the Glastir scheme, as well as highlighting new archaeological features from Ordnance Survey 1st edition maps and aerial photography (Burnett, 2009; Flook, 2009).
- 4.1.19 In 2010, Waddington and Karl in collaboration with Bangor University, undertook a DBA as part of the expansion of the 'Welsh Roundhouse Project' (PRN 44557). The project focused on evaluating evidence for settlement between the Late Bronze Age and the Early Medieval Period in Northwest Wales (Waddington 2013). Funded by the University of Wales Publications and Collaborative Research Committee.
- 4.1.20 In 2011, a DBA was carried out as part of an MA in Historic Environment Conservation aimed at assessing the significance, character, and uses of iron corrugated buildings in Northwest Wales. A level one building survey was also carried out on a selection of buildings (PRN 44367; Batten 2011).
- 4.1.21 In 2011, GAT carried out an archaeological evaluation near St. Mary's church in LLanfairpwllgynyll, at the site of a cropmark enclosure, the hypothesis originally being that the site was most likely early medieval (PRN 44677). However, the site had substantial bank and ditch, similar in structure to that found at Bryn Eryr (PRN 401). The paucity of artefactual material could not confirm this link, whilst available dating evidence did suggest early medieval occupation. Further excavation of the centre of the site was recommended in order to identify the function of the site (Smith, 2011, 2012, 2013).
- 4.1.22 In 2014, GAT carried out a Cadw grant-funded DBA examining Medieval and post-Medieval road networks in Northwest Wales, including consideration of road creation, development, and potential for national designation (PRN 44832) (Davidson et al 2014).
- 4.1.23 In 2014, GAT carried out a DBA in the form of a scoping study on Medieval and post-medieval sites related to a number of areas relating to agriculture and subsistence, including sheepfolds, rabbit warrens, peat cutting, dovecots, and deer parks (PRN 44846) (Kenney 2014).

4.2. Historic Landscape (Figure 7.3, 8.3)

- 4.2.1. Area 5 does not lie within a registered Historic Landscape, neither does any registered landscape lie within 5km of Area 1. The closest registered Historic Landscape is Amlwch and Parys Mountain - HLW (Gw) 1.
- 4.2.2. Area 5 does not lie within any Conservation Areas. One Conservation Area lies within the 5km search area. This is Bodedern WAL/ANG/. The village is situated on the B5109 road, approximately 10km southeast of Holyhead and 13km northwest of Llangefni. It was established as a conservation area in October 1979. The area boundary line coincides with the old settlement boundary of Bodedern, and it encompasses a number of listed buildings such as the Old Police Station (LB 5742), Ardwyn (LB 19482) and Soar Chapel (LB 5712). The earliest evidence of settlements in the area is in the form of two Neolithic to Bronze Age megalithic burial chambers found at Presaddfed (AN 010) situated less than a mile to the northeast. The name Bodedern is derived from the Welsh word bod meaning 'dwelling' and the name of Saint Ederne who established the parish church in the 7th century. The church, located in the centre of the village, has occupied its location since the 14th century, parts of the original building still

remain. Tyn Llan, situated west of the church, was the birthplace of Hugh Owen Thomas (1834-1891) who is widely regarded as a great pioneer in British orthopedic surgery. In 1897 Lord Stanley of Alderley erected the Pump House in Church Street in memory of Captain James King (1787-1873), Presaddfed, Sheriff of Anglesey, and is a focal point of the village. The village lies green mica-schist (metamorphic rock composed chiefly of mica and quartz) overlain by glacial deposits of boulder clay which gives the surrounding landscape its characteristic. The surrounding area is predominantly agricultural grazing land, with woodlands on the higher ground to the east and northeast. The Conservation Area lies within Local Character Area 2 of the Ynys Môn Landscape Strategy (1999), which is based on the Countryside Council for Wales LANDMAP approach.

- 4.2.3. Area 5 does not lie within a registered Historic Park and Garden, neither does any Historic Park and Garden lie within 5km of the sites. The closest registered Historic Park and Garden to Areas 1-7 is Carreglwyd (GD43), located to the northeast of the island.
- 4.2.4. Area 5 lies within the LANDMAP Historic Landscape of Inland Southern Anglesey. LANDMAP areas are not designated landscapes but contain information designed to enable landscape quality to be considered in decision making. The character of Inland Southern Anglesey is diverse both geologically, environmentally and historically. It is largely encompassed by six Landscape Character Areas as outlined by the Isle of Anglesey County Council as part of their Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update (2011). The island was divided into 18 areas based on data available on LANDMAP. The most southerly and easterly areas of Anglesey (LCA 12) largely rests on a solid geology of granite overlain by glacial drift to the east and sedimentary deposits to the west. The landscape generally comprises undulating grassland bounded by hedgerows, hedge banks and dry-stone walls. Field-scapes predominate as the area's historical archaeology, as do those villages clustered around the route of the A5. Moving westward the coastal fringe of southern Anglesey (LCA 14) is dominated by an extensive area of sand dunes and associated hydrological systems; a series of large conifer plantations rest within this dune system and date to the 19th century. To their north, the topography rises to the town of Newborough. Dating to the medieval period, Newborough was largely colonised by a population displaced from Llanfaes during the development of Beaumaris. Historic Newborough Forest rests within this zone. The broad, flat valley of Afon Cefni (LCA 15) opens to the west beyond Newborough. Resting at an elevation of 10m AOD the valley is formed on a fault system modified by a matrix of drains and ditches utilised to offset tidal flooding. Historically and archaeologically Afon Cefni is dominated by field systems and villages straddling the A5 corridor. It also rests within the bounds of the Bodorgam Estate and incorporates Maltraeth Marsh and Sands. As at Newborough, the area surrounding Aberffraw (LCA 16) is dominated by an extensive dune system at the coast, though to the north grassland, rough pasture and improved grazing predominate. A medieval agricultural system is known to exist in this region, lying within the township of Aberffraw. It encompasses seven hamlets on the Bodorgon Estate and is protected in a Conservation Area. West central Anglesey (LCA 17) is based on a solid geology of Ceodana granite. Protrusions of this rock proliferate across the landscape and have predominantly conditioned semi natural ecosystems and habitats including woodlands and mires. Much of these are now located within a wider context of modified agricultural grasslands encompassed by hedgerows and banks. The historic towns of Llangefni and Gwalchmai occupy this area. The airfield at Valley dominates the environs in the western part of southern Anglesey (LCA 18), though the coastal landscapes of Traeth Cymyrau, Traeth Crigyll and associated wetlands provide natural and historic landscapes to the coast.

4.3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 4.3)

- 4.3.1 No SAMs are located within the bounds of Area 5. Eight SAMs are located within the 5km search area.
- 4.3.2 Castellor Hut Group (AN088; PRN 2520) is the closest SAM to the development areas. It is located *circa* 45m southwest from Area 4, and 700m southwest from Area 5. The monument is defined by a group of hut circles of Iron/Romano-British date located in two pasture fields. The settlement spans 200-280m of an area above the confluence of Afon Crigyll and a stream. Many of the features can still be seen today with locations of two enclosed roundhouse settlements to the north (NPRN 308122) and south (NPRN 308123) of the area, the latter with satellite roundhouses. NPRN 308122 contains traces of a 10m diameter roundhouse with a 1m wide stone founded wall and joined to an angle of walling. NPRN 308123 is the location of two late prehistoric roundhouses that are about 9m in diameter with stone walls about 1m wide are set on the west side of a rectangular stone-walled enclosure about 20m by 30m. There are remains of three similarly sized detached or satellite roundhouses about 25-45m away to the northwest and west. Both areas appear to have been associated with a cluster of settlements within Castellor. These roundhouse settlements are characteristic of later prehistoric activity, with evidence of material that suggests later use of the site during the Roman period. These finds recovered during clearance in the 19th century, include quernstones, stone mortars, unspecified coins and 'gold' (bronze?) tweezers. Three copper ingots or cakes were discovered at the site, one of which is now housed at the National Museum (Acc No. 19.298A/1), all are believed to be Roman. The monument is of significant archaeological potential as it may retain structural evidence and internal and external floor surfaces (Wylfa Newydd Project 6.6.11 ES Volume F - Park and Ride F11 - Cultural heritage).
- 4.3.3 Felin Carnau Tide Mill (AN131), Felin Wen Tide Mill (AN130), and Bodior Tide Mill (AN132) are located between 4-5km west from Area 5. These mills were powered by seawater at hide tide. This technique was an important source of power for grinding corn from the early modern period in Anglesey. The first documentary evidence to Felin Wen Tide Mill (AN130) dates to 1724, and it appears to have operated until 1829 (see NPRN 275607). The first documentary reference to Bodior Tide Mill (AN132) dates to 1778 (see NPRN 275608).
- 4.3.4 Bodedern Early Christian Cemetery (AN099) is located almost 2.5km north of Area 5. This site was excavated in 1971. No trace of the associated church or foundations have been discovered in the area. Burials belonging to three distinct phases as well as a curvilinear ditched enclosure were revealed during the excavation. The area is currently occupied by two houses. The origins of the cemetery began within an existing ditched enclosure, excavation at the site revealed 114 extended inhumations comprising both long cists and unprotected dug graves. The latest period for the initial phase of the burials would be in the 6th century. The burials ranged from simple dug graves to full lintel grooves all in a contemporary context. The earliest phase of burials consisted of scattered graves orientated north-south. A central, grave free, 'focal' area of post settings was identified and may be of prehistoric origin. The central feature of the cemetery has multiple phases, one of which may be a small wooden chapel. One phase of the cemetery indicates east-west aligned burial shows a tendency towards radial arrangement. In a secondary context, a 1.5m wide walled cist was capped by an inscribed stone (bearing the name Ercagni) lying face downwards. This stone is now in Bodedern Church. The walled cist on which the Erchan stone had been re-used as a lintel had been built over a V-profile ditch which had been deliberately back-filled with stones before the cist was built. The ditch was sectional in three places and appears to run around the hilltop. No entrance

causeway to the enclosed area was found. No graves were found cut into the ditch fill, but the presence of graves on both sides of it implies that an existing earthwork was used as a division of the sacred from the profane when the site was adapted for Christian use.

- 4.3.5 Y Werthyr Hillfort (AN042) is located *circa* 3.5km from Area 5. The defences consist of two, and on the northeast three, concentric lines of ramparts enclosing an area 180m by 200m. A new road now cuts through the west part of the site. In the field to the east of the road it is possible to see an outer bank on the northwest and northeast, with the modern field wall curving round with the bank. The site was excavated in 1965.
- 4.3.6 Bodfeddan Inscribed Stone (AN021) is located *circa* 2km southeast from Area 5. This inscribed stone of Early Medieval date also contains a cupmark of possible prehistoric date.
- 4.3.7 Ty-Newydd Burial Chamber (AN013) is located *circa* 2.7km south from Area 5. This monument is composed of the remains of a chamber tomb of Neolithic date. The site was excavated in 1936. This excavation revealed the traces of the original chamber through a charcoal spread, however little evidence was found within the chamber itself.
- 4.3.9 Pen-Sieri Inscribed Stone (AN058) is located *circa* 5km south from Area 4 and 5. The stone is 1.6m in length and 0.4m in width, with the word MAILIS inscribed in one vertical line. The stone is now located at Trecastle Barn.

4.4. Listed Buildings (Figure 6.3)

- 4.4.1. There are no listed buildings within Area 5. The following are listed buildings located within the 5Km search area of areas 5.
- 4.4.2. There are five listed buildings in the community of Aberffraw. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 4.4.3. Tal-y-llyn - Grade II - LB 15012 – is a domestic structure comprising of rubble walls, roughcast, with additional sandstone dressings, slate roof, rendered gabled chimneys arranged around central chimney. Arranged into an L-shaped plan, with a two-storey farmhouse, advanced wing on elevation, as well as a small porch forming the principal entrance. The structure was built during the 16th century, and associated with the Wood family, of which one Hugh Wood is mentioned on a tablet inscribed '1597 HW MW' on a tympanum above a window. The plan of the house is likely original, with reconstructions in the early 19th century and 1906 not substantially altering the original structure. The structure is 3.8km southeast from Area 5.
- 4.4.4. Ty Hir - Grade II – LB 20962 – are two-storey cottages arranged in a linear plan, with narrow loft kitchen and lean to at opposite ends, comprised of limewashed rubble masonry, and a roof composed of small slate pieces. Each cottage is a simple two window range with a central doorway. Due to its dating on 1780s property deeds, the cottages were most likely built around the late 18th century. The cottages are located 3.8km southeast from Area 5.
- 4.4.5. Chapel of St Mary (Tal-y-Llyn) and churchyard walls - Grade 1 - LB 5275 – was constructed as a chapel of ease for the parish church at Llanbeulan in the medieval period. Probably dates to the 12th century with the chancel being rebuilt in the late 16th century. A south chapel was added in the 17th century and became redundant in 1992. The church is located 4.2km southeast of Area 5.

- 4.4.6. Ty Croes Signal-Box and Attached Station Range - Grade II - LB 5733 – is one of the oldest signal boxes in use (although its usage was downgraded in 1989). It is thought to have been built in concordance with contemporary advancements such as the Saxby-Farmer signalling equipment. The structure itself is two stories tall, with the signalling range/signal box located above the booking and waiting room. The signal box and range are located 4.4km southeast from Area 5.
- 4.4.7. There are fourteen listed buildings are in the community of Bodedern. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 4.4.8. Ardwyn - Grade II - LB 19482 - was originally a college for ladies, consisting of a two-storey structure created according to a symmetrical plan in the vernacular style. It is now a private home. Not shown in the Tithe map of 1848, so most likely was built during the mid-19th century. The structure is located 3.4km northwest of Area 5.
- 4.4.9. Presaddfed Walls and Enclosed Garden - Grade II - LB 19486 – is a rectangular garden belonging to Presaddfed House. It is enclosed by high rubble walls, with a door to the west surmounted by a stone lintel. There is a latin motto and the date 1618 on a tablet above the doorway. The walls and garden are located 3.9km northeast of Area 5.
- 4.4.10. Pandy Cymunod – Grade II- LB 19488 – was a woolen mill and workshop built in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. It is a 2 storey 3 bay building with a single-storey workshop and cart shed. It is thought that the workshop might also have been used as a dye house. The buildings are constructed from rubble walls and the roofs dressed with small slates. A dove cote is located in the eastern gable. A plan of 1878 depicts this range of buildings illustrating a workshop, cart shed and mill pool. The structure is located 0.3km north of Area 5.
- 4.4.11. Prysan-fawr - Grade II – LB 19489 – 18th century farmhouse with additions from the 19th century, the latter particularly associated with the cartshed. A two unit, centrally accessed house with kitchen beyond the stack of gables. Two storeys with a five-window range, with the main part of the house comprised of a three-window range and the kitchen a two window range. Roof comprised of small old slate segments, walls composed of rendered rubble masonry, as well as slobbered mortar. The structure is located 19km northeast of Area 5.
- 4.4.12. Stable, barn, and cowhouse at Prysan-Fawr - Grade II – LB 19490 - long range comprised of two parts, with a lofted barn and stable under one roof, with a lower cowhouse under the other lower roof. Rubble walls and segmental rubble stone arches. Old small slate roof. The structure is located 1.9km northeast of Area 5.
- 4.4.13. Cowhouse at Prysan-Fawr - Grade II – LB 19491 - three-bay cowhouse from the 19th century with opposed central doors. Rubble walls with roof composed of small slate segments. Segmental rubble stone arches. Collared trusses of sawn timber. The structure is located 1.9km northeast of Area 5.
- 4.4.14. Boiling house and pigsty at Prysan-fawr - Grade II – LB 19492 - single storey boiling house comprised of rubble walls limewashed, a pitched roof of small old slate, and iron skylight. Dated to the 19th century, with later extensions including store-shed and pigsty. The structure is located 1.9km northeast of Area 5.
- 4.4.15. Milestone (Caegeliog 2) - Grade II - LB 19493 – is part of the road improvements associated with Thomas Telford following the Act of Union 1801. Granite slab set into wall with triangular

head inscribed with 'HOLY- / HEAD / 6 / MONA / 7 / BANGOR / 19'. The milestone is located northwest 3.1km from Area 5.

- 4.4.16. Tre Iorweth - Grade II - LB 19494 – is an 18th century domestic structure that was extensively renovated in the 19th century in the vernacular style (i.e. produced according to local conventions and capabilities). The renovations itself are from which the structure now derives most of its character - for example slate roofs and cast-iron columns. The structure is located 3.1km northeast of Area 4.
- 4.4.17. Field barn, South West of Tyn Rhos - Grade II - LB 19495 – is a rectangular 3-bay field barn, with rubble walls and pitched slate roof. Single door at the north end of the east wall, which has been widened. The barn is located 4.9km northwest of Area 5.
- 4.4.18. Presaddfed - Grade II* - LB 5262 – is a two-storey building with attics, and a five-window range, with three rear gabled wings. Rubble masonry walls, rendered with cement, asymmetrical windows. Gabled central porch with Tuscan pilasters. Associated with Presaddfed Garden and Walls. Built in 1686, and originally comprised of a rectangular range, with additions in 1821, and 1875 leading to the current shape. The structure is located 4km northeast of Area 5.
- 4.4.19. Church of St Edeyrn - Grade II – LB 5276 - was an ecclesiastical site since the 14th century with parts of the nave containing details dating to this period. The building was modified in the 19th century with the upper parts of the nave walls being modified along with a partially re-set fenestration. The south porch, north transept and chancel are 19th century additions. The church is located 3.4km northwest of Area 5.
- 4.4.20. Pont Factory Cymunod, over Afon Crigyll - Grade II – LB 5278 – is the earliest of two associated bridges, composed of rubble masonry with two arches with different structures and widely separated. The westward arch being high and roughly hewn compared to the other segmented, squared arch with voussiors. A rough parapet spans both arches.
- 4.4.21. Soar Chapel and chapel house - Grade II – LB 5712 - Chapel building with appended chapel house built in 1822 and later remodelled. The Wesley Bach Movement was founded at this ecclesiastical site and was used by this group until 1904. After this it was supported by the Welsh Wesleyan Methodists. The structure is located 3.2km northwest of Area 5.
- 4.4.22. Old Police Station (Youth Association Premises) - Grade II - LB 5742 - built late 18th century to early 19th century and can be found on the Tithe Map 1848. Remodelled as a police station in the year 1864, then sold as a store in 1898, eventually being given to the Trustee's of Young Men Institute of 1941. Two storey building with basement, with a three window range. Greensand facings, pale freestone dressings, rubbed brick, sash windows, and a slate roof. The police station is located 3.5km northwest of Area 5.
- 4.4.23. There is one listed building in the community of Boddfordd. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 4.4.24. Church of St Trygarn-Grade II - LB 5291. The church is thought to be 13th century in origin, though the reset door in the south wall of the chancel is the only feature of that date. The southern doorway, southeast and west windows, and collar-beam roof are late medieval. The chancel was added in the 19th century. Built of rubble masonry with weathered limestone dressings; nave has stepped angle buttresses at east end. Supports a roof of thin slates with stone copings and ornate stone cross at the east chancel gable apex; the west bellcote is of

dressed limestone, with shouldered base and gabled cap, the bell housed in a rectangular recess. The church is located 4.4km northeast of Area 5.

- 4.4.25. There are six listed buildings are in the community of Bryngwran. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 4.4.26. Pont Factory Cymunod, over Afon Crigyll - Grade II – LB 20510. The earlier of the two bridges is that to the west, built probably in the 18th century, and widened when the second bridge was added to the east, probably around the 19th century. The bridge is constructed of rubble masonry with two arches rather widely separated and of different construction. The arch on west is roughhewn and rather high compared with its width. The arch to the east is segmental and with roughly squared voussoirs slightly inset below an extrados course of narrow slabs.
- 4.4.27. Milestone (Bryngwran) (1) - Grade II - LB 20511 - part of the road improvements associated with Thomas Telford following the Act of Union 1801. Granite slab set into wall with triangular head inscribed with 'HOLY- / HEAD / 8 / MONA / 5 / BANGOR / 17'. The structure is located 0.8km northeast of Area 5.
- 4.4.28. Milestone (Bryngwran) (2) - Grade II - LB 20512 - part of the road improvements associated with Thomas Telford following the Act of Union 1801. Granite slab set into wall with triangular head inscribed with 'HOLY- / HEAD / 9 / MONA / 4 / BANGOR / 16'. The structure is located 1.8km west of Area 5.
- 4.4.29. Milestone West of Gwalchmai - Grade II – LB 20513 - dressed granite slab, tapered head, raking sides, with inscription bearing 'HOLY- / HEAD / 10 / MONA / 3 / BANGOR / 15'. Associated with the architect and engineer Thomas Telfords programme of road improvements following the Act of Union of 1801. Dateable to the years 1817-32. The structure is 3.3km northeast of Area 5.
- 4.4.30. Pandy Treban - Grade II – LB 20514 - two storey, three window farmhouse with lofted kitchen arranged in an L-shaped plan, with additional modern lean-to extension. Built in 1812, as listed by the local Bodorgan estate records. Rendered elevations, slate roof. Associated with local mill and the Bodorgan estate. The structure is located 2.5km northeast of Area 5.
- 4.4.31. Church of St Peulan - Grade II - LB 5320 - Medieval church with 12th century nave and 14th century chancel. Restoration work was conducted in the mid-19th century much of which emphasised the buildings simple character. The structure is located 2.8km southeast of Area 5.
- 4.4.32. There are ten listed buildings in the community of Llanfaelog. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 4.4.33. War Memorial 2 - Grade II - LB 20421 - clocktower monument with four faces originally commemorating the people of Rhosneigr who were lost to World War I, however an additional plaque also commemorates those who died in World War II. The building itself is composed of three stages that taper inwards. The lowest stage is composed of a limestone rock-face and raking ashlar course. The second stage, where recesses contain the plaques, is snacked granite masonry and is rectangular in shape. While the upper stage, where the clockface is located, is composed of ashlar limestone masonry. The roof is domed and surmounted by a cross. The structure is located 4.2km southwest of Area 5.

- 4.4.34. Melin y bont- Grade II- LB 20422. Built in 1825. The corn mill was a unique combination of wind and water powered mill housed within the same structure. 5-storey windmill tower; circular in plan, with slightly tapering walls of rubble masonry, partly rendered. Capped with corrugated iron. Doorways at ground floor and rectangular windows at stages above, with freestone surrounds. Listed as the only corn mill on the Anglesey to utilise both wind and water power, a unique combination which meant that the sails turned in the opposite direction to the other windmills on the island. Melin y bont is a substantially intact windmill tower, one of only 18 surviving on Anglesey, and one of only two to retain some original machinery, albeit badly damaged. The structure is located 4km southwest of Area 5.
- 4.4.35. Bryn Du Chapel - Grade II - LB 20423 - a two storey gabled chapel finished in Renaissance style, characterised by Corinthian pilasters supporting the central archway, and Ionic pilasters functioning as the adjacent window jambs. Identifiable by the distinctly lettered 'BRYN DU' located on the moulded oculus along with the year of construction, '1901'. Enclosed by a forecourt, composed of a low wall topped by railings, adjacent to a cemetery with a war memorial. The structure is located 3.8km southwest of Area 5.
- 4.4.36. Llanfaelog Community Centre - Grade II - LB 20424. Two-storey 19th century school building with gable wings at each end. Constructed from local rubble with a slate roof and rendered chimney stacks. The hall was modernised when it was converted into a community centre. The structure is located 3.8km south of Area 5.
- 4.4.37. Surf Point - Grade II - LB 20425 - a folly style house built in the manner of a castle or sandcastle, the latter being most likely due to its proximity to the seaside and beach. Characterised by towers and battlements, and other 'castle-like' features, contrasting greatly with local architecture of vernacular style. The idiosyncrasy of the design is associated with the original owner, C H Palethorpe, a sausage manufacturer. The structure was built between the years 1906-8. The structure is located 4km southwest of Area 5.
- 4.4.38. Sea Wall, Surf Point - Grade II - LB 20426 - A seawall composed of rubble masonry which has been partially rendered and embattered, including semi-circular bastions located on the north and south western faces. The wall has a number of openings which lead onto the properties beyond, themselves being separated by rubble walls topped with railings abutting the rear of the main sea wall. Contemporary with the LB of Surf Point, which dates the seawall to 1906-8. The structure is located 4km southwest of Area 5.
- 4.4.39. The Old Rectory - Grade II - LB 20427 - two storey domestic structure with a single-storey porch attached, characterized by vernacular style. Most associated with a well-known and respected family by the name of 'Trevor' - for example the reverend JW Trevor. Built during the 19th century and can be found in the local tithe map. The structure is located 3.6km south of Area 5.
- 4.4.40. Melin Uchaf-Grade II- LB 5298. Wind powered corn mill built in 1789 with a 4-storey tower and circular in plan. Doorways are positioned on the ground and first floors. Rectangular windows are placed on each storey. The structure is located 3.9km south of Area 5.
- 4.4.41. Church of St Maelog-Grade II- LB 5299. Gothic revival church constructed during the 19th century during a programme of ecclesial rebuilding and restoration on Anglesey. The church is positioned in the centre of the village close to the rectory and the community centre. The church is built from rubble masonry and comprises a nave of 4 bays, a west babel, a south porch and a chancel. The structure is located 5km northwest of Area 5.

- 4.4.42. There are ten listed buildings in the community of Llanfair yn Neubwll. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 4.4.43. Caergeiliog Milestone - Grade II - LB 20417 - attributed to the designs and works carried out by the Scottish engineer Thomas Telford following the Act of Union road improvements (for example the above Caergeiliog) between the years 1817-32. The milestone consists of a granite slab set into a wall with a triangular head. The milestone reads - 'HOLY- / HEAD / 5 / MONA / 8 / BANGOR / 20'. Located along the main road through and west of Caergeiliog. The structure is located 3.9km northwest of Area 5.
- 4.4.44. Caergeiliog Chapel - Grade II - LB 20418 - Calvinistic Methodist chapel consisting of two storeys and gabled entranceway. Characterised by rubble masonry, symmetrically planed gabled entrance, modern slate roof, recessed windows. A commemorative plaque reveals that the existing building is part of a series stretching back to 1780, with the latest features being attributable to the year 1872. The structure is located 3km northwest of Area 5.
- 4.4.45. Caergeiliog Chapel house with stables and cart shed - Grade II - LB 20419. Built in the early 19th century, the chapel house is a two-storey range with a lofted cart shed appended. It is built from rubble and has a modern slate roof with gabled chimney stacks. The house is symmetrically planned with a central square headed doorway. The Area is located 2.9km northwest of Area 4.
- 4.4.46. Shiloh Baptist Chapel and Chapel House with walls - Grade II - LB 20420. The chapel was founded in 1847, the present building built in 1866. It is a single storey Chapel with a two storey Chapel house. They are built from rubble masonry and supports a slate roof. The chapel house is set at right angles to the right side of the chapel and the grounds are bounded by a low rubble masonry wall which supports wrought iron railings. The structure is located 3.6km northwest of Area 5.
- 4.4.47. Caergeiliog Tollhouse - Grade II - LB 5266 - tollhouse resultant from a series of historical events, the first being the Act of Union of 1801 linking Great Britain and Ireland, leading to a programme of road improvements between Dublin and London. Five tollhouses were designed and constructed by the Scottish engineer Thomas Telford in 1818, of which the Caergeiliog example is one. The Anglesey tollhouses retained their ability to levy charges on travel past the 1844 toll abolishment, with the Caergeiliog tollhouse retaining its function until the later date of 1895. The building consists of an octagonal two-storey structure, with rubble walling, voussior lintels, and slate roofs that project over the walls. The structure is located 3.8km northwest of Area 5.
- 4.4.48. Pencaledog - Grade II - LB 5307 - considered to have been built during the 18th century, this farmhouse consists of a two-storey building with a three-window range, the range being extended by another range to either end during the 19th century. The building is composed of rubble masonry styled in the vernacular, a roof of small slate slabbing, with chimneys located at either terminus, rendered in grey grit, and recessed windows. Considered important due to the increasing rarity of vernacular architecture from this period. The structure is located 4km northwest of Area 5.
- 4.4.49. Church of St Mihangel - Grade II - LB 5309. Incorporating construction material from an earlier church, the Church of St Mihangel was largely rebuilt in 1862 by Kennedy and Rogers of Bangor. Renovated in 1988, it is now used as a Royal Air Force church by RAF Valley. The structure is located 1.9km west of Area 5.

- 4.4.50. Church of St Mary-Grade II- LB 5310. The Church of St Mary possibly dates to the 12th century though the 14th century is more likely. It was restored in the mid-19th century which included the restoration of windows along with the renewal of the church roof. Box pews were also, removed and replaced with open seating. The church became redundant in the mid-1970s and the 12th century font was removed to the Church of St Cybi in Holyhead for preservation. The site is located 4.3km west of Area 5.
- 4.4.51. There are seven listed buildings in the community of Trewalchmai. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 4.4.52. War Memorial (Gwalchmai) - Grade II – LB 20515 - War Memorial 1 in first document - three stage memorial clock tower (similar to that located in Rhosneigr, with inscriptions concerning the fallen of world war one and two) composed of rock-faced limestone masonry. Originally erected in 1926 by a John Griffiths. The site is located 4.1km east of Area 5.
- 4.4.53. Jerusalem Chapel - Grade II - LB 20516 - Presbyterian chapel built upon the site of an earlier structure, the later structure being created in the year 1849 (thus on the Tithe map?), with extensive remodelling and renovations in 1925. The latter remodelling and renovation is the period from which the chapel derives most of its character. The structure consists of a two-storey rubble-masonry building finished in Renaissance style, with a modern pyramidal slate roof, and a tympanal entrance way. Located to the south of Gwalchmai. The site is located 4.4km east of Area 5.
- 4.4.54. Milestone - Grade II - LB 20517. In 1811 Thomas Telford was commissioned to undertake a survey of the roads between London and Holyhead. Besides overseeing the work, Thomas Telford also designed every detail of the road, and this milestone is one of a number designed *circa* 1817-32. Dressed granite slab, set into wall, with shallow triangular head and raking chamfered sides. Retaining its cast iron inset plate with inscription reading: HOLY- / HEAD / 11 / MONA / 2 / BANGOR / 14. The site was located 4.4km east of Area 5.
- 4.4.55. Ty Capel - Grade II – LB 20518 - two storey chapel in linear plan, built of rubble masonry with elevations on the front and western ends. Contemporary with the adjacent Jerusalem Chapel, which dates the structure to the mid-19th century. Slightly recessed windows and slate roof. Styled in the vernacular. The site was located 4.4km east of Area 5.
- 4.4.56. Church of St Morhaiarn-Grade II- LB 5331. Medieval church possibly dating to the 14th century with a north chapel added in 1500. Both the nave and chancel were rebuilt in 1674. Extensive restoration work was conducted in in 1845, with both the walls being rebuilt and the windows reset. The church was refurbished in the 19th century and the gallery removed; a north porch was also added at this time. The site was located 4.3km east of Area 5.
- 4.4.57. Melin Gwalchmai-Grade II- LB 5333. Three storey windmill tower with tapering walls constructed from rubble masonry. Thought to have been built in the early part of the 19th century on the Treveilyr estate. The Mill was in use until 1927 when the cap and sails were removed. It continued life for several years after this powered by a diesel engine. The site was located 3.8km east of Area 5.

4.5. Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development (Figure 5.3)

- 4.5.1. No sites registered in the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) are present within the boundaries of Area 5. Thirty-one of these sites are documented within the 1km search area. All RCAHMWs entries are duplicates of entries found on the HER.

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

- 4.5.2. Castellor Hut Group (PRN 2520) (see SAM AN088).
- 4.5.3. An Urn Burial (PRN 2523) was found in 1868. However, the exact position is unknown. While the urn might be of Bronze Age date, it is also possible that it may be Roman (Smith 2003). The HER note the location of the urn approximately 600m north northwest from Area 5.
- 4.5.4. Cefn Du, Gaerwen (PRN 69285) is located 581m east from Area 5. The excavation of this site revealed a number of pits and gullies dating to the early to late Neolithic. Furthermore, the site was subsequently occupied by a farmstead in Iron Age times perduring until the late second century.
- 4.5.5. Castellor burial chamber (PRN 1539) is located 800m southwest from Area 5. The monument is defined by two standing stones – probably of glacial erratic origins (RCHAMW 1937) – capped by a capstone. The latter could either be the result of prehistoric action of post-medieval clearance (Smith 2003).
- 4.5.6. Two possible burnt mounds (PRN 31818-9) were also recovered during the works associated with development on the A55. PRN 31818 documents two areas of burnt stone and charcoal recovered during the construction of a haul road. The latter is defined by an area of burnt stone and charcoal located beside Afon Caradog (Cuttler et al 2012).

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

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

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

- 4.5.8. Trackway, Cymunod (PRN 37225) is located 550m north of Area 5. The track is now covered in grass and it is known to run between Cymunod and the A5 (Davidson et al 1996).
- 4.5.9. Milestone (PRN 66114) (see listed building 20511).
- 4.5.10. Parish Church of St. Ulched (PRN 5372) is located 800 northeast from Area 5. It is documented on the RCHAMWS 1937. The church is now destroyed, however, the churchyard wall still standing.
- 4.5.11. Capel Salem, Bryngwran (PRN 7822) is a post-medieval non-conformist chapel documented by the RCAHMS Chapel Survey of 1994. The chapel is located 600m north of Area 5.
- 4.5.12. Melin Cae Fadog (PRN 36148) is located 865m northeast from Area 5. This mill is documented in Davidson's 'The Medieval Mills of Anglesey' (2002).
- 4.5.13. Building Foundations, Bryngwran (PRN 1780) is located 865m north from Area 5. The HER records note that in 1968 a visit to the building was carried out during works associated with refurbishing the mill. The works revealed the foundations of a building.
- 4.5.14. Pandy Cymunod, Bodedern (PRN 36105) is located 325m northwest from Area 5 according to the HER records. Davidson (2002) defined it as a possible site of a medieval mill, fully developed during the 19th century as a woollen mill
- 4.5.15. Pont Factory Cymunod (PRN 11669) (see listed building 5278).

- 4.5.16. Melin y Plas (PRN 18366) is located 611m east from Area 5. A photographic record of the mill was carried out prior its conversion, and it is recorded in Davidson's 'The Medieval Mills of Anglesey' (2002).
- 4.5.17. Pont Melin-y-plas, Bryngwran (PRN 5750) is located 441m northeast of Area 5. The HER records the bridge as disused. The stream over which the bridge was built is the stream used by Melin y Plas.
- 4.5.18. Capel Hebron, Bryngwran (PRN 7824) is a post-medieval chapel documented by the RCAHMMW Chapel Survey of 1994. The chapel is located 200m northeast of Area 5.
- 4.5.19. The RCAHMMWs noted the presence of a pond (PRN 28950) 245m southwest from Area 5. Furthermore, a bridge (PRN 66626) appears located 236m ESE from Field 1.
- 4.5.20.** PRNs 28942-8 are mostly associated with Afon Crigyll, and take the form of footbridges (e.g. PRN 28942-8). A number of these sites have been documented on cartographic sources, however, they are no longer present in the landscape.

Multiperiod

- 4.5.21. Melin Y Plas hut settlement (PRN 9945) documents at least four phases of occupation running from the Late Neolithic to Medieval times. This site was excavated as part of the Anglesey 55 Road Scheme Project. The main area of the site is composed by a number of roundhouses (Cuttler et al 2012). A further roundhouse at Melin Y Plas (PRN 67893) was excavated. The latter was almost 13m in diameter and was characterised by a curvilinear gully. The structure is known to date to Roman times.
- 4.5.22. A farmhouse (Bodenog – PRN 30889) has been identified in the first OS map edition of 1889.

Unknown date

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

4.6. Map Regression

4.6.1. Llangefni Ordnance Survey original survey drawings, Robert Dawson, 1818

The first map to show the area of Field 5 in any detail is the 1818 original survey drawing for the Ordnance Survey map of Llangefni. The map does not depict field boundaries but it does include roads and buildings. The north-south road from Bryngwran and the east-west road which crosses it to the north of the proposed development area, forming the northern boundary, were both already established at this time. The route of the stream, Afon Caradog, which runs west to the north of Field 5 before joining the Afon Crigyll is also depicted.

No features of archaeological interest were depicted within the area of Field 5.

The surrounding landscape was characterised by agricultural land and small farmsteads, including Plas Llechylched, immediately to the west of Field 5, Gwaenfynydd, 200m to the south-west, and

Bodlawn, 300m to the east. The settlement of Bryngwran, 800m to the north-west, was depicted as consisting of 12 buildings along the Holyhead Road.

4.6.2. Tithe Map, Ceirchiog parish in the County of Anglesey, 1845, 1: 6,336 (Figure 11.3)

The proposed development area of Field 5 roughly corresponds to part of a large irregular shaped field, Field Number 21. This field extended to the south-west over the track which was later to become the modern north-south road. The field boundaries marked on the Tithe Map are the same as the modern ones of the development area Field 5, except along the southern boundary, which was stepped rather than straight as it is now. The apportionment information states that it was occupied by William Jones and owned by Lord Dinorben. The land use of the field was not recorded.

In the wider area the fields of Llechylched parish were principally large open fields with irregular boundaries, interspersed with some smaller enclosed fields. The irregular boundaries suggest that the original enclosure of the landscape may have occurred in the prehistoric period. In some places long, shallow curved boundaries are indicative of early medieval agriculture. Other stepped boundaries, such as that between Field Number 21 and Number 16 to the north, are indicative of enclosure of medieval strip fields into larger fields in the late medieval or early post-medieval period. An old church located 400m to the west of the Field 5 is further evidence of medieval activity in the area.

4.6.3. First Edition Ordnance Survey County Series, Anglesey, 1888, 1:2,500 (Figure 12.3)

The First Edition OS map shows the area in much greater detail than the previous mapping. Unlike the preceding Tithe Map, where the area of Area 5 was part of a large field, on the 1888 map the area is shown as two small fields, numbered 74 and 75, the boundaries of which correspond to the modern field layout.

No features of archaeological interest were noted on the mapping. In the north-west corner of Field 75, a building and small enclosure, probably a small farmstead, were labelled Ty'n-rhôs. This farm is just outside the proposed development area, which skirts around it. 100m to the south of the development area was another small farmstead, Ty-croes, with an access track to the nearby fields. Just to the west of the development area the earlier farmstead of Plas Llechylched had been developed, with a large manorial building with wooded grounds constructed on the site.

Beyond the development area the detail of the 1888 map provides new information on the surrounding landscape, which was principally agricultural. The Afon Caradog flows west to the north of the site, just beyond the east-west aligned road which forms the site boundary. To the north-east of the development area it flows in a natural meandering course, and a thin strip of land to either side is marked as marshy. In the fields immediately to the north of the development area the stream was canalised and no marshy ground is indicated. A small off-shoot stream, possibly on the original, pre-canalisation course of the river, flows just north of the main river and feeds the mill pond at Melin y Plâs, approximately 500m to the north-west of the development area. Similar boggy areas are also depicted to the west, along the Afon Crigyll.

The road that marks the northern boundary is shown as more formalised than on the Tithe Map, on which in places it was marked as trackway. At the crossroads to the north-west of the development area was a small plantation of mixed conifer and deciduous trees. A small cluster of buildings had been constructed just to the north of the crossroads, including Cae'r-ddôl farmstead, Hebron Chapel, and Hen-odyn.

There is little evidence of industrial activity in the wider area. As well as the Melin y Plâs mill already mentioned, there was also a woollen mill at Factory Cymunod, 700m to the north-west of the development area, on the west bank of Afon Crigyll. Intensive surface quarrying was depicted in several fields 800m to the west of the development area, and there were a few isolated quarries in the area. The settlement at Bryngwran had also expanded from what was depicted on the Tithe Map. The map shows that as well as more residential properties the settlement also has a church, chapel, school, post office and public houses.

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

There are no visible changes to the development area the First Edition.

There was also very little difference noted in the surrounding area. To the north of the site, on the section of Afon Caradog which feeds the mill leat there was a pumping engine house, which is probably related to the supply of water to the mill. To the west of the development area, where the east-west road crosses Afon Crigyll, a bridge is marked as Pont Factory-Cymunod, associated with the woollen mill.

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

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

4.6.7. Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey County Series, Anglesey, 1953, 1:10,560 (Figure 13.3)

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

4.6.8. Ordnance Survey Plan, 1974, 1:2,500 (Figure 14.3)

There are no changes to the proposed development area from the 1953 mapping. The ETL has been depicted in more detail, showing that one pylon was located across the development area.

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

4.7. Aerial Photographs and Lidar (Figure 9.4, 10.4)

4.7.1. Aerial Photographs

18-253 RAF Valley 1940s

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

18-253 RAF Valley 1950s

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

18-253 RAF Valley 1960s

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

8-253 RAF Valley 1970-72

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

18-253 RAF Valley 1985-93

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

4.7.2. LiDAR Imagery

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

4.8. Site Visit

Area 5 (Figure 16.5; Plates 5.1-5.18)

- 4.8.1. The walk over survey was carried out on the 5th of December 2018. Conditions were overcast, however, at the time of the survey visibility was good.
- 4.8.2. Area 5 is located south of Bryngwran and immediately south of the A55, centred on the following coordinates: NRG SH 34585 76730. The area is composed of one field, and it is located east of Area 4.
- 4.8.3. No new sites were evidenced during the site visit. Neither did all other research methods utilised in this report.
- 4.8.4. The field is currently used for pasture and is largely defined by improved grassland. Most boundaries were defined by drystone walling and hedgerows.
- 4.8.5. The closest designated asset is Castellor Hut Group (AN088), situated southwest of Area 5. No views to the SAM were established during the site visit. The ZTV model (Figure 15.1) indicates that no views to the SAM exist towards and from the site. No other SAMs are visible from the site (see Plates 6-18 for views from SAMs).
- 4.8.6. The closest listed building is Pont and Factory Cymunod (LB 5278, 20510). No views from and toward this building were observed during the site visit. The ZTV model (Figure 15.3) also indicates that no views between the two exist.
- 4.8.7. No sites recorded on the HER are present within or around the boundaries of the site. The closest HER is Capel Hebron (PRN 7824) which was not visible from the site.

4.9. Impact Assessment and Conclusions

4.9.1. Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance – Area 5

4.9.1.1. Research into Area 5 demonstrated that the proposed development will have no impacts over both designated and non-designated assets. No archaeological features were encountered during the research carried out for this report.

4.9.1.2. No sites are recorded on the HER located within or immediately outside Area 5.

4.9.1.3. This study has not identified any previously unknown features of archaeological origin.

4.9.2. Previous Impacts – Area 5

4.9.2.1. An examination of aerial photographs and cartographic sources demonstrates that Area 4 may have been subjected to farming activities from at the medieval period onwards. Otherwise, previous impacts on the rest of the development area would appear to be minimal, suggesting good preservation of the potential archaeological resource.

4.9.3. Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development – Area 5

4.9.3.1. The proposed development comprises the construction of a 49.9MW photovoltaic power station. Details on the height of the panels and ground anchoring techniques have yet to be determined, although it is foreseen that the panels will not exceed 3m in height. This report will be used to assess the suitability of the seven areas inspected and will inform the form which the development may take.

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

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

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

Historic Landscapes

4.9.3.4. The proposed development site does not lie within a registered Historic Landscape, neither does any registered landscape lie within 5km of the site. The proposed development site does not lie within any Conservation Areas. The site does not lie within any registered Historic Parks & Gardens, nor do any lie within 5km of the proposed development site.

4.9.3.5. No Conservation Area or Historic Park & Garden will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

4.9.3.6. No scheduled monuments will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.

Listed Buildings

4.9.3.7. No listed buildings will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.

Non-designated Archaeological Sites

4.9.3.8. No non-designated sites will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.

4.10. Mitigation

- 4.10.1. Solar panels will be the central element of the solar farm. The dimensions of the individual panels will be of approximately 1640±50mm and 990±20mm. The average height of the panels is of about 3m at its highest point, and 1m at its lowest point. However, the panels can be reduced in height to avoid visual impacts on designated assets.
- 4.10.2. A number of ground installation techniques can be used, including a (1) ground rod installation; (2) a ground screw installation, (3) an aballast block installation, or a (4) tree system installation. While the first and second option (ground rod/ground screw) would entail groundworks at 1m in depth, the tree system installation would only require groundworks at 0.4m in depth. The ballast block installation would only require surface stripping and levelling in certain soil conditions.
- 4.10.3. An earthing cable loop will circle the development area. The latter is typically 1/1.2m in depth, and 0.6m in width. Furthermore, DC cables will be installed to link inverters to the site substation. These will be 0.6m in depth. Medium voltage cables that connect the site's substations to either another substation at the point of connection at the grid. The latter are 0.8 to 1m in depth and 0.6m in width in average.
- 4.10.4. A deer fence will surround the site. The latter will be grounded using posts which can range from 0.1m to 0.2m in width, and 0.6m in depth.

Area 5

- 4.10.5. No designated or non-designated archaeological sites have been identified within the proposed development area or its immediate environs that would be affected by proposed development.
- 4.10.6. Despite the lack of identified archaeological remains in the immediate area, given the archaeological potential of the wider landscape, the potential that any previously unidentified archaeological remains in the area may be relatively well preserved through lack of development, it may be prudent to consider the following mitigation strategies for Area 5, depending on the ground anchoring techniques selected for the panels:
 - a) Ground rod/ground screw installation: this technique will require groundworks to about 1m in depth. Should this option be selected, it is suggested that a programme of geophysical surveying is carried out to assess the archaeological potential of Area 5. This would allow any identified archaeological remains to be incorporated within the final design scheme or targeted with further, more intrusive archaeological mitigation. If no further archaeological remains are identified, then no further archaeological mitigation may be required
 - b) Ballast block installation: this technique may entail topsoil stripping to level the surface where the panels will be installed. If this situation arises, topsoil stripping should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist under watching brief conditions. This should also extend to all other groundworks associated with fencing/cabling.

Chapter 5 – Area 6

Chapter 5 presents the results obtained throughout the research carried out for Area 6. The research has been completed following the methodology set out in the Introduction, with the aim of highlighting and assessing the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest and to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the proposed development (see sections 5.9 and 5.10).

5.1 Previous Archaeological Studies (see Appendix I)

- 5.1.1 Several intrusive and non-intrusive works have been implemented within and around the search areas defined on this report. These works have been consulted to enable a better understanding of the archaeological resource. They are summarised below:
- 5.1.2 In 1986, Cadw carried out a visual assessment for the Castellor Hut Circle Site (AN088; PRN 2520; NPRN 42035). This was one of a series of 'Field Monument Warden' monitoring visits (PRN 42443). The next was carried out by Cadw in 1989 (PRN 42444). An additional site visit (PRN 1539) was carried out as part of this series of site visits around Castellor, this time in regard to a possible burial chamber (Thompson 1989). Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) carried out its own field observation of the Castellor site in 1989 (PRN 42446). The last in the series of visual assessments was carried out by Cadw in 1992 (PRN 42445). Furthermore, in 1986, GAT carried out a site visit identifying post-medieval building foundations (PRN 1780) near Bryngwran (PRN 42170) (Thompson 1986).
- 5.1.3 In 1993, GAT carried out a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) ahead of road improvements to the Holyhead section of A5 trunk road. Several sites, subsequently added to the HER, were identified at this stage (see Dutton et al 1993). A further DBA was produced in 1994 with a revised route (PRNs 40167 and 40247).
- 5.1.4 In 1993, GAT produced a DBA in response to proposed improvements to the A5 trunk road at the Nant Turnpike west of Bryngwran, focusing on a proposed section of road (PRN 44366). In 1994, GAT carried out a test-pitting exercise in response of the A5 road improvements near Bryngwran (PRN 40256). 76 test pits were cut, yielding evidence of drains, finds and demolition layers of post-medieval date (see Riley et al 1994).
- 5.1.5 Between the years 1994-8 GAT carried out, as part of the 'Hut Circle Settlement Survey', thematic survey site visits (PRN 40782) to document the existing evidence in the island.
- 5.1.6 In 1995, GAT carried out a geophysical survey along various locales along the proposed A55 route, between the Nant Turnpike and Bryngwran (PRN 44418) (Hopewell et al 1995). In 1996, GAT carried out a DBA, a field survey, a geophysical survey and a watching brief relating to the construction of the section of the A55 road between Bryngwran and Holyhead, Anglesey. The layout of the road avoided sites of archaeological interest for the most part, though, in some instances, the presence of archaeological sites was mitigated (PRN 40347) (see Davidson et al 1996). In 1997, another DBA was carried out by GAT in response to the creation of an alternative route of the A55 from Bryngwran to Holyhead (PRN 44614) (GAT 1997).
- 5.1.7 Between 1996-8, GAT carried out a series of field observations or visual assessments of historic churches in Gwynedd (PRN 43449) (Davidson 1998). The above PRN number has been

assigned for a series of site visits as part of the project (PRN 43449 assimilating PRNs 40202, 40203, 40204, 40205, 40206).

- 5.1.8 In 1999, GAT carried out excavations associated with the A55 road improvements (PRN 43530 and PRN 43539). The results of these excavations, and recommendations for further research were contained in the assessment report produced by Davidson et al in 1999 (PRN 40462). Furthermore, in 2001, GAT carried out an excavation at Ty Mawr, Melin y Plas (PRN 40463) (see Kenney et al 2001). A number of specialist reports were produced resulting from the abovementioned excavations (PRN 40464) and a site interpretation (PRN 40550).
- 5.1.9 In 2000, GAT carried out a landscape study with the aim to define the landscape characterisation of Anglesey (PRN 43618).
- 5.1.10 Between 2001 and 2002, GAT carried out a Cadw funded DBA aimed at identifying Early Medieval Ecclesiastical and Burial in Anglesey as part of a Pan-Wales study and synthesis (PRN 40568) (see Davidson et al 2002). Similarly, in 2004, GAT produced an assessment of all Deserted Ecclesiastical Sites in Northwest Wales (PRN 40569) (Davidson 2004).
- 5.1.11 In 2002, GAT carried out a Cadw funded project consisting of a threat related assessment, identifying Medieval mills in Anglesey, including Melin y Plas (PRN 18366) assessing their condition and status, and making appropriate recommendations for their management (PRN 44297). After which Thomas (2004) made a photographic record prior to the conversation of Melin y Plas (PRN 43645).
- 5.1.12 In 2002, GAT was commissioned by Symonds Group Ltd to carry out a DBA, in the Valley community in Anglesey, in advance of water treatment works improvements (PRN 40606). Work focused on a series of pipeline improvements between Valley and Treaddur Bay, work being undertaken the same year (Davidson 2002). A revised DBA was undertaken by GAT in 2003, focusing on a series of pipelines between Caergeiliog, Valley, Four Mile Bridge, Treaddur Bay, and accounting for the new proposed works at Penrhos as well as slight changes in the initially proposed route (PRN 43583) (Davidson 2003).
- 5.1.13 In 2003, GAT carried out a Cadw funded assessment of prehistoric defended enclosures in Gwynedd (PRN 40620). The study was part of a Pan-Wales assessment of prehistoric defended enclosures (Smith 2003). In 2005, GAT carried out a DBA aimed at West Conwy (PRN 40621) (Smith 2005). Another DBA was carried out by GAT as part of the same wider project in 2008, targeting hillforts and hut-groups in Northwest Wales (PRN 45042) (Smith 2008).
- 5.1.14 In 2004, GAT carried out an archaeological field evaluation as part of the Hibernia Row Pumping Station project near Holyhead (PRN 54767) (Smith 2004).
- 4.1.15 In 2005, GAT carried out a watching brief ahead of the construction of a new pipeline. The watching brief revealed a number of stone features, a spring and some tracks of post-medieval date (PRN 40601) (Davidson et al 2005). Similarly, in 2005, GAT monitored a watching brief during the works at water treatment works at Penrhos, Holyhead. No archaeological features were noted (PRN 40602-3) (Davidson et al 2005b).
- 5.1.16 In 2009, GAT carried out a field visit to a site near Caergeiliog farm in order to locate a possible standing stone (PRN 43814). However, the standing stone could not be located (Smith 2009).
- 5.1.17 In 2009, GAT carried out a watching brief, during the replacement of a culverted section of Afon Adda, on an irregular plot of land at the corner of Garth Road and Dean Street (PRN 44247) (Evans 2009).

- 5.1.18 In 2009, GAT carried out a DBA as part of the initial stages of the Glastir Farm Management Scheme (PRN 44282). This involved the digitisation of the Historic Environment Feature (HEF) management areas for farm holdings in the Glastir scheme, as well as highlighting new archaeological features from Ordnance Survey 1st edition maps and aerial photography (Burnett, 2009; Flook, 2009).
- 5.1.19 In 2010, Waddington and Karl in collaboration with Bangor University, undertook a DBA as part of the expansion of the 'Welsh Roundhouse Project' (PRN 44557). The project focused on evaluating evidence for settlement between the Late Bronze Age and the Early Medieval Period in Northwest Wales (Waddington 2013). Funded by the University of Wales Publications and Collaborative Research Committee.
- 5.1.20 In 2011, a DBA was carried out as part of an MA in Historic Environment Conservation aimed at assessing the significance, character, and uses of iron corrugated buildings in Northwest Wales. A level one building survey was also carried out on a selection of buildings (PRN 44367; Batten 2011).
- 5.1.21 In 2011, GAT carried out an archaeological evaluation near St. Mary's church in LLanfairpwllgynyll, at the site of a cropmark enclosure, the hypothesis originally being that the site was most likely early medieval (PRN 44677). However, the site had substantial bank and ditch, similar in structure to that found at Bryn Eryr (PRN 401). The paucity of artefactual material could not confirm this link, whilst available dating evidence did suggest early medieval occupation. Further excavation of the centre of the site was recommended in order to identify the function of the site (Smith, 2011, 2012, 2013).
- 5.1.22 In 2014, GAT carried out a Cadw grant-funded DBA examining Medieval and post-Medieval road networks in Northwest Wales, including consideration of road creation, development, and potential for national designation (PRN 44832) (Davidson et al 2014).
- 5.1.23 In 2014, GAT carried out a DBA in the form of a scoping study on Medieval and post-medieval sites related to a number of areas relating to agriculture and subsistence, including sheepfolds, rabbit warrens, peat cutting, dovecots, and deer parks (PRN 44846) (Kenney 2014).

5.2. Historic Landscape (Figure 7.4, 8.4)

- 5.2.1. Area 6 does not lie within a registered Historic Landscape, neither does any registered landscape lie within 5km of Area 6. The closest registered Historic Landscape is Amlwch and Parys Mountain - HLW (Gw) 1.
- 5.2.2. Area 6 does not lie within any Conservation Areas. One Conservation Area lies within the 5km search area. This is Bodedern WAL/ANG/. The village is situated on the B5109 road, approximately 10km southeast of Holyhead and 13km northwest of Llangefni. It was established as a conservation area in October 1979. The area boundary line coincides with the old settlement boundary of Bodedern, and it encompasses a number of listed buildings such as the Old Police Station (LB 5742), Ardwyn (LB 19482) and Soar Chapel (LB 5712). The earliest evidence of settlements in the area is in the form of two Neolithic to Bronze Age megalithic burial chambers found at Presaddfed (AN 010) situated less than a mile to the northeast. The name Bodedern is derived from the Welsh word bod meaning 'dwelling' and the name of Saint Ederne who established the parish church in the 7th century. The church, located in the centre of the village, has occupied its location since the 14th century, parts of the original building still

remain. Tyn Llan, situated west of the church, was the birthplace of Hugh Owen Thomas (1834-1891) who is widely regarded as a great pioneer in British orthopedic surgery. In 1897 Lord Stanley of Alderley erected the Pump House in Church Street in memory of Captain James King (1787-1873), Presaddfed, Sheriff of Anglesey, and is a focal point of the village. The village lies green mica-schist (metamorphic rock composed chiefly of mica and quartz) overlain by glacial deposits of boulder clay which gives the surrounding landscape its characteristic. The surrounding area is predominantly agricultural grazing land, with woodlands on the higher ground to the east and northeast. The Conservation Area lies within Local Character Area 2 of the Ynys Môn Landscape Strategy (1999), which is based on the Countryside Council for Wales LANDMAP approach.

- 5.2.3. Area 6 does not lie within a registered Historic Park and Garden, neither does any Historic Park and Garden lie within 5km of the sites. The closest registered Historic Park and Garden to Areas 1-9 is Carreglwyd (GD43), located to the northeast of the island.
- 5.2.4. Area 6 lies within the LANDMAP Historic Landscape of Inland Southern Anglesey. Area 1 also lies adjacent to the RAF Valley area. LANDMAP areas are not designated landscapes but contain information designed to enable landscape quality to be considered in decision making. The character of Inland Southern Anglesey is diverse both geologically, environmentally and historically. It is largely encompassed by six Landscape Character Areas as outlined by the Isle of Anglesey County Council as part of their Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update (2011). The island was divided into 18 areas based on data available on LANDMAP. The most southerly and easterly areas of Anglesey (LCA 12) largely rests on a solid geology of granite overlain by glacial drift to the east and sedimentary deposits to the west. The landscape generally comprises undulating grassland bounded by hedgerows, hedge banks and dry-stone walls. Field-scapes predominate as the area's historical archaeology, as do those villages clustered around the route of the A5. Moving westward the coastal fringe of southern Anglesey (LCA 14) is dominated by an extensive area of sand dunes and associated hydrological systems; a series of large conifer plantations rest within this dune system and date to the 19th century. To their north, the topography rises to the town of Newborough. Dating to the medieval period, Newborough was largely colonised by a population displaced from Llanfaes during the development of Beaumaris. Historic Newborough Forest rests within this zone. The broad, flat valley of Afon Cefni (LCA 15) opens to the west beyond Newborough. Resting at an elevation of 10m AOD the valley is formed on a fault system modified by a matrix of drains and ditches utilised to offset tidal flooding. Historically and archaeologically Afon Cefni is dominated by field systems and villages straddling the A5 corridor. It also rests within the bounds of the Bodorgam Estate and incorporates Maltraeth Marsh and Sands. As at Newborough, the area surrounding Aberffraw (LCA 16) is dominated by an extensive dune system at the coast, though to the north grassland, rough pasture and improved grazing predominate. A medieval agricultural system is known to exist in this region, lying within the township of Aberffraw. It encompasses seven hamlets on the Bodorgon Estate and is protected in a Conservation Area. West central Anglesey (LCA 17) is based on a solid geology of Ceodana granite. Protrusions of this rock proliferate across the landscape and have predominantly conditioned semi natural ecosystems and habitats including woodlands and mires. Much of these are now located within a wider context of modified agricultural grasslands encompassed by hedgerows and banks. The historic towns of Llangefni and Gwalchmai occupy this area. The airfield at Valley dominates the environs in the western part of southern Anglesey (LCA 18), though the coastal landscapes of Traeth Cymyrau, Traeth Crigyll and associated wetlands provide natural and historic landscapes to the coast.

5.3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 4.4)

- 5.3.1. No SAMs are located within the bounds of Area 6. Eleven SAMs are located within the 5km search area defined for Area 6.
- 5.3.2. The closest SAMs to Area 6 are Felin Carnau Tide Mill (AN131), Felin Wen Tide Mill (AN130), and Bodior Tide Mill (AN132). The former is located 1.9km southwest from Area 6. Felin Wen Tide Mill (AN130) is located 1.5km west southwest from Area 6, and the latter is located 2.7km west southwest. These mills are powered by seawater at high tide, a technique that was an important source of power for grinding corn from the early modern period in Anglesey. The first documentary evidence to Felin Wen Tide Mill (AN130) dates to 1724, and it appears to have operated until 1829 (see Coflein NPRN 275607). The first documentary reference to Bodior Tide Mill (AN132) dates to 1778 (see NPRN 275608).
- 5.3.3. The Holyhead Road: quay on the Stanley Embankment (AN146) comprises the remains of a quay on the northern side of Stanley Embankment. The road was opened in 1823 as one of the structures of Thomas Telford's Holyhead Road. This SAM is located more than 3.8km northwest from Area 6.
- 5.3.4. Newlands Fish Weir (AN145) is characterised as a post-medieval fish weir located 3.4km northwest from Area 6. It comprises a rectilinear weir defined by a double-faced stone wall and a rubble core. The site is well-preserved and retains substantial archaeological potential.
- 5.3.5. Ynys Leurad Hut Circles (AN035) is located 4km northwest from Area 6. This monument is defined by a group of hut circles on a peninsula located between Holyhead and Anglesey. This monument includes a workshop to the east. The monument is of great significance as may contain *in situ* remains and deposits.
- 5.3.6. Castellor Hut Group (AN088; PRN 2520) is located *circa* 2.2km south from Area 6. The monument is defined by a group of hut circles of Iron/Romano-British date located in two pasture fields. The settlement spans 200-280m of an area above the confluence of Afon Crigyll and a stream. Many of the features can still be seen today with locations of two enclosed roundhouse settlements to the north (NPRN 308122) and south (NPRN 308123) of the area, the latter with satellite roundhouses. NPRN 308122 contains traces of a 10m diameter roundhouse with a 1m wide stone founded wall and joined to an angle of walling. NPRN 308123 is the location of two late prehistoric roundhouses that are about 9m in diameter with stone walls about 1m wide are set on the west side of a rectangular stone-walled enclosure about 20m by 30m. There are remains of three similarly sized detached or satellite roundhouses about 25-45m away to the northwest and west. Both areas appear to have been associated with a cluster of settlements within Castellor. These roundhouse settlements are characteristic of later prehistoric activity, with evidence of material that suggests later use of the site during the Roman period. These finds recovered during clearance in the 19th century, include quernstones, stone mortars, unspecified coins and 'gold' (bronze?) tweezers. Three copper ingots or cakes were discovered at the site, one of which is now housed at the National Museum (Acc No. 19.298A/1), all are believed to be Roman. The monument is of significant archaeological potential as it may retain structural evidence and internal and external floor surfaces (Wylfa Newydd Project 6.6.11 ES Volume F - Park and Ride F11 - Cultural heritage).
- 5.3.7. Ty-Newydd Burial Chamber (AN013) is located *circa* 4.5km southeast from Area 6. This monument is composed of the remains of a chamber tomb of Neolithic date. The site was

excavated in 1936. This excavation revealed the traces of the original chamber through a charcoal spread, however little evidence was found within the chamber itself.

- 5.3.8. Bodfeddan Inscribed Stone (AN021) is located *circa* 5km southeast from Area 6. This inscribed stone of Early Medieval date also contains a cupmark of possible prehistoric date.
- 5.3.9. Bodedern Early Christian Cemetery (AN099) is located almost 3km northeast of Area 6. This site was excavated in 1971. No trace of the associated church or foundations have been discovered in the area. Burials belonging to three distinct phases as well as a curvilinear ditched enclosure were revealed during the excavation. The area is currently occupied by two houses. The origins of the cemetery began within an existing ditched enclosure, excavation at the site revealed 114 extended inhumations comprising both long cists and unprotected dug graves. The latest period for the initial phase of the burials would be in the 6th century. The burials ranged from simple dug graves to full lintel grooves all in a contemporary context. The earliest phase of burials consisted of scattered graves orientated north-south. A central, grave free, 'focal' area of post settings was identified and may be of prehistoric origin. The central feature of the cemetery has multiple phases, one of which may be a small wooden chapel. One phase of the cemetery indicates east-west aligned burial shows a tendency towards radial arrangement. In a secondary context, a 1.5m wide walled cist was capped by an inscribed stone (bearing the name Ercagni) lying face downwards. This stone is now in Bodedern Church. The walled cist on which the Erchan stone had been re-used as a lintel had been built over a V-profile ditch which had been deliberately back-filled with stones before the cist was built. The ditch was sectional in three places and appears to run around the hilltop. No entrance causeway to the enclosed area was found. No graves were found cut into the ditch fill, but the presence of graves on both sides of it implies that an existing earthwork was used as a division of the sacred from the profane when the site was adapted for Christian use. Furthermore, Bodfeddan Inscribed Stone (AN021) is located *circa* 2.7km SE from Area 1. This inscribed stone of Early Medieval date also contains a cupmark of possible prehistoric date.
- 5.3.10. Presaddfed Burial Chamber (AN010) is located *circa* 4km northeast from Area 6. It is composed of two distinct burial chambers of Neolithic date. It is possible that these chambers were never directly connected, although covered by a single mound.

5.4. Listed Buildings (Figure 6.4)

- 5.4.1. There are no listed buildings within the proposed development Area 6. The following are the listed buildings located within the 5Km search area of Area 6. The closest listed building to Area 7 is the Church of St. Mihangel (LB 5309), located 390m southeast from Area 6.
- 5.4.2. There are twenty listed buildings in the community of Bodedern. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 5.4.3. Ardwyn - Grade II - LB 19482 - originally a college for ladies, consisting of a two-storey structure created according to a symmetrical plan in the vernacular style, but now a private home. Not shown in the Tithe map of 1848, so most likely was built during the mid-19th century. The structure is located 2.7km north northeast of Area 6.
- 5.4.4. Tan-y-fynwynt - Grade II – LB 19484 - originally one farmhouse built in the 17th century, now consists of two houses with the latter naturally being of later extraction. The eldest being a low, fully rafted farmhouse with gable ended chimneys, built of rubble walls upon boulder foundations, and partly rendered. Abutting this farmhouse is the latter, taller, two storey and

three window range farmhouse which forms the front of the house. The latter house being comprised of coursed rubble walls. The farmhouse is located 3.8km north northeast from Area 6.

- 5.4.5. Presaddfed Walls and Enclosed Garden - Grade II - LB 19486 - Rectangular garden belonging to Presaddfed House. Enclosed by high rubble walls, with a door to the west surmounted by a stone lintel. There is a Latin motto and the date 1618 on a tablet above the doorway. The wall and gardens are located 4.3km northeast from Area 6.
- 5.4.6. Pandy Lewenan – Grade II – LB 19487 – Pandy Llewenan was established as a carding, spinning and fulling mill around 1810, following the closure of the original mill at Pen Llywenan (to the E) at the end of the 18th century, and had been concerned with dyeing and fulling for at least 100 years previously. The mill group includes a large mill range with a dyeing house (separately listed). The woollen mill is aligned on a north- south axis and built in two halves. The southern moiety is the original early 19th century factory building, with domestic accommodation housed in an extension to the north. Both are built of rubble masonry, with pitched roofs of old slates. The original mill is a two storey, 3-bay building. An overshot wheel pit is positioned in the lower south gable of the factory and contains iron buckets. Separated by a passage the north part of the mill contains a second water wheel pit. The north addition is a 2-storey range of similar proportions to the factory, with a chimney to the north gable end. The mill is located 4.5km northeast from Area 6.
- 5.4.7. Pandy Cymunod - Grade II- LB 19488. The woollen mill and workshop built in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. It is a 2 storey 3 bay building with a single-storey workshop and cart shed. It is thought that the workshop might also have been used as a dye house. The buildings are constructed from rubble walls and the roofs dressed with small slates. A dove coat is located in the eastern gable. A plan of 1878 depicts this range of buildings illustrating a workshop, cart shed and mill pool. The mill is located 2.2km east from Area 6.
- 5.4.8. Prysan-fawr - Grade II – LB 19489 – 18th century farmhouse with additions from the 19th century, the latter particularly associated with the cart shed. A two unit, centrally accessed house with kitchen beyond the stack of gables. Two storeys with a five-window range, with the main part of the house comprised of a three-window range and the kitchen a two-window range. Roof comprised of small old slate segments, walls composed of rendered. The farmhouse is located 2.8km northeast from Area 6.
- 5.4.9. Stable, barn, and cowhouse at Prysan-Fawr - Grade II – LB 19490 - long range comprised of two parts, with a lofted barn and stable under one roof, with a lower cowhouse under the other lower roof. Rubble walls and segmental rubble stone arches. Old small slate roof. Southeast of Bodedern, northwest of Bryngwran. The structures are located 2.8km northeast from Area 6.
- 5.4.10. Cowhouse at Prysan-Fawr - Grade II – LB 19491 - three-bay cowhouse from the 19th century with opposed central doors. Rubble walls with roof composed of small slate segments. Segmental rubble stone arches. Collared trusses of sawn timber. The cowhouse is 2.9km northeast from Area 6.
- 5.4.11. Boiling house and pigsty at Prysan-fawr - Grade II – LB 19492 - single storey boiling house comprised of rubble walls limewashed, a pitched roof of small old slate, and iron skylight. Dated to the 19th century, with later extensions including store-shed and pigsty. The structures are 2.9km northeast from Area 6.

- 5.4.12. Milestone (Caegeliog 2) - Grade II - LB 19493 - part of the road improvements associated with Thomas Telford following the Act of Union 1801. Granite slab set into wall with triangular head inscribed with 'HOLY- / HEAD / 6 / MONA / 7 / BANGOR / 19'. The milestone is located 466m north from Area 6.
- 5.4.13. Tre Iorweth - Grade II - LB 19494 – 18th century domestic structure that was extensively renovated in the 19th century in the vernacular style (i.e. produced according to local conventions and capabilities). The renovations itself are from which the structure now derives most of its character - for example slate roofs and cast-iron columns. Located between Bodedern and Trefor. The structure is located 4km northeast from Area 6.
- 5.4.14. Field barn - Grade II - LB 19495 - Rectangular 3-bay field barn, with rubble walls and pitched slate roof. Single door at the north end of the east wall, which has been widened. Former door opposite on W wall, now blocked. The structure is located 4km northeast from Area 6.
- 5.4.15. Tan-y-fynwynt Clapper Bridge - Grade II – LB 19496 - ancient bridge crossing a river near Tan-y-fynwynt farm, granting access to the adjacent Cae Gwyn farm. Consists of a drystone structure or pier on top of large unworked stone slabs or boulders. The structural composition of the bridge suggests that it is particularly old, and is linked to the ruins of the Tan-y-fynwynt corn mill, the latter mentioned in an extent of 1352. Located to the north of Bodedern and south of Llanfigaol. The bridge is located 3.5km northeast from Area 6.
- 5.4.16. Dyeing house at Pandy Llewenen - Grade II - LB 19497 – A small, free-standing dye-house serving the Pandy Llewenan mill complex, established *circa* 1810. The dyeing house is a single storey two bay structure constructed from rubble masonry limewashed walls. The roof is pitched and dressed with small slates. A stone stack is positioned at the south gable end and the base at a second stone stack on the north gable. The structure is located 4.5km northeast from Area 6.
- 5.4.17. Presaddfed - Grade II* - LB 5262 - two storey building with attics, and a five-window range, with three rear gabled wings. Rubble masonry walls, rendered with cement, asymmetrical windows. Gabled central porch with Tuscan pilasters. Associated with Presaddfed Garden and Walls. Built in 1686, and originally comprised of a rectangular range, with additions in the 17th century, 1821, and 1875 leading to the current shape. The building is located 4.2km northeast from Area 6.
- 5.4.18. Church of St Edeyrn - Grade II - LB 5276. Possibly occupied as an ecclesiastical site since the 14th century with parts of the nave containing details dating to this period. Building was modified in the 19th century with the upper parts of the nave walls being modified along with a partially re-set fenestration. The south porch, north transept and chancel are 19th century additions. The church is located 2.6km northeast from Area 6.
- 5.4.19. Pont Factory Cymunod, over Afon Crigyll - Grade II – LB 5278 - earliest of two associated bridges, composed of rubble masonry with two arches with different structures and widely separated. The westward arch being high and roughly hewn compared to the other segmented, squared arch with voussiors. A rough parapet spans both arches. West of Bryngwran. The bridge is located 2.3km east from Area 6.
- 5.4.20. Soar Chapel and chapel house - Grade II - LB 5712. Chapel building with appended chapel house built in 1822 and later remodelled. The Wesley Bach Movement was founded at this

ecclesiastical site and was used by this group until 1904. After this it was supported by the Welsh Wesleyan Methodists. The chapel is located 2.8km northeast from Area 6.

- 5.4.21. Old Police Station (Youth Association Premises) - Grade II - LB 5742 - built late 18th century to early 19th century and can be found on the Tithe Map 1848. Remodelled as a police station in the year 1864, then sold as a store in 1898, eventually being given to the Trustees of Young Men Institute of 1941. Two-storey building with basement, with a three-window range. Greensand facings, pale freestone dressings, rubbed brick, sash windows, and a slate roof. Located in Bodedern. The police station is located 2.8km northeast from Area 6.
- 5.4.22. There are three listed buildings in the community of Byrngwran. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 5.4.23. Pont Factory Cymunod, over Afon Crigyll - Grade II – LB 20510. The earlier of the two bridges is that to the west, built probably in the 18th century, and widened when the second bridge was added to the east, probably around the 19th century. The bridge is constructed of rubble masonry with two arches rather widely separated and of different construction. The arch on west is roughhewn and rather high compared with its width. The arch to the east is segmental and with roughly squared voussoirs slightly inset below an extrados course of narrow slabs. The bridge is located 1.9km southeast of Area 6.
- 5.4.24. Milestone (Bryngwran) (1) - Grade II - LB 20511 - part of the road improvements associated with Thomas Telford following the Act of Union 1801. Granite slab set into wall with triangular head inscribed with 'HOLY- / HEAD / 8 / MONA / 5 / BANGOR / 17'. The milestone is located 3km east from Area 6.
- 5.4.25. Milestone (Bryngwran) (2) - Grade II - LB 20512 - part of the road improvements associated with Thomas Telford following the Act of Union 1801. Granite slab set into wall with triangular head inscribed with 'HOLY- / HEAD/ 9 / MONA / 4 / BANGOR / 16'. Located further east of Byrngwran towards junction. The milestone is located 4.6km southeast southeast from Area 6.
- 5.4.26. There are nine listed buildings are in the community of Llanfachreth. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 5.4.27. Capel Pont with attached school room-Grade II- LB 24463. Chapel constructed in the mid-19th century with attached schoolroom and chapel house. Built during a resurgence of religious worship on Anglesey, Capel Pont is accessed through a gable entry and is constructed from rendered rubble masonry. The schoolroom is also entered through a gabled threshold and built from the same material as the chapel. The chapel is located 4.1km north from Area 6.
- 5.4.28. Capel Abarim - Grade II - LB 24464 - early 20th century Methodist rubble masonry chapel with a central gabled entry and porch. The central porch and gable having a raised stepped and pedimented centrepiece with urn ornamentation. There are sash windows with moulded arches and a hipped slate roof with additional clay ridge tiling. A frame over the main entrance dates the name of the chapel and its establishment date of 1908, and another slate plaque of the south facing doorway reads 'ABRAHIM ER. 1860', the latter plaque relating to the original chapel upon which the current is built. Located in Llanfachraeth. The chapel is located 4.7km north from Area 6.
- 5.4.29. Bryn Glas - Grade II - LB 24470 - two storey home rendered with pebbledash and composed of local stone, a roof of small slate slabbing, rendered gable stacks, sash windows, boarded

doorway, and four small four-pane sash windows on the first floor. An example of the local vernacular style. Dated around the 19th century, and part of a pair of houses. Located in Llanfachraeth. The structure is located 4.7km north from Area 6.

- 5.4.30. Cross Keys - Grade II - LB 24471 - a two storey domestic space with a two-window range, composed of rubble masonry rendered with pebbledash, with a rectangular roof composed of small slate slabbing. Considered important due as the house is an example of 19th century vernacular style. Located in Llanfachraeth. The structure is located 4.5km north from Area 6.
- 5.4.31. Capel Abarim, chapel house and outbuilding - Grade II - LB 24472 – Chapel house and outbuildings built in 1860. The chapel house is a two-storey range with a central threshold. It is constructed from rubble masonry supporting a slate roof with gable chimney stacks and set at ninety degrees to the west end of the chapel. A single storey outbuilding rests at the south east corner of the chapel house and probably served as a stable. The outbuilding is also built from rubble masonry; it has a slate roof with clay ridge tiles. The entrance opens on to a yard. The structure is located 4.5km north from Area 6.
- 5.4.32. Wall, railings and gates, Capel Abarim- Grade II- LB 24473. Early 20th century wall, railing and gates, probably contemporary with the adjacent chapel built in 1908. Low rubble wall, rendered, with railings above. The railings have trefoil headed finials; the stretches interspersed with heavy shaped rails. The gates are similarly detailed with shaped gateposts, a shallow ogee-headed arch over with shaped central finial. The structure is located 4.6km north from Area 6.
- 5.4.33. Bethesda Congregational Chapel and Attached House - Grade II - LB 5295 - a now derelict two storey rubble masonry chapel, built in 1834, with lateral entranceway, rendered in a smooth grey grit finish, topped by a roof composed of small slate slabbing. Considered a rare example of its type for this period in Anglesey. The attached house is a larger building, composed of two storeys, painted dressings contrasting with the grey gritting of the chapel. Within Llanfachaeth. The structure is located 4.3km north from Area 6.
- 5.4.34. Church of St. Figael - Grade II - LB 5296 - rectangular church composed of rubble masonry, roof with small slate slabbing; four centred arch on the eastern window, whilst the other faces have squared arches. The Norwich Taxation of 1254 lists a medieval church on this site, however little remains apart from possible foundations and a font. The current building is likely to have been made in the early part of the 19th century. The church bell is said to have the inscription 'GOD SAVE THIS CHURCH 1642'. Its importance is derived from the medieval features and its intact 19th century exterior. Located in Llanfigael. The structure is located 4.9km north from Area 6.
- 5.4.35. Plas Llanfigael - Grade II - LB 5297 - a former rectory consisting of two storeys, possibly designed by the architect John Cooper and dated to around 1795 with some later alterations. There is a central projection with pyramidal roof with three windows, two windows on the return of this central projection, and a wing at the rear of the building. The building is composed of rubble masonry, with red brick crowning the windows, slate roof, substantial twinned chimney stacks. The structure is located 4.9km north from Area 6.
- 5.4.36. There are six listed buildings in the community of Llanfaelog. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:

- 5.4.37. War Memorial 2 - Grade II - LB 20421 - clocktower monument with four faces originally commemorating the people of Rhosneigr who were lost to World War I, however an additional plaque also commemorates those who died in World War II. The building itself is composed of three stages that taper inwards. The lowest stage is composed of a limestone rock-face and raking ashlar course. The second stage, where recesses contain the plaques, is snacked granite masonry and is rectangular in shape. While the upper stage, where the clockface is located, is composed of ashlar limestone masonry. The roof is domed and surmounted by a cross. Located in Rhosneigr. The memorial is located 3.8km west from Area 6.
- 5.4.38. Llanfaelog Community Centre - Grade II – LB 20424. Two-storey 19th century school building with gable wings at each end. Constructed from local rubble with a slate roof and rendered chimney stacks. The hall was modernised when it was converted into a community centre. The centre is located 4.9km southeast from Area 6.
- 5.4.39. Surf Point - Grade II - LB 20425 - a folly style house built in the manner of a castle or sandcastle, the latter being most likely due to its proximity to the seaside and beach. Characterised by towers and battlements, and other 'castle-like' features, contrasting greatly with local architecture of vernacular style. The idiosyncrasy of the design is associated with the original owner, C H Palethorpe, a sausage manufacturer. The structure was built between the years 1906-8. The building is located 3.9km south from Area 6
- 5.4.40. Sea Wall, Surf Point - Grade II - LB 20426 - A seawall composed of rubble masonry which has been partially rendered and embittered, including semi-circular bastions located on the north and south western faces. The wall has a number of openings which lead onto the properties beyond, themselves being separated by rubble walls topped with railings abutting the rear of the main sea wall. Contemporary with the LB of Surf Point, which dates the seawall to 1906-8. The building is located 3.9km south from Area 6
- 5.4.41. The Old Rectory - Grade II - LB 20427 - two storey domestic structure with a single storey porch attached, characterized by vernacular style. Most associated with a well-known and respected family by the name of 'Trevor' - for example the reverend JW Trevor. Built during the 19th century and can be found in the local tithe map. Located within Llanfaelog. The building is located 4.8km southeast from Area 6.
- 5.4.42. The closest Listed Building is Bridge east of Tyn-Lidiart - Grade II - LB 20428 - The bridge carries a country lane across a small tributary of the Afon Crigyll, *circa* 2.75km north northwest of Llanfaelog and *circa* 3km northeast of Rhosneigr. The bridge is defined by a three-span bridge, with the central span extending further than spans located at either terminus. The central span is capped by a rubble parapet, while the terminal spans are characterized by similarly roughhewn wedge-shaped voussiors.
- 5.4.43. There are ten listed buildings in the community of Llanfair yn Neubwll. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 5.4.44. Pont Traeth Cleifiog (partly in Valley Community)- Grade II- LB 20415. See Record Number 5268 in Valley community for full description of this bridge. The bridge is located 2.5km northwest from Area 6.
- 5.4.45. Tyddyn Du - Grade II - LB 20416 - domestic structure or cottage with croglofft (interior raised room) most likely built towards the end of the 18th century. Created in vernacular style,

consisting of a single storey with two windows, agricultural range, and attached stables. Llanfair-yn-Neubwll. The structure is located 1.9km west from Area 6.

- 5.4.46. Caergeiliog Milestone - Grade II - LB 20417 - attributed to the designs and works carried out by the Scottish engineer Thomas Telford following the Act of Union road improvements between the years 1817-32. The milestone consists of a granite slab set into a wall with a triangular head. The milestone reads - 'HOLY- / HEAD / 5 / MONA / 8 / BANGOR / 20'. The milestone is 1.2km west northwest from Area 6.
- 5.4.47. Caergeiliog Chapel - Grade II - LB 20418 - Calvinistic Methodist chapel consisting of two storeys and gabled entranceway. Characterised by rubble masonry, symmetrically planed gabled entrance, modern slate roof, recessed windows. A commemorative plaque reveals that the existing building is part of a series stretching back to 1780, with the latest features being attributable to the year 1872. Located within Caergeiliog. The milestone is 523m northwest from Area 6.
- 5.4.48. Ceargeiliog Chapel house with stables and cart shed - Grade II - LB 20419. Built in the early 19th century, the chapel house is a two-storey range with a lofted cart shed appended. It is built from rubble and has a modern slate roof with gabled chimney stacks. The house is symmetrically planned with a central square headed doorway. The chapel is located 523m northwest from Area 6.
- 5.4.49. Shiloh Baptist Chapel and Chapel House with walls - Grade II - LB 20420. The chapel was founded in 1847, the present building built in 1866. It is a single storey Chapel with a two storey Chapel house. They are built from rubble masonry and supports a slate roof. The chapel house is set at right angles to the right side of the chapel and the grounds are bounded by a low rubble masonry wall which supports wrought iron railings. The chapel is located 1km northwest from Area 6.
- 5.4.50. Caergeiliog Tollhouse - Grade II - LB 5266 - tollhouse resultant from a series of historical events, the first being the Act of Union of 1801 linking Great Britain and Ireland, leading to a programme of road improvements between Dublin and London. Five tollhouses were designed and constructed by the Scottish engineer Thomas Telford in 1818, of which the Caergeiliog example is one. The Anglesey tollhouses retained their ability to levy charges on travel past the 1844 toll abolishment, with the Caergeiliog tollhouse retaining its function until the later date of 1895. The building consists of an octagonal two-storey structure, with rubble walling, voussior lintels, and slate roofs that project over the walls. The tollhouse is located 1.2km northwest from Area 6.
- 5.4.51. Pencaledog - Grade II - LB 5307 - considered to have been built during the 18th century, this farmhouse consists of a two-storey building with a three-window range, the range being extended by another range to either end during the 19th century. The building is composed of rubble masonry styled in the vernacular, a roof of small slate slabbing, with chimneys located at either terminus, rendered in grey grit, and recessed windows. Considered important due to the increasing rarity of vernacular architecture from this period. The farmhouse is located 3.7km northwest from Area 6.
- 5.4.52. Church of St Mihangel - Grade II – LB 5309. Incorporating construction material from an earlier church, the Church of St Mihangel was largely rebuilt in 1862 by Kennedy and Rogers of Bangor. Renovated in 1988, it is now used as a Royal Air Force church by RAF Valley. The church is located 1.4km southwest from Area 6.

- 5.4.53. Church of St Mary-Grade II- LB 5310. The Church of St Mary possibly dates to the 12th century though the 14th century is more likely. It was restored in the mid-19th century which included the restoration of windows along with the renewal of the church roof. Box pews were also, removed and replaced with open seating. The church became redundant in the mid-1970s and the 12th century font was removed to the Church of St Cybi in Holyhead for preservation. The church is located 1.6km west from Area 6.
- 5.4.54. There are twelve listed buildings are in the community of Rhoscolyn. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 5.4.55. Bont Methodist Chapel - Grade II - LB 19945 - second of two chapels built for Methodist worshippers for the community of Pontrhydbont, with the current building created in 1874. The building was designed by the engineer Richard Davies in a typically Gothic style. The main entranceway from the road has a gable front finished in square stone, contrasting with the rear and sides which are finished in a plainer fashion. Adjacent to the building there is a large chapel house titled 'BRYN AWEL'. Located within the community of Pontrhydbont or Four Mile Bridge. The chapel is located 3.8km west from Area 6.
- 5.4.56. Lifeboat Memorial - Grade II - LB 19946 - Memorial composed of polish granite in the shape of a Celtic cross, with the arms bearing recessed panels with Celtic knots. Brass plaque on the front reads 'Erected by public subscriptions in memory of the above crew of the Rhoscolyn lifeboat who lost their lives in a gallant attempt to save the crew of the SS Timbo in Caernarfon Bay 3rd December 1920'. Reliefs depict two mythical sea monsters. The memorial is located 4.7km southwest from Area 6.
- 5.4.57. Rhoscolyn Methodist Chapel (inc. Railings) - Grade II - LB 19947 - a 'new' chapel built in 1906 (identified by lettering above the entrance), the latest in a series of structures associated with local Methodist history. Structurally composed of a large single storey building with a gable entry with Renaissance style detailing. Perimeter marked by low stone walls with affixed railings. The chapel is located 4.7km southwest from Area 6.
- 5.4.58. Pontrhydbont or Four Mile Bridge - Grade II - LB 19948 - Extended embankment composed of rubble masonry, battered sides, with a semi-circular culvert and widened arch. The bridge is associated with the act of reclaiming the sands of Cleifiog in 1776, considered historically important as the bridge forms a part of the mail road to Holyhead. Located within the community of Pontrhydbont or Four Mile Bridge. The bridge is located 4.7km southwest from Area 6.
- 5.4.59. Plas - Grade II - LB 19949 - house dated to the mid-18th century, with extensions and renovations running up until the early 20th century. Comprising of two storeys with a three-window range. Built of roughcast rendered rubble masonry, with a slate roof, Gothic style tower to the NE. Considered to be idiosyncratic due to its combination of various stylistic features - for example vernacular or common motifs alongside Gothic stylings such as the tower, trellised balconies, and battlement style wall apex. Oldest part of the house is dated to 1770 featured on a local estate map, with the rear wing being dated by a stone tablet bearing initials 'H H 1786' - or Hugh Hughes of Plas, the General of Excises and Licenses in Dublin. Located in Rhoscolyn. The mansion is located 4.7km southwest from Area 6.
- 5.4.60. Plas Bach - Grade II - LB 19950 – Cottage dated to 1783 and belonging to Hugh Hughes at this time. Became the roper you of Edmund Hope in the 19th century when the Pas Estate passed to him. The building is single storey range with a central threshold and constructed from

rubble masonry. It has a modern slate roof and a gable chimney stack. The cottage is located 4.7km southwest from Area 6.

- 5.4.61. Rhoscolyn Lifeboat Station - Grade II - LB 19951 - single storey, brick, whitewashed lifeboat station, surmounted by a slate roof with projecting eaves. Fourth in a series of lifeboat station located in Rhosneigr. The sea facing side has battered sides and large wooden sliding doors. The Memorial plaque dedicated to Count of Morella Ramon Cabrera, a field-marshal in the Spanish army, has been removed from the third lifeboat station. The plaque was originally dedicated by Countess Morella in memory of her husband. The current lifeboat station dates from 1903 and was constructed at a cost of £1591.50 by the RNLI. The station is located 4.9km southwest from Area 6.
- 5.4.62. Rhoscolyn Methodist chapel house - Grade II - LB 19953 – Farmhouse dating to the early 19th century and formally housing a Methodist congregation until 1906. It is a two-storey range with a wing; lofted stables and a cart shed abuts it. Built from rubble masonry it supports a slate roof with rendered chimney stacks. The stables are lofted, and the cart shed is also constructed from rubble masonry with a slate roof. The main building has stable doors positioned at its north-east end. The chapel is 4.1km southwest from Area 6.
- 5.4.63. Ty'r Allt - Grade II – LB 5322 - a two storey, three window range farmhouse with a doorway located centrally. Additional two window range block adjacent to the main area, as well as a single storey stable and pigsty to the rear. Composed of lime-washed rubble masonry, grouted roof with small slate slabbing, recessed windows, and affixed modern lighting. Originally a farmhouse, indicated by the stables and pigsty, originating in the 18th century. Located within the community of Pontrhydbont or Four Mile Bridge. The farmhouse is located 3.4km west from Area 6.
- 5.4.64. St. Gwenfaen Church - Grade II - LB 5326 - an example of the 'Early English' style of Church, composed of a two-bay nave, short and narrow chancel, and south western porch. The building consists of local rubble masonry, a modern slate roof with crosses at each gable mount, as well as numerous lancet windows. The original church was founded in 630 AD and dedicated to a local saint St. Gwenfaen, who had earlier built a cloister in Anglesey. A 15th century church once existed of which numerous fixtures and fittings remain, but the current building dates from 1875 and was enlarged in 1879. A possible architect is Sir George Gilbert Scott. Located in Rhoscolyn. The church is located 4.9km southwest from Area 6.
- 5.4.65. Pentre Gwyddel Farm-Grade II- LB 5329. 17th century farmhouse with added gabled porch and a single storey wing to the rear. The farm building is constructed from rubble masonry built on boulder foundations. It has a modern slate roof with projecting eaves and a large central ridge stack. During re-roofing it was discovered that one of the roof beams was a re-used ships timber with the name Espanol carved into it. A lower storey mullioned window rests to the left of the front door. The farm is located 3.6km southwest from Area 6.
- 5.4.66. Bodior - Grade II - LB 5330 - a two storey house, with a six window range, built of rendered rubble masonry, thin slate roof, recessed windows and sills, gabled dormers adjacent to attics, bargeboards, and globe finials. With an elevated entrance comprised of a 2-3 window range, with an offset storeyed porch. The tablet in the projected gable apex at the front of the house is inscribed with '1529 / J / OO', alluding to the original construction in the 16th century, subsequent reconstruction taking place in the 1820s onwards evidenced by an additional dating tablet reading 1848. The original 16th century estate was owned by descendants of the

Welsh clan leader Llywelyn Audorchog of Ial in Denbighshire, later Anglicising the surname to Owen. The antiquity of the house and its connections to local gentry are listed as the reasons for its acknowledgement. Near Rhoscolyn, or in Bodior. Bodior is located 3.1km southwest from Area 6.

5.4.67. There are four listed buildings in the community of Trearddur. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:

5.4.68. Stanley Tollhouse - Grade II - LB 20069 - another tollhouse part of the programme of road developments associated with Thomas Telford and the 1801 Act of Union. This particular tollhouse is located within the estate of Penrhos, previously the home of the Stanley family, the estate latterly made a country park in 1972. The tollhouse was originally located where the A5 runs, but was moved to its current location in 1974. It now functions as a cafeteria. The structure is composed of two storeys in octagonal shape, with additional single storey wings to the north and west. The main structure has a slate roofed veranda supported by cast iron columns. Roughcast and whitewashed stone walls with recessed windows. Located to the North of the Stanley Embankment, southeast of Holyhead. The tollhouse is located 4.6km northwest from Area 6

5.4.69. Milestone (Stanley Embankment) - Grade II - LB 20073 - part of the road improvements associated with Thomas Telford following the Act of Union 1801. Granite slab set into wall with triangular head inscribed with 'HOLY- / HEAD / 3 / MONA / 10 / BANGOR / 22' Located on the Stanley Embankment. The milestone is located 4.5km northwest from Area 6.

5.4.70. Stanley Embankment - Grade II - LB 20074 - created as part of the road improvements following the Act of Union of 1801 and designed by the engineer Thomas Telford. Designed to carry the new road being built to link mainland Anglesey and Holyhead. Work began in 1815 and was completed in 1822. The embankment was modified in 1840 to accommodate the railway. The structure consists of a large rectangular strip of raised earth, built upon a naturally raised terrace, with rubble and stone facings to ward off storm damage. (Dimensions 1189m length x 4.87m high x 34.75m width tapering to 10.36m at the top). Located south east of Holyhead. The embankment is located 4.5km northwest from Area 6.

5.4.71. Melin y Gof or the Stanley Windmill - Grade II - LB 5263 - three storey windmill composed of rubble masonry in a circular shape, with the walls being rendered and whitewashed. Built on land owned by the Stanley family in the estate of Penrhos. The year 1826 is etched into the stonework, revealing the year of its construction, with the original development finishing in 1827. Considered important as it was the last mill in Wales to use wind to aid production. Following a storm in 1938, the sails were removed, and the mill ceased functioning. During the 1960s planning permission was granted which followed conversion into a house, with an additional storey being added and is used as a viewing platform. Located east of Bae Treaddur. The windmill is located 4.8km west from Area 6.

5.4.72. There are seven listed buildings are in the community of Valley. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:

5.4.73. Stanley Embankment - Grade II - LB 19231- Embankment constructed on a natural terrace and faced with stone and modern rubble to protect against storm damage. The embankment carries the A5 road carriage along its eastern side and the main Euston to Holyhead railway to the west. It is 1189m (1,300 yds) in length, 4.87m (16ft) high, the base is 34.75m (114ft) wide tapering to a width of 10.36m (34ft) at the top. The Stanley Embankment was surveyed and

designed by Telford during a programme of road improvements following the Act of Union in 1801. It was built by Gill and Hodges between 1815 and 1822. The embankment is located 3.9km northwest from Area 6.

- 5.4.74. Milestone (Valley) - Grade II - LB 19232 - part of the road improvements associated with Thomas Telford following the Act of Union 1801. Granite slab set into wall with triangular head inscribed with 'HOLY- / HEAD / 4 / MONA / 9 / BANGOR / 21'. Located within Valley. The structure is 2.7km northwest from Area 6.
- 5.4.75. Valley Station Signal Box - Grade II - LB 19233 - two storey timber signal box with a simple slate roof. Originally one of 15 huts along the Chester to Holyhead line with communication equipment and telegraph stations, later modified for phone lines. Located in Valley. The structure is 2.6km northwest from Area 6.
- 5.4.76. Cleifiog Fawr - Grade II - LB 19234 – Farmstead constructed in the early 19th century, though built on the site of an earlier farm dwelling dating to 1730-40. It is a two-storey building with a one and a half storey service wing attached to the south. The walls are constructed from rubble masonry and support a roof of small slates with rendered gable chimney stacks. The structure is 2.8km northwest from Area 6.
- 5.4.77. Pont Traeth Cleifiog-Grade II- LB 5268. Bridge constructed in the late 18th century after the reclamation of the Cleifiog sands in 1776. It is hump-backed and single spanned constructed from rubble masonry. The arch is of roughly squared voussoirs and recessed below an extrados course of narrow slabs. A slate slab with bench mark, dated 1874, is positioned on the bridge and was presumably affixed by the Ordnance Survey. The structure is 1.3km northwest from Area 6.
- 5.4.78. Pont-Rhydbont; or Four Mile Bridge - Grade II - LB 5319 – Embankment constructed from rubble masonry with an arched culvert in the centre. It has coped rubble parapet walls which flank the road carriageway. It was built following the land reclamation of the Cleifiog Sands in 1776, and as a precursor to the Stanley Embankment in 1822. The bridge is located 1.3km northwest from Area 6.
- 5.4.79. Valley Railway Station Main Building - Grade II - LB 5759 - two storey and three window range building, with canopy adjacent to front first floor, with the roof continuing over two bays. Slate roof, composed of ruled render down to first floor, where random rubble stone continues to ground floor. Sash windows with glazing bars. Historically important as the building results from improvements being made between London and Dublin after the Act of Union of 1801, and a key component in the Chester to Holyhead line. Associated engineer is Robert Stephenson and the architect Francis Thompson of Derby. The station is located 1.3km northwest from Area 6.

5.5. Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development (Figure 5.4)

- 5.5.1. No sites registered in the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) are present within the boundaries of Area 6. Forty-five of these sites are documented within the 1km search area. All RCAHMWs entries are duplicates of entries found on the HER.

Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC), Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 4400 BC), Neolithic (4400 BC – 2300 BC), Bronze Age (2300 BC – 700 BC)

- 5.5.2. A stone axe (PRN 2575) was found more than 656m east of Area 6. No further information is recorded for this findspot (Lynch 1989).

- 5.5.3. A Bronze Age Paslatve (PRN 7624) is recorded as a findspot 941m northeast from Area 6 (Waddington 2013).
- 5.5.4. During the work associated with the A55, the remains of at least three burnt mounds (PRN 31812 - 4) were recovered more than 770m north from Area 6 (Cuttler et al 2012).
- 5.5.5. A Bronze Age site (PRN 61578) is located more than 600m north of Area 6. This site also includes evidence of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date in the form of finds. Archaeological features include a number of pits probably the remains of ovens. Furthermore, the site revealed post-medieval pottery and glass (Davidson et al 1999).
- 5.5.6. A number of archaeological features were revealed during archaeological works associated with development at the A55, including a possible hearth (PRN 6926), a pit (PRN 69271) and a number of ditches (PRN 69274). These features did not contain datable evidence, however, they may be interpreted as prehistoric in date when contextualised (Cuttler et al 2012).

Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43) and Roman (AD 43 – c. AD 410)

- 5.5.7. An enclosure of Iron Age date (PRN 2517) is located more than 662m northeast from Area 6. This enclosure has been recorded in historical OS maps, however, it is nowadays in poor condition due to ploughing activities. The latter has revealed a stone axe and a spindle whorl of possible Iron Age origin (Smith 2005).

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

- 5.5.8. Caergeiliog Chapel House with stables and cartshed (PRN 66689) (see listed building 20419).
- 5.5.9. Caergeiliog Chapel, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll (PRN 7649) (see listed building 20418).
- 5.5.10. Cae'r Odyn, Placename, North of Cae'r-geiliog (PRN 60807) is documented on the HER records as the name suggests the existence of a kiln. The HER records locate this place name 213m north of Area 6.
- 5.5.11. Bryn Farm, Llanfihangel-yn-nhowyn (PRN 60805) is located 241m northeast from Area 6. The farm is recorded on the parish map of 1841, the 25inch map of 1924 and the 1inch OS map of 1841 as noted in the HER records.
- 5.5.12. Milestone (PRN 65986) (see listed building 19493).
- 5.5.13. Tynymreddyn (PRN 60808) is located 410m northwest from Area 6. The former farmstead is documented on the Bodedern tithe map of 1848, and on the 1 inch OS map of 1841 (Holyhead & Bangor Sheet 78).
- 5.5.14. A well (PRN 28938) and footbridges (PRN 28939) have been identified in the second OS map edition of 1900.
- 5.5.15. Pumping Station (PRN 28936) is located more than 600m southwest of Area 6. The pumping station is recorded on OS maps dating to 1889.
- 5.5.16. Penmynydd House (PRN 59729) is located circa 688m north of Area 6. The house is referred to as both Mynydd Machdwn and Mynydd Machdun on the 1762 estate map but as Penmynydd on the tithe map and the first edition 1" ordnance survey (Davidson et al 1996).
- 5.5.17. Tyddyn Bulkeley (PRN 59726) is located circa 642m northeast of Area 6. The building is not visible on the ground, however it has been recorded in aerial images and during a geophysical survey (Davidson et al 1996). The building and field may have been owned by the Bulkeley estate.

- 5.5.18. Rubbing Stone (PRN 59728) is located circa 640m northeast of Area 6. This stone is unlikely to be of prehistoric date. It may be cattle rubbing stone or a marker for Tyddyn Bulkeley (Davidson et al 1996).
- 5.5.19. Milestone (PRN 65986) (see listed building 19493).
- 5.5.20. Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn Parish Church (PRN 7004) (see listed building 5309).
- 5.5.21. Bryn Farm, Llanfihangel-yn-nhowyn (PRN 60805) is located 300m northeast from Area 6. The farm is recorded on the parish map of 1841, the 25inch map of 1924 and the 1inch OS map of 1841 as noted in the HER records.
- 5.5.22. Gwaelod Fawr (PRN 60806) is documented on the Llanfihangel Nhowyn Parish tithe map circa 1841 and just Gwaelod on the 1 inch OS map of 1841 (GAT, 1997). The HER locates it 320m north from Area 6.

Unknown date

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

Multiperiod

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

5.6. Map Regression

5.6.1. Original Survey Map 1818

The earliest map to depict the area in any detail was drawn in 1818 by Robert Dawson. The area of the site is clearly visible on the map, located on the eastern shore of Llyn Treflas. Field boundaries are visible on the map within the area of site. The scale of the map is quite small but the fields visible are irregular in size and shape. What is likely a farm, Tyn y gors, is shown on the western boundary of the site, with a further farm on the eastern boundary although it is not possible to make out the name of this farm.

The map shows that on the eastern, northern and southern sites the site is bounded by further enclosures, with Llyn Penrhyn just beyond its southern boundary.

The map shows a main road running almost east to west across the landscape, which is now the A5, and a system of minor roads that connect to this. The pattern of settlement is dispersed, with only two small nucleated settlements being visible. These are the settlements of Caergeiliog, which is just to the north-west of the site and Bryngwran to the north-east of the site. Both of these settlements are shown as being concentrated along the main road. Just to the east of the site the hamlet of Llanfihangel is also shown.

Aside from Llyn Treflas, two further large lakes are shown to the east of the site, these are Llyn Penrhyn and Llyn Traffwll.

5.6.2. Tithe Map Parish of Llanfihangelynhowyn 1841 (Figure 11.4)

The area of the site is depicted on the tithe map of Llanfihangelynhowyn parish, which was produced in 1841. The area of the proposed development site is located across seventeen fields, numbers 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 174, 175, 176, 177 and 228, and two small enclosures, 216a and 217a, that have buildings depicted within (CAG-010). Both of these enclosures are located on the eastern edge of Llyn Dinam. The enclosure situated closest to the lake is labelled as Glan y gors, which translates as bank of the marsh. Llyn Dinam is shown on the earlier 1818 map but is labelled as Llyn Treflas. The apportionment shows that the land is owned by Stanley Lord of Alderley and occupied by William Williams.

The proposed site is bounded by properties and a road to the north, a stream to the east, fields to the south and Llyn Dinam and fields within the parish of Bodedern to the west. The fields depicted as within the area of the proposed site are irregular in size and shape, which is suggestive of a long period of agricultural exploitation and different enclosure periods. Running up the centre of the site are long low curved boundaries, which are indicative of early medieval agriculture, with the curves representing the ploughed edge of strip fields. A road is also shown running through the site, connecting the two small farm enclosures.

The field patterns within the landscape surrounding the area of the site suggest a long history of exploitation. To the west, south, south-east and north-east of the site the fields are large with irregular boundaries, which is indicative of smaller fields being merged to create larger open areas. The irregular boundaries suggest that the original enclosure of the landscape is likely to have occurred within the prehistoric period. Long, low curved boundaries, associated with early medieval ploughing practices are also evident in these areas. The presence of The Old Church to the east of Llyn Traffwll, within its almost circular enclosure indicates early medieval occupation within the landscape. The fields to the east and north of the site are smaller and more regular, which suggests that the field pattern depicted on the mapping dates to the medieval period.

The map shows a number of farmsteads dispersed across the landscape, although there is a concentration of buildings shown within the immediate area of the proposed site, including what could potentially be a small hamlet to the east. This is not named on the mapping, however, a church is shown with a small number of buildings surrounding. There are only two certain areas of nucleated settlement within the vicinity of the site. These are Caergeiliog to the north-west and Bryngwran to the north-east. Both of these settlements are shown as being concentrated along the road, which is now the A5.

5.6.3. Ordnance Survey County Series 1st Edition 1888, 1:2500 (Figure 12.4)

By the time this mapping was produced a number of changes had occurred within the landscape. The first is that the fields in the north-eastern corner of the proposed site had been split into a number of smaller, more regular fields, one of which is shown as rough pasture. Two of the fields on the western edge of the site are also shown as rough pasture on this map sheet. The farm of Glan y gors is also shown to have increased in size with a small number of new buildings present. The small enclosure to its north-east, which was shown on the tithe mapping to have a building within, is still visible although

there is no longer a building shown. Instead the small enclosure is depicted as having deciduous tree cover.

The pattern of enclosure within the landscape has also undergone change from the enclosures depicted on the tithe mapping, with all of the large open fields shown are shown to have been split into smaller enclosed areas. All of these new fields are irregular in size and shape.

A number of changes within the settlement pattern are noticeable on this mapping. The settlements of Caergeiliog and Bryngwran are shown to have increased in size, with Bryngwran in particular having expanded. A number of properties within long strips of land are clear either side of the road, while a number of properties have been constructed on the road running south off what is now the A5. The small hamlet of Llanfihangel-yn-nhowyn, to the east of the proposed site, is also now named on the mapping.

A number of large houses, that may be manor or estate houses, also appear on the mapping at this time. To the north-east of the site the manor house of Plas Llechylched is also now shown, which was constructed in 1886. A number of other houses, none on the scale of Plas Llechylched, are also depicted within the surrounding landscape.

To the south-west of the site a further change in the landscape is the construction of the London and North Western Railway, Chester to Holyhead branch. This line began construction during 1845, with the line being opened in 1848. It was adopted into London and North Western Railway in 1859.

5.6.4. Ordnance Survey Plan 1975, 1:2,500 (Figure 14.4)

The mapping shows very little change had occurred within the landscape during the last 87 years. This mapping shows a minor change to the field patterns within the bounds of the proposed site, with the fields in the north-west having been merged into one large area.

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

5.7. Aerial Photographs and Lidar (Figure 9.5, 10.5)

5.7.1. Aerial Photographs

18-253 RAF Valley 1950s

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

18-253 RAF Valley 1960s

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

8-253 RAF Valley 1970-72

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

18-253 RAF Valley 1985-93

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

5.7.2. LiDAR Imagery

LiDAR DTM and DSM images at 1m resolution are available for the sites.

A large outcrop of bedrock can be observed in the southwestern part of Area 6, orientated in a north-south direction. The northerly part of this structure appears densely covered with a topsoil and may have been utilised for past cultural purposes. A smaller mound can also be discerned to the east of the outcrop and might be archaeologically derived. In the extreme north western part of Area 6 a possible enclosure, or site of demolished building, can be observed and denoted by an area seemingly cleared of vegetation. A very large ditch/hollow occupies the north-eastern part of Area 6 and might represent an area designated for drainage, quarrying or other extraction activities. Dense undergrowth within and surrounding this anomaly prevents more detailed evaluation, though it might be associated with the construction of the A5 thoroughfare, perhaps as a source of building aggregate.

5.8. Site Visit

Area 6 (Figure 16.6; Plates 6.1- 6.29)

- 5.8.1. The walk over survey was carried out on the 5th of December 2018. Conditions were overcast, however, at the time of the survey visibility was good.
- 5.8.2. Area 6 is located immediately east from Llyn Dinam, centred on NGR SH 31614 77730. The Area is composed of 16 fields.
- 5.8.3. A new site was evidenced during the survey of Area 6. CAG-006, refers to two circular cropmarks centred on SH 31745 77751. The features were defined during the survey as two positive features measuring approximately 10m and 15m in diameter. The features are covered in grass though it is possible to see that it is formed by cobbles. The latter might be either interpreted as the remains of the cairn, or the remains of field clearances.
- 5.8.4. The fields are currently used for pasture and are largely defined by improved grassland, though patches of marsh were evidenced close to some of the field boundaries. Most boundaries were defined by drystone walling, though hedgerows and lines of trees also demarcate these fields.
- 5.8.5. The closest designated assets are Tide Mills (AN130-2), situated south of Area 6. Views to and from these SAMs do not exist due to the distance and the general topography of the area (see Plates 6-18 for views from SAMs).
- 5.8.6. The closest LB is Church of St Mihangel (LB 5309). No evidence of views from and towards the site was gathered. Moreover, the ZTV model (Figure 15.5) indicates that no views exist from the Listed Building to the site.
- 5.8.7. No sites recorded on the HER are located within or immediately outside Area 6.

5.9. Assessment Impact and Conclusions

5.9.1. Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance – Area 6

5.9.1.1. This study has highlighted that no designated sites will be affected by the proposed development. Sites recorded on the HER located to the north of Area 6 suggest potential for prehistoric activity to be found within Area 6 during groundworks. Furthermore, a new site has been documented within the bounds of Area 6. CAG-006 refers to two circular cropmarks centred on SH 31745 77751. The features were defined during the survey as two positive features measuring approximately 10m and 15m in diameter. The features are covered in grass though it is possible to see that it is formed by cobbles. The latter might be either interpreted as the remains of the cairn, or the remains of field clearances. Cartographic sources also indicate the former presence of post-medieval buildings (CAG – 010) within the site.

5.9.1.2. No previously recorded archaeological sites have been identified within the proposed development area.

5.9.1.3. This study has identified a potential archaeological site within Area 6. The value of this feature is uncertain, areas of field clearance would be of limited (Low) archaeological value, whereas Prehistoric monuments would be considered to be of higher (Medium) archaeological value.

CODE	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	Value
CAG-006	SH 31745 77751	Two raised mounds measuring approximately 10m and 15m in diameter	Walk over survey	Low/Medium
CAG-010	SH 31414 77678	Small enclosures, 216a and 217a, with buildings depicted associated with Glan y gors	Cartographic sources	Low/Medium

5.9.2. Previous Impacts – Area 6

5.9.2.1. An examination of aerial photographs and cartographic sources shows that Area 1 may have been subjected to agricultural activities from the medieval period onwards. Otherwise previous impacts on the rest of the development area would appear to be minimal, suggesting good preservation of the potential archaeological resource.

5.9.3. Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development – Area 6

5.9.3.1. The proposed development comprises the construction of a 49.9MW photovoltaic power station. Details on the height of the panels and ground anchoring techniques have yet to be determined, although it is foreseen that the panels will not exceed 3m in height. This report will be used to assess the suitability of the seven areas inspected and will inform the form which the development may take.

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

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

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

Historic Landscapes

5.9.3.4. The proposed development site does not lie within a registered Historic Landscape, neither does any registered landscape lie within 5km of the site. The proposed development site does not lie within any Conservation Areas. The site does not lie within any registered Historic Parks & Gardens, nor do any lie within 5km of the proposed development site.

5.9.3.5. No Conservation Area or Historic Park & Garden will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

5.9.3.6. No Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.

Listed Buildings

5.9.3.7. No listed buildings will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development. There are no listed buildings within the proposed development area.

Non-designated Archaeological Sites

5.9.3.8. No non-designated archaeological sites will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development. There are no non-designated archaeological sites within the proposed development area.

5.9.3.9. CAG-006 and CAG-010 will be directly impacted by the development if the latter carries on groundworks within these areas (see mitigation section).

5.9.3.10. The potential for prehistoric archaeological remains within the area has been highlighted. Should such remains exist then there is also the potential that groundworks could impact directly upon these remains.

5.10. Mitigation

5.10.1 Solar panels will be the central element of the solar farm. The dimensions of the individual panels will be of approximately 1640±50mm and 990±20mm. The average height of the panels is of about 3m at its highest point, and 1m at its lowest point. However, the panels can be reduced in height to avoid visual impacts on designated assets.

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

- 5.10.3 An earthing cable loop will circle the development area. The latter is typically 1/1.2m in depth, and 0.6m in width. Furthermore, DC cables will be installed to link inverters to the site substation. These will be 0.6m in depth. Medium voltage cables that connect the site's substations to either another substation at the point of connection at the grid. The latter are 0.8 to 1m in depth and 0.6m in width in average.
- 5.10.4 A deer fence will surround the site. The latter will be grounded using posts which can range from 0.1m to 0.2m in width, and 0.6m in depth.
- 5.10.5. Two sites have been identified within the bounds of the proposed development area. Two circular cropmarks (CAG-006) of an uncertain nature, and the site of former building remains associated with Glan y gors (CAG-010). Research has also highlighted the presence of prehistoric archaeological remains in the vicinity, increasing the potential for prehistoric archaeological remains to exist within the proposed development area.
- 5.10.6. Two mitigation strategies are suggested for Area 6, depending on the ground anchoring techniques selected for the panels:
- a) Ground rod/ground screw installation: this technique will require groundworks to about 1m in depth. Should this option be selected, it is suggested that a programme of geophysical surveying is carried out to assess the archaeological potential of Area 6. This would allow any identified archaeological remains to be incorporated within the final design scheme or targeted with further, more intrusive archaeological mitigation.
 - b) Ballast block installation: this technique may entail topsoil stripping to level the surface where the panels will be installed. If this situation arises, topsoil stripping should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist under watching brief conditions.
- 5.10.7. Two new sites (CAG-006 and CAG-010) have been identified during the research carried out for this report. These sites could be fenced off and excluded from the area selected for the positioning of the solar panels. Should this not prove feasible, the nature, function and date of these features should be ascertained by means of further archaeological mitigation, such as a trenched archaeological evaluation.
- 5.10.8. All other groundworks associated with fencing/cabbling should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist under watching brief conditions.

Chapter 6 – Area 8

Chapter 6 presents the results obtained throughout the research carried out for Area 8. The research has been completed following the methodology set out in the Introduction, with the aim of highlighting and assessing the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest and to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the proposed development (see sections 6.9 and 6.10).

6.1 Previous Archaeological Studies (see Appendix I)

- 6.1.1 Several intrusive and non-intrusive works have been implemented within and around the search areas defined for this report. These works have been consulted to enable a better understanding of the archaeological resource. They are summarised below:
- 6.1.2 In 1986, Cadw carried out a visual assessment for the Castellor Hut Circle Site (AN088; PRN 2520; NPRN 42035). This was one of a series of 'Field Monument Warden' monitoring visits (PRN 42443). The next was carried out by Cadw in 1989 (PRN 42444). An additional site visit (PRN 1539) was carried out as part of this series of site visits around Castellor, this time in regard to a possible burial chamber (Thompson 1989). Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) carried out its own field observation of the Castellor site in 1989 (PRN 42446). The last in the series of visual assessments was carried out by Cadw in 1992 (PRN 42445). Furthermore, in 1986, GAT carried out a site visit identifying post-medieval building foundations (PRN 1780) near Bryngwran (PRN 42170) (Thompson 1986).
- 6.1.3 In 1993, GAT carried out a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) ahead of road improvements to the Holyhead section of A5 trunk road. Several sites, subsequently added to the HER, were identified at this stage (see Dutton et al 1993). A further DBA was produced in 1994 with a revised route (PRNs 40167 and 40247).
- 6.1.4 In 1993, GAT produced a DBA in response to proposed improvements to the A5 trunk road at the Nant Turnpike west of Bryngwran, focusing on a proposed section of road (PRN 44366). In 1994, GAT carried out a test-pitting exercise in response of the A5 road improvements near Bryngwran (PRN 40256). 76 test pits were cut, yielding evidence of drains, finds and demolition layers of post-medieval date (see Riley et al 1994).
- 6.1.5 Between the years 1994-8 GAT carried out, as part of the 'Hut Circle Settlement Survey', thematic survey site visits (PRN 40782) to document the existing evidence in the island.
- 6.1.6 In 1995, GAT carried out a geophysical survey along various locales along the proposed A55 route, between the Nant Turnpike and Bryngwran (PRN 44418) (Hopewell et al 1995). In 1996, GAT carried out a DBA, a field survey, a geophysical survey and a watching brief relating to the construction of the section of the A55 road between Bryngwran and Holyhead, Anglesey. The layout of the road avoided sites of archaeological interest for the most part, though, in some instances, the presence of archaeological sites was mitigated (PRN 40347) (see Davidson et al 1996). In 1997, another DBA was carried out by GAT in response to the creation of an alternative route of the A55 from Bryngwran to Holyhead (PRN 44614) (GAT 1997).
- 6.1.7 Between 1996-8, GAT carried out a series of field observations or visual assessments of historic churches in Gwynedd (PRN 43449) (Davidson 1998). The above PRN number has been

assigned for a series of site visits as part of the project (PRN 43449 assimilating PRNs 40202, 40203, 40204, 40205, 40206).

- 6.1.8 In 1999, GAT carried out excavations associated with the A55 road improvements (PRN 43530 and PRN 43539). The results of these excavations, and recommendations for further research were contained in the assessment report produced by Davidson et al in 1999 (PRN 40462). Furthermore, in 2001, GAT carried out an excavation at Ty Mawr, Melin y Plas (PRN 40463) (see Kenney et al 2001). A number of specialist reports were produced resulting from the abovementioned excavations (PRN 40464) and a site interpretation (PRN 40550).
- 6.1.9 In 2000, GAT carried out a landscape study with the aim to define the landscape characterisation of Anglesey (PRN 43618).
- 6.1.10 Between 2001 and 2002, GAT carried out a Cadw funded DBA aimed at identifying Early Medieval Ecclesiastical and Burial in Anglesey as part of a Pan-Wales study and synthesis (PRN 40568) (see Davidson et al 2002). Similarly, in 2004, GAT produced an assessment of all Deserted Ecclesiastical Sites in Northwest Wales (PRN 40569) (Davidson 2004).
- 6.1.11 In 2002, GAT carried out a Cadw funded project consisting of a threat related assessment, identifying Medieval mills in Anglesey, including Melin y Plas (PRN 18366) assessing their condition and status, and making appropriate recommendations for their management (PRN 44297). After which Thomas (2004) made a photographic record prior to the conversation of Melin y Plas (PRN 43645).
- 6.1.12 In 2002, GAT was commissioned by Symonds Group Ltd to carry out a DBA, in the Valley community in Anglesey, in advance of water treatment works improvements (PRN 40606). Work focused on a series of pipeline improvements between Valley and Treaddur Bay, work being undertaken the same year (Davidson 2002). A revised DBA was undertaken by GAT in 2003, focusing on a series of pipelines between Caergeiliog, Valley, Four Mile Bridge, Treaddur Bay, and accounting for the new proposed works at Penrhos as well as slight changes in the initially proposed route (PRN 43583) (Davidson 2003).
- 6.1.13 In 2003, GAT carried out a Cadw funded assessment of prehistoric defended enclosures in Gwynedd (PRN 40620). The study was part of a Pan-Wales assessment of prehistoric defended enclosures (Smith 2003). In 2005, GAT carried out a DBA aimed at West Conwy (PRN 40621) (Smith 2005). Another DBA was carried out by GAT as part of the same wider project in 2008, targeting hillforts and hut-groups in Northwest Wales (PRN 45042) (Smith 2008).
- 6.1.14 In 2004, GAT carried out an archaeological field evaluation as part of the Hibernia Row Pumping Station project near Holyhead (PRN 54767) (Smith 2004).
- 6.1.15 In 2005, GAT carried out a watching brief ahead of the construction of a new pipeline. The watching brief revealed a number of stone features, a spring and some tracks of post-medieval date (PRN 40601) (Davidson et al 2005). Similarly, in 2005, GAT monitored a watching brief during the works at water treatment works at Penrhos, Holyhead. No archaeological features were noted (PRN 40602-3) (Davidson et al 2005b).
- 6.1.16 In 2009, GAT carried out a field visit to a site near Caergeiliog farm in order to locate a possible standing stone (PRN 43814). However, the standing stone could not be located (Smith 2009).
- 6.1.17 In 2009, GAT carried out a watching brief, during the replacement of a culverted section of Afon Adda, on an irregular plot of land at the corner of Garth Road and Dean Street (PRN 44247) (Evans 2009).

- 6.1.18 In 2009, GAT carried out a DBA as part of the initial stages of the Glastir Farm Management Scheme (PRN 44282). This involved the digitisation of the Historic Environment Feature (HEF) management areas for farm holdings in the Glastir scheme, as well as highlighting new archaeological features from Ordnance Survey 1st edition maps and aerial photography (Burnett, 2009; Flook, 2009).
- 6.1.19 In 2010, Waddington and Karl in collaboration with Bangor University, undertook a DBA as part of the expansion of the 'Welsh Roundhouse Project' (PRN 44557). The project focused on evaluating evidence for settlement between the Late Bronze Age and the Early Medieval Period in Northwest Wales (Waddington 2013). Funded by the University of Wales Publications and Collaborative Research Committee.
- 6.1.20 In 2011, a DBA was carried out as part of an MA in Historic Environment Conservation aimed at assessing the significance, character, and uses of iron corrugated buildings in Northwest Wales. A level one building survey was also carried out on a selection of buildings (PRN 44367; Batten 2011).
- 6.1.21 In 2011, GAT carried out an archaeological evaluation near St. Mary's church in Llanfairpwllgynyll, at the site of a cropmark enclosure, the hypothesis originally being that the site was most likely early medieval (PRN 44677). However, the site had substantial bank and ditch, similar in structure to that found at Bryn Eryr (PRN 401). The paucity of artefactual material could not confirm this link, whilst available dating evidence did suggest early medieval occupation. Further excavation of the centre of the site was recommended in order to identify the function of the site (Smith, 2011, 2012, 2013).
- 6.1.22 In 2014, GAT carried out a Cadw grant-funded DBA examining Medieval and post-Medieval road networks in Northwest Wales, including consideration of road creation, development, and potential for national designation (PRN 44832) (Davidson et al 2014).
- 7.1.23 In 2014, GAT carried out a DBA in the form of a scoping study on Medieval and post-medieval sites related to a number of areas relating to agriculture and subsistence, including sheepfolds, rabbit warrens, peat cutting, dovecots, and deer parks (PRN 44846) (Kenney 2014).

6.2. Historic Landscape (Figure 7.5, 8.5)

- 6.2.1. Area 8 does not lie within a registered Historic Landscape, neither does any registered landscape lie within 5km of Area 8. The closest registered Historic Landscape is Amlwch and Parys Mountain - HLW (Gw) 1.
- 6.2.2. Area 8 does not lie within any Conservation Areas. One Conservation Area lies within the 5km search area. This is Bodedern WAL/ANG/. The village is situated on the B5109 road, approximately 10km southeast of Holyhead and 13km northwest of Llangefni. It was established as a conservation area in October 1979. The area boundary line coincides with the old settlement boundary of Bodedern, and it encompasses a number of listed buildings such as the Old Police Station (LB 5742), Ardwyn (LB 19482) and Soar Chapel (LB 5712). The earliest evidence of settlements in the area is in the form of two Neolithic to Bronze Age megalithic burial chambers found at Presaddfed (AN 010) situated less than a mile to the northeast. The name Bodedern is derived from the Welsh word bod meaning 'dwelling' and the name of Saint Ederne who established the parish church in the 7th century. The church, located in the centre of the village, has occupied its location since the 14th century, parts of the original building still remain. Tyn Llan, situated west of the church, was the birthplace of Hugh Owen Thomas (1834-1891) who is widely regarded as a great pioneer in British orthopedic surgery. In 1897

Lord Stanley of Alderley erected the Pump House in Church Street in memory of Captain James King (1787-1873), Presaddfed, Sheriff of Anglesey, and is a focal point of the village. The village lies green mica-schist (metamorphic rock composed chiefly of mica and quartz) overlain by glacial deposits of boulder clay which gives the surrounding landscape its characteristic. The surrounding area is predominantly agricultural grazing land, with woodlands on the higher ground to the east and northeast. The Conservation Area lies within Local Character Area 2 of the Ynys Môn Landscape Strategy (1999), which is based on the Countryside Council for Wales LANDMAP approach.

- 6.2.3. Area 8 does not lie within a registered Historic Park and Garden, neither does any Historic Park and Garden lie within 5km of the sites. The closest registered Historic Park and Garden to Areas 1-9 is Carreglwyd (GD43), located to the northeast of the island.
- 6.2.4. Area 8 lies within the LANDMAP Historic Landscape of Inland Southern Anglesey. Area 8 also lies adjacent to the RAF Valley area. LANDMAP areas are not designated landscapes but contain information designed to enable landscape quality to be considered in decision making. The character of Inland Southern Anglesey is diverse both geologically, environmentally and historically. It is largely encompassed by six Landscape Character Areas as outlined by the Isle of Anglesey County Council as part of their Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update (2011). The island was divided into 18 areas based on data available on LANDMAP. The most southerly and easterly areas of Anglesey (LCA 12) largely rests on a solid geology of granite overlain by glacial drift to the east and sedimentary deposits to the west. The landscape generally comprises undulating grassland bounded by hedgerows, hedge banks and dry-stone walls. Field-scapes predominate as the area's historical archaeology, as do those villages clustered around the route of the A5. Moving westward the coastal fringe of southern Anglesey (LCA 14) is dominated by an extensive area of sand dunes and associated hydrological systems; a series of large conifer plantations rest within this dune system and date to the 19th century. To their north, the topography rises to the town of Newborough. Dating to the medieval period, Newborough was largely colonised by a population displaced from Llanfaes during the development of Beaumaris. Historic Newborough Forest rests within this zone. The broad, flat valley of Afon Cefni (LCA 15) opens to the west beyond Newborough. Resting at an elevation of 10m AOD the valley is formed on a fault system modified by a matrix of drains and ditches utilised to offset tidal flooding. Historically and archaeologically Afon Cefni is dominated by field systems and villages straddling the A5 corridor. It also rests within the bounds of the Bodorgam Estate and incorporates Maltraeth Marsh and Sands. As at Newborough, the area surrounding Aberffraw (LCA 16) is dominated by an extensive dune system at the coast, though to the north grassland, rough pasture and improved grazing predominate. A medieval agricultural system is known to exist in this region, lying within the township of Aberffraw. It encompasses seven hamlets on the Bodorgon Estate and is protected in a Conservation Area. West central Anglesey (LCA 17) is based on a solid geology of Ceodana granite. Protrusions of this rock proliferate across the landscape and have predominantly conditioned semi natural ecosystems and habitats including woodlands and mires. Much of these are now located within a wider context of modified agricultural grasslands encompassed by hedgerows and banks. The historic towns of Llangefni and Gwalchmai occupy this area. The airfield at Valley dominates the environs in the western part of southern Anglesey (LCA 18), though the coastal landscapes of Traeth Cymyrau, Traeth Crigyll and associated wetlands provide natural and historic landscapes to the coast.

6.3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 4.5)

- 6.3.1. No SAMs are located within the bounds of Area 8. Eleven SAMs are located within the 5km search area defined for Area 8.
- 6.3.2. The closest SAMs to Area 8 is Felin Carnau Tide Mill (AN131) located 1.64km southwest of Area 8.
- 6.3.3. Bodfeddan Inscribed Stone (AN021) is located *circa* 4.1km southeast from Area 8. This inscribed stone of Early Medieval date also contains a cupmark of possible prehistoric date.
- 6.3.4. Bodedern Early Christian Cemetery (AN099) is located almost 4km northeast of Area 8. This site was excavated in 1971. No trace of the associated church or foundations have been discovered in the area. Burials belonging to three distinct phases as well as a curvilinear ditched enclosure were revealed during the excavation. The area is currently occupied by two houses. The origins of the cemetery began within an existing ditched enclosure, excavation at the site revealed 114 extended inhumations comprising both long cists and unprotected dug graves. The latest period for the initial phase of the burials would be in the 6th century. The burials ranged from simple dug graves to full lintel grooves all in a contemporary context. The earliest phase of burials consisted of scattered graves orientated north-south. A central, grave free, 'focal' area of post settings was identified and may be of prehistoric origin. The central feature of the cemetery has multiple phases, one of which may be a small wooden chapel. One phase of the cemetery indicates east-west aligned burial shows a tendency towards radial arrangement. In a secondary context, a 1.5m wide walled cist was capped by an inscribed stone (bearing the name Ercagni) lying face downwards. This stone is now in Bodedern Church. The walled cist on which the Erchan stone had been re-used as a lintel had been built over a V-profile ditch which had been deliberately back-filled with stones before the cist was built. The ditch was sectional in three places and appears to run around the hilltop. No entrance causeway to the enclosed area was found. No graves were found cut into the ditch fill, but the presence of graves on both sides of it implies that an existing earthwork was used as a division of the sacred from the profane when the site was adapted for Christian use. Furthermore, Bodfeddan Inscribed Stone (AN021) is located *circa* 4.1km southeast from Area 8. This inscribed stone of Early Medieval date also contains a cupmark of possible prehistoric date.
- 6.3.5. Presaddfed Burial Chamber (AN010) is located *circa* 5.1km northeast from Area 8. It is composed of two distinct burial chambers of Neolithic date. It is possible that these chambers were never directly connected, although covered by a single mound.
- 6.3.6. Newlands Fish Weir (AN145) is characterised as a post-medieval fish weir located 4.8km to the northwest of Area 8. it comprises a rectilinear weir defined by a double-faced stone wall and a rubble core. The site is well-preserved and retains substantial archaeological potential.
- 6.3.7. The Holyhead Road: quay on the Stanley Embankment (AN146) comprises the remains of a quay on the northern side of Stanley Embankment. The road was opened in 1823 as one of the structures of Thomas Telford' Holyhead Road. This SAM is located more than 4.9km northwest from Area 8.
- 6.3.8. Ty-Newydd Burial Chamber (AN013) is located *circa* 3.4km southeast from Area 8. This monument is composed of the remains of a chamber tomb of Neolithic date. The site was excavated in 1936. This excavation revealed the traces of the original chamber through a charcoal spread, however little evidence was found within the chamber itself.

- 6.3.9. Castellor Hut Group (AN088; PRN 2520) is located *circa* 1.9km east from Area 8. The monument is defined by a group of hut circles of Iron/Romano-British date located in two pasture fields. The settlement spans 200-280m of an area above the confluence of Afon Crigyll and a stream. Many of the features can still be seen today with locations of two enclosed roundhouse settlements to the north (NPRN 308122) and south (NPRN 308123) of the area, the latter with satellite roundhouses. NPRN 308122 contains traces of a 10m diameter roundhouse with a 1m wide stone founded wall and joined to an angle of walling. NPRN 308123 is the location of two late prehistoric roundhouses that are about 9m in diameter with stone walls about 1m wide are set on the west side of a rectangular stone-walled enclosure about 20m by 30m. There are remains of three similarly sized detached or satellite roundhouses about 25-45m away to the northwest and west. Both areas appear to have been associated with a cluster of settlements within Castellor. These roundhouse settlements are characteristic of later prehistoric activity, with evidence of material that suggests later use of the site during the Roman period. These finds recovered during clearance in the 19th century, include quernstones, stone mortars, unspecified coins and 'gold' (bronze?) tweezers. Three copper ingots or cakes were discovered at the site, one of which is now housed at the National Museum (Acc No. 19.298A/1), all are believed to be Roman. The monument is of significant archaeological potential as it may retain structural evidence and internal and external floor surfaces (Wylfa Newydd Project 6.6.11 ES Volume F - Park and Ride F11 - Cultural heritage).
- 6.3.10. Felin Carnau Tide Mill (AN131), Felin Wen Tide Mill (AN130), and Bodior Tide Mill (AN132) are located between 1.7km and 2.9km west from Area 8. These mills are characterised by being powered by seawater at high tide. This technique was an important source of power for grinding corn from the early modern period in Anglesey. The first documentary evidence to Felin Wen Tide Mill (AN130) dates to 1724, and it appears to have operated until 1829 (see NPRN 275607). The first documentary reference to Bodior Tide Mill (AN132) dates to 1778 (see Colein NPRN 275608).
- 6.3.11. Ynys Leurad Hut Circles (AN035) is located 4.7km northwest from Area 8. This monument is defined by a group of hut circles on a peninsula located between Holyhead and Anglesey. This monument includes a workshop to the east. The monument is of great significance as may contained *in situ* remains and deposits.

6.4. Listed Buildings (Figure 6.5)

- 6.4.1. There are no listed buildings within the proposed development Area 8. The following are the listed buildings located within the 5Km search area of Area 8. The closest listed building to Area 8 is the Church of St. Mihangel (LB 5309), located 0.82km from Area 8.
- 6.4.2. There are ten listed buildings in the community of Llanfair yn Neubwll. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 6.4.3. Tyddyn Du - Grade II – LB 20416 is a domestic structure or cottage with croglloft (interior raised room) most likely built towards the end of the 18th century. Created in vernacular style, consisting of a single storey with two windows, agricultural range, and attached stables. The structure is 2.7km northwest from Area 8.
- 6.4.4. Caergeiliog Milestone - Grade II - LB 20417 - attributed to the designs and works carried out by the Scottish engineer Thomas Telford following the Act of Union road improvements (for example the above Caergeiliog) between the years 1817-32. The milestone consists of a granite

slab set into a wall with a triangular head. The milestone reads - 'HOLY- / HEAD / 5 / MONA / 8 / BANGOR / 20'. Located along the main road through and west of Caergeiliog. The structure is located 2.4km northwest of Area 8.

- 6.4.5. Caergeiliog Chapel - Grade II - LB 20418 - Calvinistic Methodist chapel consisting of two storeys and gabled entranceway. Characterised by rubble masonry, symmetrically planed gabled entrance, modern slate roof, recessed windows. A commemorative plaque reveals that the existing building is part of a series stretching back to 1780, with the latest features being attributable to the year 1872. The structure is located 1.8 km northwest of Area 8.
- 6.4.6. Caegeiliog Chapel house with stables and cart shed - Grade II - LB 20419. Built in the early 19th century, the chapel house is a two-storey range with a lofted cart shed appended. It is built from rubble and has a modern slate roof with gabled chimney stacks. The house is symmetrically planned with a central square headed doorway. The Area is located 1.8km northwest of Area 8.
- 6.4.7. Pencaledog - Grade II - LB 5307 - considered to have been built during the 18th century, this farmhouse consists of a two-storey building with a three-window range, the range being extended by another range to either end during the 19th century. The building is composed of rubble masonry styled in the vernacular, a roof of small slate slabbing, with chimneys located at either terminus, rendered in grey grit, and recessed windows. Considered important due to the increasing rarity of vernacular architecture from this period. The farmhouse is located 2.8km northwest from Area 8.
- 6.4.8. Shiloh Baptist Chapel and Chapel House with walls - Grade II - LB 20420. The chapel was founded in 1847, the present building built in 1866. It is a single storey Chapel with a two storey Chapel house. They are built from rubble masonry and supports a slate roof. The chapel house is set at right angles to the right side of the chapel and the grounds are bounded by a low rubble masonry wall which supports wrought iron railings. The chapel is located 2.2km east northeast from Area 8.
- 6.4.9. Church of St Mihangel - Grade II – LB 5309. Incorporating construction material from an earlier church, the Church of St Mihangel was largely rebuilt in 1862 by Kennedy and Rogers of Bangor. Renovated in 1988, it is now used as a Royal Air Force church by RAF Valley. The church is located 0.8km north from Area 8.
- 6.4.10. Church of St Mary-Grade II- LB 5310. The Church of St Mary possibly dates to the 12th century though the 14th century is more likely. It was restored in the mid-19th century which included the restoration of windows along with the renewal of the church roof. Box pews were also, removed and replaced with open seating. The church became redundant in the mid-1970s and the 12th century font was removed to the Church of St Cybi in Holyhead for preservation. The church is located 2.4km northwest from Area 8.
- 6.4.11. Caergeiliog Tollhouse - Grade II – LB 5266, is a tollhouse resultant from a series of historical events, the first being the Act of Union of 1801 linking Great Britain and Ireland, leading to a programme of road improvements between Dublin and London. Five tollhouses were designed and constructed by the Scottish engineer Thomas Telford in 1818, of which the Caegeiliog example is one. The Anglesey tollhouses retained their ability to levy charges on travel past the 1844 toll abolishment, with the Caergeiliog tollhouse retaining its function until the later date of 1895. The building consists of an octagonal two-storey structure, with rubble

walling, voussior lintels, and slate roofs that project over the walls. The tollhouse is 2.3km northwest from Area 8.

- 6.4.12. Pont Traeth Cleifiog (partly in Valley Community)- Grade II- LB 20415. See Record Number 5268 in Valley community for full description of this bridge. The bridge is located 3.3km northwest from Area 8.
- 6.4.13. There are eleven listed buildings in the community of Bodedern. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 6.4.14. Pandy Cymunod - Grade II- LB 19488. The woollen mill and workshop built in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. It is a 2 storey 3 bay building with a single-storey workshop and cart shed. It is thought that the workshop might also have been used as a dye house. The buildings are constructed from rubble walls and the roofs dressed with small slates. A dove coat is located in the eastern gable. A plan of 1878 depicts this range of buildings illustrating a workshop, cart shed and mill pool. The mill is located 2.3km northeast from Area 8.
- 6.4.15. Prysan-fawr - Grade II – LB 19489 – 18th century farmhouse with additions from the 19th century, the latter particularly associated with the cart shed. A two unit, centrally accessed house with kitchen beyond the stack of gables. Two storeys with a five-window range, with the main part of the house comprised of a three-window range and the kitchen a two-window range. Roof comprised of small old slate segments, walls composed of rendered. The farmhouse is located 3.6 km northeast from Area 8.
- 6.4.16. Stable, barn, and cowhouse at Prysan-Fawr - Grade II – LB 19490 - long range comprised of two parts, with a lofted barn and stable under one roof, with a lower cowhouse under the other lower roof. Rubble walls and segmental rubble stone arches. Old small slate roof. Southeast of Bodedern, northwest of Bryngwran. The structures are located 3.6 km northeast from Area 8.
- 6.4.17. Cowhouse at Prysan-Fawr - Grade II – LB 19491 - three-bay cowhouse from the 19th century with opposed central doors. Rubble walls with roof composed of small slate segments. Segmental rubble stone arches. Collared trusses of sawn timber. The cowhouse is 3.6km northeast from Area 8.
- 6.4.18. Boiling house and pigsty at Prysan-fawr - Grade II – LB 19492 - single storey boiling house comprised of rubble walls limewashed, a pitched roof of small old slate, and iron skylight. Dated to the 19th century, with later extensions including store-shed and pigsty. The structures are 3.6km northeast from Area 8.
- 6.4.19. Milestone (Caegeliog 2) - Grade II - LB 19493 - part of the road improvements associated with Thomas Telford following the Act of Union 1801. Granite slab set into wall with triangular head inscribed with 'HOLY- / HEAD / 6 / MONA / 7 / BANGOR / 19'. The milestone is located 1.7km north from Area 8.
- 6.4.20. Tre Iorweth - Grade II – LB 19494 - is an 18th century domestic structure that was extensively renovated in the 19th century in the vernacular style. The renovations itself are from which the structure now derives most of its character - for example slate roofs and cast-iron columns. The asset is located 4.9km northeast from Area 8.
- 6.4.21. Church of St. Ederyn - Grade II – LB 5276. The church was possibly occupied as an ecclesiastical site since the 14th century with parts of the nave containing details dating to this period. The

building was modified in the 19th century with the upper parts of the nave walls being modified along with a partially re-set fenestration. The south porch, north transept and chancel are 19th century additions. The church is located 4.1km northeast of Area 8.

- 6.4.22. Pont Factory Cymunod, over Afon Crigyll - Grade II – LB 5278 – is the earliest of two associated bridges, composed of rubble masonry with two arches with different structures and widely separated. The westward arch being high and roughly hewn compared to the other segmented, squared arch with voussiors. A rough parapet spans both arches. The bridge is located 2.2km northeast of Area 8.
- 6.4.23. Ardwyn - Grade II - LB 19482 - was originally a college for ladies, consisting of a two-storey structure created according to a symmetrical plan in the vernacular style. It is now a private home. Not shown in the Tithe map of 1848, so most likely was built during the mid-19th century. The structure is located 3.9km northeast of Area 8.
- 6.4.24. Soar Chapel and chapel house - Grade II – LB 5712 - Chapel building with appended chapel house built in 1822 and later remodelled. The Wesley Bach Movement was founded at this ecclesiastical site and was used by this group until 1904. After this it was supported by the Welsh Wesleyan Methodists. The structure is located 3.9km northeast of Area 8.
- 6.4.25. There are nine listed buildings in the community of Llanfaelog. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 6.4.26. War Memorial 2 - Grade II - LB 20421 - clocktower monument with four faces originally commemorating the people of Rhosneigr who were lost to World War I, however an additional plaque also commemorates those who died in World War II. The building itself is composed of three stages that taper inwards. The lowest stage is composed of a limestone rock-face and raking ashlar course. The second stage, where recesses contain the plaques, is snacked granite masonry and is rectangular in shape. While the upper stage, where the clockface is located, is composed of ashlar limestone masonry. The roof is domed and surmounted by a cross. The structure is located 2.9km south of Area 8.
- 6.4.27. Melin y bont- Grade II- LB 20422. Built in 1825. The corn mill was a unique combination of wind and water powered mill housed within the same structure. 5-storey windmill tower; circular in plan, with slightly tapering walls of rubble masonry, partly rendered. Capped with corrugated iron. Doorways at ground floor and rectangular windows at stages above, with freestone surrounds. Listed as the only corn mill on the Anglesey to utilise both wind and water power, a unique combination which meant that the sails turned in the opposite direction to the other windmills on the island. Melin y bont is a substantially intact windmill tower, one of only 18 surviving on Anglesey, and one of only two to retain some original machinery, albeit badly damaged. The structure is located 4.5km southeast of Area 8.
- 6.4.28. Bryn Du Chapel - Grade II - LB 20423 - a two storey gabled chapel finished in Renaissance style, characterised by Corinthian pilasters supporting the central archway, and Ionic pilasters functioning as the adjacent window jambs. Identifiable by the distinctly lettered 'BRYN DU' located on the moulded oculus along with the year of construction, '1901'. Enclosed by a forecourt, composed of a low wall topped by railings, adjacent to a cemetery with a war memorial. The structure is located 2.4km southeast of Area 8.
- 6.4.29. Llanfaelog Community Centre - Grade II - LB 20424. Two-storey 19th century school building with gable wings at each end. Constructed from local rubble with a slate roof and rendered

chimney stacks. The hall was modernised when it was converted into a community centre. The structure is located 3.6km southeast of Area 8.

- 6.4.30. Surf Point - Grade II - LB 20425 - a folly style house built in the manner of a castle or sandcastle, the latter being most likely due to its proximity to the seaside and beach. Characterised by towers and battlements, and other 'castle-like' features, contrasting greatly with local architecture of vernacular style. The idiosyncrasy of the design is associated with the original owner, C H Palethorpe, a sausage manufacturer. The structure was built between the years 1906-8. The structure is located 2.6km south of Area 8.
- 6.4.31. Sea Wall, Surf Point - Grade II - LB 20426 - A seawall composed of rubble masonry which has been partially rendered and embattered, including semi-circular bastions located on the north and south western faces. The wall has a number of openings which lead onto the properties beyond, themselves being separated by rubble walls topped with railings abutting the rear of the main sea wall. Contemporary with the LB of Surf Point, which dates the seawall to 1906-8. The structure is located 2.6km south of Area 8.
- 6.4.32. The Old Rectory - Grade II - LB 20427 - two storey domestic structure with a single-storey porch attached, characterized by vernacular style. Most associated with a well-known and respected family by the name of 'Trevor' - for example the reverend JW Trevor. Built during the 19th century and can be found in the local tithe map. The structure is located 3.5km southeast of Area 8.
- 6.4.33. Melin Uchaf-Grade II- LB 5298. Wind powered corn mill built in 1789 with a 4-storey tower and circular in plan. Doorways are positioned on the ground and first floors. Rectangular windows are placed on each storey. The structure is located 4.1km southeast of Area 8.
- 6.4.34. Church of St Maelog-Grade II- LB 5299. Gothic revival church constructed during the 19th century during a programme of ecclesial rebuilding and restoration on Anglesey. The church is positioned in the centre of the village close to the rectory and the community centre. The church is built from rubble masonry and comprises a nave of 4 bays, a west babel, a south porch and a chancel. The structure is located 3.6km southwest of Area 8.
- 6.4.35. There are seven listed buildings in the community of Valley. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 6.4.36. Pont-Rhydbont; or Four Mile Bridge - Grade II - LB 5319 – Embankment constructed from rubble masonry with an arched culvert in the centre. It has coped rubble parapet walls which flank the road carriageway. It was built following the land reclamation of the Cleifiog Sands in 1776, and as a precursor to the Stanley Embankment in 1822. The bridge is located 4.1km northwest from Area 8.
- 6.4.37. Pont Traeth Cleifiog-Grade II- LB 5268. Bridge constructed in the late 18th century after the reclamation of the Cleifiog sands in 1776. It is hump-backed and single spanned constructed from rubble masonry. The arch is of roughly squared voussoirs and recessed below an extrados course of narrow slabs. A slate slab with bench mark, dated 1874, is positioned on the bridge and was presumably affixed by the Ordnance Survey. The structure is 3.3km northwest from Area 8.
- 6.4.38. Valley Railway Station Main Building - Grade II - LB 5759 - two storey and three window range building, with canopy adjacent to front first floor, with the roof continuing over two bays. Slate roof, composed of ruled render down to first floor, where random rubble stone

continues to ground floor. Sash windows with glazing bars. Historically important as the building results from improvements being made between London and Dublin after the Act of Union of 1801, and a key component in the Chester to Holyhead line. Associated engineer is Robert Stephenson and the architect Francis Thompson of Derby. The station is located 3.6km northwest from Area 8.

- 6.4.39. Stanley Embankment - Grade II - LB 19231- Embankment constructed on a natural terrace and faced with stone and modern rubble to protect against storm damage. The embankment carries the A5 road carriage along its eastern side and the main Euston to Holyhead railway to the west. It is 1189m (1,300 yds) in length, 4.87m (16ft) high, the base is 34.75m (114ft) wide tapering to a width of 10.36m (34ft) at the top. The Stanley Embankment was surveyed and designed by Telford during a programme of road improvements following the Act of Union in 1801. It was built by Gill and Hodges between 1815 and 1822. The embankment is located 4.9km northwest from Area 8.
- 6.4.40. Milestone (Valley) - Grade II - LB 19232 - part of the road improvements associated with Thomas Telford following the Act of Union 1801. Granite slab set into wall with triangular head inscribed with 'HOLY- / HEAD / 4 / MONA / 9 / BANGOR / 21'. Located within Valley. The structure is 3.9km northwest from Area 8.
- 6.4.41. Valley Station Signal Box - Grade II - LB 19233 - two storey timber signal box with a simple slate roof. Originally one of 15 huts along the Chester to Holyhead line with communication equipment and telegraph stations, later modified for phone lines. Located in Valley. The structure is 3.5km northwest from Area 8.
- 6.4.42. Cleifiog Fawr - Grade II - LB 19234 – Farmstead constructed in the early 19th century, though built on the site of an earlier farm dwelling dating to 1730-40. It is a two-storey building with a one and a half storey service wing attached to the south. The walls are constructed from rubble masonry and support a roof of small slates with rendered gable chimney stacks. The structure is 4km northwest from Area 8.
- 6.4.43. There are thirteen listed buildings in the community of Rhoscolyn. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 6.4.44. Ty'r Allt - Grade II – LB 5322 - a two storey, three window range farmhouse with a doorway located centrally. Additional two window range block adjacent to the main area, as well as a single storey stable and pigsty to the rear. Composed of lime-washed rubble masonry, grouted roof with small slate slabbing, recessed windows, and affixed modern lighting. Originally a farmhouse, indicated by the stables and pigsty, originating in the 18th century. Located within the community of Pontrhydbont or Four Mile Bridge. The farmhouse is located 4.1km northwest from Area 8.
- 6.4.45. St. Gwenfaen Church - Grade II - LB 5326 - an example of the 'Early English' style of Church, composed of a two-bay nave, short and narrow chancel, and south western porch. The building consists of local rubble masonry, a modern slate roof with crosses at each gable mount, as well as numerous lancet windows. The original church was founded in 630 AD and dedicated to a local saint St. Gwenfaen, who had earlier built a cloister in Anglesey. A 15th century church once existed of which numerous fixtures and fittings remain, but the current building dates from 1875 and was enlarged in 1879. A possible architect is Sir George Gilbert Scott. Located in Rhoscolyn. The church is located 4.8km west from Area 8.

- 6.4.46. Pentre Gwyddel Farm-Grade II- LB 5329. 17th century farmhouse with added gabled porch and a single storey wing to the rear. The farm building is constructed from rubble masonry built on boulder foundations. It has a modern slate roof with projecting eaves and a large central ridge stack. During re-roofing it was discovered that one of the roof beams was a re-used ships timber with the name Espanol carved into it. A lower storey mullioned window rests to the left of the front door. The farm is located 3.6km southwest from Area 8.
- 6.4.47. Bodior - Grade II - LB 5330 - a two storey house, with a six window range, built of rendered rubble masonry, thin slate roof, recessed windows and sills, gabled dormers adjacent to attics, bargeboards, and globe finials. With an elevated entrance comprised of a 2-3 window range, with an offset storeyed porch. The tablet in the projected gable apex at the front of the house is inscribed with '1529 / J / OO', alluding to the original construction in the 16th century, subsequent reconstruction taking place in the 1820s onwards evidenced by an additional dating tablet reading 1848. The original 16th century estate was owned by descendants of the Welsh clan leader Llywelyn Audorchog of Ial in Denbighshire, later Anglicising the surname to Owen. The antiquity of the house and its connections to local gentry are listed as the reasons for its acknowledgement. Near Rhoscolyn, or in Bodior. Bodior is located 3.5km west from Area 8.
- 6.4.48. Old Police Station (Youth Association Premises) - Grade II - LB 5742 - built late 18th century to early 19th century and can be found on the Tithe Map 1848. Remodelled as a police station in the year 1864, then sold as a store in 1898, eventually being given to the Trustees of Young Men Institute of 1941. Two-storey building with basement, with a three-window range. Greensand facings, pale freestone dressings, rubbed brick, sash windows, and a slate roof. Located in Bodedern. The police station is located 4.1km northeast from Area 8.
- 6.4.49. Bont Methodist Chapel - Grade II - LB 19945 - second of two chapels built for Methodist worshippers for the community of Pontrhydbont, with the current building created in 1874. The building was designed by the engineer Richard Davies in a typically Gothic style. The main entranceway from the road has a gable front finished in square stone, contrasting with the rear and sides which are finished in a plainer fashion. Adjacent to the building there is a large chapel house titled 'BRYN AWEL'. Located within the community of Pontrhydbont or Four Mile Bridge. The chapel is located 4.5km northwest from Area 8.
- 6.4.50. Lifeboat Memorial - Grade II - LB 19946 - Memorial composed of polish granite in the shape of a Celtic cross, with the arms bearing recessed panels with Celtic knots. Brass plaque on the front reads 'Erected by public subscriptions in memory of the above crew of the Rhoscolyn lifeboat who lost their lives in a gallant attempt to save the crew of the SS Timbo in Caernarfon Bay 3rd December 1920'. Reliefs depict two mythical sea monsters. The memorial is located 4.8km west from Area 8.
- 6.4.51. Rhoscolyn Methodist Chapel (inc. Railings) - Grade II - LB 19947 - a 'new' chapel built in 1906 (identified by lettering above the entrance), the latest in a series of structures associated with local Methodist history. Structurally composed of a large single storey building with a gable entry with Renaissance style detailing. Perimeter marked by low stone walls with affixed railings. The chapel is located 4.5km west from Area 8.
- 6.4.52. Pontrhydbont or Four Mile Bridge - Grade II - LB 19948 - Extended embankment composed of rubble masonry, battered sides, with a semi-circular culvert and widened arch. The bridge is associated with the act of reclaiming the sands of Cleifiog in 1776, considered historically

important as the bridge forms a part of the mail road to Holyhead. Located within the community of Pontrhydbont or Four Mile Bridge. The bridge is located 4.1km northwest from Area 8.

- 6.4.53. Plas - Grade II - LB 19949 - house dated to the mid-18th century, with extensions and renovations running up until the early 20th century. Comprising of two storeys with a three-window range. Built of roughcast rendered rubble masonry, with a slate roof, Gothic style tower to the NE. Considered to be idiosyncratic due to its combination of various stylistic features - for example vernacular or common motifs alongside Gothic stylings such as the tower, trellised balconies, and battlement style wall apex. Oldest part of the house is dated to 1770 featured on a local estate map, with the rear wing being dated by a stone tablet bearing initials 'H H 1786' - or Hugh Hughes of Plas, the General of Excises and Licenses in Dublin. Located in Rhoscolyn. The mansion is located 4.9km southwest from Area 8.
- 6.4.54. Plas Bach - Grade II - LB 19950 – Cottage dated to 1783 and belonging to Hugh Hughes at this time. Became the roper you of Edmund Hope in the 19th century when the Pas Estate passed to him. The building is single storey range with a central threshold and constructed from rubble masonry. It has a modern slate roof and a gable chimney stack. The cottage is located 4.9km southwest from Area 8.
- 6.4.55. Rhoscolyn Lifeboat Station - Grade II - LB 19951 - single storey, brick, whitewashed lifeboat station, surmounted by a slate roof with projecting eaves. Fourth in a series of lifeboat station located in Rhosneigr. The sea facing side has battered sides and large wooden sliding doors. The Memorial plaque dedicated to Count of Morella Ramon Cabrera, a field-marshal in the Spanish army, has been removed from the third lifeboat station. The plaque was originally dedicated by Countess Morella in memory of her husband. The current lifeboat station dates from 1903 and was constructed at a cost of £1591.50 by the RNLI. The station is located 4.7km southwest from Area 8.
- 6.4.56. Rhoscolyn Methodist chapel house - Grade II - LB 19953 – Farmhouse dating to the early 19th century and formally housing a Methodist congregation until 1906. It is a two-storey range with a wing; lofted stables and a cart shed abuts it. Built from rubble masonry it supports a slate roof with rendered chimney stacks. The stables are lofted, and the cart shed is also constructed from rubble masonry with a slate roof. The main building has stable doors positioned at its north-east end. The chapel is 4.5km west from Area 8.
- 6.4.57. There is one listed building in the community of Aberffraw. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 6.4.58. Ty Croes Signal-Box and Attached Station Range - Grade II – LB 5733. The signal box is one of the oldest signal boxes in use (although its usage was downgraded in 1989). It is thought to have been built in concordance with contemporary advancements such as the Saxby-Farmer signalling equipment. The structure itself is two-storeys tall, with the signalling range/signal box located above the booking and waiting room. The signal box is located 4.8km southeast from Area 8.
- 6.4.59. There are two listed buildings in the community of Bryngwran. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 6.4.60. Pont Factory Cymunod, over Afon Crigyll - Grade II – LB 20510. The structure is 2.2km northeast from Area 8.

- 6.4.61. Milestone (Bryngwran) (1) - Grade II – LB 20511. This milestone is part of the road improvements associated with Thomas Telford following the Act of Union 1801. Granite slab set into wall with triangular head inscribed with 'HOLY- / HEAD / 8 / MONA / 5 / BANGOR / 17'. Located 3.3km northeast from Area 8.

6.5. Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development (Figure 5.5)

- 6.5.1. No sites registered in the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) are present within the boundaries of Area 8. Fourteen of these sites are documented within the 1km search area. All RCAHMWs entries are duplicates of entries found on the HER.

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

- 6.5.2. The HER documents two sites of prehistoric date. The former belongs to the RAF Valley and Lakes Character Area, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll (PRN 17112) (see multiperiod). The HER notes that this area was very significant during the prehistoric period as demonstrated by the Llyn Cerrig Bach hoard. The latter was found in 1942 during the construction of Valley Airfield. The hoard was comprised by numerous high-quality objects dating to the 1st century BC and were considered votive as they were recovered from a marshy area believed to have been a lake in prehistoric dates.

- 6.5.3. PRN 2521 documents a possible ploughed out barrow found south of the church of Llanfihangel-yn-Nhowyn. The barrow is about 25m in diameter and located within the airfield. Smith (2003) notes the possibility of it being a natural feature.

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

- 6.5.4. The HER documents two churches of possible medieval origin:

- 6.5.5. Church of St Mihangel (PRN 2204; 7004) – see Grade II -LB 5309 for details.

- 6.5.6. Myrddyn Eglwys, Llanfairyn-Neubwll (PRN 2519). No traces of this church survive. However, the tradition says that some of the church walls were still standing a century ago (Davidson 2004)

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

- 6.5.7. Several HER dating to post-medieval times have been documented in the search area. A large proportion refer to heritage assets documented during map regressions, yet not evidenced during sites visits.

- 6.5.8. PRN 16630 refers to a large free-standing boulder defining a parish boundary (Smith 2003).

- 6.5.9. PRN 28935 refers to a building recorded on the OS County Series First Edition of 1889. While Cerrig Bach building has been recoded as to be of unknown date, it is likely that it dates to post-medieval chronologies.

- 6.5.10. PRNs 28937, 28939, 28940, 28946 refer to footbridges documented on historic maps post-dating 1889, although they could be earlier in date.

- 6.5.11. Finally, the HER documents a building of modern date. PRN 33382 records the presence of a hangars within the community of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll (Batten 2011).

6.6. Map Regression

6.6.1. Original Survey Map 1818

The earliest map to depict the area in any detail was drawn in 1818 by Robert Dawson. The area of the site is clearly visible to the south-east of Llyn Penrhyn, with a craggy area, Creigiau Towyn, to the east.

An irregular field system is depicted in area of the site and to the north around the settlement of Llanfihangel. The field boundaries bear some resemblance to the boundaries depicted on later mapping, and differences may be due to change in layout or a lack of detailed accuracy in the 1818 survey. The area to the south of the development area is depicted as open land, named Towyn Trewint, which was probably marginal coastal land. It is noted as having sand dunes ('Drift Sand Hills') on the shoreline. The coast is less than 2km from Area 8 at its closest point.

A cluster of buildings, likely a farmstead, is depicted in the approximate area of the site. It is labelled Pen y Buarth, which translates as 'the farmyard'.

A road is shown running from Llanfihangel south-south-west along the edge of Llyn Penrhyn. This is now Minffordd Road, which is about 200m to the west of Area 8. Llanfihangel, less than 1km to the north of the site, is the closest nucleated settlement, although there are numerous small farmsteads to the east, north and west.

6.6.2. Tithe Map Parish of Llanfihangel yn howyn 1841 (Figure 11.5)

The area of the proposed development is on the Tithe Map of the Parish of Llanfihangel yn howyn, which was produced in 1841.

The field boundaries do not completely correspond to the modern boundaries, but Area 8 roughly covers what were fields 95, 95a, 212, 213, and 80. All of these fields were occupied and owned by the same individuals. The occupier was Griffith Jones, and the owners were Rowland and Thomas Jones. There is no information about the land use of these fields. Field 95a had a small enclosure in its north-east corner which was probably a sheep fold.

The same owners and occupier are listed for the surrounding fields, in the area between the open field to the south, the crags to the east and Llyn Penrhyn to the west. This included a central farmstead, noted as Pen y Buarth on the 1818 map, but the farm is named as Towyn on the apportionment and subsequently. On the tithe map this is depicted as consisting of several buildings of varying sizes around a central yard.

The fields in the development area and those surrounding are irregular in size and shape. This is suggestive of a long period of agricultural exploitation and different enclosure periods. The irregular boundaries suggest that the original enclosure of the landscape is likely to have occurred within the prehistoric period. Long, low curved boundaries, associated with early medieval ploughing practices, are visible in the fields to the north-west, between the development area and Llyn Penrhyn. The straight boundaries and rectangular shape of the fields to the south-west, Fields 92, 93, 94 and 95, are indicative of recent, late post-medieval subdivision of larger fields.

6.6.3. Ordnance Survey County Series 1st Edition 1888-1889, 1:2500 (Figure 12.5)

A number of differences are observable between the Tithe Map of 1841 and the First Edition OS map of 1888.

Within the development area itself there have been changes to the field boundaries. Fields 95 and 95a on the Tithe map have been merged, and the resulting Field 294 also includes the lower portion of the Field marked 213 on the Tithe map. The boundaries of the field to the north, Field 265, are now straight instead of irregular. To the north of Field 265, Field 171 retains the irregular shape of Field 80 on the Tithe map, although it has two internal divisions, one of which is a stream. The field is marked as being scrubland, with a marshy area to the north. The very south of the development area, which at this point was still part of a larger field, is marked as scrubland. A trackway is depicted running along the western boundary of the development area, from Towyn farmstead to a building marked Harlech, which was likely a farm building or house.

The fields to the west of the development area have been rationalised, with the former irregular shapes and curving boundaries replaced by rectangular fields. To the east there has been little change from the Tithe map, except for the additional of a small rectangular field, Field 295, which is attached to Field 294. The land to the east is marked as rough pasture and crags.

A significant change is observable in the marshland to the south of the site, which is now crossed by the Chester and Holyhead Branch of the London and North Western Railway. The line runs north-west – south-east across Tywyn Trewan (previously named Towyn Trewint on the 1818 map), less than 300m to the south-west of Area 8. Otherwise the wider landscape remains predominantly agricultural.

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

The area of the proposed development exhibits little change from the First Edition map. With one exception the field boundaries remain exactly the same. The change is visible to the northernmost field, Field 152, which has had its previously angled western boundary straightened, resulting in a slight expansion of this field. The field contains a small waterway which drains to the north into a marshy area with a small pond. The field is marked as being a mixture of scrub and rough pasture.

There is similarly little observable change in the surrounding landscape, which remains predominantly agricultural. The land to the west and south of the site remains rough pasture and scrub.

6.6.5. Third Edition Ordnance Survey County Series, Anglesey, 1922–1924, 1:2,500 (Figure 13.4)

Some minor changes to land use are visible from the preceding mapping. The southern field of the development area, Field 284, is now marked as rough pasture with scrub, as is the entirety of the northernmost field. There is a small enclosure in the centre of Field 248, which may be related to the waterway marked in the field to the north. A structure, presumably associated with Tywyn farm immediately to the west, has been constructed in the north-west corner of Field 249.

In the wider landscape there is little visible change. The only significant development is the creation of the Water Works on the north-west bank of Llyn Traffwll, 600m north-west of the development area. The lake itself was a reservoir owned by Holyhead Water Works Company.

6.6.6. Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey County Series, Anglesey, 1953, 1:10,560

The only observable change to the proposed development area is the existence of a footpath running across the centre of Area 8 from Tywyn farm to the crags to the west.

The wider landscape remains predominantly agricultural, although there has been one significant development, with the establishment of an airfield (now RAF Valley) on the area of Tywyn Trewan. The airfield, which was created in 1940, lies 300m to the south of the development area.

6.6.7. Ordnance Survey Plan, 1963, 1:10,560

No change is noted to the proposed development area from the 1953 map. However, large changes have occurred in the surrounding landscape associated with the development of Valley Airfield. In particular, several large buildings have been constructed around a new road layout in the large field to the west of Tywyn farm, and several buildings have also been constructed in the field to the north-west of the development area. There has also been residential development in the south of Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn.

6.6.8. Ordnance Survey Plan, 1974, 1:2,500 (Figure 14.4)

By 1974 the former track that crossed the site east – west from Tywyn farm (here marked as Dowyn) had been established as a road. Several drains, which may follow earlier waterways, also run across the site following the field boundaries. A small field, Field 7428, has been enclosed on the eastern side of the development area.

In the surrounding landscape the expansion associated with RAF Valley, including both on the airfield and the camp located to the west of Area 8, continued.

6.7. Aerial Photographs and Lidar (Figure 9.6, 10.6)

6.7.1. Aerial Photographs

18-253 RAF Valley 1950s

Area 9 and the northern fields of Area 8 are displayed on 5110 58_RAF_698 4012. This photograph is centred south of Llyn Trawfll. No substantial changes to the field layout or any features of archaeological origin are documented in Areas 8 and 9.

18-253 RAF Valley 1960s

Areas 8 and 9 are displayed on photograph 6004 58_RAF_3579 F22 0042. Clear views of the proposed development area are hindered due to the altitude of the flight and to weather conditions. However, it is noted that a new trackway has been constructed across the north of development Area 9. This trackway initially follows the field boundary from the west crossing the stream in the north-western field and turning north-west, joining another roadway from the west.

A number of other photographs dating to 1960's documents both Areas 8 and 9. None of which highlight the presence of buried archaeological features within in the proposed development site.

These photographs are: 6107 RAF58_4228 F22 0004, 6759 58_8103 0054 and 6004 58RAF3579 F21 0010.

8-253 RAF Valley 1970s

Despite the altitude of the flight and weather conditions, a clear examination of Areas 8 & 9 can be viewed in photographs 7041 OS 70_011 IR 032 and 7041 OS 70_011 IR 033. No archaeological sites were noted within Area 8 when examining these photographs. However, a pond is now depicted in the centre of the northern field of Area 9, located on the stream that is fed to the north by Llyn Traffwll (CAG- 008).

18-253 RAF Valley 1985-93

Photograph 8512 074 clearly documents Areas 8 and 9, while 9205 ADAS 555 155 covers Area 9 and the northern fields of Area 8. A small trackway is observed running from the western boundary to the centre of Area 8 orientated east-west. This trackway is not observed in 2019. No other features of archaeological origin can be discerned within the proposed sites.

8233 10 August 1982

Areas 8 and 9 are clearly documented on photograph 8233 RC8_ES 035. A small trackway is observed running across the centre of Area 8 orientated east-west. No other substantial changes or any features of archaeological origin are documented in Areas 8 and 9.

6.7.2. Lidar Imagery

LiDAR DTM and DSM images at 1m resolution are available for the sites.

There is little archaeological evidence recorded in Area 8. A natural feature of a large outcrop of bedrock can be observed in the eastern part of Area 8, orientated in a north-south direction. Some traces of possible ploughing were also noted and are thought to be relatively modern due to the straight and regular morphology of the furrows. Three small circular anomalies can be observed in the most southern part of Area 8 (CAG-007). The latter are tentatively interpreted of dew holes of unknown date.

6.8. Site Visit (Figure 16.6; Plates 8.1-8.25)

- 6.8.1. A walk over visit was carried out on the 9th of April 2019. The walk over survey was carried out in sunny conditions. Visibility was good.
- 6.8.2. Area 8 is centred on SH 31731 76352, and it is defined by seven fields.
- 6.8.3. One of the fields defining Area 8 – located to the northwest of the development, SH 31643 76385 – appears to define the remnants of a possible archaeological feature. The latter is defined by a stone embankment largely covered in turf. Adjacent to this feature and close to its eastern flank a 1m wide strip of darker turf was observed occupying a slight hollow suggesting the embankment fronted an internal ditch. At its southern termination the western embankment and suspected ditch returned to the east at right angles forming the southern arm of the enclosure. Again, this was constructed from stone with capping evident at its western end suggesting it reached a height of no more than 1m. At its eastern end much of the stonework had been removed revealing a series of large foundation blocks exposed (CAG-009). A suspected entrance was in the central part of the southern arm of the enclosure

measuring some 2.5m wide. Unlike the western arm of the southern boundary also appeared to incorporate a ditch to its exterior. This feature measured some 1 m wide and was set approximately 2m to the south of the stone embankment; it was defined by a dark band of turf and extended for the length of the eastern part of the enclosure's southern arm.

- 6.8.4. Moving south, the western margin of Area 8 was defined by a further stone bank with an exterior ditch flanking it immediately to its west. The bank measured some 1m wide and 0.5m in height, whilst the ditch attained a width of 2.0 m and a depth of 1m; the ditch and bank continued to the southern termination of Area 8 which was delineated by a dry-stone wall orientated in an east-west direction. In the south of Area 8, a stone bank was observed transacting it in an east-west direction forming the northern boundary of a square enclosure positioned at the area's southern end; the bank was 2.0 m wide and 0.5m height and was flanked on either side by ditches. The ditch to the north of the embankment measured some 3.0m wide and 1.5m deep, whilst the ditch to the south of the embankment measured 2.5m wide and 1m deep. The eastern side of the enclosure was delineated by a modern fence.
- 6.8.5. Two circular depressions – CAG-007 - were located in the central part of the southern enclosure, the most easterly of which measured 4m in diameter and 0.3m deep; the westerly circular depression conformed to the same dimensions. At its midpoint the eastern boundary of Area 8 to the south of the road was defined by a continuation of the modern fence and ditch measuring some 0.25m wide and 1m deep. The fence and ditch continued until it reached the road to the north continuing past a large natural rocky outcrop dominating the north-east of the area. A partially demolished dry-stone wall was evident within the outcrop and aligned in an east-west direction. The central part of Area 8 was given to pasture and contained no archaeological features.
- 6.8.6. The closest designated asset to Area 8 is St Mihangel Church (LB 5309). The ZTV model presented in Figure 15.5 notes that no views exist from the asset to the site and vice versa. A similar conclusion was reached during the site visit.
- 6.8.7. Furthermore, Castellor Hut Group (AN088), located 1.7km to the east of Area 8 cannot be seen from the site. This is further evidence with ZTV model presented in Figure 15.1. Felin Carnau Tide Mill (AN131) is located on a much lower topographical position, impeding any views from and towards the site.

6.9. Assessment Impact and Conclusions

6.9.1. Assessment Impact and Archaeological Potential

- 6.9.1.1 This study has highlighted that no designated sites will be affected by the proposed development. Sites recorded on the HER located to the immediate south of Area 8 suggest potential for prehistoric activity to be found within Area 8 during groundworks. Furthermore, three new sites have been documented within the bounds of Area 8.
- 6.9.1.2. CAG-007 refers to two circular depressions centred on SH 321672 76034 (though the Lidar shows evidence of three). The features were defined during the survey as two negative features measuring approximately 4m in diameter. The latter might be either interpreted as the remains of dew holes of unknown date.

6.9.1.3. CAG-009 refers to the possible remains of a developed area belonging to the adjacent Towyn Farm. The area is nowadays defined as an enclosed field located to the northwest of Area 8, and centred on SH 31652 76391.

6.9.1.4. CAG-011 is defined by a linear ditch, probably the remnants of an old field boundary. The feature was located to the westernmost edge of Area 8 during the walk over visit.

6.9.1.5. No previously recorded archaeological sites have been identified within the proposed development area.

CODE	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	Value
CAG-007	SH 31672 76034	Three probable dew holes	Walk over survey and Lidar	Low/Medium
CAG-009	SH 31652 76391	Enclosed area probably containing the remains of structures associated with Towyn	Cartographic sources and walk over visit	Low/Medium
CAG-011	SH 31618 76247	Possible old field boundary	Walk over visit	Low

6.9.2. Previous Impacts – Area 8

6.9.2.1. An examination of aerial photographs and cartographic sources shows that a portion of Area 8 may have been subjected to farming activities from the medieval period onwards, while the other has been characterised by marshland. Otherwise previous impacts on the development area would appear to be minimal, suggesting good preservation of the potential archaeological resource.

6.9.3. Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development

6.9.3.1. The proposed development comprises the construction of a 49.9MW photovoltaic power station. Details on the height of the panels and ground anchoring techniques have yet to be determined, although it is foreseen that the panels will not exceed 3m in height. This report will be used to assess the suitability of the seven areas inspected and will inform the form which the development may take.

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

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

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

Historic Landscapes

- 6.9.3.4. The proposed development site does not lie within a registered Historic Landscape, neither does any registered landscape lie within 5km of the site. The proposed development site does not lie within any Conservation Areas. The site does not lie within any registered Historic Parks & Gardens, nor do any lie within 5km of the proposed development site.
- 6.9.3.5. No Conservation Area or Historic Park & Garden will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- 6.9.3.6. No Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.

Listed Buildings

- 6.9.3.7. No listed buildings will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development. There are no listed buildings within the proposed development area.

Non-designated Archaeological Sites

- 6.9.3.8. No non-designated archaeological sites will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development. There are no non-designated archaeological sites within the proposed development area.
- 6.9.3.9. CAG-007, CAG-009 and CAG-011 will be directly impacted by the development if the latter carries on groundworks within these areas (see mitigation section).
- 6.9.3.10. The potential for prehistoric archaeological remains within the area has been highlighted. Should such remains exist then there is also the potential that groundworks could impact directly upon these remains.

6.10. Mitigation

- 6.10.1. Solar panels will be the central element of the solar farm. The dimensions of the individual panels will be of approximately 1640±50mm and 990±20mm. The average height of the panels is of about 3m at its highest point, and 1m at its lowest point. However, the panels can be reduced in height to avoid visual impacts on designated assets.
- 6.10.2. A number of ground installation techniques can be used, including a (1) ground rod installation; (2) a ground screw installation, (3) an aballast block installation, or a (4) tree system installation. While the first and second option (ground rod/ground screw) would entail groundworks at 1m in depth, the tree system installation would only require groundworks at 0.4m in depth. The ballast block installation would only require surface stripping and levelling in certain soil conditions.
- 6.10.3. An earthing cable loop will circle the development area. The latter is typically 1/1.2m in depth, and 0.6m in width. Furthermore, DC cables will be installed to link inverters to the site substation. These will be 0.6m in depth. Medium voltage cables that connect the site's substations to either another substation at the point of connection at the grid. The latter are 0.8 to 1m in depth and 0.6m in width in average.
- 6.10.4. A deer fence will surround the site. The latter will be grounded using posts which can range from 0.1m to 0.2m in width, and 0.6m in depth.

- 6.10.5. Three sites have been identified within the bounds of the proposed development area. Two/three circular depressions (CAG-007) interpreted as dew holes of unknown date, the remains of a built area associated with the adjacent Town (CAG-009), and the remains of an old field boundary (CAG-011). Research has also highlighted the presence of prehistoric archaeological remains in the vicinity, increasing the potential for prehistoric archaeological remains to exist within the proposed development area.
- 6.10.6. Two mitigation strategies are suggested for Area 8, depending on the ground anchoring techniques selected for the panels:
- a) Ground rod/ground screw installation: this technique will require groundworks to about 1m in depth. Should this option be selected, it is suggested that a programme of geophysical surveying is carried out to assess the archaeological potential of Area 8. This would allow any identified archaeological remains to be incorporated within the final design scheme or targeted with further, more intrusive archaeological mitigation.
 - b) Ballast block installation: this technique may entail topsoil stripping to level the surface where the panels will be installed. If this situation arises, topsoil stripping should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist under watching brief conditions.
- 6.10.7. Three new sites (CAG-007, CAG-009 and CAG-011) have been identified during the research carried out for this report. These sites could be fenced off and excluded from the area selected for the positioning of the solar panels. Should this not prove feasible, the nature, function and date of these features should be ascertained by means of further archaeological mitigation, such as a trenched archaeological evaluation.
- 6.10.8. All other groundworks associated with fencing/cabling should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist under watching brief conditions.

Chapter 7 – Area 9

Chapter 7 presents the results obtained throughout the research carried out for Area 9. The research has been completed following the methodology set out in the Introduction, with the aim of highlighting and assessing the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest and to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the proposed development (see sections 7.9 and 7.10).

7.1 Previous Archaeological Studies (see Appendix I)

- 7.1.1 Several intrusive and non-intrusive works have been carried out within the search areas. Most of these works are relevant to the seven areas selected for this report. These works have been consulted to enable a better understanding of the archaeological resource. They are summarised below:
- 7.1.2 In 1986, Cadw carried out a visual assessment for the Castellor Hut Circle Site (AN088; PRN 2520; NPRN 42035). This was one of a series of 'Field Monument Warden' monitoring visits (PRN 42443). The next was carried out by Cadw in 1989 (PRN 42444). An additional site visit (PRN 1539) was carried out as part of this series of site visits around Castellor, this time in regards to a possible burial chamber (Thompson 1989). Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) carried out its own field observation of the Castellor site in 1989 (PRN 42446). The last in the series of visual assessments was carried out by Cadw in 1992 (PRN 42445). Furthermore, in 1986, GAT carried out a site visit identifying post-medieval building foundations (PRN 1780) near Bryngwran (PRN 42170) (Thompson 1986).
- 7.1.3 In 1993, GAT carried out a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) ahead of road improvements to the Holyhead section of A5 trunk road. Several sites, subsequently added to the HER, were identified at this stage (see Dutton et al 1993). A further DBA was produced in 1994 with a revised route (PRNs 40167 and 40247).
- 7.1.4 In 1993, GAT produced a DBA in response to proposed improvements to the A5 trunk road at the Nant Turnpike west of Bryngwran, focusing on a proposed section of road (PRN 44366). In 1994, GAT carried out a test-pitting exercise in response of the A5 road improvements near Bryngwran (PRN 40256). 76 test pits were cut, yielding evidence of drains, finds and demolition layers of post-medieval date (see Riley et al 1994).
- 7.1.5 Between the years 1994-8 GAT carried out, as part of the 'Hut Circle Settlement Survey', thematic survey site visits (PRN 40782) to document the existing evidence in the island.
- 7.1.6 In 1995, GAT carried out a geophysical survey along various locales along the proposed A55 route, between the Nant Turnpike and Bryngwran (PRN 44418) (Hopewell et al 1995). In 1996, GAT carried out a DBA, a field survey, a geophysical survey and a watching brief relating to the construction of the section of the A55 road between Bryngwran and Holyhead, Anglesey. The layout of the road avoided sites of archaeological interest for the most part, though, in some instances, the presence of archaeological sites was mitigated (PRN 40347) (see Davidson et al 1996). In 1997, another DBA was carried out by GAT in response to the creation of an alternative route of the A55 from Bryngwran to Holyhead (PRN 44614) (GAT 1997).
- 7.1.7 Between 1996-8, GAT carried out a series of field observations or visual assessments of historic churches in Gwynedd (PRN 43449) (Davidson 1998). The above PRN number has been

assigned for a series of site visits as part of the project (PRN 43449 assimilating PRNs 40202, 40203, 40204, 40205, 40206).

- 7.1.8 In 1999, GAT carried out excavations associated with the A55 road improvements (PRN 43530 and PRN 43539). The results of these excavations, and recommendations for further research were contained in the assessment report produced by Davidson et al in 1999 (PRN 40462). Furthermore, in 2001, GAT carried out an excavation at Ty Mawr, Melin y Plas (PRN 40463) (see Kenney et al 2001). A number of specialist reports were produced resulting from the abovementioned excavations (PRN 40464) and a site interpretation (PRN 40550).
- 7.1.9 In 2000, GAT carried out a landscape study with the aim to define the landscape characterisation of Anglesey (PRN 43618).
- 7.1.10 Between 2001 and 2002, GAT carried out a Cadw funded DBA aimed at identifying Early Medieval Ecclesiastical and Burial in Anglesey as part of a Pan-Wales study and synthesis (PRN 40568) (see Davidson et al 2002). Similarly, in 2004, GAT produced an assessment of all Deserted Ecclesiastical Sites in Northwest Wales (PRN 40569) (Davidson 2004).
- 7.1.11 In 2002, GAT carried out a Cadw funded project consisting of a threat related assessment, identifying Medieval mills in Anglesey, including Melin y Plas (PRN 18366) assessing their condition and status, and making appropriate recommendations for their management (PRN 44297). After which Thomas (2004) made a photographic record prior to the conversation of Melin y Plas (PRN 43645).
- 7.1.12 In 2002, GAT was commissioned by Symonds Group Ltd to carry out a DBA, in the Valley community in Anglesey, in advance of water treatment works improvements (PRN 40606). Work focused on a series of pipeline improvements between Valley and Treaddur Bay, work being undertaken the same year (Davidson 2002). A revised DBA was undertaken by GAT in 2003, focusing on a series of pipelines between Caergeiliog, Valley, Four Mile Bridge, Treaddur Bay, and accounting for the new proposed works at Penrhos as well as slight changes in the initially proposed route (PRN 43583) (Davidson 2003).
- 7.1.13 In 2003, GAT carried out a Cadw funded assessment of prehistoric defended enclosures in Gwynedd (PRN 40620). The study was part of a Pan-Wales assessment of prehistoric defended enclosures (Smith 2003). In 2005, GAT carried out a DBA aimed at West Conwy (PRN 40621) (Smith 2005). Another DBA was carried out by GAT as part of the same wider project in 2008, targeting hillforts and hut-groups in Northwest Wales (PRN 45042) (Smith 2008).
- 7.1.14 In 2004, GAT carried out an archaeological field evaluation as part of the Hibernia Row Pumping Station project near Holyhead (PRN 54767) (Smith 2004).
- 7.1.15 In 2005, GAT carried out a watching brief ahead of the construction of a new pipeline. The watching brief revealed a number of stone features, a spring and some tracks of post-medieval date (PRN 40601) (Davidson et al 2005). Similarly, in 2005, GAT monitored a watching brief during the works at water treatment works at Penrhos, Holyhead. No archaeological features were noted (PRN 40602-3) (Davidson et al 2005b).
- 7.1.16 In 2009, GAT carried out a field visit to a site near Caergeiliog farm in order to locate a possible standing stone (PRN 43814). However, the standing stone could not be located (Smith 2009).
- 7.1.17 In 2009, GAT carried out a watching brief, during the replacement of a culverted section of Afon Adda, on an irregular plot of land at the corner of Garth Road and Dean Street (PRN 44247) (Evans 2009).

- 7.1.18 In 2009, GAT carried out a DBA as part of the initial stages of the Glastir Farm Management Scheme (PRN 44282). This involved the digitisation of the Historic Environment Feature (HEF) management areas for farm holdings in the Glastir scheme, as well as highlighting new archaeological features from Ordnance Survey 1st edition maps and aerial photography (Burnett, 2009; Flook, 2009).
- 7.1.19 In 2010, Waddington and Karl in collaboration with Bangor University, undertook a DBA as part of the expansion of the 'Welsh Roundhouse Project' (PRN 44557). The project focused on evaluating evidence for settlement between the Late Bronze Age and the Early Medieval Period in Northwest Wales (Waddington 2013). Funded by the University of Wales Publications and Collaborative Research Committee.
- 7.1.20 In 2011, a DBA was carried out as part of an MA in Historic Environment Conservation aimed at assessing the significance, character, and uses of iron corrugated buildings in Northwest Wales. A level one building survey was also carried out on a selection of buildings (PRN 44367; Batten 2011).
- 7.1.21 In 2011, GAT carried out an archaeological evaluation near St. Mary's church in LLanfairpwllgynyll, at the site of a cropmark enclosure, the hypothesis originally being that the site was most likely early medieval (PRN 44677). However, the site had substantial bank and ditch, similar in structure to that found at Bryn Eryr (PRN 401). The paucity of artefactual material could not confirm this link, whilst available dating evidence did suggest early medieval occupation. Further excavation of the centre of the site was recommended in order to identify the function of the site (Smith, 2011, 2012, 2013).
- 7.1.22 In 2014, GAT carried out a Cadw grant-funded DBA examining Medieval and post-Medieval road networks in Northwest Wales, including consideration of road creation, development, and potential for national designation (PRN 44832) (Davidson et al 2014).
- 7.1.23 In 2014, GAT carried out a DBA in the form of a scoping study on Medieval and post-medieval sites related to a number of areas relating to agriculture and subsistence, including sheepfolds, rabbit warrens, peat cutting, dovecots, and deer parks (PRN 44846) (Kenney 2014).

7.2. [Historic Landscape \(Figure 7.5, 8.5\)](#)

- 7.2.1. Area 9 does not lie within a registered Historic Landscape, neither does any registered landscape lie within 5km of Area 9. The closest registered Historic Landscape is Amlwch and Parys Mountain - HLW (Gw) 1.
- 7.2.2. Area 9 does not lie within any Conservation Areas. One Conservation Area lies within the 5km search area. This is Bodedern WAL/ANG/. The village is situated on the B5109 road, approximately 10km southeast of Holyhead and 13km northwest of Llangefni. It was established as a conservation area in October 1979. The area boundary line coincides with the old settlement boundary of Bodedern, and it encompasses a number of listed buildings such as the Old Police Station (LB 5742), Ardwyn (LB 19482) and Soar Chapel (LB 5712). The earliest evidence of settlements in the area is in the form of two Neolithic to Bronze Age megalithic burial chambers found at Presaddfed (AN 010) situated less than a mile to the northeast. The name Bodedern is derived from the Welsh word bod meaning 'dwelling' and the name of Saint Ederne who established the parish church in the 7th century. The church, located in the centre of the village, has occupied its location since the 14th century, parts of the original building still

remain. Tyn Llan, situated west of the church, was the birthplace of Hugh Owen Thomas (1834-1891) who is widely regarded as a great pioneer in British orthopedic surgery. In 1897 Lord Stanley of Alderley erected the Pump House in Church Street in memory of Captain James King (1787-1873), Presaddfed, Sheriff of Anglesey, and is a focal point of the village. The village lies green mica-schist (metamorphic rock composed chiefly of mica and quartz) overlain by glacial deposits of boulder clay which gives the surrounding landscape its characteristic. The surrounding area is predominantly agricultural grazing land, with woodlands on the higher ground to the east and northeast. The Conservation Area lies within Local Character Area 2 of the Ynys Môn Landscape Strategy (1999), which is based on the Countryside Council for Wales LANDMAP approach.

- 7.2.3. No areas lie within a registered Historic Park and Garden, neither does any Historic Park and Garden lie within 5km of the sites. The closest registered Historic Park and Garden to Areas 1-9 is Carreglwyd (GD43), located to the northeast of the island.
- 7.2.4. All areas lie within the LANDMAP Historic Landscape of Inland Southern Anglesey. Area 9 also lies adjacent to the RAF Valley area. LANDMAP areas are not designated landscapes but contain information designed to enable landscape quality to be considered in decision making. The character of Inland Southern Anglesey is diverse both geologically, environmentally and historically. It is largely encompassed by six Landscape Character Areas as outlined by the Isle of Anglesey County Council as part of their Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update (2011). The island was divided into 18 areas based on data available on LANDMAP. The most southerly and easterly areas of Anglesey (LCA 12) largely rests on a solid geology of granite overlain by glacial drift to the east and sedimentary deposits to the west. The landscape generally comprises undulating grassland bounded by hedgerows, hedge banks and dry-stone walls. Field-scapes predominate as the area's historical archaeology, as do those villages clustered around the route of the A5. Moving westward the coastal fringe of southern Anglesey (LCA 14) is dominated by an extensive area of sand dunes and associated hydrological systems; a series of large conifer plantations rest within this dune system and date to the 19th century. To their north, the topography rises to the town of Newborough. Dating to the medieval period, Newborough was largely colonised by a population displaced from Llanfaes during the development of Beaumaris. Historic Newborough Forest rests within this zone. The broad, flat valley of Afon Cefni (LCA 15) opens to the west beyond Newborough. Resting at an elevation of 10m AOD the valley is formed on a fault system modified by a matrix of drains and ditches utilised to offset tidal flooding. Historically and archaeologically Afon Cefni is dominated by field systems and villages straddling the A5 corridor. It also rests within the bounds of the Bodorgam Estate and incorporates Maltraeth Marsh and Sands. As at Newborough, the area surrounding Aberffraw (LCA 16) is dominated by an extensive dune system at the coast, though to the north grassland, rough pasture and improved grazing predominate. A medieval agricultural system is known to exist in this region, lying within the township of Aberffraw. It encompasses seven hamlets on the Bodorgon Estate and is protected in a Conservation Area. West central Anglesey (LCA 17) is based on a solid geology of Ceodana granite. Protrusions of this rock proliferate across the landscape and have predominantly conditioned semi natural ecosystems and habitats including woodlands and mires. Much of these are now located within a wider context of modified agricultural grasslands encompassed by hedgerows and banks. The historic towns of Llangefni and Gwalchmai occupy this area. The airfield at Valley dominates the environs in the western part of southern Anglesey (LCA 18), though the coastal landscapes of Traeth Cymyrau, Traeth Crigyll and associated wetlands provide natural and historic landscapes to the coast.

7.3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 4.5)

- 7.3.1. No SAMs are located within the bounds of Area 9. Five SAMs are located within the 5km search area defined for Area 9.
- 7.3.2. The closest SAMs to Area 9 is Castellor Hut Group (AN088) located 1.2km to the east of Area 9 (see below).
- 7.3.3. Felin Carnau Tide Mill (AN131), Felin Wen Tide Mill (AN130), and Bodior Tide Mill (AN132) are located between 2km and 3.3km west from Area 9. These mills are characterised by being powered by seawater at high tide. This technique was an important source of power for grinding corn from the early modern period in Anglesey. The first documentary evidence to Felin Wen Tide Mill (AN130) dates to 1724, and it appears to have operated until 1829 (see NPRN 275607). The first documentary reference to Bodior Tide Mill (AN132) dates to 1778 (see Colein NPRN 275608).
- 7.3.4. Castellor Hut Group (AN088; PRN 2520) is located *circa* 1.2km east from Area 9. The monument is defined by a group of hut circles of Iron/Romano-British date located in two pasture fields. The settlement spans 200-280m of an area above the confluence of Afon Crigyll and a stream. Many of the features can still be seen today with locations of two enclosed roundhouse settlements to the north (NPRN 308122) and south (NPRN 308123) of the area, the latter with satellite roundhouses. NPRN 308122 contains traces of a 10m diameter roundhouse with a 1m wide stone founded wall and joined to an angle of walling. NPRN 308123 is the location of two late prehistoric roundhouses that are about 9m in diameter with stone walls about 1m wide are set on the west side of a rectangular stone-walled enclosure about 20m by 30m. There are remains of three similarly sized detached or satellite roundhouses about 25-45m away to the northwest and west. Both areas appear to have been associated with a cluster of settlements within Castellor. These roundhouse settlements are characteristic of later prehistoric activity, with evidence of material that suggests later use of the site during the Roman period. These finds recovered during clearance in the 19th century, include quernstones, stone mortars, unspecified coins and 'gold' (bronze?) tweezers. Three copper ingots or cakes were discovered at the site, one of which is now housed at the National Museum (Acc No. 19.298A/1), all are believed to be Roman. The monument is of significant archaeological potential as it may retain structural evidence and internal and external floor surfaces (Wylfa Newydd Project 6.6.11 ES Volume F - Park and Ride F11 - Cultural heritage).
- 7.3.5. Ty-Newydd Burial Chamber (AN013) is located *circa* 3km southeast from Area 9. This monument is composed of the remains of a chamber tomb of Neolithic date. The site was excavated in 1936. This excavation revealed the traces of the original chamber through a charcoal spread, however little evidence was found within the chamber itself.
- 7.3.6. Bodfeddan Inscribed Stone (AN021) is located *circa* 3.7km southeast from Area 9. This inscribed stone of Early Medieval date also contains a cupmark of possible prehistoric date.
- 7.3.7. Bodedern Early Christian Cemetery (AN099) is located almost 4km northeast of Area 9. This site was excavated in 1971. No trace of the associated church or foundations have been discovered in the area. Burials belonging to three distinct phases as well as a curvilinear ditched enclosure were revealed during the excavation. The area is currently occupied by two houses. The origins of the cemetery began within an existing ditched enclosure, excavation at the site revealed 114 extended inhumations comprising both long cists and unprotected dug

graves. The latest period for the initial phase of the burials would be in the 6th century. The burials ranged from simple dug graves to full lintel grooves all in a contemporary context. The earliest phase of burials consisted of scattered graves orientated north-south. A central, grave free, 'focal' area of post settings was identified and may be of prehistoric origin. The central feature of the cemetery has multiple phases, one of which may be a small wooden chapel. One phase of the cemetery indicates east-west aligned burial shows a tendency towards radial arrangement. In a secondary context, a 1.5m wide walled cist was capped by an inscribed stone (bearing the name Ercagni) lying face downwards. This stone is now in Bodedern Church. The walled cist on which the Erchan stone had been re-used as a lintel had been built over a V-profile ditch which had been deliberately back-filled with stones before the cist was built. The ditch was sectional in three places and appears to run around the hilltop. No entrance causeway to the enclosed area was found. No graves were found cut into the ditch fill, but the presence of graves on both sides of it implies that an existing earthwork was used as a division of the sacred from the profane when the site was adapted for Christian use. Furthermore, Bodfeddan Inscribed Stone (AN021) is located *circa* 3.7km southeast from Area 9. This inscribed stone of Early Medieval date also contains a cupmark of possible prehistoric date.

7.4. Listed Buildings (Figure 6.5)

- 7.4.1. There are no listed buildings within the proposed development Area 9. The following are the listed buildings located within the 5Km search area of Area 9. The closest listed building to Area 9 is the Church of St. Mihangel (LB 5309), located 1km north of Area 9.
- 7.4.2. There are ten listed buildings in the community of Llanfair yn Neubwll. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 7.4.3. Tyddyn Du - Grade II – LB 20416 is a domestic structure or cottage with croglloft (interior raised room) most likely built towards the end of the 18th century. Created in vernacular style, consisting of a single storey with two windows, agricultural range, and attached stables. The structure is 3.1km northwest from Area 9.
- 7.4.4. Caergeiliog Milestone - Grade II - LB 20417 - attributed to the designs and works carried out by the Scottish engineer Thomas Telford following the Act of Union road improvements (for example the above Caergeiliog) between the years 1817-32. The milestone consists of a granite slab set into a wall with a triangular head. The milestone reads - 'HOLY- / HEAD / 5 / MONA / 8 / BANGOR / 20'. Located along the main road through and west of Caergeiliog. The structure is located 2.8km northwest of Area 9.
- 7.4.5. Caergeiliog Chapel - Grade II - LB 20418 - Calvinistic Methodist chapel consisting of two storeys and gabled entranceway. Characterised by rubble masonry, symmetrically planed gabled entrance, modern slate roof, recessed windows. A commemorative plaque reveals that the existing building is part of a series stretching back to 1780, with the latest features being attributable to the year 1872. The structure is located 2.1km northwest of Area 9.
- 7.4.6. Ceargeiliog Chapel house with stables and cart shed - Grade II - LB 20419. Built in the early 19th century, the chapel house is a two-storey range with a lofted cart shed appended. It is built from rubble and has a modern slate roof with gabled chimney stacks. The house is symmetrically planned with a central square headed doorway. The Area is located 2.1km northwest of Area 9.
- 7.4.7. Pencaledog - Grade II - LB 5307 - considered to have been built during the 18th century, this farmhouse consists of a two-storey building with a three-window range, the range being

extended by another range to either end during the 19th century. The building is composed of rubble masonry styled in the vernacular, a roof of small slate slabbing, with chimneys located at either terminus, rendered in grey grit, and recessed windows. Considered important due to the increasing rarity of vernacular architecture from this period. The farmhouse is located 3.2km northwest from Area 9.

- 7.4.8. Shiloh Baptist Chapel and Chapel House with walls - Grade II - LB 20420. The chapel was founded in 1847, the present building built in 1866. It is a single storey Chapel with a two storey Chapel house. They are built from rubble masonry and supports a slate roof. The chapel house is set at right angles to the right side of the chapel and the grounds are bounded by a low rubble masonry wall which supports wrought iron railings. The chapel is located 2.5km east northeast from Area 9.
- 7.4.9. Church of St Mihangel - Grade II – LB 5309. Incorporating construction material from an earlier church, the Church of St Mihangel was largely rebuilt in 1862 by Kennedy and Rogers of Bangor. Renovated in 1988, it is now used as a Royal Air Force church by RAF Valley. The church is located 98m north from Area 9.
- 7.4.10. Church of St Mary-Grade II- LB 5310. The Church of St Mary possibly dates to the 12th century though the 14th century is more likely. It was restored in the mid-19th century which included the restoration of windows along with the renewal of the church roof. Box pews were also, removed and replaced with open seating. The church became redundant in the mid-1970s and the 12th century font was removed to the Church of St Cybi in Holyhead for preservation. The church is located 2.8km northwest from Area 9.
- 7.4.11. Caergeiliog Tollhouse - Grade II – LB 5266, is a tollhouse resultant from a series of historical events, the first being the Act of Union of 1801 linking Great Britain and Ireland, leading to a programme of road improvements between Dublin and London. Five tollhouses were designed and constructed by the Scottish engineer Thomas Telford in 1818, of which the Caergeiliog example is one. The Anglesey tollhouses retained their ability to levy charges on travel past the 1844 toll abolishment, with the Caergeiliog tollhouse retaining its function until the later date of 1895. The building consists of an octagonal two-storey structure, with rubble walling, voussior lintels, and slate roofs that project over the walls. The tollhouse is 2.7km northwest from Area 9.
- 7.4.12. Pont Traeth Cleifiog (partly in Valley Community)- Grade II- LB 20415. See Record Number 5268 in Valley community for full description of this bridge. The bridge is located 4.8km northeast from Area 9.
- 7.4.13. There are nine listed buildings in the community of Bodedern. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 7.4.14. Pandy Cymunod - Grade II- LB 19488. The woollen mill and workshop built in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. It is a 2 storey 3 bay building with a single-storey workshop and cart shed. It is thought that the workshop might also have been used as a dye house. The buildings are constructed from rubble walls and the roofs dressed with small slates. A dove coat is located in the eastern gable. A plan of 1878 depicts this range of buildings illustrating a workshop, cart shed and mill pool. The mill is located 1.9km northeast from Area 9.
- 7.4.15. Prysan-fawr - Grade II – LB 19489 – 18th century farmhouse with additions from the 19th century, the latter particularly associated with the cart shed. A two unit, centrally accessed

house with kitchen beyond the stack of gables. Two storeys with a five-window range, with the main part of the house comprised of a three-window range and the kitchen a two-window range. Roof comprised of small old slate segments, walls composed of rendered. The farmhouse is located 3.4km northeast from Area 9.

- 7.4.16. Stable, barn, and cowhouse at Prysan-Fawr - Grade II – LB 19490 - long range comprised of two parts, with a lofted barn and stable under one roof, with a lower cowhouse under the other lower roof. Rubble walls and segmental rubble stone arches. Old small slate roof. Southeast of Bodedern, northwest of Bryngwran. The structures are located 3.4km northeast from Area 9.
- 7.4.17. Cowhouse at Prysan-Fawr - Grade II – LB 19491 - three-bay cowhouse from the 19th century with opposed central doors. Rubble walls with roof composed of small slate segments. Segmental rubble stone arches. Collared trusses of sawn timber. The cowhouse is 3.4km northeast from Area 9.
- 7.4.18. Boiling house and pigsty at Prysan-fawr - Grade II – LB 19492 - single storey boiling house comprised of rubble walls limewashed, a pitched roof of small old slate, and iron skylight. Dated to the 19th century, with later extensions including store-shed and pigsty. The structures are 3.4km northeast from Area 9.
- 7.4.19. Milestone (Caegailiog 2) - Grade II - LB 19493 - part of the road improvements associated with Thomas Telford following the Act of Union 1801. Granite slab set into wall with triangular head inscribed with 'HOLY- / HEAD / 6 / MONA / 7 / BANGOR / 19'. The milestone is located 2km north from Area 9.
- 7.4.20. Tre Iorweth - Grade II – LB 19494 - is an 18th century domestic structure that was extensively renovated in the 19th century in the vernacular style. The renovations itself are from which the structure now derives most of its character - for example slate roofs and cast-iron columns. The asset is located 4.7km northeast from Area 9.
- 7.4.21. Ardwyn - Grade II - LB 19482 - was originally a college for ladies, consisting of a two-storey structure created according to a symmetrical plan in the vernacular style. It is now a private home. Not shown in the Tithe map of 1848, so most likely was built during the mid-19th century. The structure is located 4km northeast of Area 9.
- 7.4.22. Soar Chapel and chapel house - Grade II – LB 5712 - Chapel building with appended chapel house built in 1822 and later remodelled. The Wesley Bach Movement was founded at this ecclesiastical site and was used by this group until 1904. After this it was supported by the Welsh Wesleyan Methodists. The structure is located 3.9km northeast of Area 9.
- 7.4.23. There are ten listed buildings in the community of Llanfaelog. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 7.4.24. War Memorial 2 - Grade II - LB 20421 - clocktower monument with four faces originally commemorating the people of Rhosneigr who were lost to World War I, however an additional plaque also commemorates those who died in World War II. The building itself is composed of three stages that taper inwards. The lowest stage is composed of a limestone rock-face and raking ashlar course. The second stage, where recesses contain the plaques, is snacked granite masonry and is rectangular in shape. While the upper stage, where the clockface is located, is composed of ashlar limestone masonry. The roof is domed and surmounted by a cross. The structure is located 2.8km south of Area 9.

- 7.4.25. Melin y bont- Grade II- LB 20422. Built in 1825. The corn mill was a unique combination of wind and water powered mill housed within the same structure. 5-storey windmill tower; circular in plan, with slightly tapering walls of rubble masonry, partly rendered. Capped with corrugated iron. Doorways at ground floor and rectangular windows at stages above, with freestone surrounds. Listed as the only corn mill on the Anglesey to utilise both wind and water power, a unique combination which meant that the sails turned in the opposite direction to the other windmills on the island. Melin y bont is a substantially intact windmill tower, one of only 18 surviving on Anglesey, and one of only two to retain some original machinery, albeit badly damaged. The structure is located 4.1km southwest of Area 9.
- 7.4.26. Bryn Du Chapel - Grade II - LB 20423 - a two storey gabled chapel finished in Renaissance style, characterised by Corinthian pilasters supporting the central archway, and Ionic pilasters functioning as the adjacent window jambs. Identifiable by the distinctly lettered 'BRYN DU' located on the moulded oculus along with the year of construction, '1901'. Enclosed by a forecourt, composed of a low wall topped by railings, adjacent to a cemetery with a war memorial. The structure is located 3.9km southeast of Area 9.
- 7.4.27. Llanfaelog Community Centre - Grade II - LB 20424. Two-storey 19th century school building with gable wings at each end. Constructed from local rubble with a slate roof and rendered chimney stacks. The hall was modernised when it was converted into a community centre. The structure is located 3.4km southeast of Area 9.
- 7.4.28. Surf Point - Grade II - LB 20425 - a folly style house built in the manner of a castle or sandcastle, the latter being most likely due to its proximity to the seaside and beach. Characterised by towers and battlements, and other 'castle-like' features, contrasting greatly with local architecture of vernacular style. The idiosyncrasy of the design is associated with the original owner, C H Palethorpe, a sausage manufacturer. The structure was built between the years 1906-8. The structure is located 2.5km south of Area 9.
- 7.4.29. Sea Wall, Surf Point - Grade II - LB 20426 - A seawall composed of rubble masonry which has been partially rendered and embattered, including semi-circular bastions located on the north and south western faces. The wall has a number of openings which lead onto the properties beyond, themselves being separated by rubble walls topped with railings abutting the rear of the main sea wall. Contemporary with the LB of Surf Point, which dates the seawall to 1906-8. The structure is located 2.5km south of Area 9.
- 7.4.30. The Old Rectory - Grade II - LB 20427 - two storey domestic structure with a single-storey porch attached, characterized by vernacular style. Most associated with a well-known and respected family by the name of 'Trevor' - for example the reverend JW Trevor. Built during the 19th century and can be found in the local tithe map. The structure is located 3.2km southeast of Area 9.
- 7.4.31. Tyn-Lidiart Bridge- Grade II – LB 20428 – is a three-span bridge, with the central span extending further than spans located at either terminus. The central span is capped by a rubble parapet, while the terminal spans are characterised by similarly roughhewn wedge-shaped arch or voussiors. Considered a decent example of a 19th century roadway bridge. The bridge is located 1.2km east of Area 9.
- 7.4.32. Melin Uchaf-Grade II- LB 5298. Wind powered corn mill built in 1789 with a 4-storey tower and circular in plan. Doorways are positioned on the ground and first floors. Rectangular windows are placed on each storey. The structure is located 3.7km southeast of Area 9.

- 7.4.33. Church of St Maelog-Grade II- LB 5299. Gothic revival church constructed during the 19th century during a programme of ecclesial rebuilding and restoration on Anglesey. The church is positioned in the centre of the village close to the rectory and the community centre. The church is built from rubble masonry and comprises a nave of 4 bays, a west babel, a south porch and a chancel. The structure is located 3.3km southeast of Area 9.
- 7.4.34. There are seven listed buildings in the community of Valley. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 7.4.35. Pont-Rhydbont; or Four Mile Bridge - Grade II - LB 5319 – Embankment constructed from rubble masonry with an arched culvert in the centre. It has coped rubble parapet walls which flank the road carriageway. It was built following the land reclamation of the Cleifiog Sands in 1776, and as a precursor to the Stanley Embankment in 1822. The bridge is located 4.5km northwest from Area 9.
- 7.4.36. Pont Traeth Cleifiog-Grade II- LB 5268. Bridge constructed in the late 18th century after the reclamation of the Cleifiog sands in 1776. It is hump-backed and single spanned constructed from rubble masonry. The arch is of roughly squared voussoirs and recessed below an extrados course of narrow slabs. A slate slab with bench mark, dated 1874, is positioned on the bridge and was presumably affixed by the Ordnance Survey. The structure is 3.7km northwest from Area 9.
- 7.4.37. Valley Railway Station Main Building - Grade II - LB 5759 - two storey and three window range building, with canopy adjacent to front first floor, with the roof continuing over two bays. Slate roof, composed of ruled render down to first floor, where random rubble stone continues to ground floor. Sash windows with glazing bars. Historically important as the building results from improvements being made between London and Dublin after the Act of Union of 1801, and a key component in the Chester to Holyhead line. Associated engineer is Robert Stephenson and the architect Francis Thompson of Derby. The station is located 4km northwest from Area 9.
- 7.4.38. Milestone (Valley) - Grade II - LB 19232 - part of the road improvements associated with Thomas Telford following the Act of Union 1801. Granite slab set into wall with triangular head inscribed with 'HOLY- / HEAD / 4 / MONA / 9 / BANGOR / 21'. Located within Valley. The structure is 4.3km northwest from Area 9.
- 7.4.39. Valley Station Signal Box - Grade II - LB 19233 - two storey timber signal box with a simple slate roof. Originally one of 15 huts along the Chester to Holyhead line with communication equipment and telegraph stations, later modified for phone lines. Located in Valley. The structure is 3.9km northwest from Area 9.
- 7.4.40. Cleifiog Fawr - Grade II - LB 19234 – Farmstead constructed in the early 19th century, though built on the site of an earlier farm dwelling dating to 1730-40. It is a two-storey building with a one and a half storey service wing attached to the south. The walls are constructed from rubble masonry and support a roof of small slates with rendered gable chimney stacks. The structure is 4.4km northwest from Area 9.
- 7.4.41. There are five listed buildings in the community of Bryngwran. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 7.4.42. Pont Factory Cymunod, over Afon Crigyll - Grade II – LB 20510. The structure is 1.8km northeast from Area 9.

- 7.4.43. Milestone (Bryngwran) (1) - Grade II – LB 20511. This milestone is part of the road improvements associated with Thomas Telford following the Act of Union 1801. Granite slab set into wall with triangular head inscribed with 'HOLY- / HEAD / 8 / MONA / 5 / BANGOR / 17'. Located 2.8km northeast from Area 9.
- 7.4.44. Church of St Peulan - Grade II – LB 5320 – is a medieval church with 12th century nave and 14th century chancel. Restoration work was conducted in the mid-19th century much of which emphasised the buildings simple character. The church is located 4.9km east of Area 9.
- 7.4.45. Pandy Treban - Grade II - 20514 – is a two storey, three window range farmhouse with lofted kitchen arranged in an L-shaped plan, with additional modern lean-to extension. Built in 1812, as listed by the local Bodorgan estate records. Associated with local mill and the Bodorgan estate. The mill is located 4.8km northeast of Area 9.
- 7.4.46. There are two listed buildings in the community of Aberffraw. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 7.4.47. Ty Croes Signal-Box and Attached Station Range - Grade II – LB 5733. The signal box is one of the oldest signal boxes in use (although its usage was downgraded in 1989). It is thought to have been built in concordance with contemporary advancements such as the Saxby-Farmer signalling equipment. The structure itself is two-storeys tall, with the signalling range/signal box located above the booking and waiting room. The signal box is located 4.9km southeast from Area 9.
- 7.4.48. Tyn Towyn - Grade II - LB 5274 – single-storey domestic house. Built during the 18th century it is composed of rubble masonry on boulder foundations, and it is positioned on an elevated position near the coast. Tyn Towyn is located 4.9km southeast from Area 9.
- 7.4.49. There are seven listed buildings in the community of Rhoscolyn. Descriptions of these designated assets can be found below:
- 7.4.50. Ty'r Allt - Grade II – LB 5322 - a two storey, three window range farmhouse with a doorway located centrally. Additional two window range block adjacent to the main area, as well as a single storey stable and pigsty to the rear. Composed of lime-washed rubble masonry, grouted roof with small slate slabbing, recessed windows, and affixed modern lighting. Originally a farmhouse, indicated by the stables and pigsty, originating in the 18th century. Located within the community of Pontrhydbont or Four Mile Bridge. The farmhouse is located 4.6km northwest from Area 9.
- 7.4.51. Pentre Gwyddel Farm-Grade II- LB 5329. 17th century farmhouse with added gabled porch and a single storey wing to the rear. The farm building is constructed from rubble masonry built on boulder foundations. It has a modern slate roof with projecting eaves and a large central ridge stack. During re-roofing it was discovered that one of the roof beams was a re-used ships timber with the name Espanol carved into it. A lower storey mullioned window rests to the left of the front door. The farm is located 3.9km west from Area 9.
- 7.4.52. Bodior - Grade II - LB 5330 - a two storey house, with a six window range, built of rendered rubble masonry, thin slate roof, recessed windows and sills, gabled dormers adjacent to attics, bargeboards, and globe finials. With an elevated entrance comprised of a 2-3 window range, with an offset storeyed porch. The tablet in the projected gable apex at the front of the house is inscribed with '1529 / J / OO', alluding to the original construction in the 16th century, subsequent reconstruction taking place in the 1820s onwards evidenced by an additional

dating tablet reading 1848. The original 16th century estate was owned by descendants of the Welsh clan leader Llywelyn Audorchog of Ial in Denbighshire, later Anglicising the surname to Owen. The antiquity of the house and its connections to local gentry are listed as the reasons for its acknowledgement. Near Rhoscolyn, or in Bodior. Bodior is located 3.8km northwest from Area 9.

- 7.4.53. Bont Methodist Chapel - Grade II - LB 19945 - second of two chapels built for Methodist worshippers for the community of Pontrhydbont, with the current building created in 1874. The building was designed by the engineer Richard Davies in a typically Gothic style. The main entranceway from the road has a gable front finished in square stone, contrasting with the rear and sides which are finished in a plainer fashion. Adjacent to the building there is a large chapel house titled 'BRYN AWEL'. Located within the community of Pontrhydbont or Four Mile Bridge. The chapel is located 4.9km northwest from Area 9.
- 7.4.54. Rhoscolyn Methodist Chapel (inc. Railings) - Grade II - LB 19947 - a 'new' chapel built in 1906 (identified by lettering above the entrance), the latest in a series of structures associated with local Methodist history. Structurally composed of a large single storey building with a gable entry with Renaissance style detailing. Perimeter marked by low stone walls with affixed railings. The chapel is located 4.8km west from Area 9.
- 7.4.55. Pontrhydbont or Four Mile Bridge - Grade II - LB 19948 - Extended embankment composed of rubble masonry, battered sides, with a semi-circular culvert and widened arch. The bridge is associated with the act of reclaiming the sands of Cleifiog in 1776, considered historically important as the bridge forms a part of the mail road to Holyhead. Located within the community of Pontrhydbont or Four Mile Bridge. The bridge is located 4.5km northwest from Area 9.
- 7.4.56. Rhoscolyn Methodist chapel house - Grade II - LB 19953 – Farmhouse dating to the early 19th century and formally housing a Methodist congregation until 1906. It is a two-storey range with a wing; lofted stables and a cart shed abuts it. Built from rubble masonry it supports a slate roof with rendered chimney stacks. The stables are lofted, and the cart shed is also constructed from rubble masonry with a slate roof. The main building has stable doors positioned at its north-east end. The chapel is 4.9km west from Area 9.

7.5. [Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development \(Figure 5.5\)](#)

- 7.5.1. No sites registered in the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) are present within the boundaries of Area 9. Fourteen of these sites are documented within the 1km search area. All RCAHMWs entries are duplicates of entries found on the HER.

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

- 7.5.2. The HER documents two sites of prehistoric date. The former belongs to the RAF Valley and Lakes Character Area, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll (PRN 17112) (see multiperiod). The HER notes that this area was very significant during the prehistoric period as demonstrated by the Llyn Cerrig Bach hoard. The latter was found in 1942 during the construction of Valley Airfield. The hoard was comprised by numerous high-quality objects dating to the 1st century BC and were considered votive as they were recovered from a marshy area believed to have been a lake in prehistoric dates.

- 7.5.3. PRN 2521 documents a possible ploughed out barrow found south of the church of Llanfihangel-yn-Nhowyn. The barrow is about 25m in diameter and located within the airfield. Smith (2003) notes the possibility of it being a natural feature.

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

- 7.5.4. The HER documents two churches of possible medieval origin:
- 7.5.5. Church of St Mihangel (PRN 2204; 7004) – see Grade II -LB 5309 for details.
- 7.5.6. Myrddyn Eglwys, Llanfairyn-Neubwll (PRN 2519). No traces of this church survive. However, the tradition says that some of the church walls were still standing a century ago (Davidson 2004)

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

- 7.5.7. Several HER dating to post-medieval times have been documented in the search area. A large proportion refer to heritage assets documented during map regressions, yet not evidenced during sites visits.
- 7.5.8. PRN 16630 refers to a large free-standing boulder defining a parish boundary (Smith 2003).
- 7.5.9. PRN 28935 refers to a building recorded on the OS County Series First Edition of 1889. While Cerrig Bach building has been recoded as to be of unknown date, it is likely that it dates to post-medieval chronologies.
- 7.5.10. PRNs 28937, 28939, 28940, 28946 refer to footbridges documented on historic maps post-dating 1889, although they could be earlier in date.
- 7.5.11. Finally, the HER documents a building of modern date. PRN 33382 records the presence of a hangars within the community of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll (Batten 2011).

7.6. Map Regression

8.6.1. Original Survey Map 1818

The earliest map to depict the area in any detail was drawn in 1818 by Robert Dawson. The area of the site is visible to the south of Llyn Traffwll, between Towyn crags (Creigiau Towyn) to the west and a north – south track way to the east. To the south of the development area is open land, named Towyn Trewint, which was probably marginal coastal land. It is noted as having sand dunes ('Drift Sand Hills') on the shoreline.

The area that corresponds to Area 9 is depicted as being part of one large field and the layout of the modern field boundaries is not immediately recognisable within this. A farmstead, Cerrig Conric, is situated just to the east of the site area and another, Traffwll, is to the north-east.

Some smaller fields have been enclosed to the north-west of the site, bounding Towyn crags. To the east and south there has been no enclosure. To the west of the crags, roughly 300m to the west of the site, is an irregular field system around the settlement of Llanfihangel. There are numerous small farmsteads in this area.

8.6.2. Tithe Map Parish of Llanfihangelynhowyn 1841 (Figure 11.5)

The area of the proposed development is on the Tithe Map of the Parish of Llanfihangelynhowyn, which was produced in 1841.

In contrast to the 1818 Survey Map, the Tithe Map shows the proposed development area was made up of a number of fields, which are depicted as part of a field system to the south of Llyn Traffwll. The fields covered by Area 9 are Fields 100, 101, 102, 106 and 108. All of these fields were owned by Sir John Bart Williams and occupied by David Roberts. Together with the surrounding fields they were part of Cerrig cynrhig farm. No information is provided in the apportionments about the land use of these fields. The main farm buildings were situated to the east of the development area, while several small buildings with attached enclosures (Fields 101, 112, 113, 114, 116 and 117) were located to the south, on the edge of the Tywyn Trewan.

The fields in the development area and those surrounding it are irregular in size and shape, suggestive of a long period of agricultural exploitation and different enclosure periods. Long, gently curved boundaries, such as those running north – south from Llyn Traffwll, are as result of early medieval ploughing practices. The straight boundaries that run roughly east – west are likely the result of subdivision of larger fields.

8.6.3. Ordnance Survey County Series 1st Edition 1888-1889, 1:2500 (Figure 12.5)

The First Edition OS, published in 1888-1819, provides significantly greater detail than the previous mapping. There are few notable changes shown within Area 9 from the preceding Tithe Map.

Within the development area the main field boundaries remain the same, but there has been some additional subdivision within that. Field 297 has been enclosed in the north of Field 301, while the larger field to the north-west has been divided in two, Fields 260 and 261. This division appears to have been based along a stream that runs on a meandering course north to Llyn Traffwll. Another short waterway, presumably a ditch, runs east – west across this area, and a triangular enclosure has been created between these two. A small craggy area, possibly surface quarrying, is marked in Field 259 (CAG-012)

The majority of the wider landscape is agricultural, with small farmsteads and irregular field systems. The closest farmstead to Area 9 is Cerig-Cynrig immediately to the east. It has a cluster of buildings, small enclosures, a well, and a pond. A trackway runs north – south from Traphwll farm to Cerig-Cynrig and then a single building, labelled Larter, on the edge of Tywyn Trewan. From there the track continues across the marsh towards Eilian House and the railway.

The creation of the railway is the only significant change in the landscape from the earlier mapping. It runs north-west – south-east across Tywyn Trewan, within 500m south-west of Area 9. It was the Chester and Holyhead Branch of the London and North Western Railway.

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

There is little change depicted in the area of the proposed development exhibits from the First Edition map. The field boundaries remain the same, although a number of the fields that make up Area 9 are now depicted as being rough pasture and scrub. A small enclosure, probably a sheep fold, on the southern boundary of the site, shown in Field 301 on the First Edition map, is no longer shown.

There is similarly little observable change in the surrounding landscape, which remains predominantly agricultural.

8.6.5. Third Edition Ordnance Survey County Series, Anglesey, 1922–1924, 1:2,500 (Figure 13.4)

Minor changes can be noted to the north-western part of Area 9 from the preceding mapping. This field has been further subdivided using the east – west waterway as a boundary to create a new field. This field, Field 290, is has a small enclosed area to the east bounded by the north – south stream.

No significant changes are depicted to the surrounding landscape.

8.6.6. Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey County Series, Anglesey, 1953, 1:10,560

There are no notable changes to the proposed development area.

The surrounding landscape remains the same except for the establishment of an airfield (now RAF Valley) on the area of Tywyn Trewan, 500m to the south-west of the development area.

8.6.7. Ordnance Survey Plan, 1963, 1:10,560

A new trackway has been constructed across the development area. This initially follows the field boundary west from Cerrig Cynrig before crossing the stream in the north-western field and turning north-west into the Tywyn crags. There it joins another roadway from the west which leads to a cluster of small buildings. These buildings are likely to have been associated with RAF Valley. There are no other changes to the development area.

Large changes have occurred in the surrounding landscape associated with the development of Valley Airfield to the south-west. Three buildings have been constructed in the field bordering the development area to the west. However, the majority of the wider landscape remains in agricultural use.

8.6.8. Ordnance Survey Plan, 1974, 1:2,500 (Figure 14.4)

Changes are once again observed in the north-west of the proposed development area in 1974, while the rest of the fields show no differences from the earlier mapping. A pond is now depicted (CAG-008) in the centre of the field, on the drain that runs north to Llyn Traffwll. A small enclosure has been created in the northwest corner of the field.

In the surrounding landscape the expansion associated with RAF Valley, including both on the airfield and the camp located to the south-west of Area 9, continued.

7.7. Aerial Photographs and Lidar (Figure 9.7, 10.7)

7.7.1. Aerial Photographs

18-253 RAF Valley 1950s

Area 9 and the northern fields of Area 8 are displayed on 5110 58_RAF_698 4012. This photograph is centred south of Llyn Traffwll. No substantial changes to the field layout or any features of archaeological origin are documented in Areas 8 and 9.

18-253 RAF Valley 1960s

Areas 8 and 9 are displayed on photograph 6004 58_RAF_3579 F22 0042. Clear views of the proposed development area are hindered due to the altitude of the flight and to weather conditions. However, it is noted A new trackway has been constructed across the north of development Area 9. This trackway initially follows the field boundary from the west crossing the stream in the north-western field and turning north-west, joining another roadway from the west.

A number of other photographs dating to 1960's documents both Areas 8 and 9. None of which highlight the presence of buried archaeological features within in the proposed development site. These photographs are: 6107 RAF58_4228 F22 0004, 6759 58_8103 0054 and 6004 58RAF3579 F21 0010.

8-253 RAF Valley 1970s

Despite the altitude of the flight and weather conditions, a clear examination of Areas 8 & 9 can be viewed in photographs 7041 OS 70_011 IR 032 and 7041 OS 70_011 IR 033. No archaeological sites were noted within Area 8 when examining these photographs. However, a pond is now depicted in the centre of the northern field of Area 9, located on the stream that is fed to the north by Llyn Traffwll (CAG- 008).

18-253 RAF Valley 1985-93

Photograph 8512 074 clearly documents Areas 8 and 9, while 9205 ADAS 555 155 covers Area 9 and the northern fields of Area 8. A small trackway is observed running from the western boundary to the centre of Area 8 orientated east-west. This trackway is not observed in 2019. No other features of archaeological origin can be discerned within the proposed sites.

8233 10 August 1982

Areas 8 and 9 are clearly documented on photograph 8233 RC8_ES 035. A small trackway is observed running across the centre of Area 8 orientated east-west. No other substantial changes or any features of archaeological origin are documented in Areas 8 and 9.

7.7.2. Lidar Imagery

LiDAR DTM and DSM images at 1m resolution are available for the sites.

The majority of the southern part of Area 9 yielded little archaeological evidence. Four possible boundary ditches can be observed orientated in a north-south direction dividing the southern area into four equidistant strips and a small triangular plot. To the north of Area 9 a large circular anomaly (CAG -008) was observed, it appears to have possibly used an irrigation system or a damming method for the stream fed by lake Traffwll. Again, two natural features of bedrock outcrops were observed in the northly portion of Area 9.

7.8. Site Visit (Figure 16.7; Plates 9.1-9.22)

- 7.8.1. A walk over visit was carried out on the 9th of April 2019. The walk over survey was carried out in sunny conditions. Visibility was good.
- 7.8.2. Area 9 is centred on SH 32194 76212, and it is defined by three fields.
- 7.8.3. The southern boundary of Area 9 was defined by a modern fence-line and a denuded dry-stone wall. Some 143m from its south western corner and 30m to the north, the position two very low circular mounds were discerned (CAG-013). The most westerly of these measured some 13m in diameter, and was surrounded by a band of dark turf, whilst the most easterly of these features measured some 10m in diameter and was again surrounded by a band of darker vegetation. It is thought that these features were possibly manufactured anthropogenically.
- 7.8.4. To the east of the mounds, a dark band a vegetation was located and orientated in north/south direction. The dark strip of grass was roughly 4m wide and extended into the field after which it continued as al lighter band of vegetation extending almost to the field's northern boundary; at this point it re-emerged as a darker band of vegetation similar to that located in the southern part of the field. It is thought that this linear feature may represent a former drainage channel and might have been partially backfilled or culverted (CAG-014).
- 7.8.5. A similar dark strip of turf was also observed extending along the eastern flank of the southern field in Area 9. Again, this feature was approximately 4m wide and is thought to be the site of backfilled ditch previously delineating the eastern flank of the field and now defined by a modern fence. The western margin of this part of Area 9 is defined by the construction of a dry-stone wall built from large limestone blocks; the wall das been demolished intermittently (CAG-015).
- 7.8.6. The northern boundary of this area is partially defined by the road and a 3m wide ditch both of which were aligned in an east-west direction. The ditch was also observed demarcating the southern limits of a triangular shaped enclosure located to the north. The eastern limit of this part of Area 9 was also defined by the road and its western extremity by the position of a dry-stone wall. No archaeological features were located in this part of Area 9.
- 7.8.7. Moving eastwards, the third field positioned in Area 9 was defined by the road to the south and by a low dry-stone wall to the north . To the east the enclosure was bounded by a modern fence positioned on a low bank measuring 3.5m wise and 0.5m high. It is thought that the bank might represent the position of a demolished wall. The western limit of the enclosure was denoted by a further embankment, again thought to be the position of a redundant stone wall; it measured some 2.5m wide and attained a height of 1.5m.
- 7.8.8. The central part of the field was dominated by a large circular enclosure defined by a bank constructed from sand (CAG-008). The enclosure measured some 55m in diameter and the bank attend a height of 2.5m and a width of 6m. The centre of the enclosure was filled with water and dense aquatic vegetation. Two channels were observed entering and exiting the circular enclosure, one positioned to the south and the other positioned to the north. The southerly channel measured approximately 3.5m wide and provided an inlet whilst the northerly conformed to the same dimensions and provided an outlet. Both channels were approximately 1m deep and bisected the field; they contained water and aquatic vegetation.

7.8.9. The closest designated asset to Area 9 is St Mihangel Church (LB 5309). The ZTV model presented in Figure 15.5 notes that no views exist from the asset to the site and vice versa. A similar conclusion was reached during the site visit.

7.8.10. Furthermore, Castellor Hut Group (AN088), located 1.3km to the east of Area 9 cannot be seen from the site. This is further evidence with ZTV model presented in Figure 15.1. Felin Carnau Tide Mill (AN131) is located on a much lower topographical position, impeding any views from and towards the site.

7.9. Assessment Impact and Conclusions

7.9.1. Assessment Impact and Archaeological Potential

7.9.1.1 This study has highlighted that no designated sites will be affected by the proposed development. Sites recorded on the HER located to the immediate south of Area 9 suggest potential for prehistoric activity to be found within Area 9 during groundworks. Furthermore, five new sites have been documented within the bounds of Area 9.

7.9.1.2. CAG-008 refers to a circular pond located to the centre of Area 9 and documented in cartographic sources from the 1970s onwards.

7.9.1.3. CAG-012 refers to the possible remains of surface quarry, located to the northeast of Area 9. The latter is evidenced on the OS County Series of 1888.

7.9.1.4. CAG-013 refers to two circular raised features interpreted as possible remains of prehistoric mounds and located to the southernmost region of Area 9.

7.9.1.5. CAG-014 and CAG-015 are interpreted as either old field boundaries of drainage systems located toward the boundaries of Area 9.

7.9.1.6. No previously recorded archaeological sites have been identified within the proposed development area.

CODE	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	Value
CAG-008	SH 32238 76368	Circular water feature c. 60m in diameter with bank and ditch surrounding it.	Cartographic sources dating to the second hand of the 20 th century and walk over visit.	Low
CAG-012	SH 32378 76343	Sub-oval feature marked in OS County Series 1888 and visible in aerial photographs. Approximately 44m in length.	Cartographic sources and walk over visit	Low/Medium
CAG-013	SH 32078 76000	Two raised mounds measuring approximately 10m and 20m in diameter	Walk over visit and LiDAR	Low/Medium

CAG-014	SH 32159 76106	Dark strip of grass roughly 4m wide and extended into the field in a north-south direction	Walk over visit	Low
CAG-015	SH 32262 76128	Dark strip of grass roughly 4m wide and extended into the field in a north-south direction	Walk over visit	Low

7.9.2. Previous Impacts – Area 9

7.9.2.1. An examination of aerial photographs and cartographic sources shows that a portion of Area 9 may have been subjected to farming activities from the medieval period onwards, while the other has been characterised by marshland. Otherwise previous impacts on the development area would appear to be minimal, suggesting good preservation of the potential archaeological resource.

7.9.3. Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development

7.9.3.1. The proposed development comprises the construction of a 49.9MW photovoltaic power station. Details on the height of the panels and ground anchoring techniques have yet to be determined, although it is foreseen that the panels will not exceed 3m in height. This report will be used to assess the suitability of the seven areas inspected and will inform the form which the development may take.

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

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

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

Historic Landscapes

7.9.3.4. The proposed development site does not lie within a registered Historic Landscape, neither does any registered landscape lie within 5km of the site. The proposed development site does not lie within any Conservation Areas. The site does not lie within any registered Historic Parks & Gardens, nor do any lie within 5km of the proposed development site.

7.9.3.5. No Conservation Area or Historic Park & Garden will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

7.9.3.6. No Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.

Listed Buildings

7.9.3.7. No listed buildings will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development. There are no listed buildings within the proposed development area.

Non-designated Archaeological Sites

7.9.3.8. No non-designated archaeological sites will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development. There are no non-designated archaeological sites within the proposed development area.

7.9.3.9. CAG-008, CAG-012 to CAG-015 will be directly impacted by the development if the latter carries on groundworks within these areas (see mitigation section).

7.9.3.10. The potential for prehistoric archaeological remains within the area has been highlighted. Should such remains exist then there is also the potential that groundworks could impact directly upon these remains.

7.10. Mitigation

7.10.1. Solar panels will be the central element of the solar farm. The dimensions of the individual panels will be of approximately 1640±50mm and 990±20mm. The average height of the panels is of about 3m at its highest point, and 1m at its lowest point. However, the panels can be reduced in height to avoid visual impacts on designated assets.

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

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

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

7.10.5. Three sites have been identified within the bounds of the proposed development area. Two/three circular depressions (CAG-007) interpreted as dew holes of unknown date, the remains of a built area associated with the adjacent Town (CAG-009), and the remains of an old field boundary (CAG-011). Research has also highlighted the presence of prehistoric archaeological remains in the vicinity, increasing the potential for prehistoric archaeological remains to exist within the proposed development area.

7.10.6. Two mitigation strategies are suggested for Area 9, depending on the ground anchoring techniques selected for the panels:

a) Ground rod/ground screw installation: this technique will require groundworks to about 1m in depth. Should this option be selected, it is suggested that a programme of geophysical surveying is carried out to assess the archaeological potential of Area 9. This would allow any identified archaeological remains to be incorporated within the final design scheme or targeted with further, more intrusive archaeological mitigation.

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

7.10.7. Five new sites (CAG-008, CAG-012 to CAG-015) have been identified during the research carried out for this report. These sites could be fenced off and excluded from the area selected for the positioning of the solar panels. Should this not prove feasible, the nature, function and date of these features should be ascertained by means of further archaeological mitigation, such as a trenched archaeological evaluation.

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

Bibliography and other sources

Baynes, E. N. 1920. Monasteries, Abbeys & Chapels Demolished in Anglesey, Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, P.34.

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

Davidson, A., Gwyn, D. & Riley, H. 1995. Dolgarrog to Eglwysbach Pipelines, GAT Report No. 179

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

Davidson, A., and Kucharski, K. 1999. A55 Anglesey DBFO Scheme Archaeology, Post-Excavation Assessment and Research Design., GAT Report No. 335

Davidson, A., Hopewell, D., Kenney, J. & Longley, D. 2002. Early Medieval Burial and Ecclesiastical Sites 2001-2002, GAT Report No. 45

Davidson, A., & Berks, T. 2005. Holyhead Water Treatment Works and Associated Pipeline Urban Scheme: Archaeological Mitigation, GAT Report 574

Davidson, A., & Berks, T. 2005. Holyhead Water Treatment Works and Associated Pipeline Improvements: Final Effluent Scheme, GAT Report 576

Davidson, A. 2002. The Medieval Mills of Anglesey: Archaeological Threat Related Assessment, GAT Report No. 405

Dutton, L. A., Flook, H. & Mason, M. 1993. A5 Improvements, Holyhead. GAT Report 64

Kenney, J., and Smith, G. 2001. A55 Anglesey DBFO Scheme: Excavation Reports for Ty Mawr, Melin y Plas and Penmynydd, Report No. 431

- Kenney, J. 2014. Medieval and Post-Medieval Agricultural Features in North-West Wales. Report on Scheduling Enhancement Study. Part 1: Report and Gazetteer. Report No. 1162
- Riley, H. & Roberts, R. 1994. A5 Anglesey Improvement Stage 2: A5114 Nant Turnpike to West of Bryngwran.
- Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales. 1937. An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Anglesey, HER Library Record No. 317
- Smith, G. 2003. Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monument Survey: West Gwynedd and Anglesey, GAT Report No. 478
- Smith, G., and Steele, N. 2005. Pan-Wales Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Survey: Trial Data Synthesis, GAT Report No. 5
- Smith, G. 2005. A Survey of Prehistoric Defended Enclosures in North West Wales 2004-2005: West Conwy, Gwynedd (Arfon) & Anglesey. GAT Report No. 580
- Smith, G. & Hopewell, D. 2010. Anglesey Coastal AONB: The Ancient Landscape of Mon Archaeology Survey Project. GAT Report No. 858
- Waddington, K. 2013. The Settlements of Northwest Wales: From the Late Bronze Age to the Early Medieval Period. HER Library Record No. 23
- Batten, A. 2011. Understanding Corrugated Iron Buildings in north west Wales.

Online resources

British Geological Survey 2018 *Geology of Britain Viewer* - (accessed 04/12/18)

Maps

- Llangefni Ordnance Survey original survey drawings, Robert Dawson, 1818
- Tithe Map Parish of Llanfihangelynhowyn 1841 and Parish of Llechylched 1844
- Tithe Map Parish of Llechylched 1844, 1: 6,336
- Tithe Map, Ceirchiog parish in the County of Anglesey, 1845, 1: 6,336
- Tithe Map, The parish of Bodedern in the County of Anglesey, 1840, 1: 6,336
- Ordnance Survey County Series 1st Edition 1888, 1:2500
- Second Edition Ordnance Survey County Series, Anglesey, 1900, 1:2,500
- Third Edition Ordnance Survey County Series, Anglesey, 1922–1924, 1:2,500
- Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey County Series, Anglesey, 1953, 1:10,560
- Ordnance Survey Plan 1963, 1:10,560
- Ordnance Survey Plan, 1974, 1:2,500
- Ordnance Survey Plan 1975, 1:2,500

Aerial photographs

SORTIE	DATE	ORGANISATION
106G UK 655	13/08/45	RAF
541 RAF 517	12/05/50	RAF
58 RAF 698	30/05/51	RAF
58 RAF 3579	31/05/60	RAF
58 RAF 4228	16/03/61	RAF
OS 67/027	14/04/67	OS
58 RAF 8103	13/07/67	RAF
OS 70/11	22/03/70	OS
ZEISS 049	23/05/70	ZEISS
WILD 704	12/05/71	WILD
ZEISS 054	14/04/72	ZEISS
ZEISS 054	21/04/72	ZEISS
8233 RC8-ES	10/08/82	RC8-ES
1 PRU RAF 0740	08/05/85	RAF
9205 ADAS	17/8/92	ADAS
9305 ESL	17/08/93	ESL

Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX I:

Appendix 1 - Views from Listed Buildings (Plates 20-65)

In order to assess the visual impact of the proposed development to existing Listed Buildings, examinations of all assets selected for this report were carried out. In order to summarise the results obtained, the data has been ordered by community.

Aberffraw community

The community of Aberffraw is located on the southwest coast of the Isle of Anglesey.

No views existed from the Listed Buildings to the proposed sites largely given the existing distance between them. Moreover, the majority of these assets had blocked views due to the built environment surrounding them.

DESIGNATION REFERENCE	NAME	VIEWS
LB 19495	Tyn Rhos	No intervisibility exists between the proposed sites and this asset due to the distance and existing topography
LB 5274	Tyn Towyn	This structure is located in a lower topographic position than its surroundings, inhibiting views from this asset to the proposed areas.
LB 5275	Church of St Mary	During the site visit it was determined that no views to the proposed areas were observed from this asset. This is due to the existing topography and to vegetation.
LB 5733	Ty Croes Signal-Box and Attached Station Range	Neither asset will be impacted by proposed development. Views to the range are inhibited by the built environment and by vegetation surrounding it.
LB 87583	Ty Hir and telephone box	Same as above

Bodedern community

The village of Bodedern is located c. 2km from Area 6, although the community extends south to the boundaries of the site.

Two listed buildings present partial views to Area 4: Pandy Cymunod (LB19488), and Pont Factory Cymunod (LB5278).

DESIGNATION REFERENCE	NAME	VISIBILITY
LB 19482	Ardwyn	Located within the settlement core. Views inhibited by built environment
LB 19496 LB 19484	Tan-y-Fynwynt	Views inhibited by wooded area surrounding this asset
LB 19482 LB 5262	Presaddfed complex	Views inhibited by wooded area surrounding this asset
LB 19487	Pandy Llewenan	Views inhibited by wooded area surrounding this asset

LB 19497		
LB 19488	Pandy Cymunod	Intervisibility is obstructed by vegetation at boundary
LB 19489 LB 19490 LB 19491 LB 19492	Prysan-Fawr complex	Views inhibited by wooded area to the south of the asset
LB 19493	Milestone	No intervisibility due to the height of the milestone
LB 19494	Tre Iorweth	No intervisibility due to distance from Areas and topography
LB 19495	Tyn Rhos	Views inhibited by wooded area surrounding this asset
LB 5276	Church of St Ederyn	Views inhibited by wooded area surrounding this asset
LB 5278	Pont Fawr Cymunod	Low position of bridge and adjacent vegetation make intervisibility difficult
LB 5712	Soar Chapel	Located within the settlement core. Views inhibited by built environment
LB 5742	Old Police Station	Views inhibited by built environment

Valley community

Valley village and community is located toward the western coast of Anglesey, having the Stanley embankment as a link with Holyhead. Area 6 is the closest proposed development area.

No intervisibility was observed between designated assets located within the community of Valley and any of the proposed sites.

DESIGNATION REFERENCE	NAME	VISIBILITY
LB 19231	Stanley Embankment	No intervisibility with Area 6. Views largely inhibited by Valley village
LB 19232	Milestone	No intervisibility due to the height of the milestone
LB 19233 LB 5759	Valley Station and signal box	Views inhibited by built environment
LB 19234	Cleiffig Fawr	No intervisibility due to distance from Area 6 and topography
LB 5268	Pont Traeth	No intervisibility due to distance from Area 6 and topography
LB 5319	4-mile bridge	No views to the site due to built environment

Llanfair yn Neubwll

Llanfair yn Neubwll is located south of Valley, on the west coast of Anglesey. No intervisibility between the proposed areas and Listed Buildings was observed during the walk over survey. ZTV models predict slight views from the Church of St Mihangel (LB 5309), however they are considered negligible.

DESIGNATION REFERENCE	NAME	VISIBILITY
LB 20415	Pont Traeth	No intervisibility with Area 6 as it is on low topographic position
LB 20416	Tyddyn Du	No intervisibility due to wooded area to the east of asset
LB 20417	Milestone	No intervisibility due to the height of the milestone
LB 20418-9	Caergeiliog Chapel	No intervisibility to Area 6 due to built environment
LB 20420	Siloh Baptist Chapel	No intervisibility to Area 6 due to built environment
LB 5266	Caergeiliog tollhouse	Blocked views by built environment to the southeast
LB 5307	Pencaledog	Blocked views by built environment to the southeast
LB 5309	Church of St Mihangel	Area 6 in proximity, however blocked views by built environment
LB 5310	Church of St Mary	Block views to the woods to the east

Llanfaelog community

Llanfaelog is a village and community in western Anglesey, Wales. The village is south of Bryngwran and north of Aberffraw. One Listed Building – LB 20428 – has direct views over Area 3.

DESIGNATION REFERENCE	NAME	VISIBILITY
LB 20421	War memorial	Located at the centre of Rhosneigr. Views blocked by built environment
LB 20422	Melin Y Bont	Walk over visit determined that no views exist between this asset and proposed areas to the north
LB 20423	Bryn du Chapel	Walk over visit determined that no views exist between this asset and proposed areas to the north. Views blocked by built environment
LB 20424	Llanfaelog community centre	Located south of St Maelog Church, it has no views to the proposed development areas.
LB 5299	Church of St Maelog	Same as above
LB 20425-6	Surf Point	No views due to the low topographic position of these assets (close to the seashore)
LB 20427	The Old Rectory	Situated north of St Maelog Church. No intervisibility due to topographic position and built environment
LB 20428	Tyn-Lidiart Bridge	Direct views of this asset from Area 3
LB 5298	Melin Uchaf	Surrounded by residential area which block views

Llanfachraeth

Llanfachraeth is a village and community located near the west coast of the island, at the head of the Alaw estuary. No Listed Buildings situated within the community present views to any of the proposed areas.

DESIGNATION REFERENCE	NAME	VISIBILITY
LB 24463	Capel Pont complex	No intervisibility given the distance that exists between this asset and Area 6
LB 24464 LB 24472-3	Capel Abarim complex	Surrounded by built environment. No intervisibility
LB 24470	Bryn Glass	Surrounded by built environment. No intervisibility
LB 24471	Cross Keys	Surrounded by built environment. No intervisibility
LB 5295	Bethesa Congregational Chapel	Open views to the south but no intervisibility due to distance and topography
LB 5296	Church of St Figael	Surrounded by built environment to the east and wooded area to the north, west and south
LB 5297	Plas Llanfigael	Blocked views to the south. No intervisibility

Bodffordd community

No intervisibility exist between the Church of St Trygarn and any of the proposed areas.

DESIGNATION REFERENCE	NAME	VISIBILITY
LB 5291	Church of St Trygarn	No intervisibility due to distance from asset to any proposed area, and due to topography.

Bryngwran community

Bryngwran is a village and community located on the A5 London to Holyhead trunk road. It lies 8.1 miles west of Llangefni. No Listed Building within this community will be affected by the proposed development.

DESIGNATION REFERENCE	NAME	VISIBILITY
LB 20511	Milestone	No intervisibility due to the height of the milestone
LB 20512	Milestone	No intervisibility due to the height of the milestone
LB 20513	Milestone	No intervisibility due to the height of the milestone
LB 20514	Pandy Treban	No intervisibility due to treecover at edge of property
LB 5320	Church of St Peulan	Open views to the south but no intervisibility due to distance and topography

Rhoscolyn community

Rhoscolyn is located to the southwest region of Anglesey. A great number of Listed Buildings are located adjacent to the seashore, in a low topographic position.

DESIGNATION REFERENCE	NAME	VISIBILITY
-----------------------	------	------------

LB 19945	Methodist Chapel	Visibility blocked by residential area
LB 19951	Lifeboat Station	No visibility due to lower topographic position of asset (near seashore)
LB 19946	Lifeboat Memorial	Located in a high position, however, views hindered by cemetery walls
LB 19947 LB 19953	Rhoscolyn Methodist Chapel, railings and gates Rhoscolyn Methodist Chapel house	Located in high topographic position, however excessive distance from Area 6 to the asset to allow views
LB 19952	Rhoscolyn Lookout Station	Located near shoreline in lower topographic position, hindering views inland
LB 19948	Pontrhydbont / four-mile bridge	No views due to the low topographic position of asset
LB 19949	Plas	This structure is almost 5km away from Area 6. No intervisibility
LB 19950	Plas Bach	Same as above
LB 5322	Ty-r Allt	Located in built area and surrounded by tree cover
LB 5326	Church of St. Gwenfaen	Located in high topographic position. Might have slight intervisibility with site. Difficult to determine due to distance that exist between Area 6 and the asset
LB 5329	Pentre Gwyddel	Located in built area and at excessive distance from Area 6
LB 5330	Bodior	Surrounded by wooded area

Trearddur community

Only four Listed Buildings are located within Trearddur community. No LBs will be visually impacted by the proposed development.

DESIGNATION REFERENCE	NAME	VISIBILITY
LB 20069	Stanley Tollhouse	No intervisibility. A couple of villages block the line of sight
LB 20073	Milestone	No intervisibility due to the height of the milestone
LB 20074	Stanley Embankment	No intervisibility. A couple of villages block the line of sight
LB 5263	Melin y Gof aka Stanley Windmill	Surrounded by wooded area

Trewalchmai community

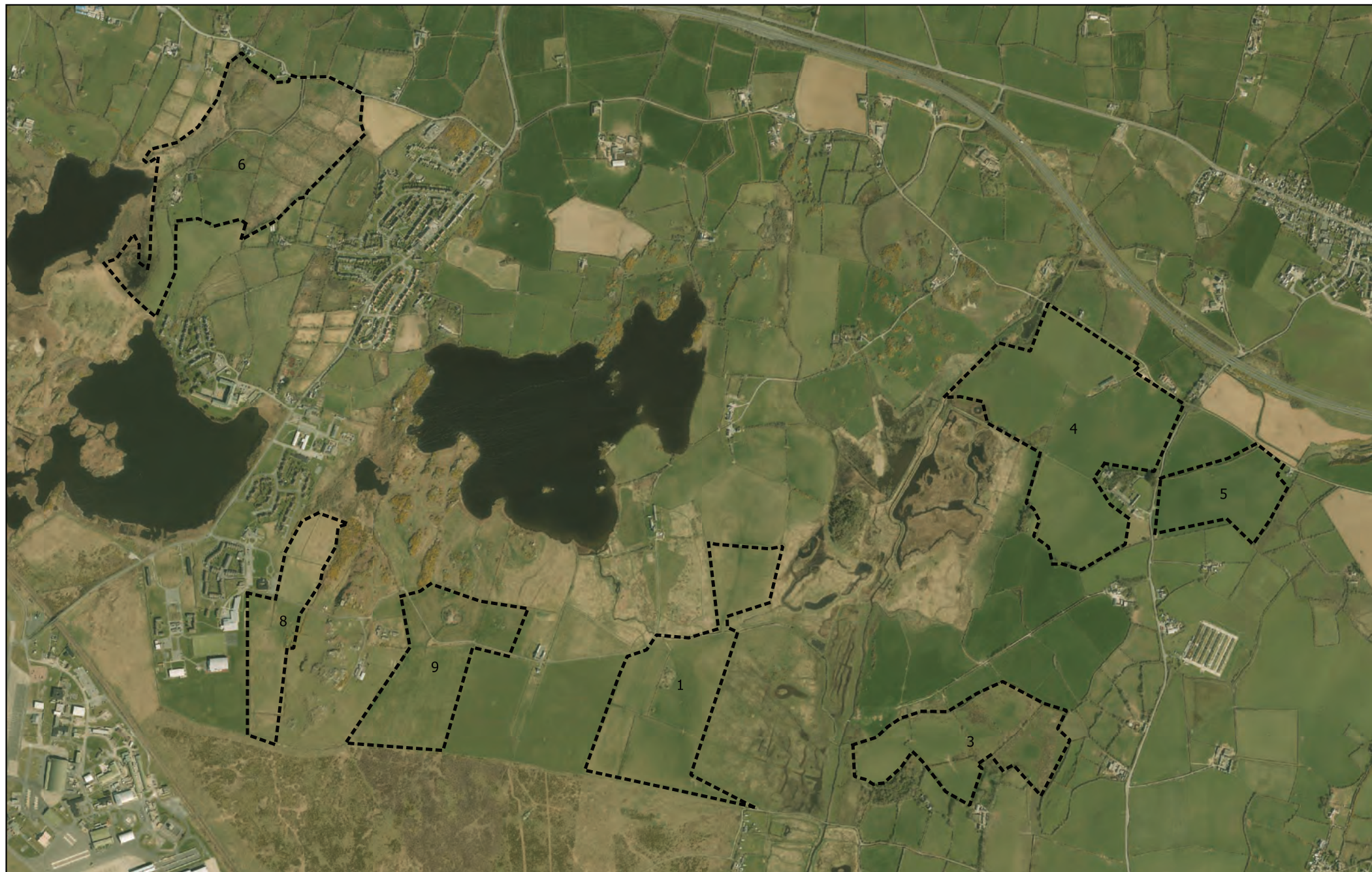
No Listed Building in Trewalchmai will be affected by the proposed development.

DESIGNATION REFERENCE	NAME	VISIBILITY
-----------------------	------	------------

LB 20515	War memorial	Views blocked by built area
LB 20516	Jerusalem chapel	Same as above
LB 20517	Milestone	No intervisibility due to the height of the milestone
LB 20518	Ty Capel	Views blocked by built area
LB 5331	Church of St. Morhaiarn	Views blocked by built area, and tree cover
LB 5333	Melin Gwalchmai	Views blocked by built area, and tree cover

Archaeology *Wales*

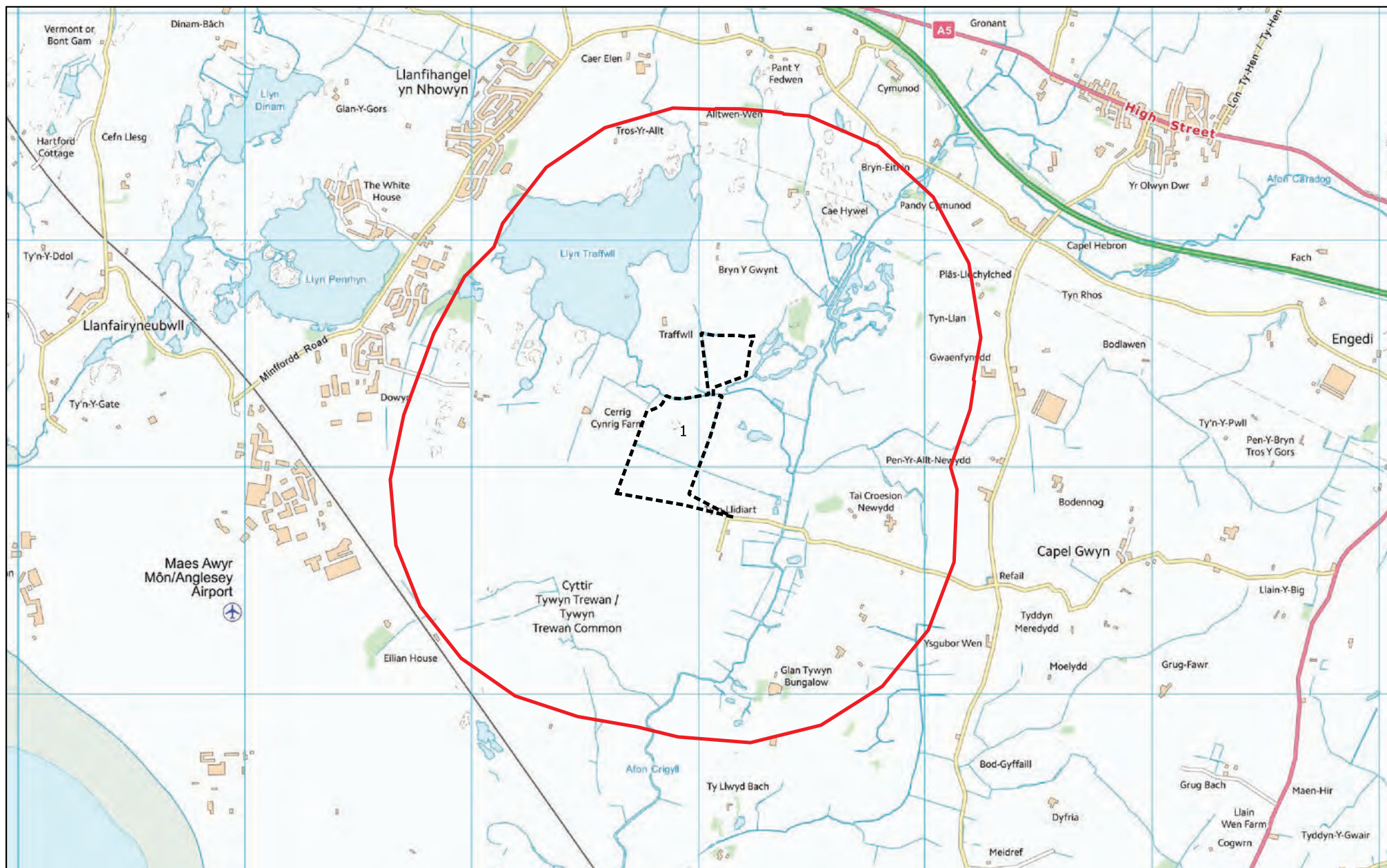
APPENDIX II:



0 250 500 750 1000 m



Figure 1. Location plan



0 250 500 750 1000 m



Figure 2.1 Area 1 within 1 km search area.



0 250 500 750 1000 m



Figure 2.2 Area 3 within 1 km search area

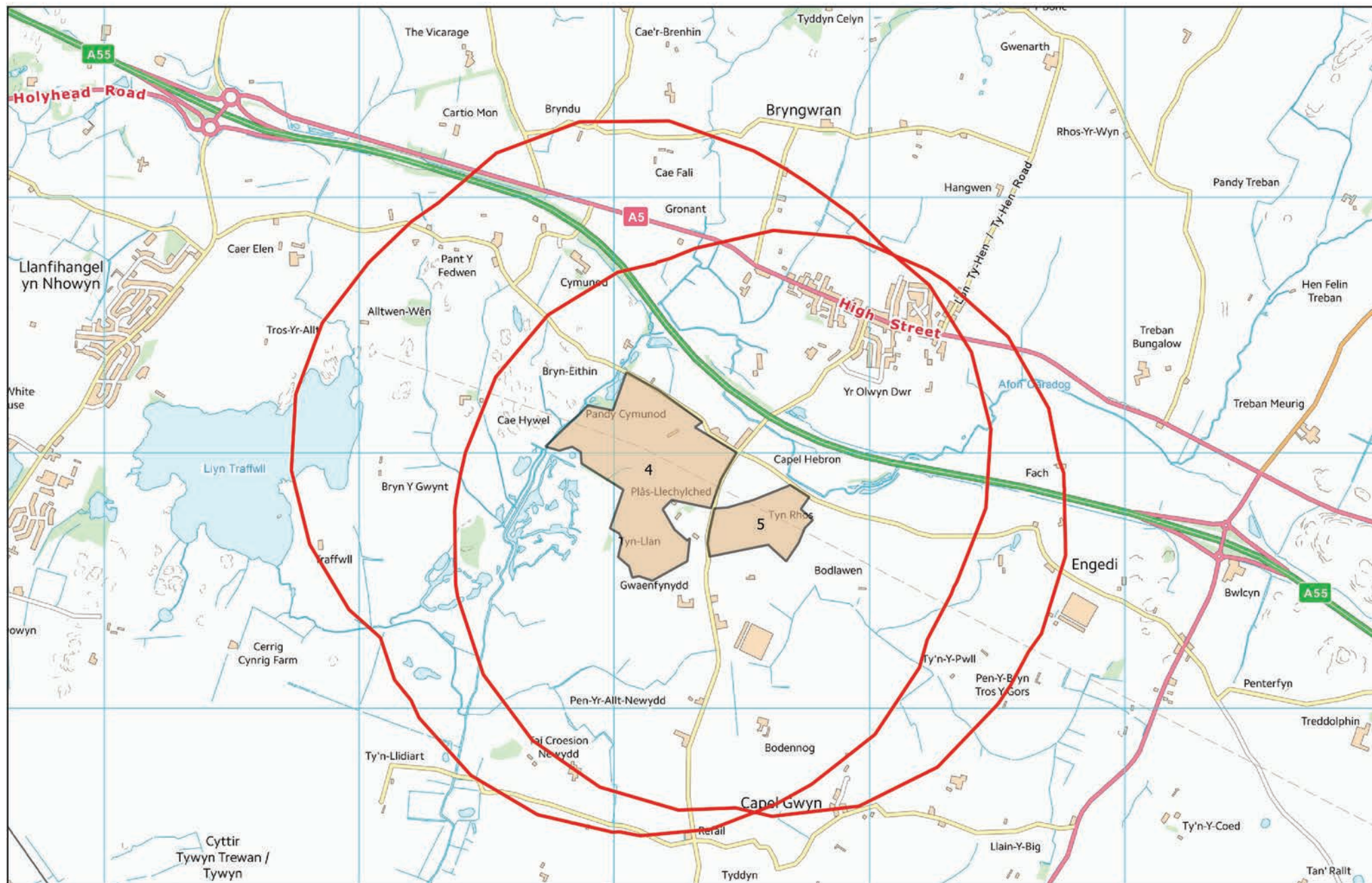
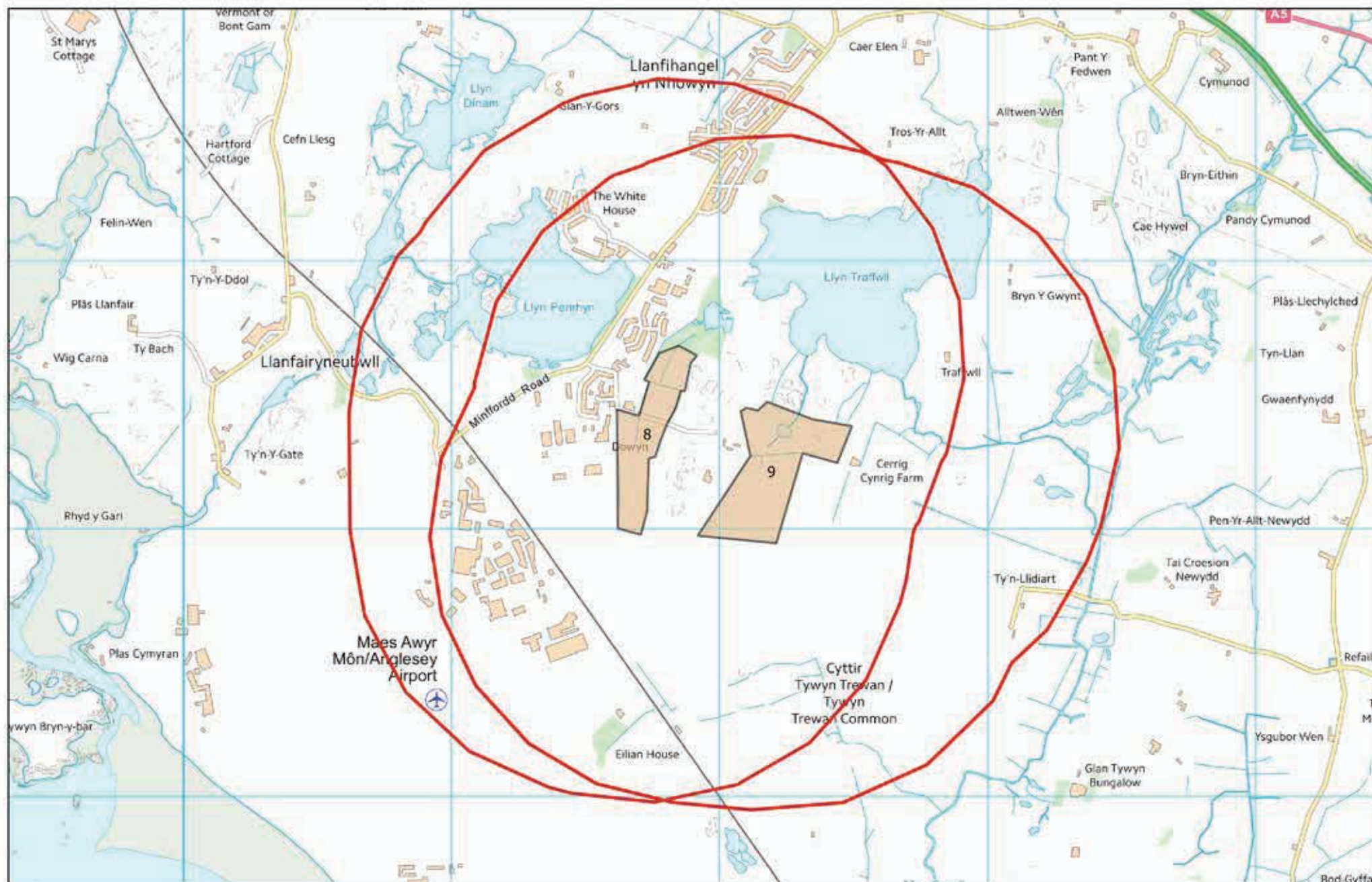


Figure 2.3 Area 4 & 5 within 1km search area



0 250 500 750 1000 m

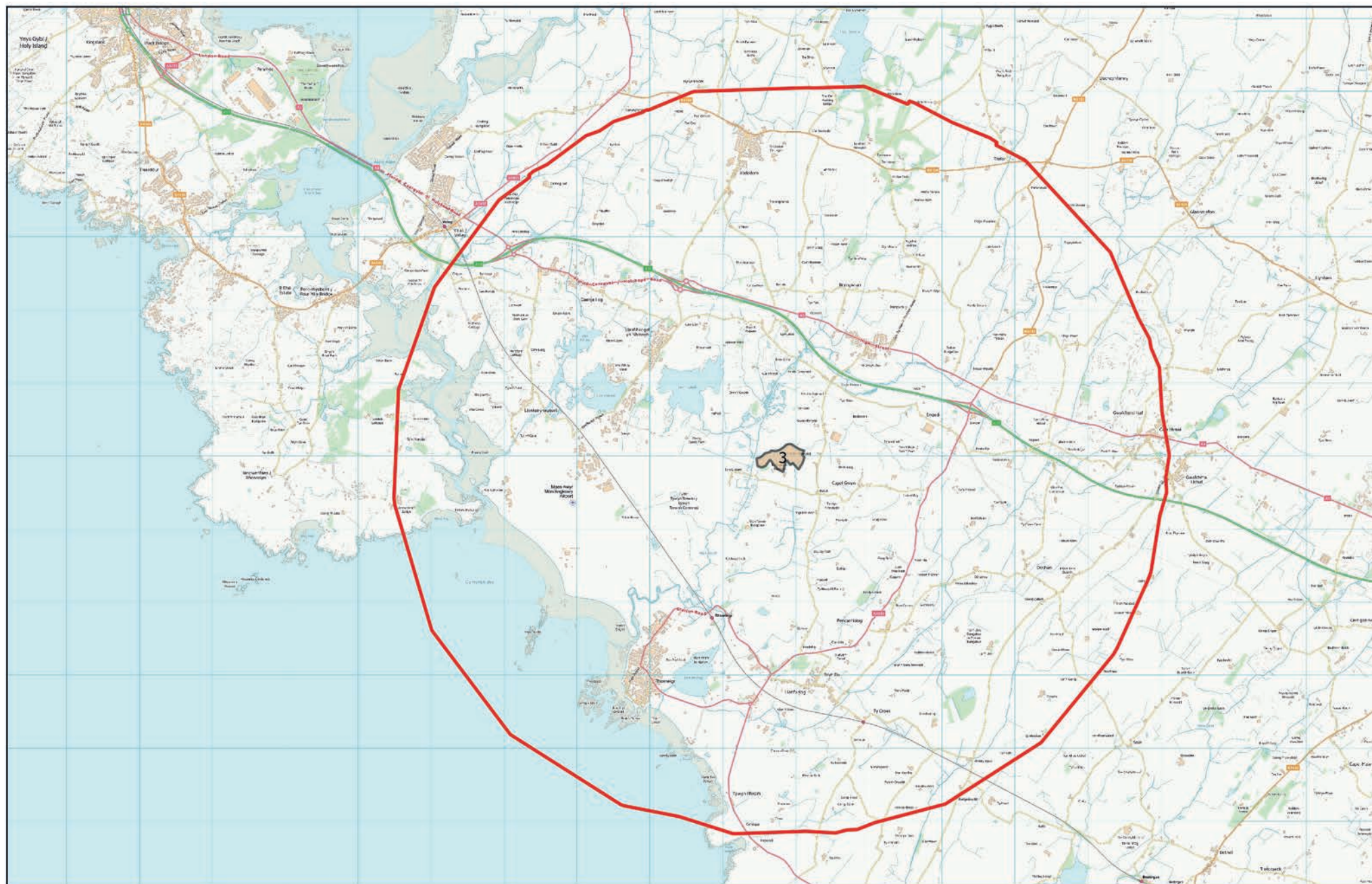
Figure 2.4 Area 6 within 1 km search area



0 250 500 750 1000 m

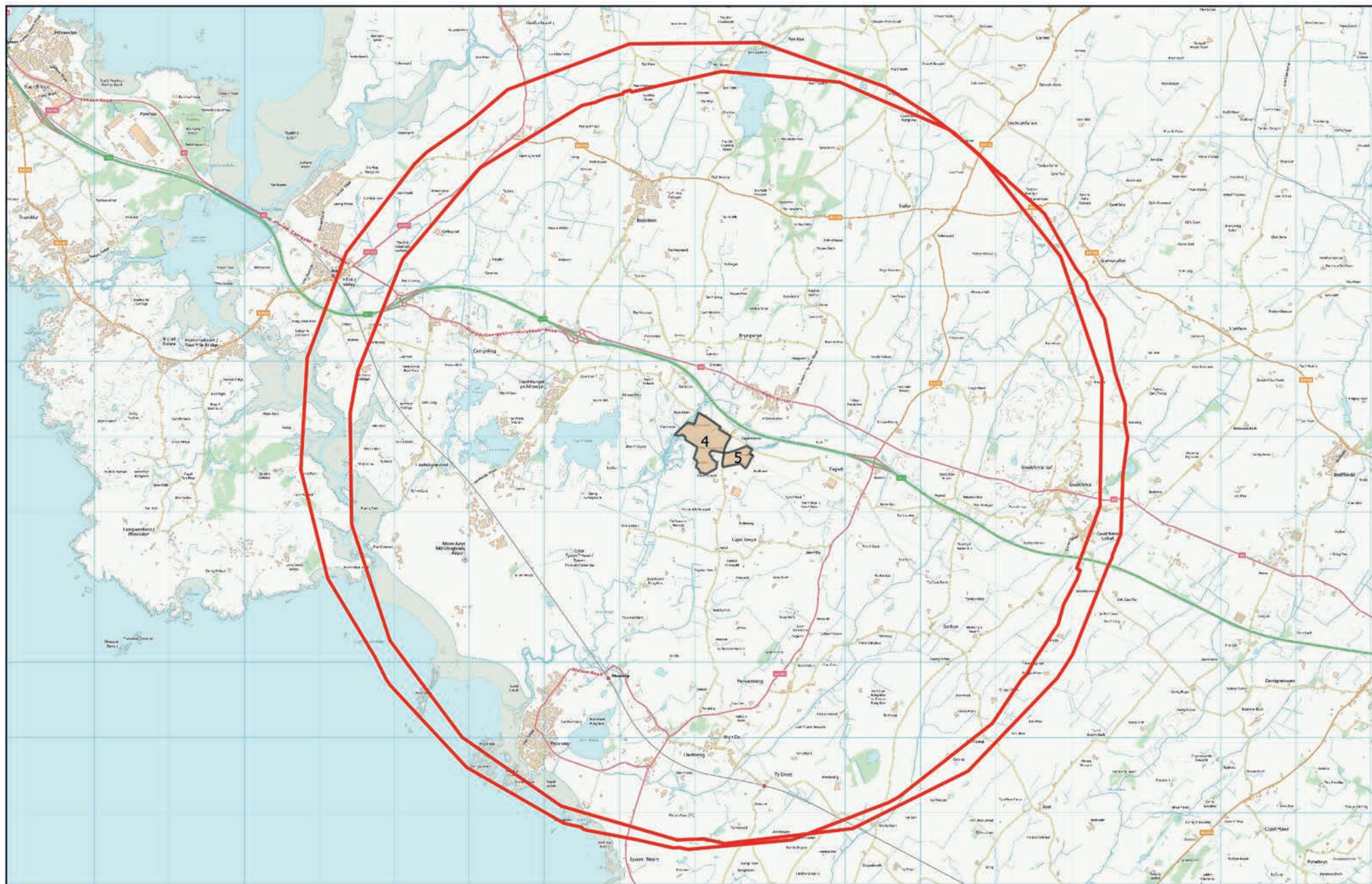


Figure 2.5 Areas 8 & 9 within a 1km search area.



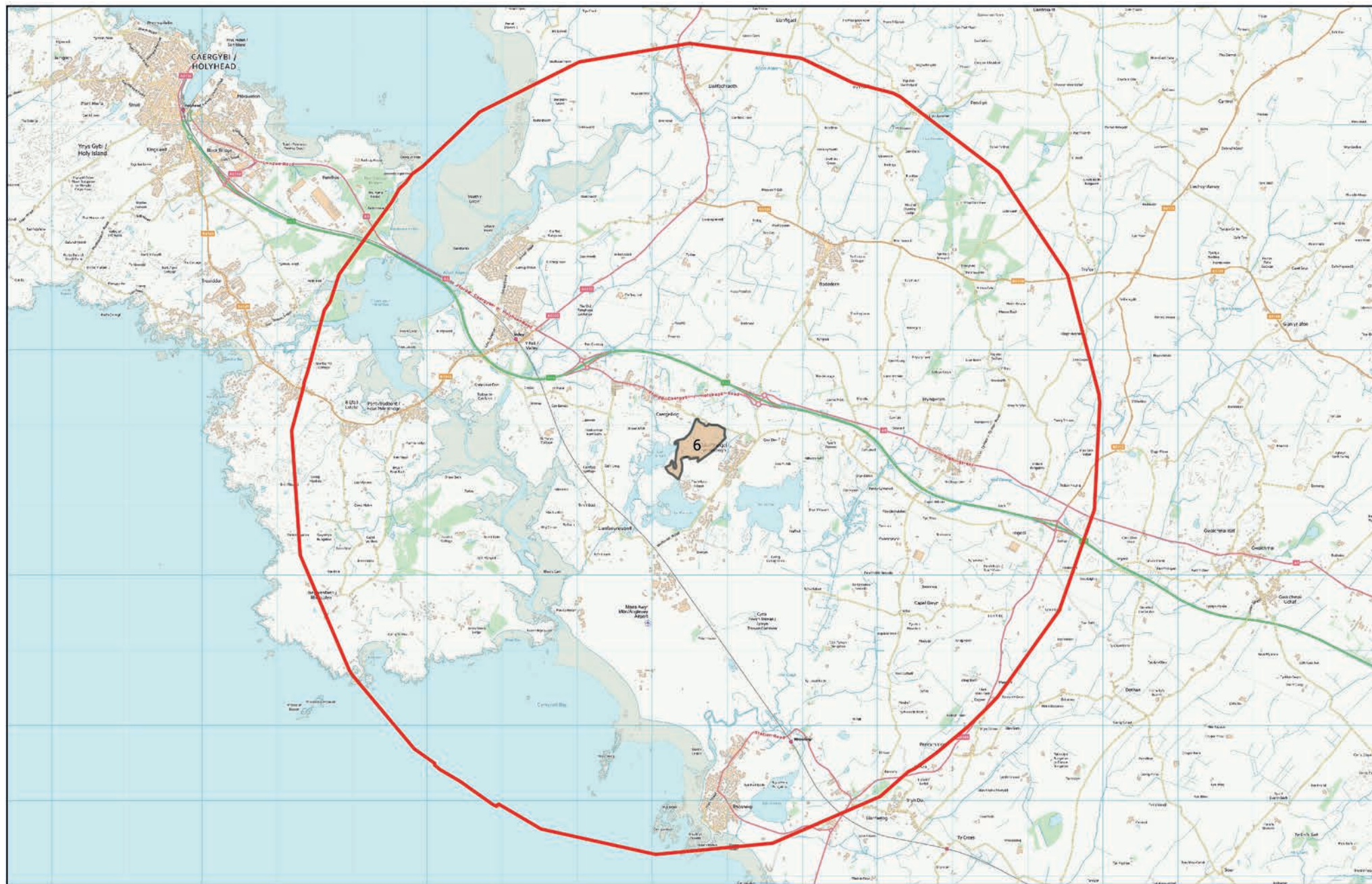
0 1000 2000 3000 4000 m

Figure 3.1 Area 1 within 5 km search area



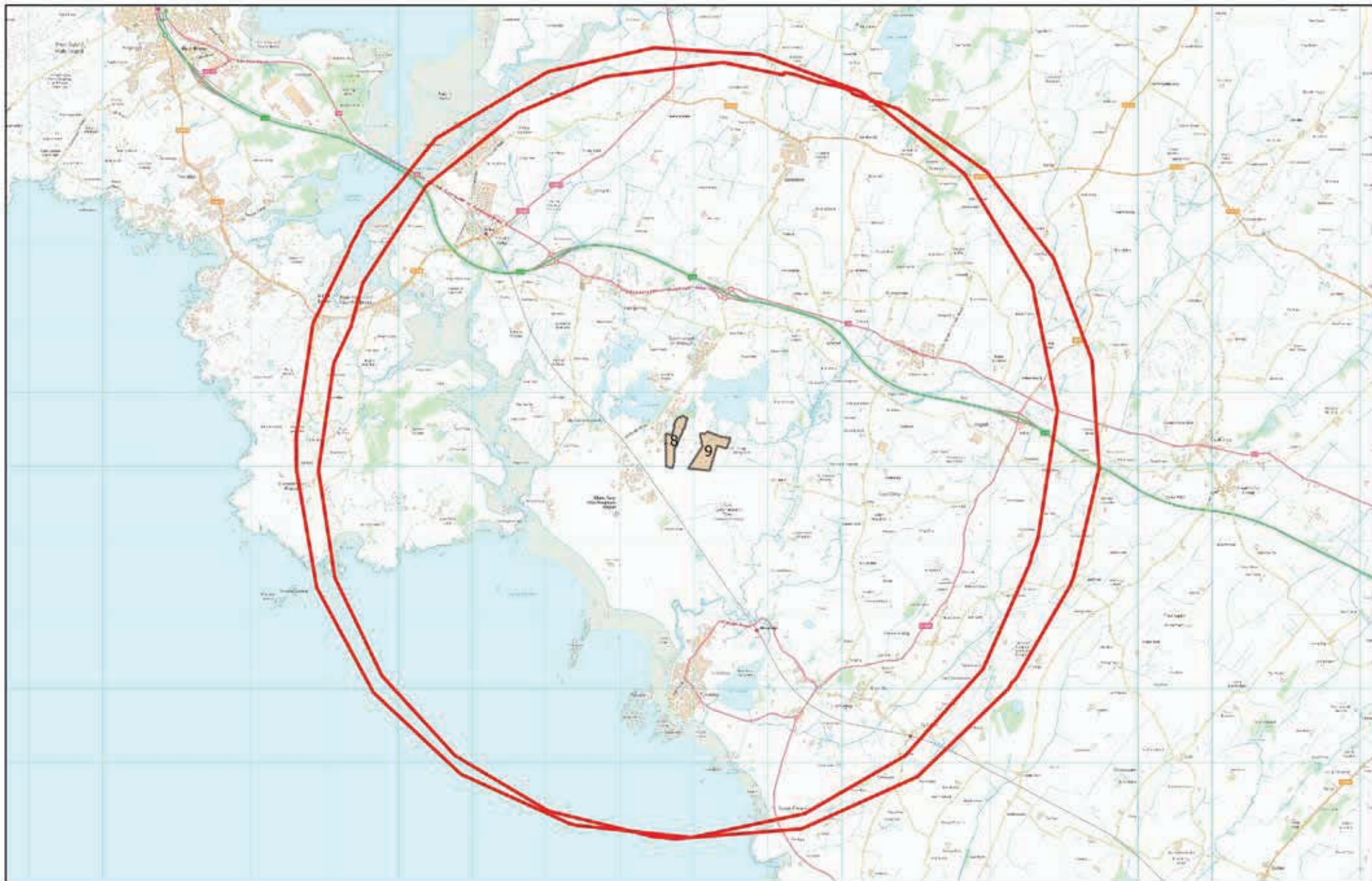
0 1000 2000 3000 4000 m

Figure 3.3 Area 4 & 5 within 5 km search area



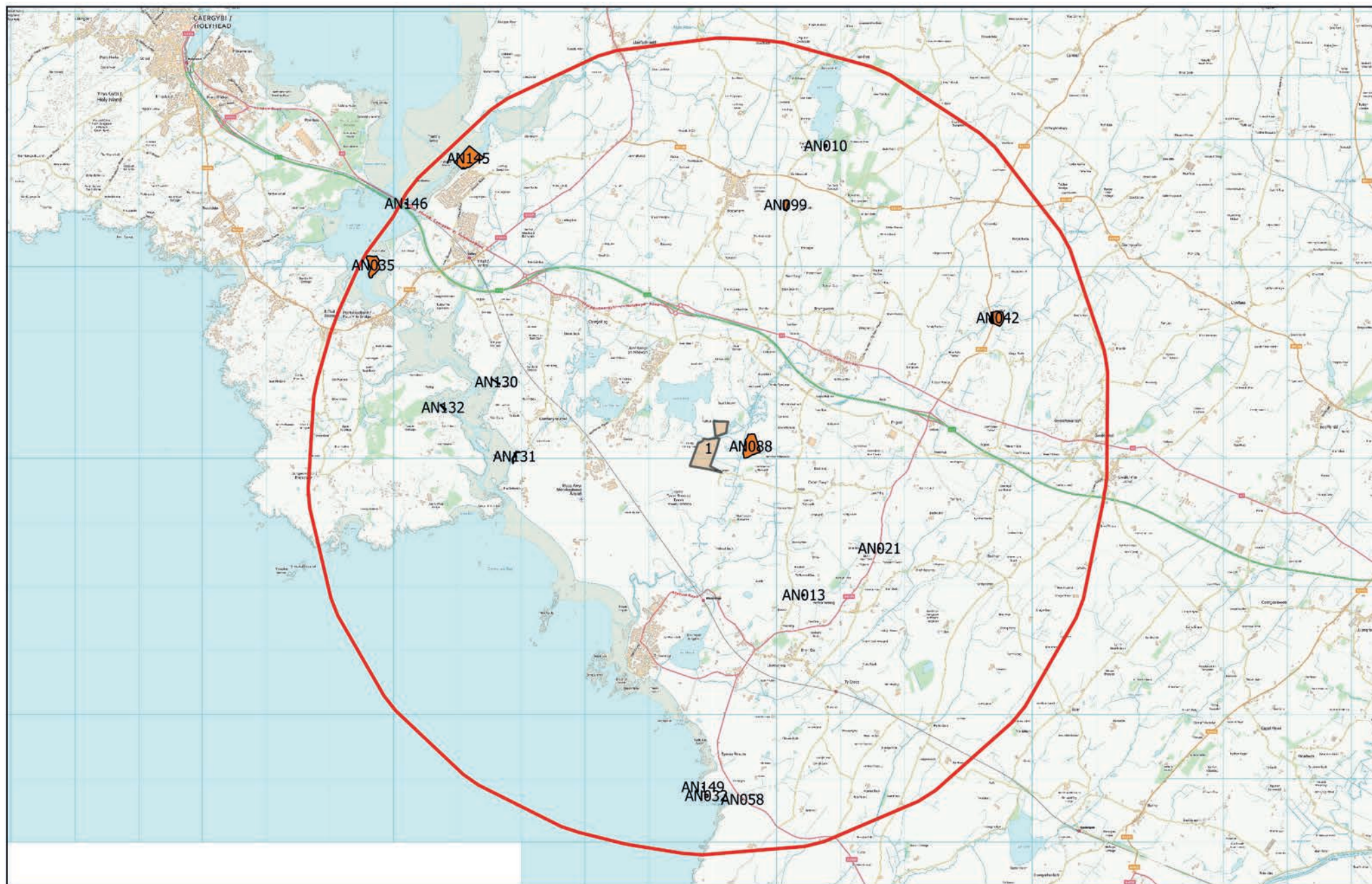
0 1000 2000 3000 4000 m

Figure 3.4 Area 6 within 5 km
search area



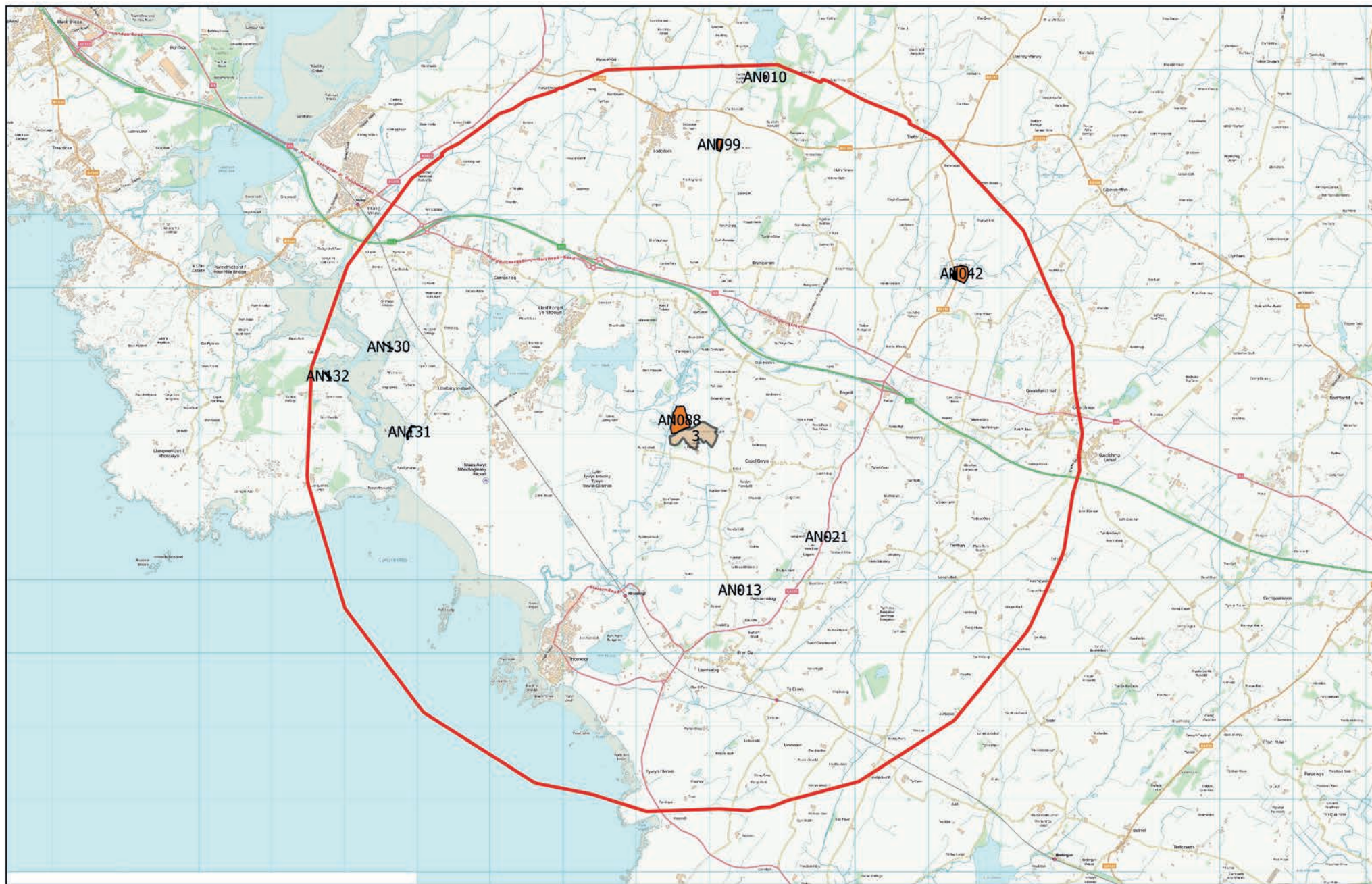
0 1000 2000 3000 4000 m

Figure 3.5 Areas 8 & 9 within 5km search area.



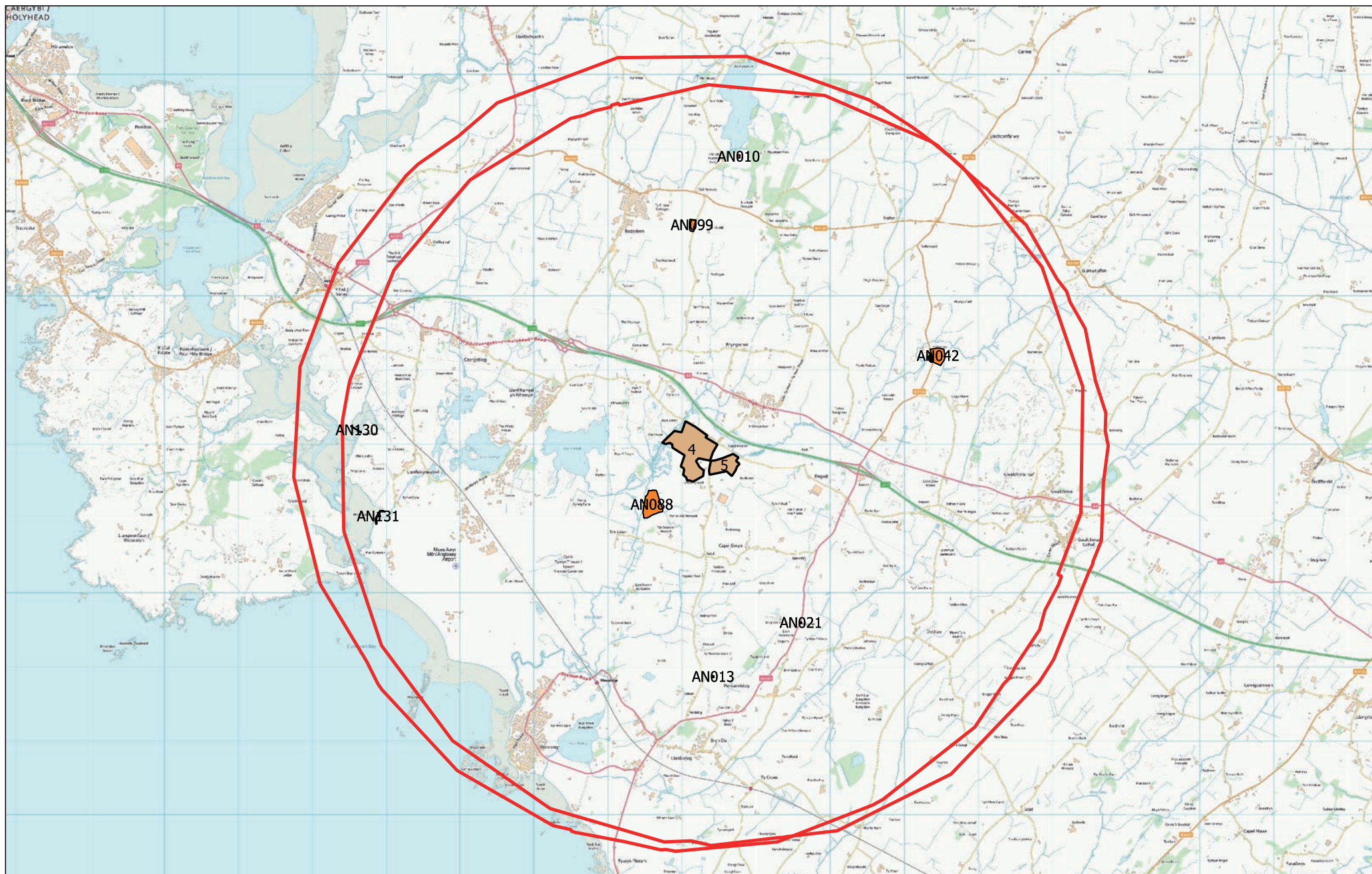
0 1000 2000 3000 4000 m

Figure 4.1 SAMs located within 5 km search area - Area 1



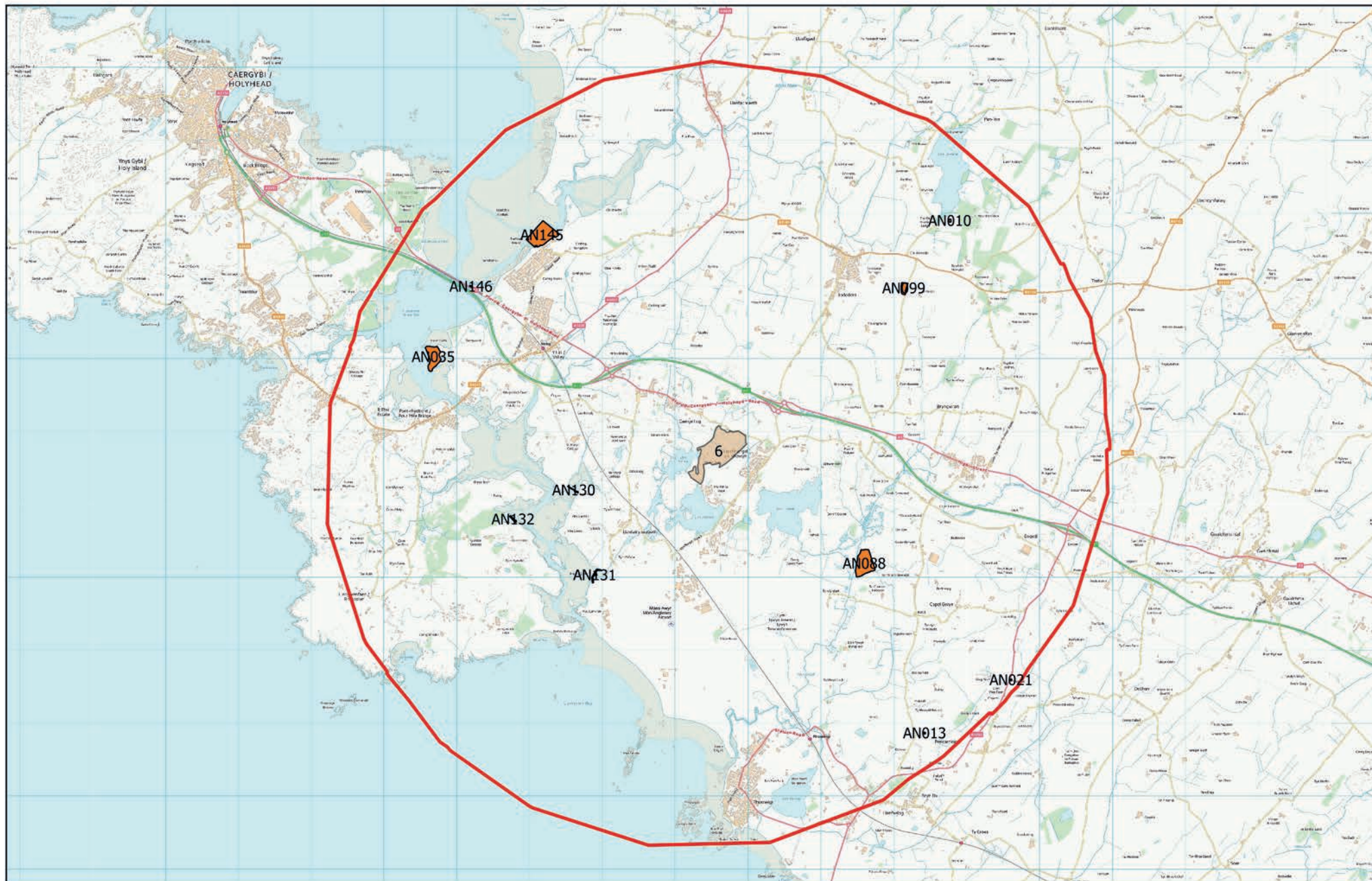
0 1000 2000 3000 4000 m

Figure 4.2 SAMs located within 5 km search area - Area 3



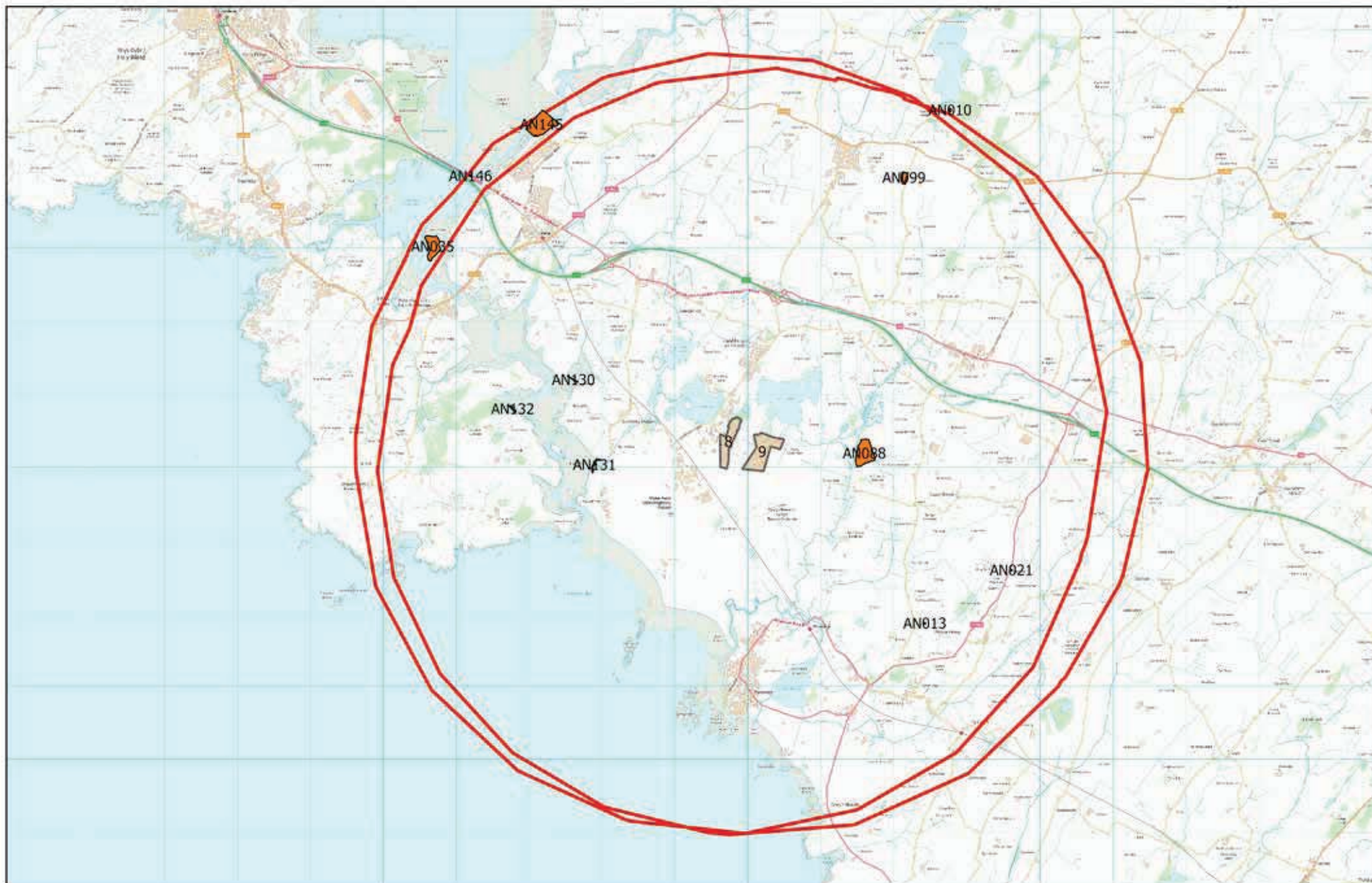
0 1000 2000 3000 4000 m

Figure 4.3 SAMs located within 5 km search area - Areas 4 & 5



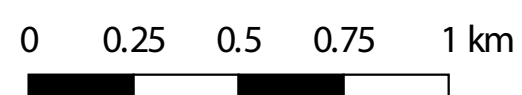
0 1000 2000 3000 4000 m

Figure 4.4 SAMs located within 5 km search area - Area 6



0 1000 2000 3000 4000 m

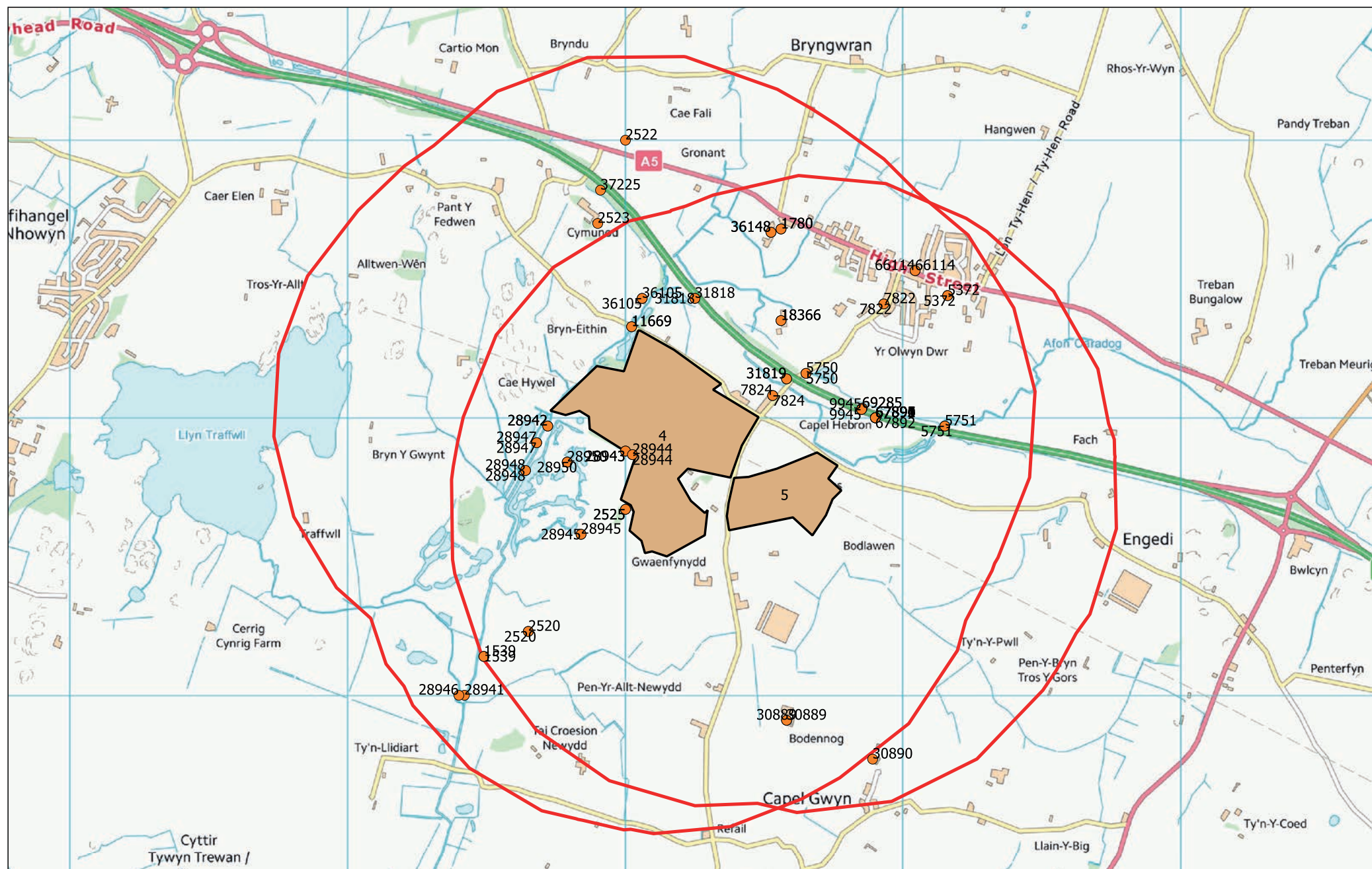
Figure 4.5 SAMs located within 5km search area - Areas 8 & 9



ARCHAEOLOGY WALES
Revealing the past, informing the future



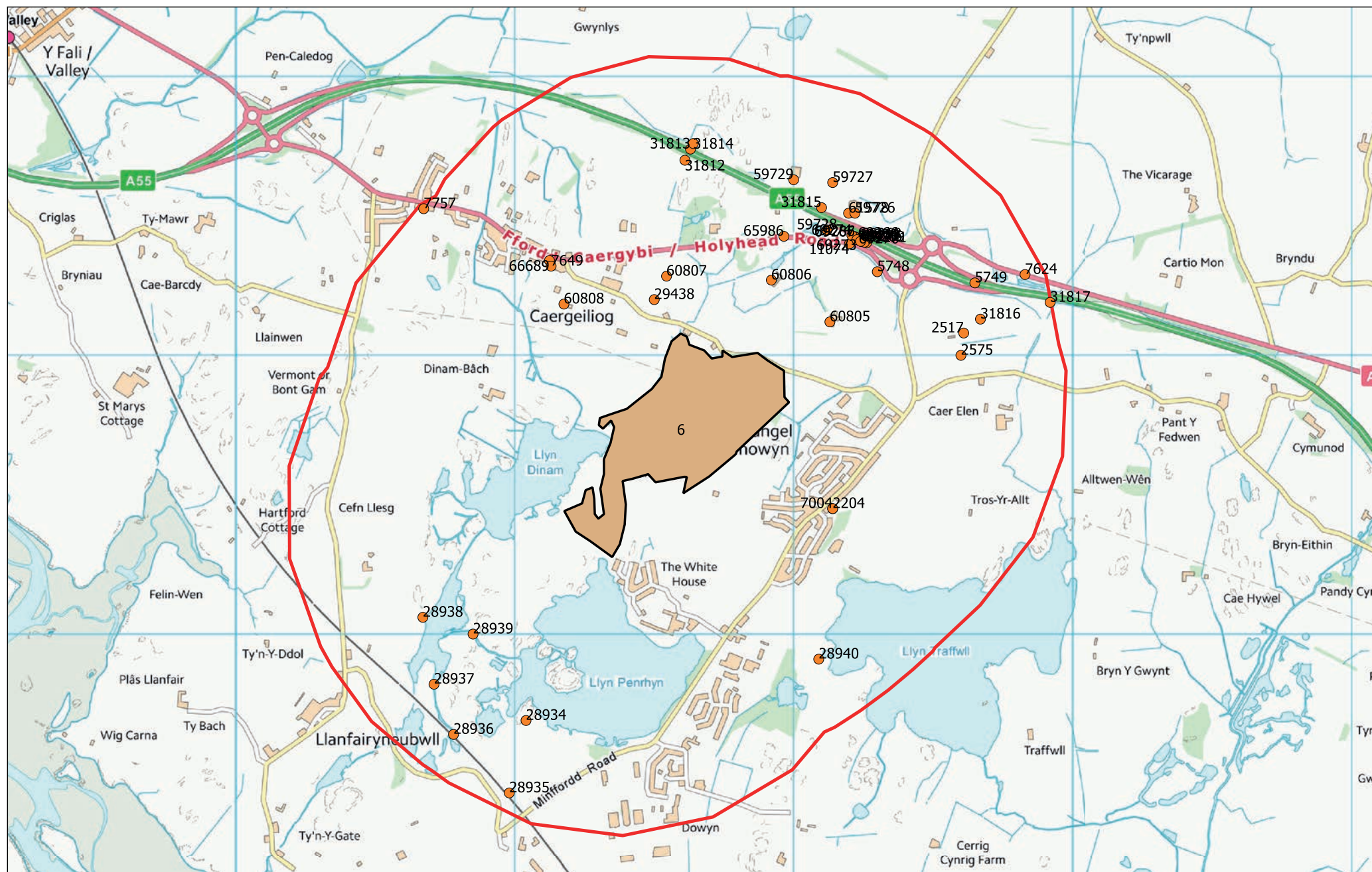
ARCHAEOLOGY WALES
Revealing the past, informing the future



0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 km



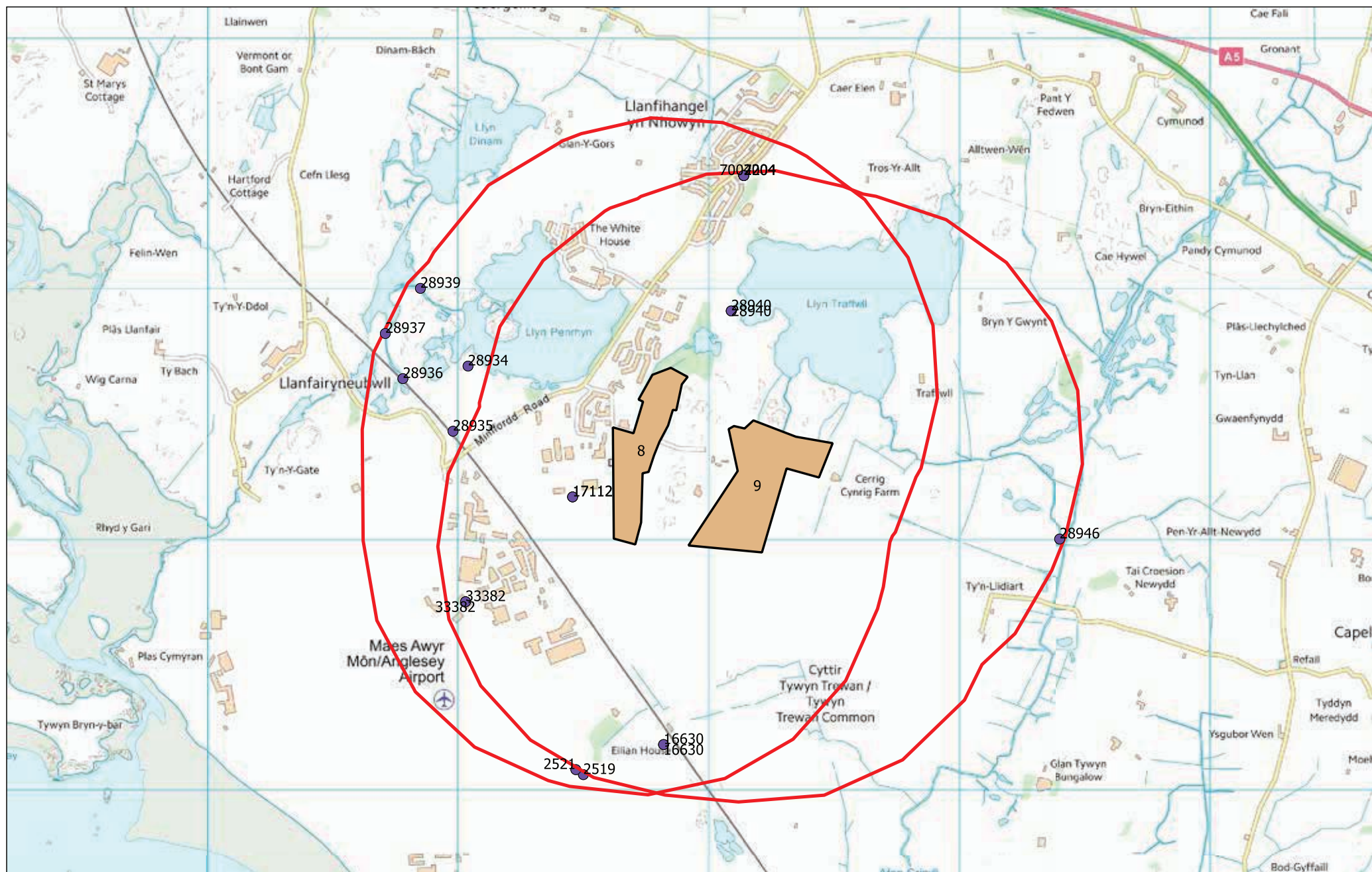
Figure 5.3 HERs located within 1 km search area - Areas 4 & 5



0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 km

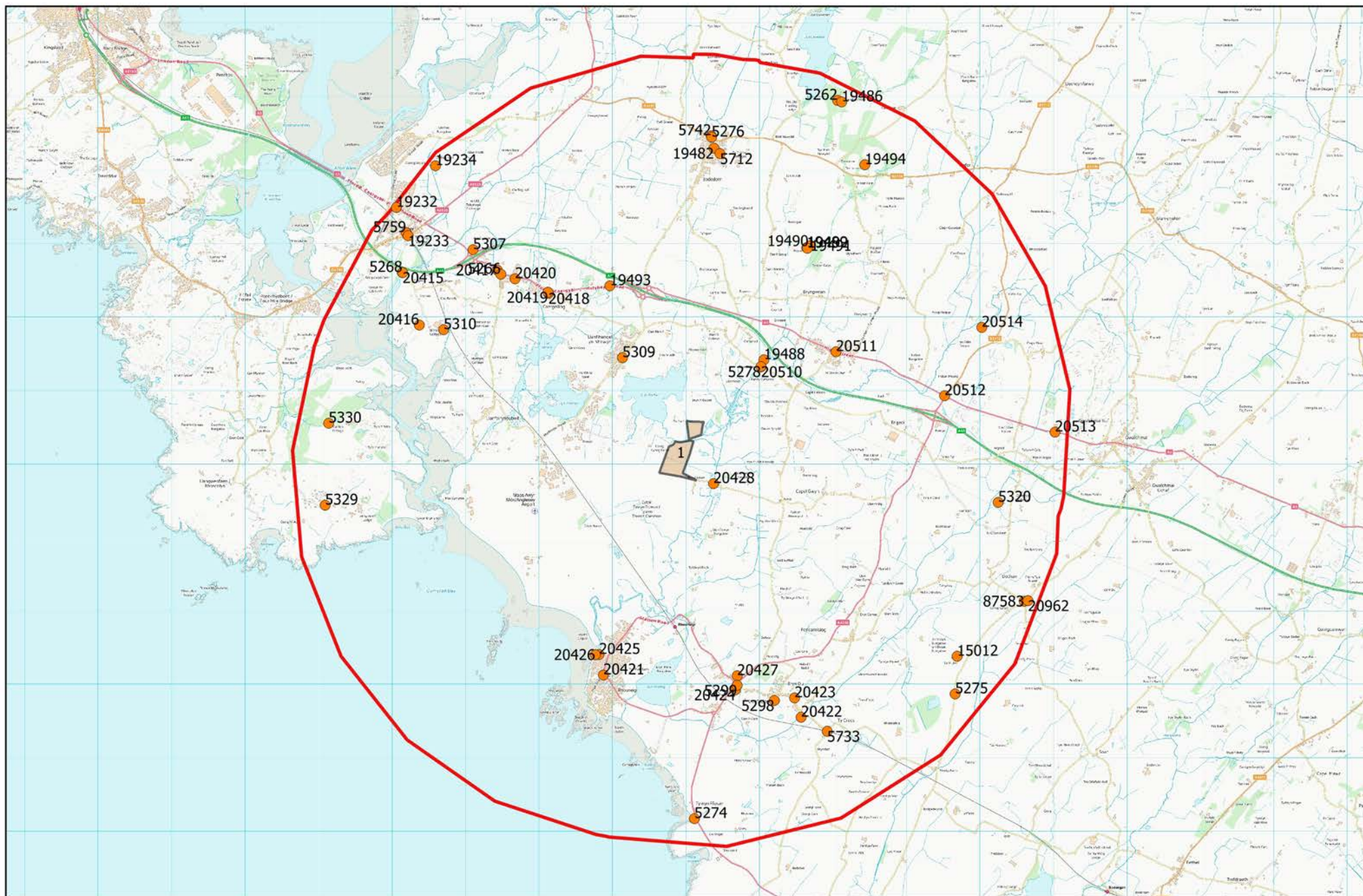


Figure 5.4 HERs within 1 km
search area - Area 6



0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 km

Figure 5.5 HERs located within 1km search area - Areas 8 & 9



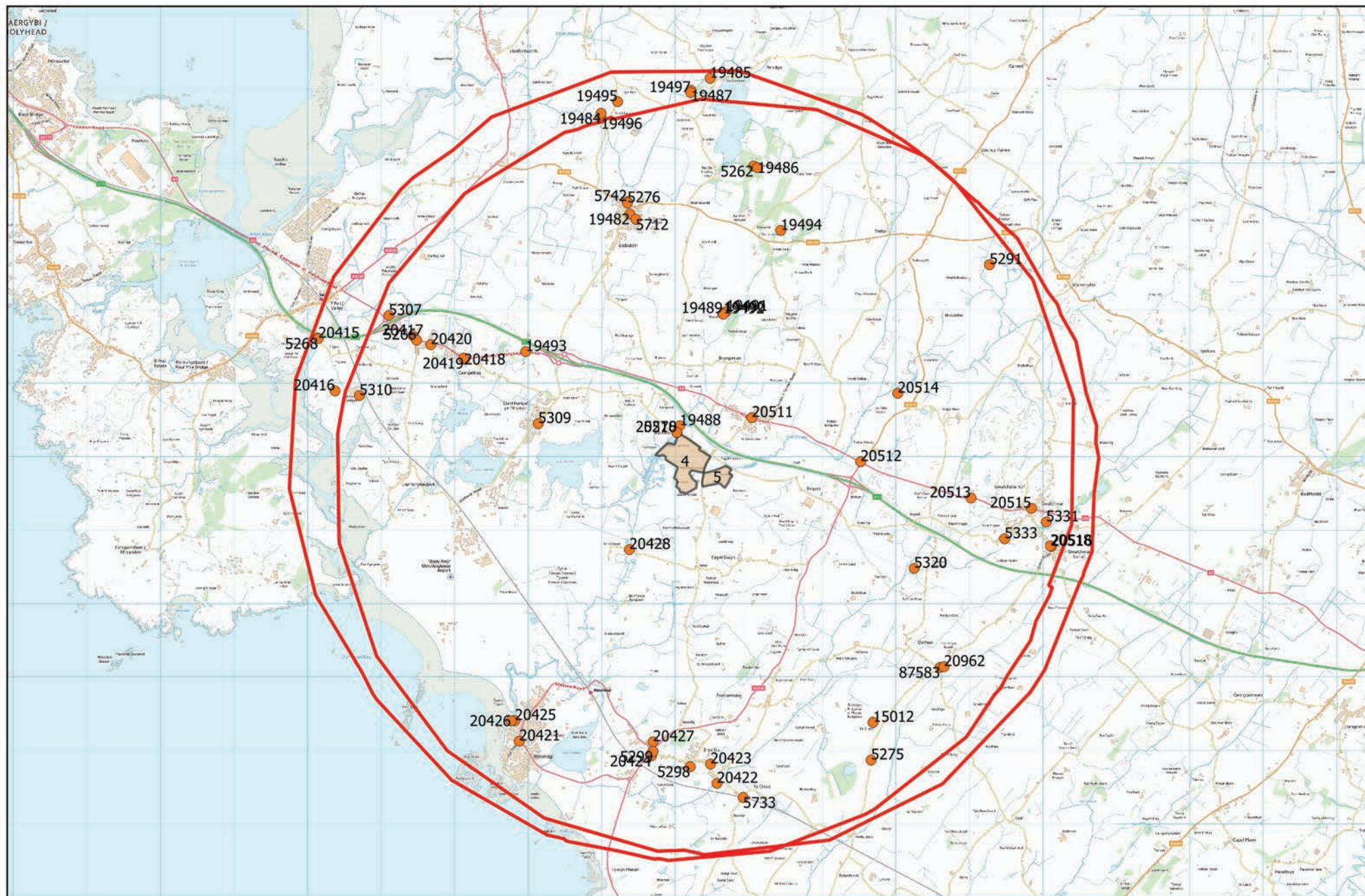
0 1000 2000 3000 4000 m



Figure 6.1 Listed Buildings located within a 5 km search area - Area 1



Figure 6.2 Listed Buildings located within 5km search area - Area 3

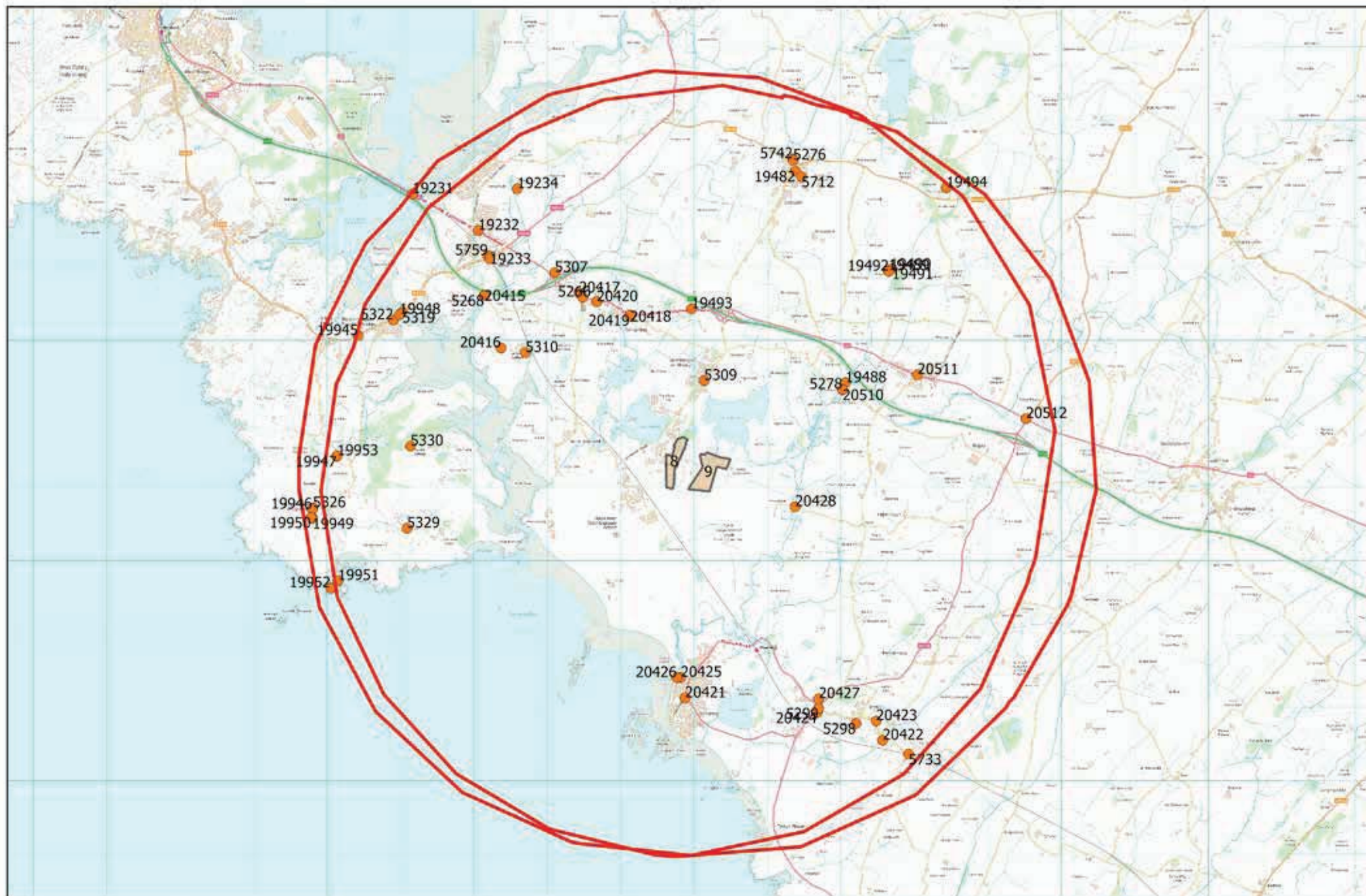


0 1000 2000 3000 4000 m

Figure 6.3 Listed Buildings located within 5km search area - Areas 4 & 5

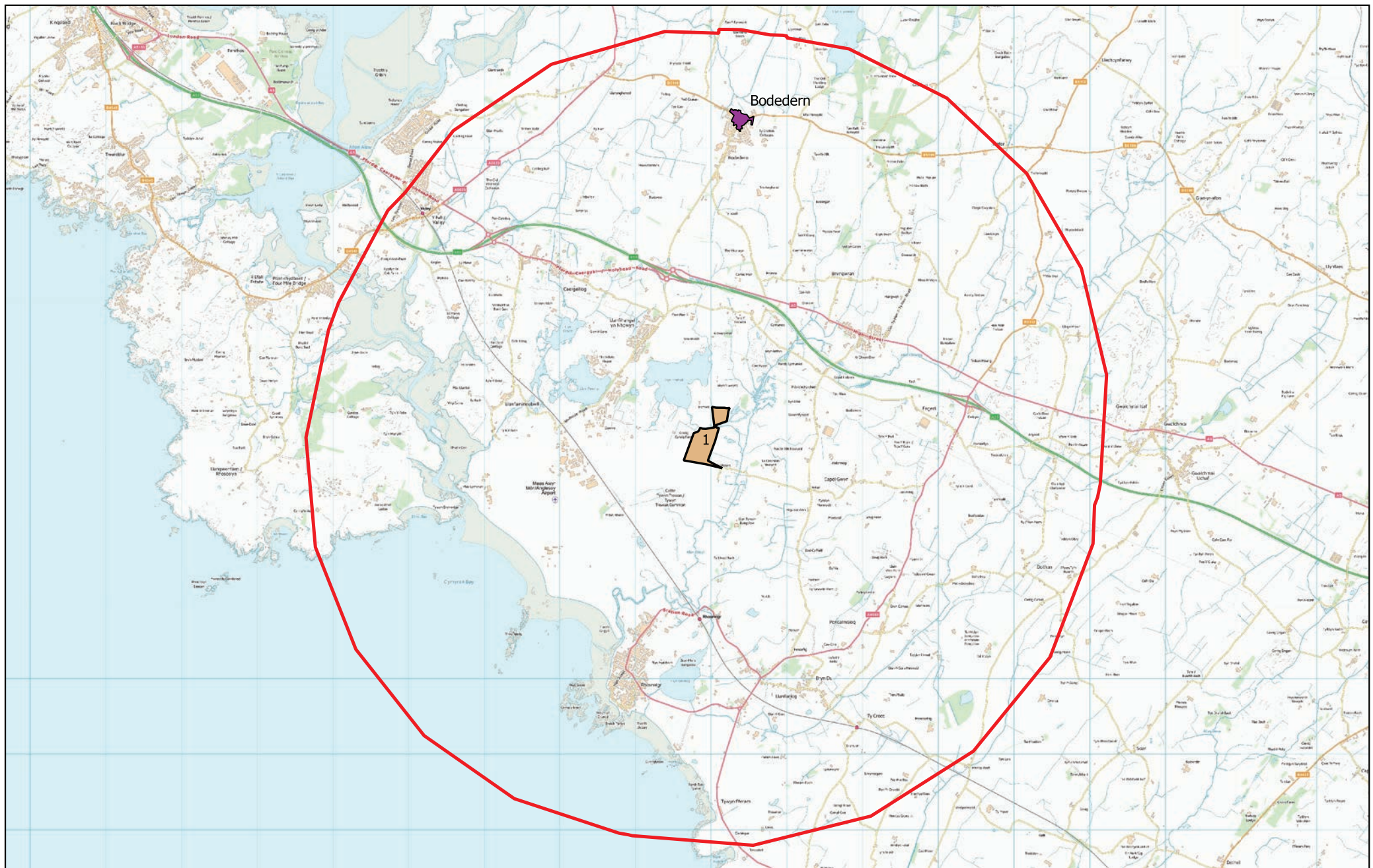


ARCHAEOLOGY WALES
Revealing the past, informing the future



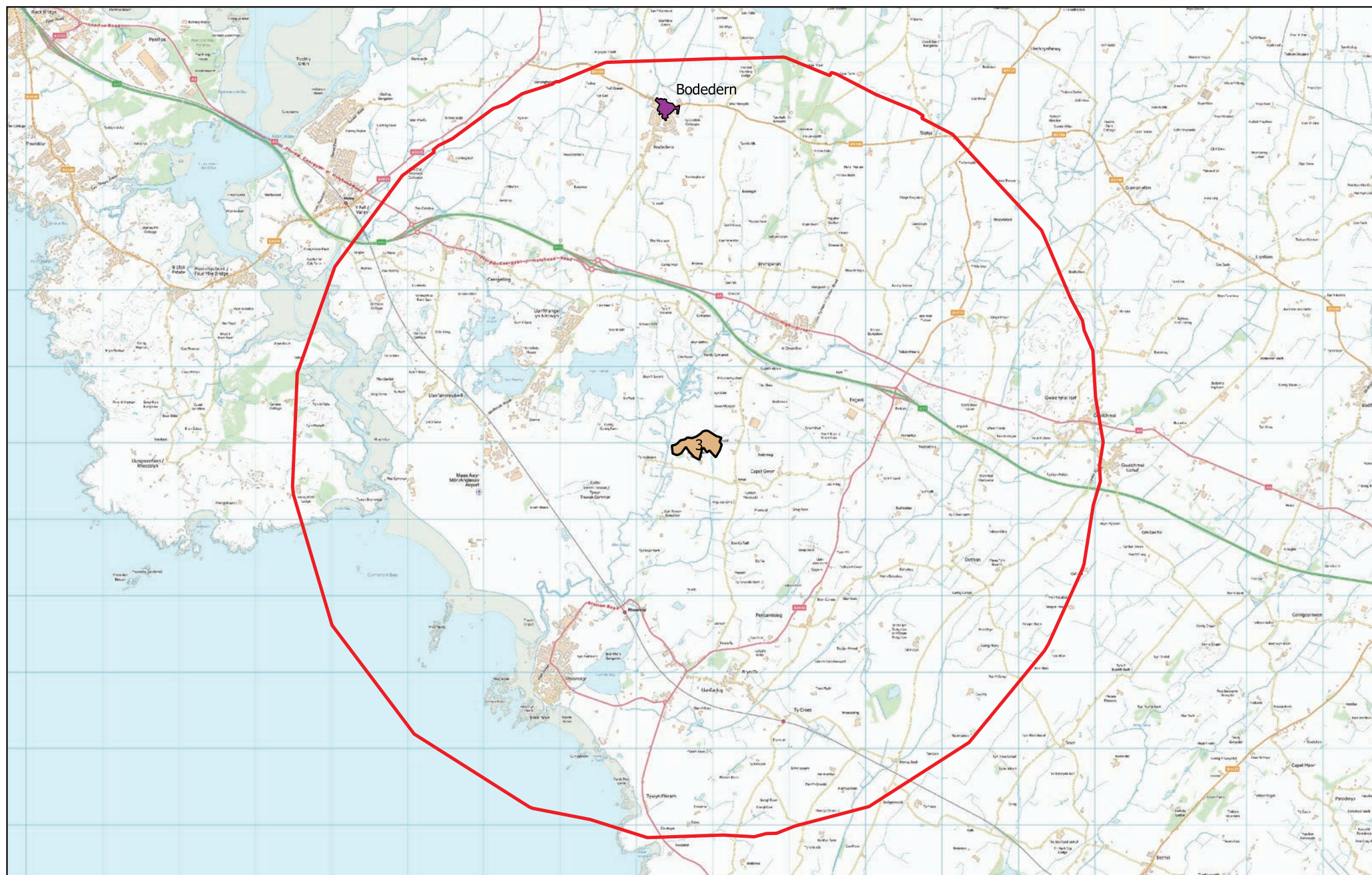
0 1000 2000 3000 4000 m

Figure 6.5 Listed Buildings located within 5km search area - Areas 8 & 9



0 1000 2000 3000 4000 m

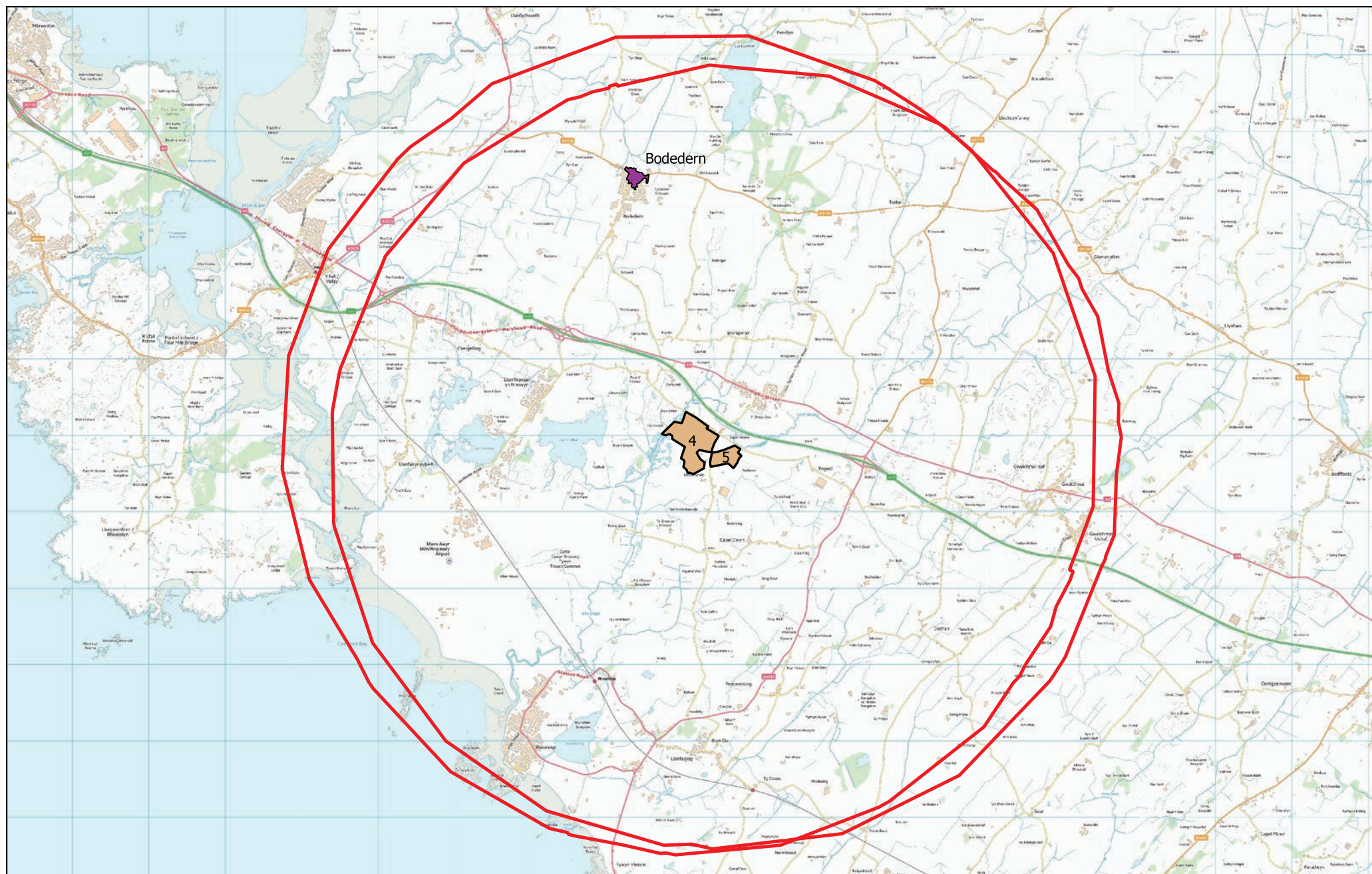
Figure 7.1 Conservation Area within 5km search area - Area 1



0 1000 2000 3000 4000 m



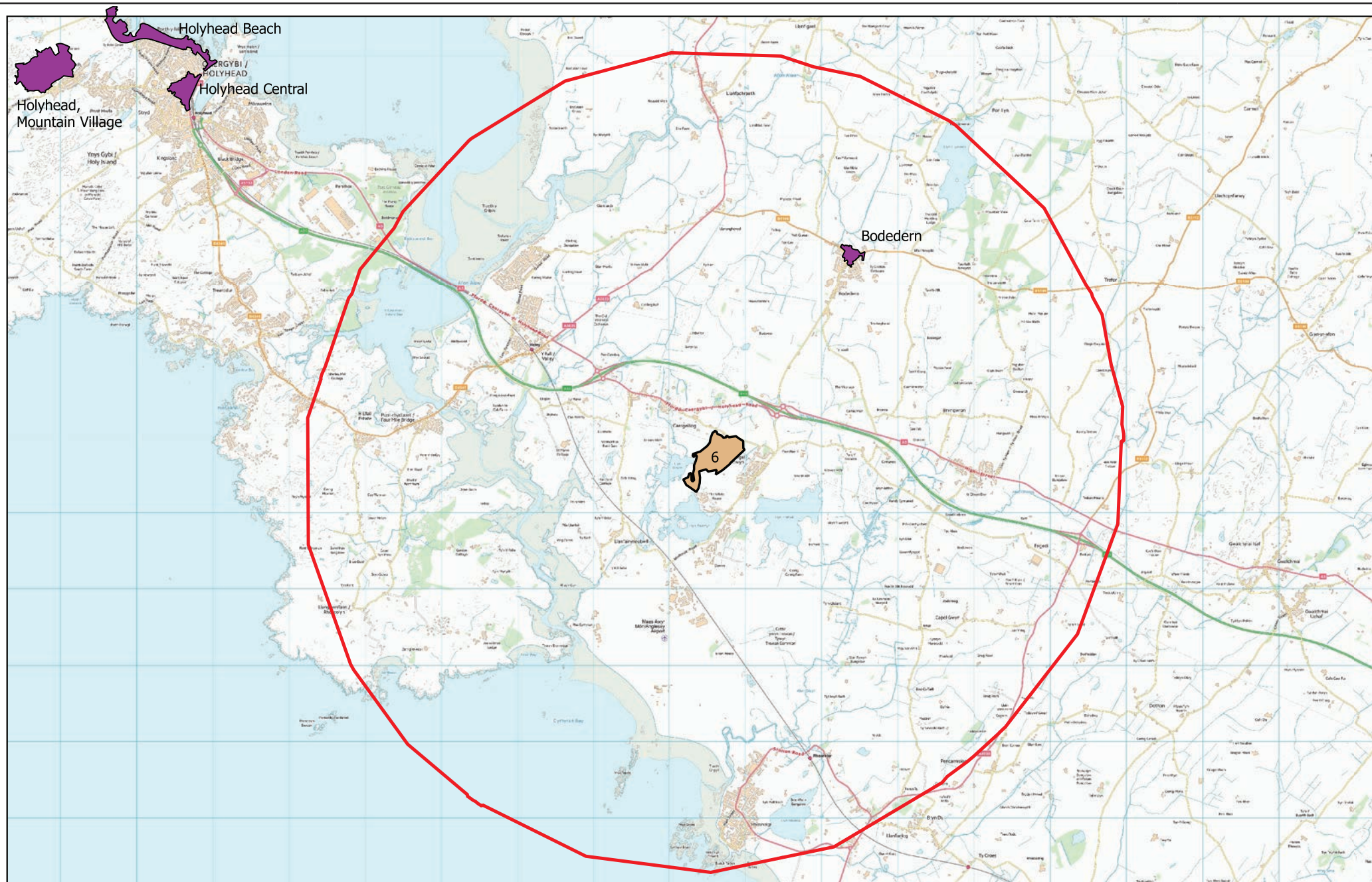
Figure 7.2 Conservation Area within 5km search area - Area 3



0 1000 2000 3000 4000 m

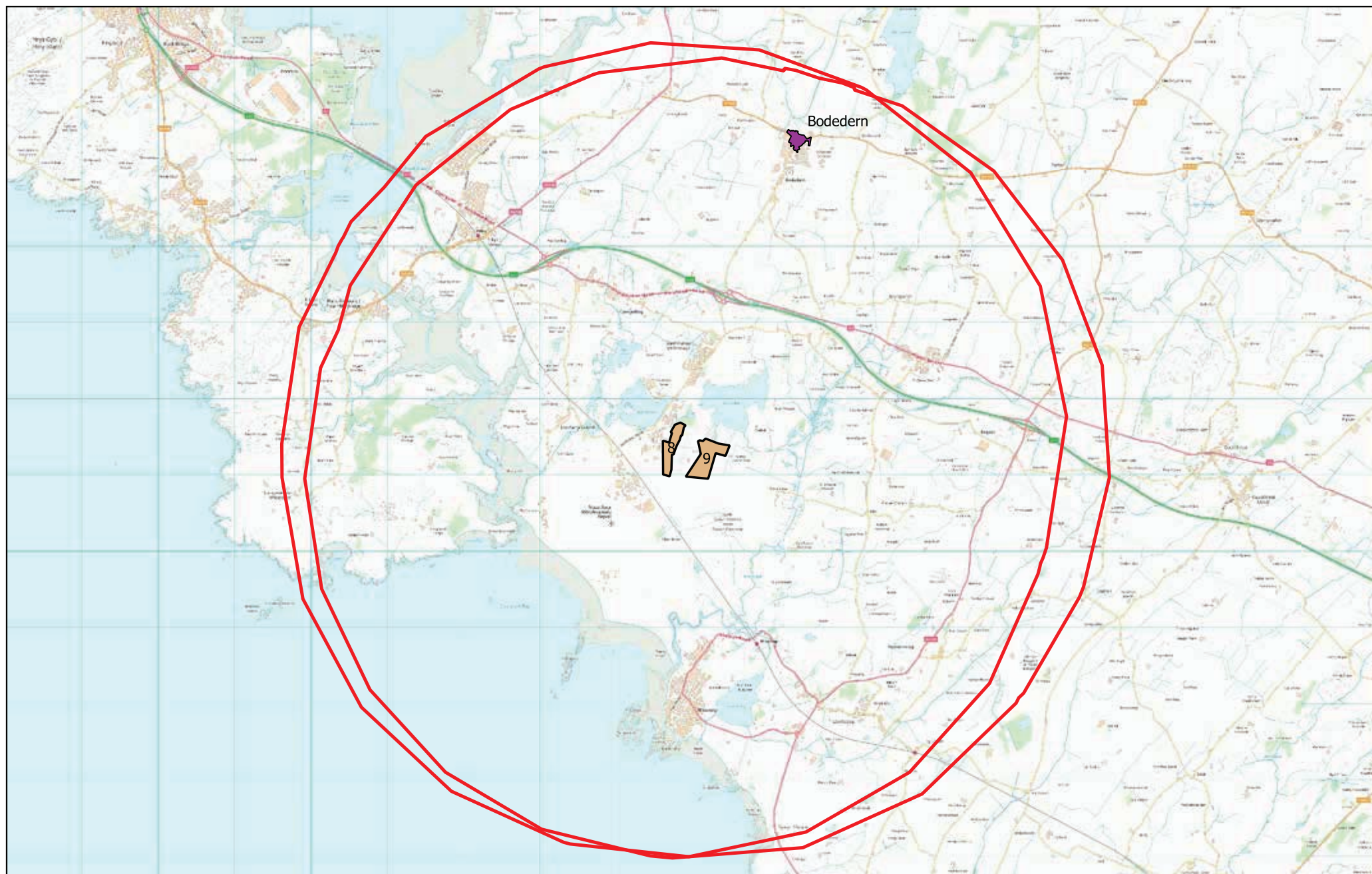


Figure 7.3 Conservation Area within 5km
search area - Areas 4 & 5



0 1000 2000 3000 4000 m

Figure 7.4 Conservation Area within 5km
search area - Area 6



0 1000 2000 3000 4000 m

Figure 7.5 Conservation Area within 5km
search area - Areas 8 & 9

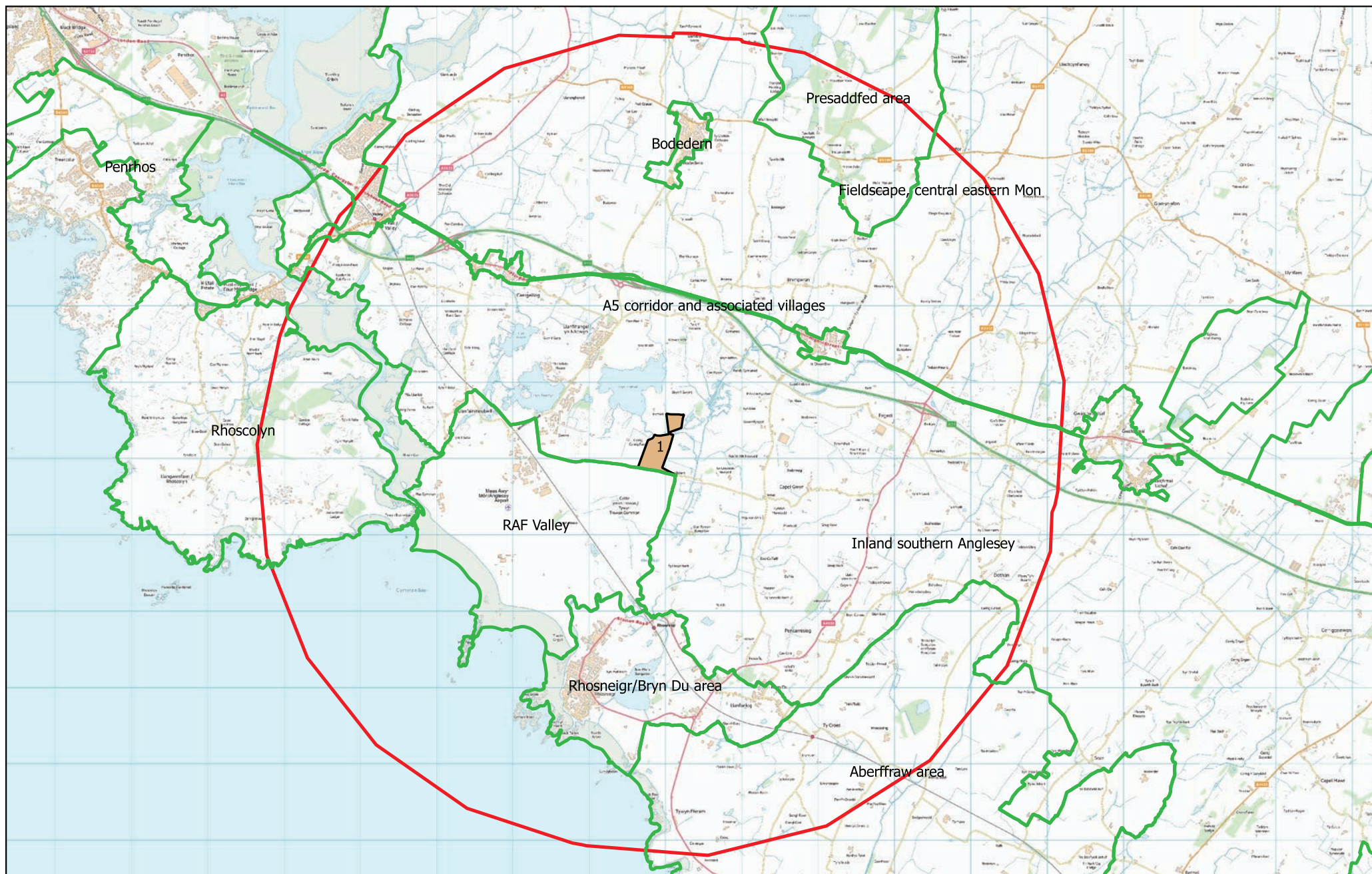
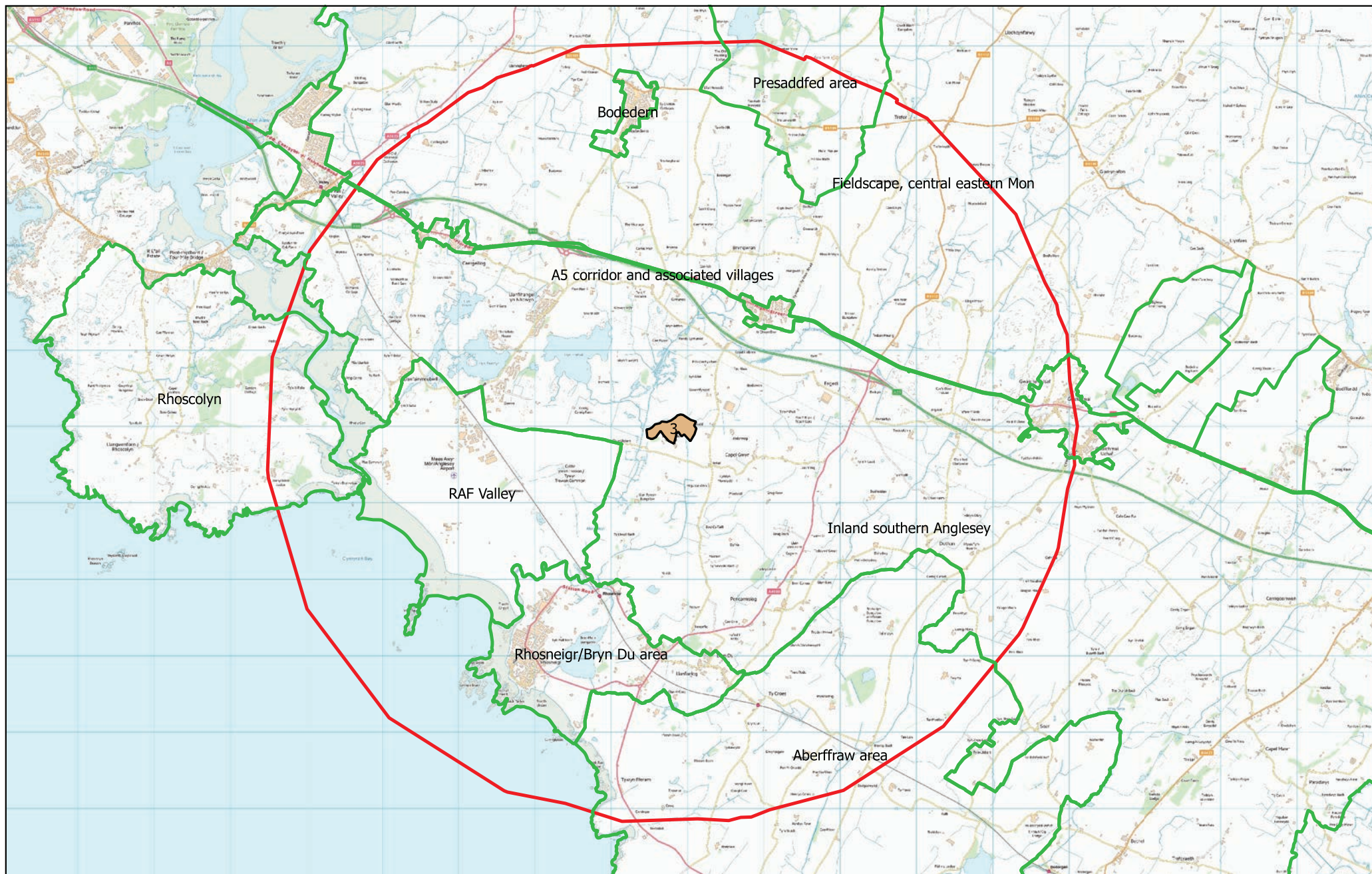
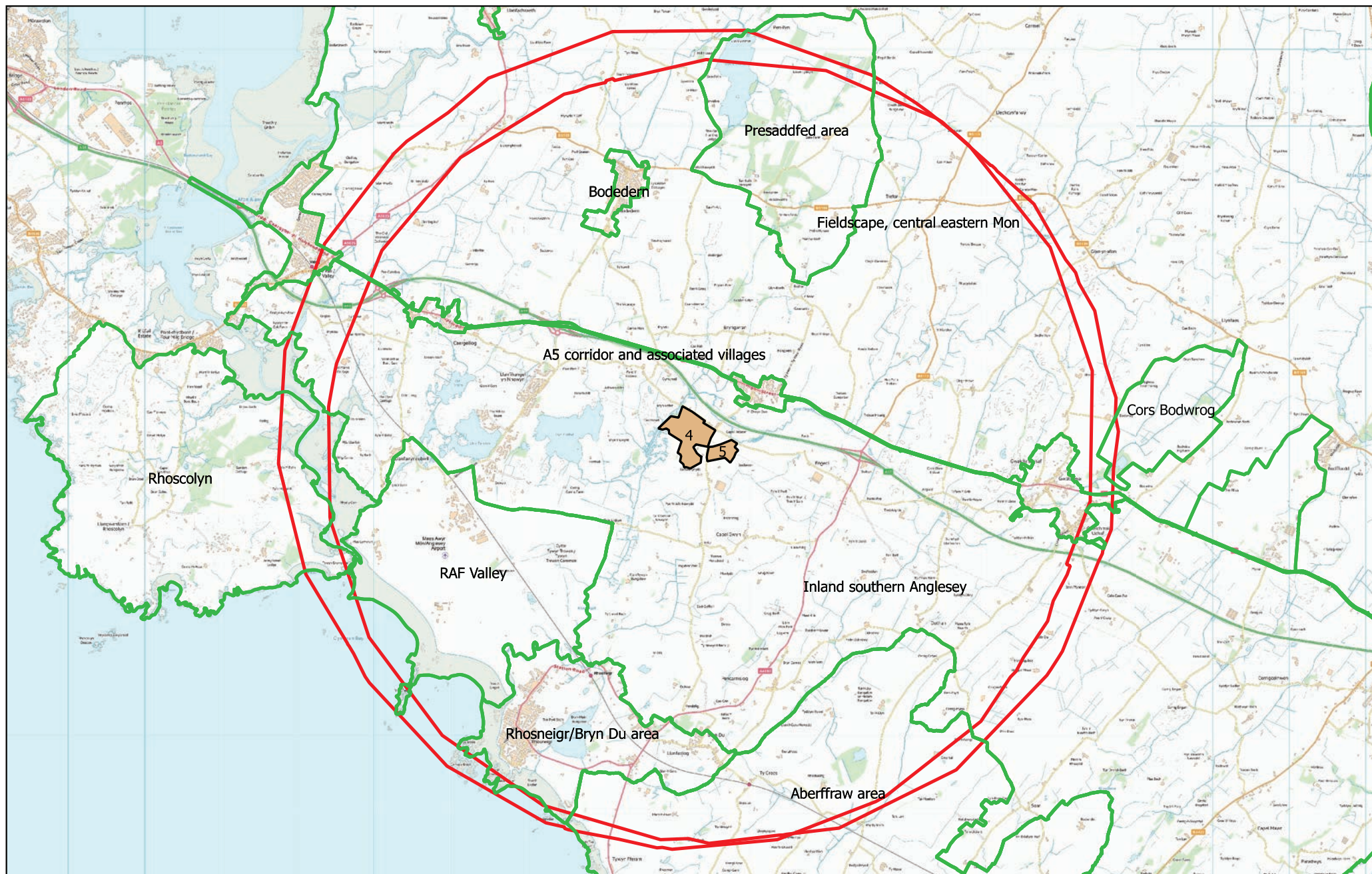


Figure 8.1 Landmap Areas within 5km search area - Area 1



0 1000 2000 3000 4000 m

Figure 8.2 Landmap Areas within 5km
search area - Area 3



0 1000 2000 3000 4000 m



Figure 8.3 Landmap Area within 5km
search area - Areas 4 & 5

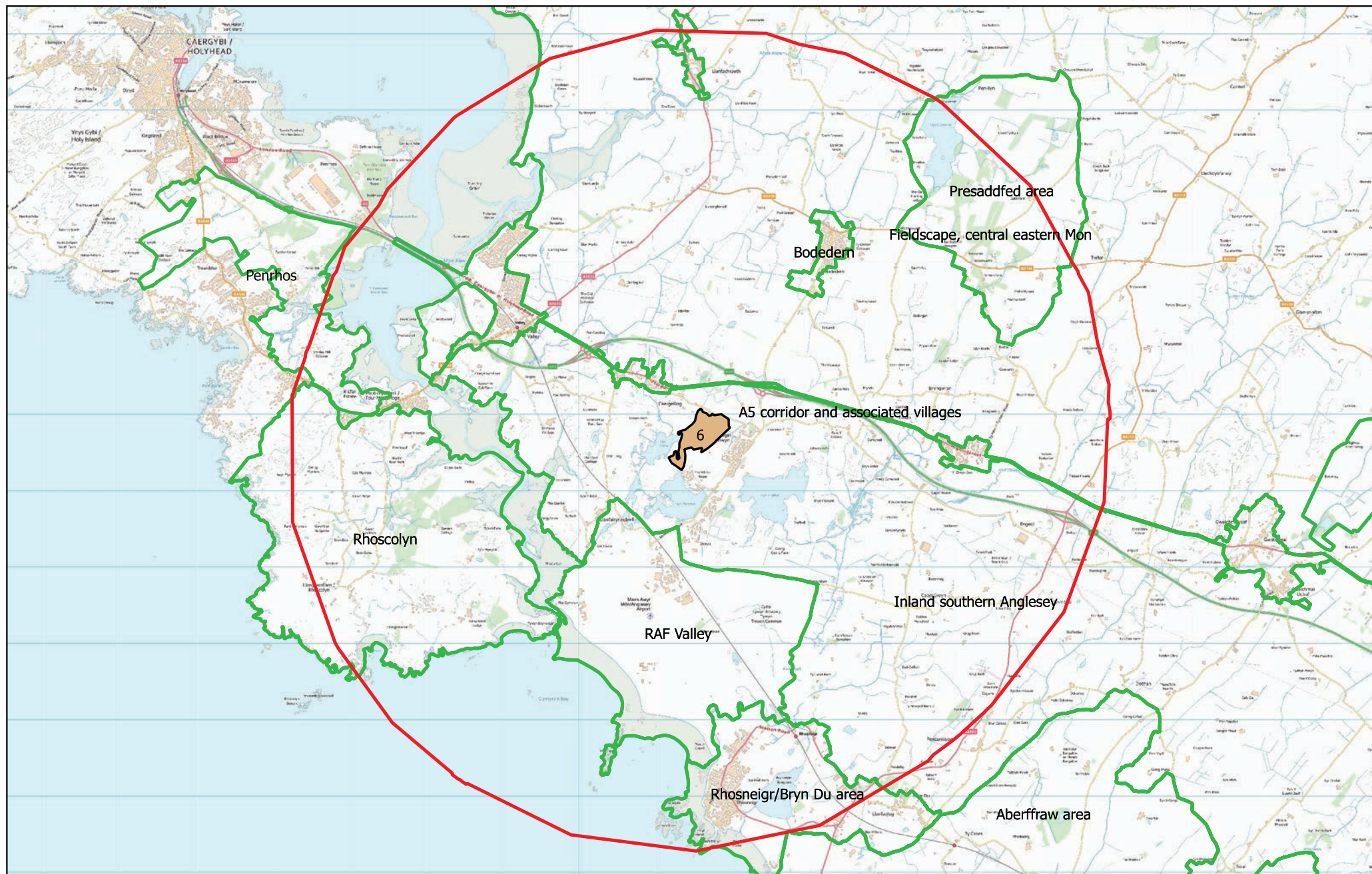
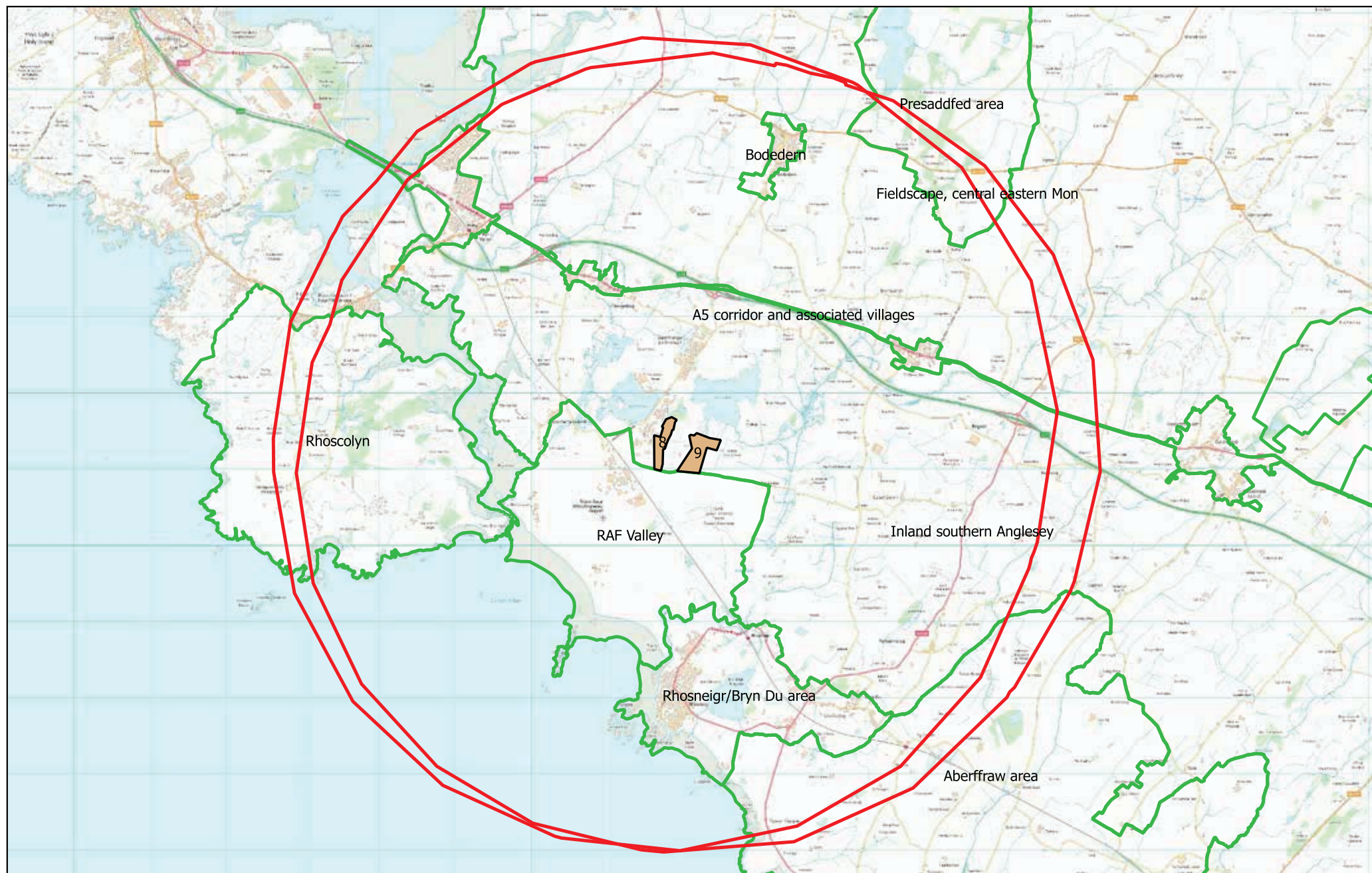


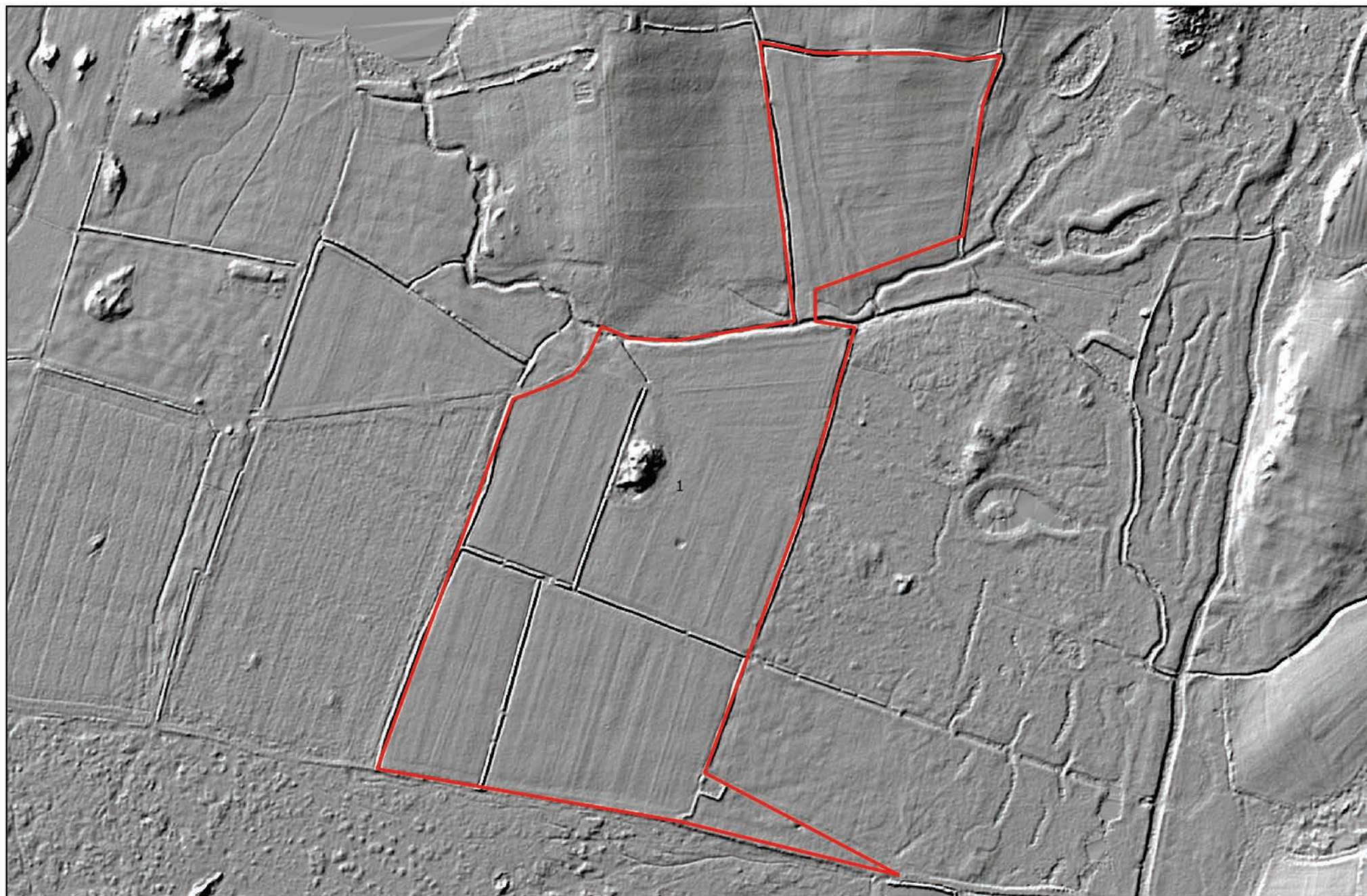
Figure 8.4 Landmap Areas within 5km search area - Area 6



0 1000 2000 3000 4000 m



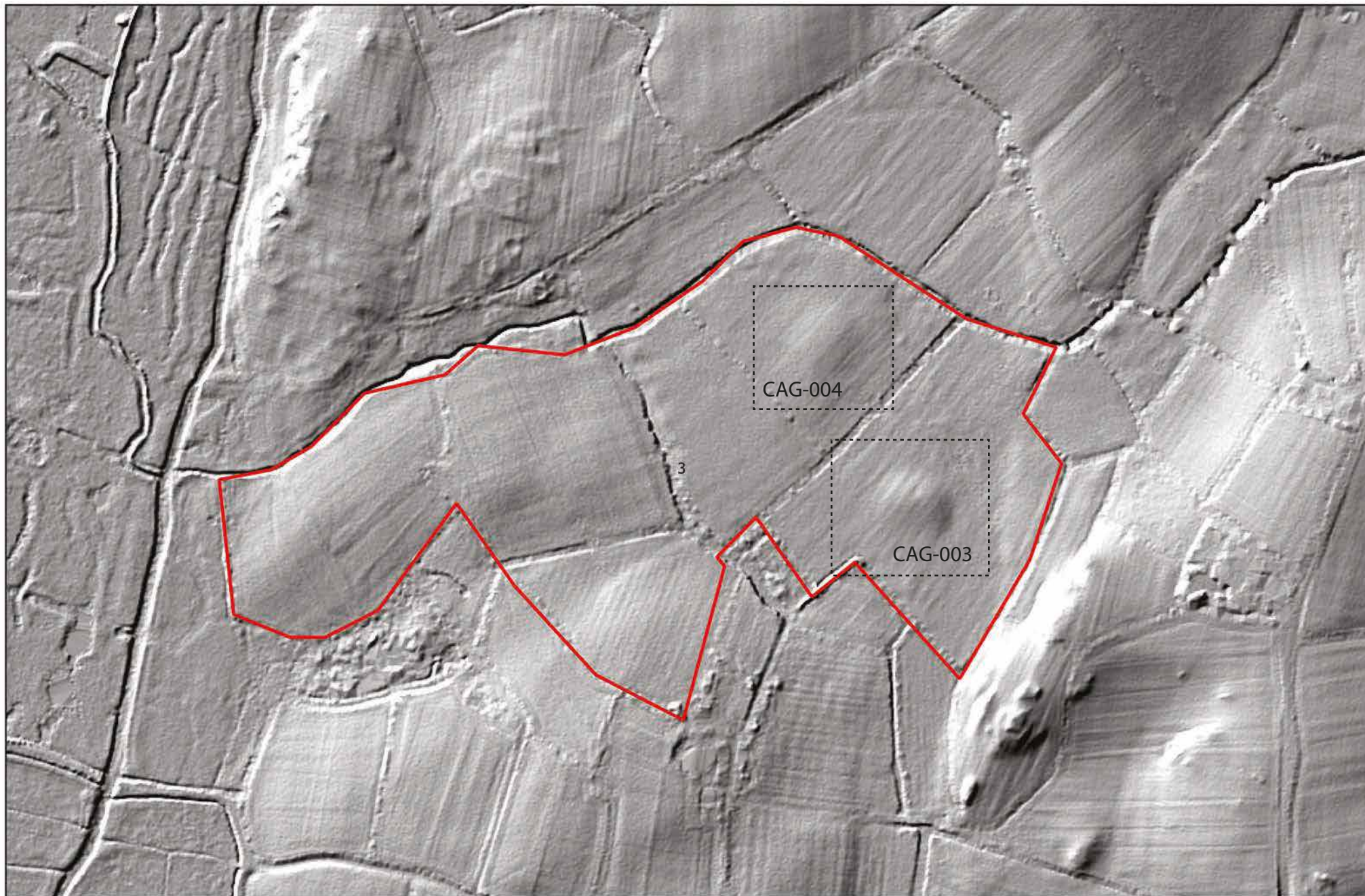
Figure 8.5 Landmap Areas within 5km search area - Area 8 & 9



0 100 200 300 400 m

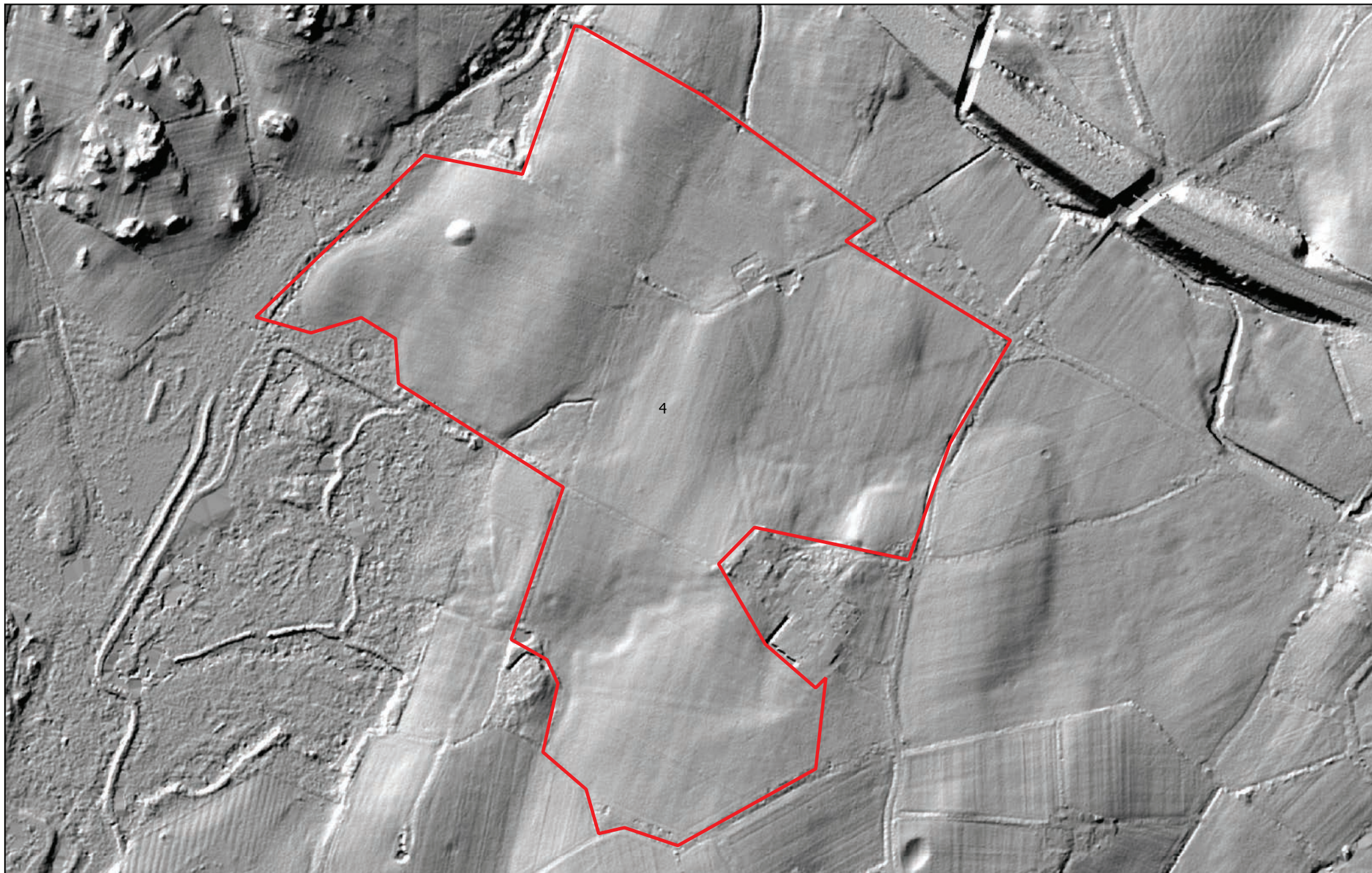
A horizontal scale bar with alternating black and white segments, used to indicate distance in meters.

Figure 9.1 LiDAR Data 1m DTM - Area 1



0 100 200 300 400 m

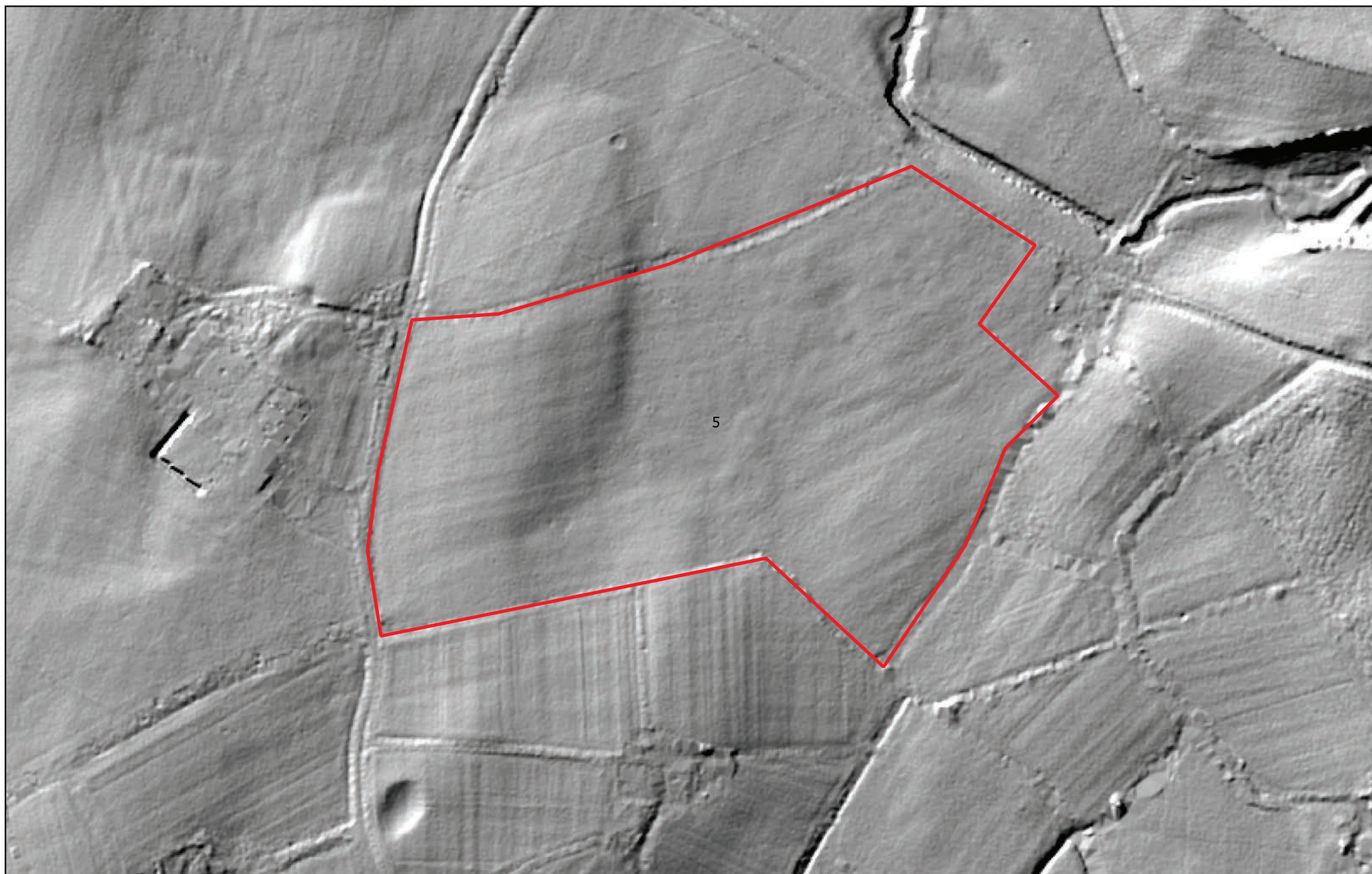
Figure 9.2 LiDAR Data 1m DTM - Area 3



0 100 200 300 400 m

A horizontal scale bar with alternating black and white segments, representing distances of 0, 100, 200, 300, and 400 meters.

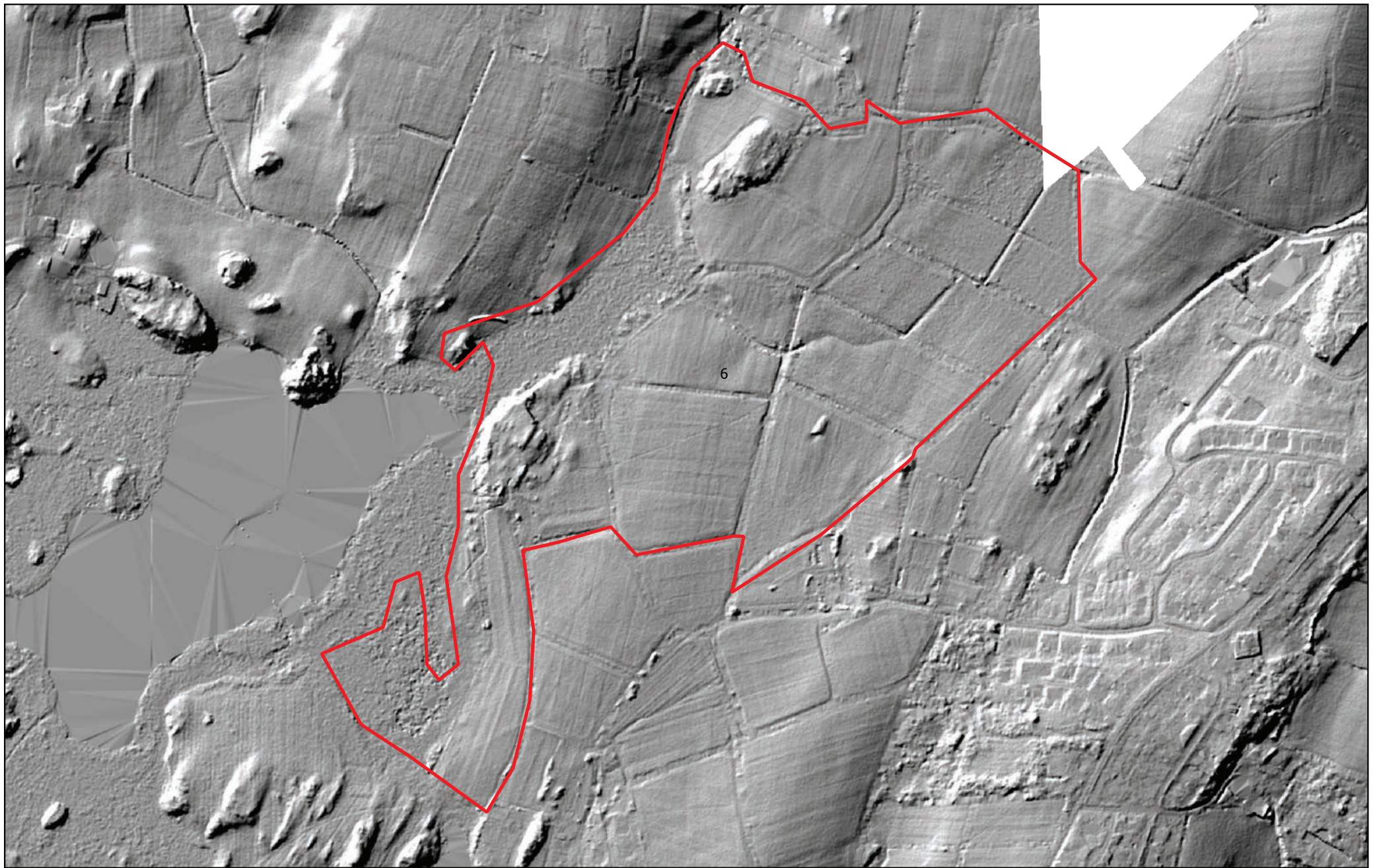
Figure 9.3 LiDAR Data 1m DTM - Area 4



0 100 200 300 400 m

A horizontal scale bar with alternating black and white segments, representing distances from 0 to 400 meters.

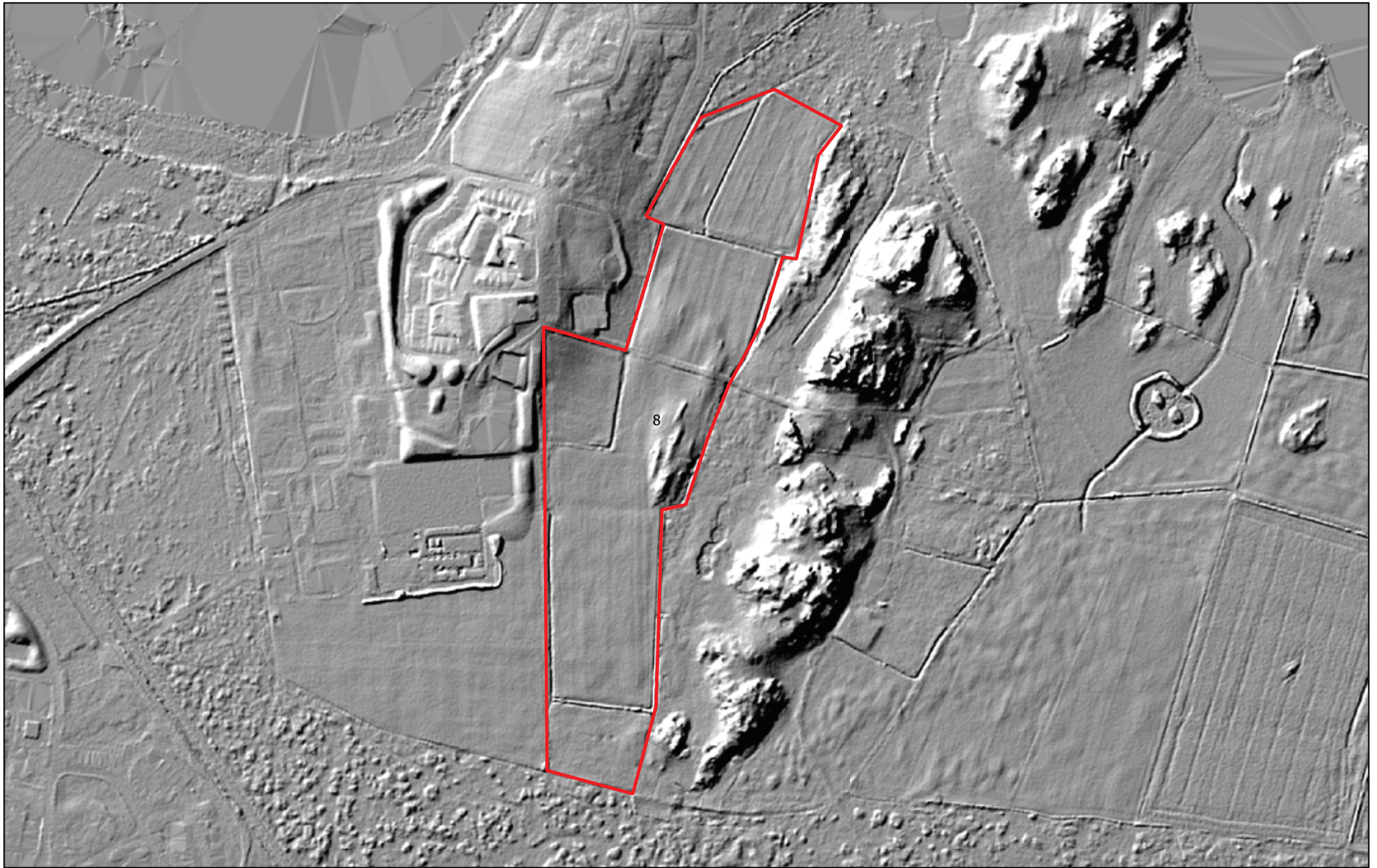
Figure 9.4 LiDAR Data 1m DTM - Area 5



0 100 200 300 400 m



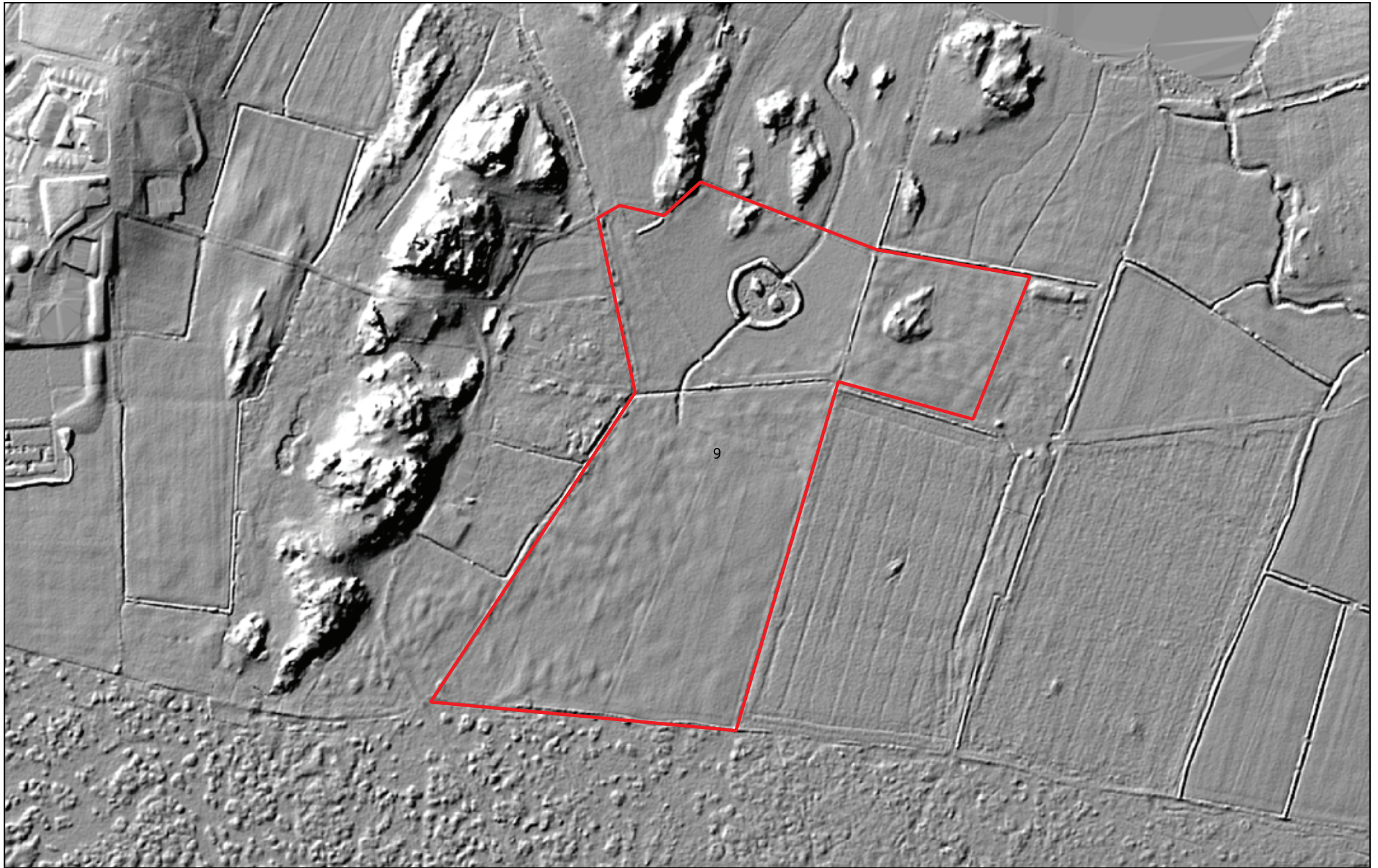
Figure 9.5 LiDAR Data 1m DTM - Area 6



0 100 200 300 400 m

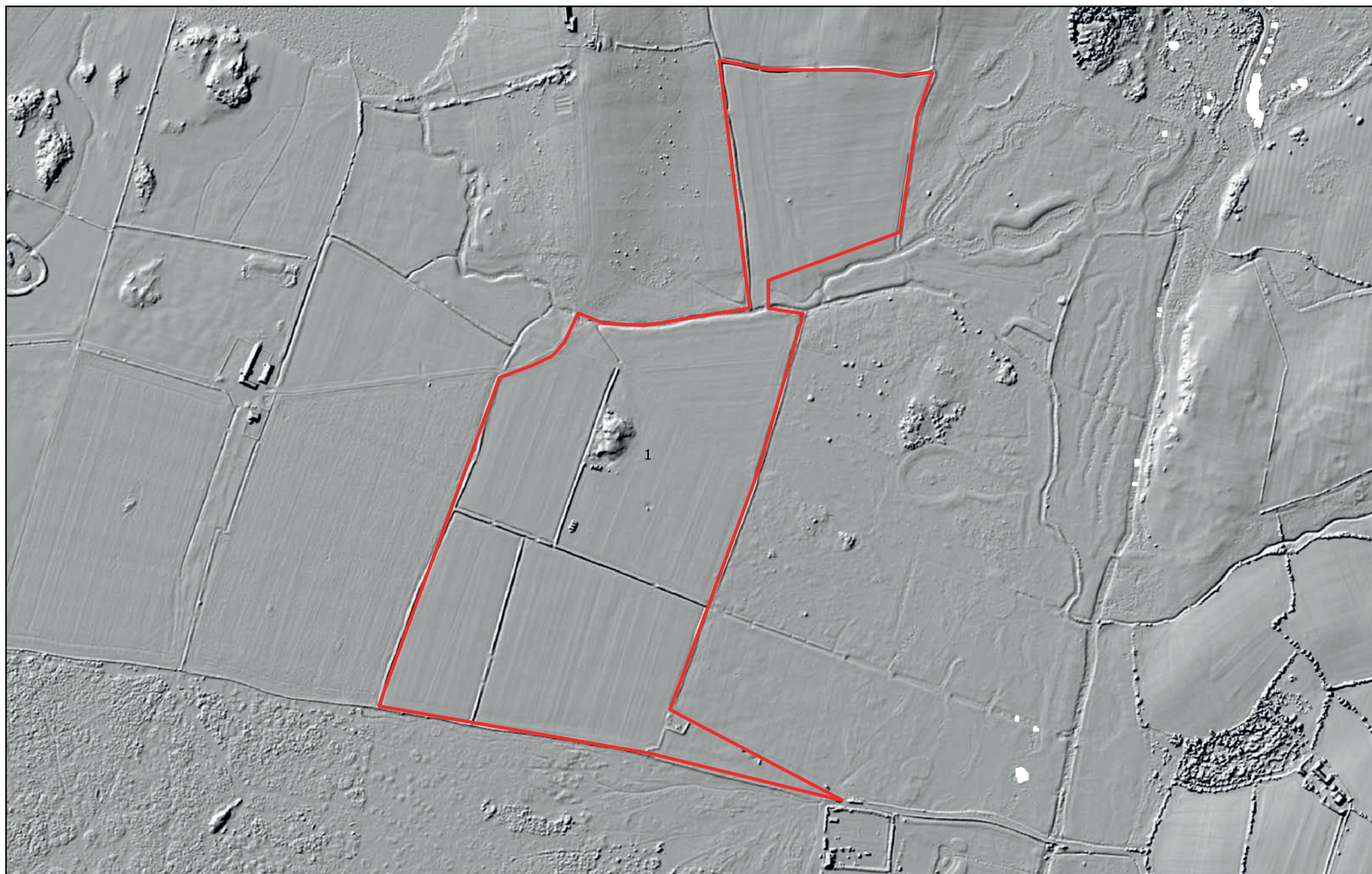
A horizontal scale bar with alternating black and white segments, representing distances from 0 to 400 meters.

Figure 9.6 LiDAR Data 1m DTM - Area 8



0 100 200 300 400 m

Figure 9.7 LiDAR Data 1m DTM - Area 9



0 100 200 300 400 m



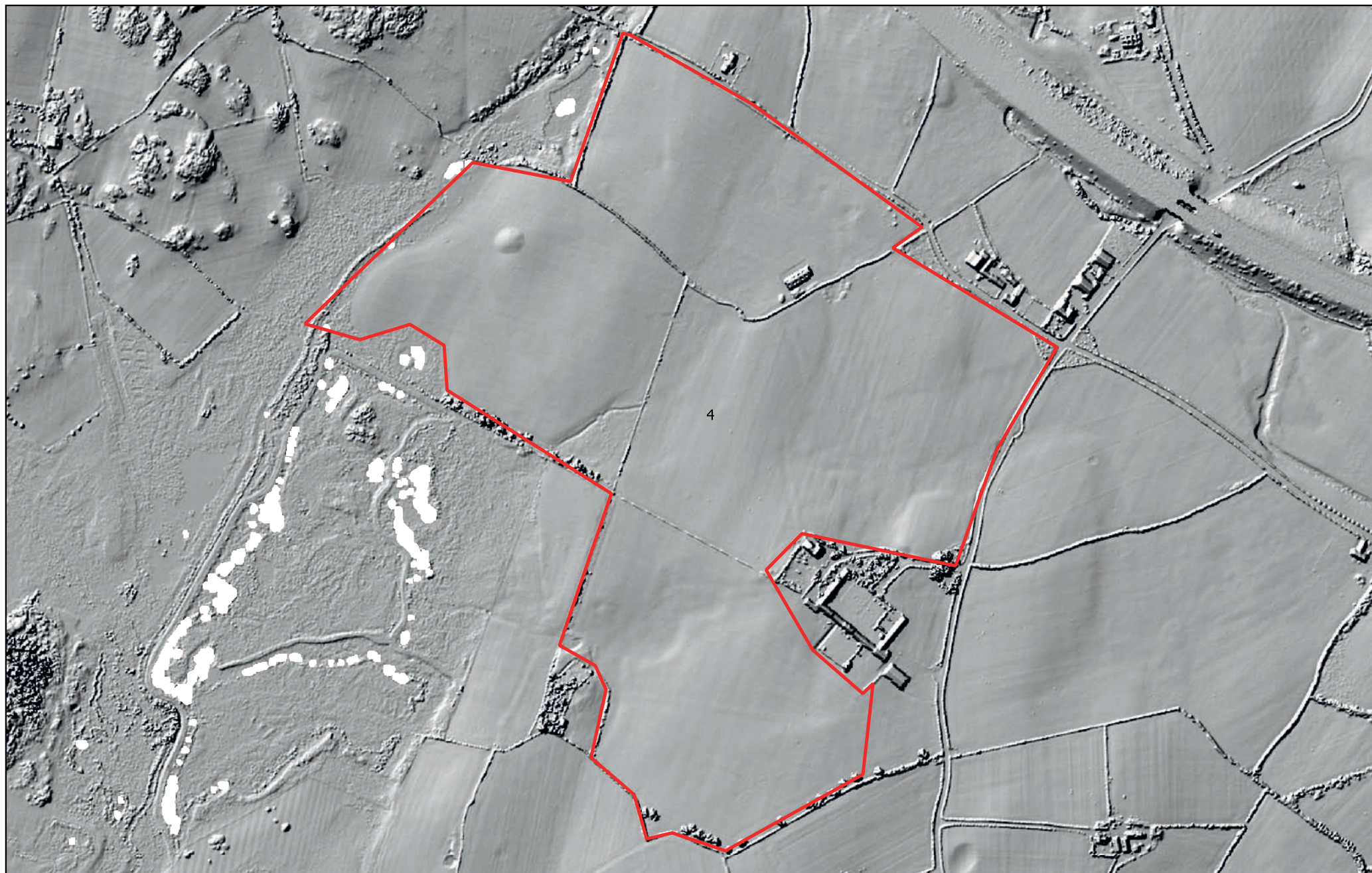
Figure 10.1 LiDAR Data 1m DSM - Area 1



0 100 200 300 400 m



Figure 10.2 LiDAR Data 1m DSM - Area 3



0 100 200 300 400 m

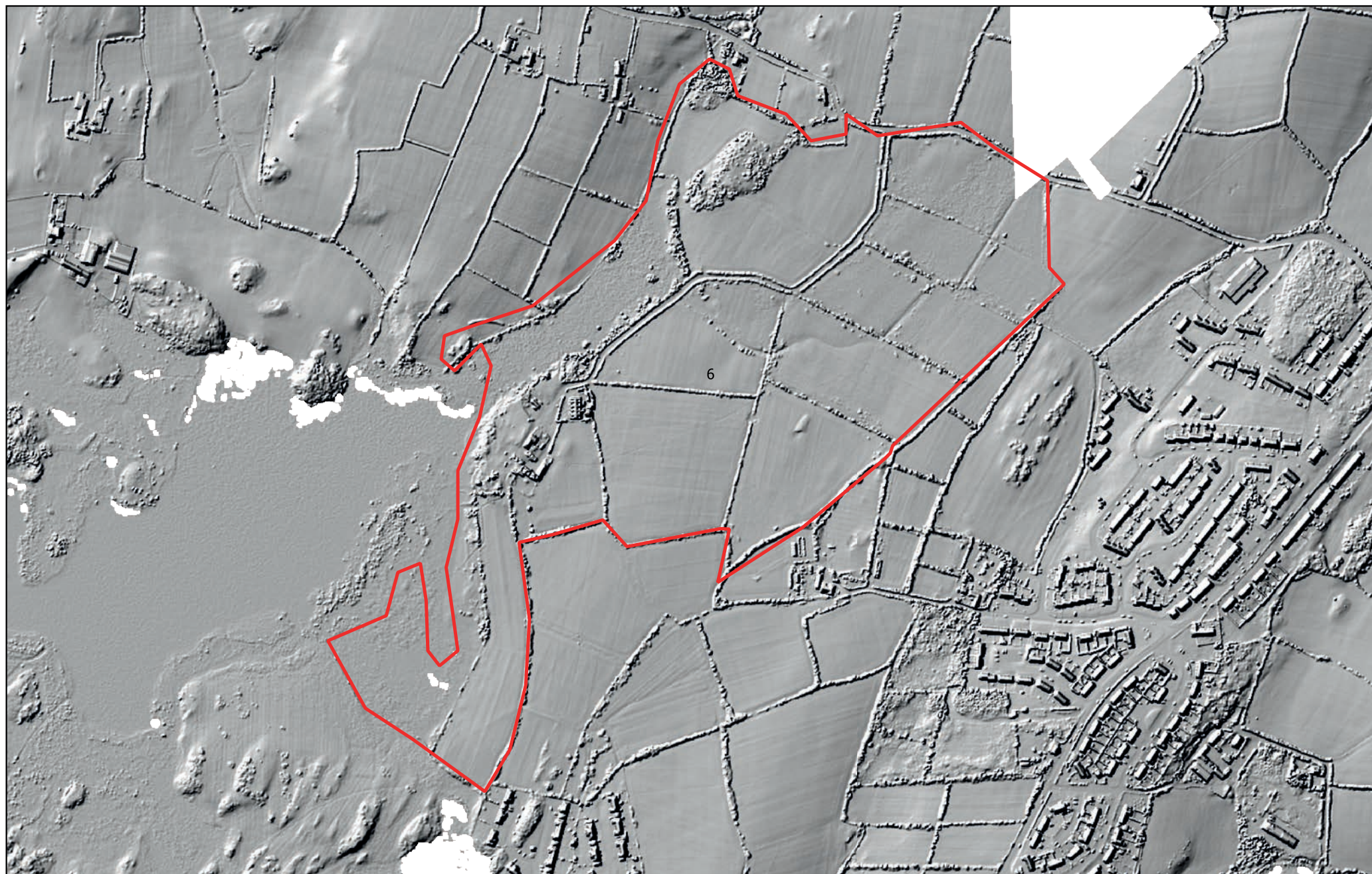


Figure 10.3 LiDAR Data 1m DSM - Area 4



0 100 200 300 400 m

Figure 10.4 LiDAR Data 1m DSM - Area5



0 100 200 300 400 m

A horizontal scale bar with alternating black and white segments, used to indicate distance in meters.

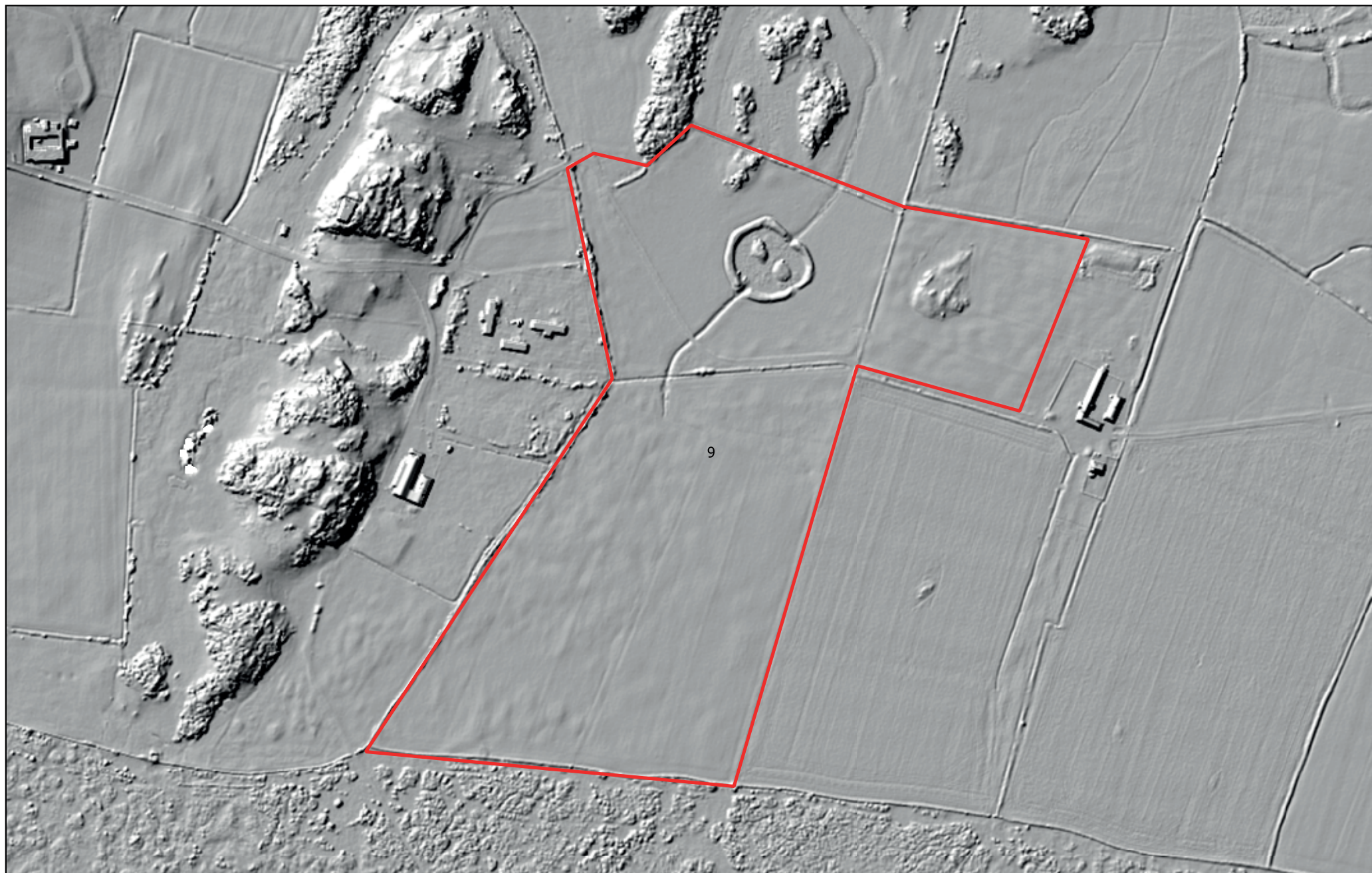
Figure 10.5 LiDAR Data 1m DSM - Area 6



0 100 200 300 400 m

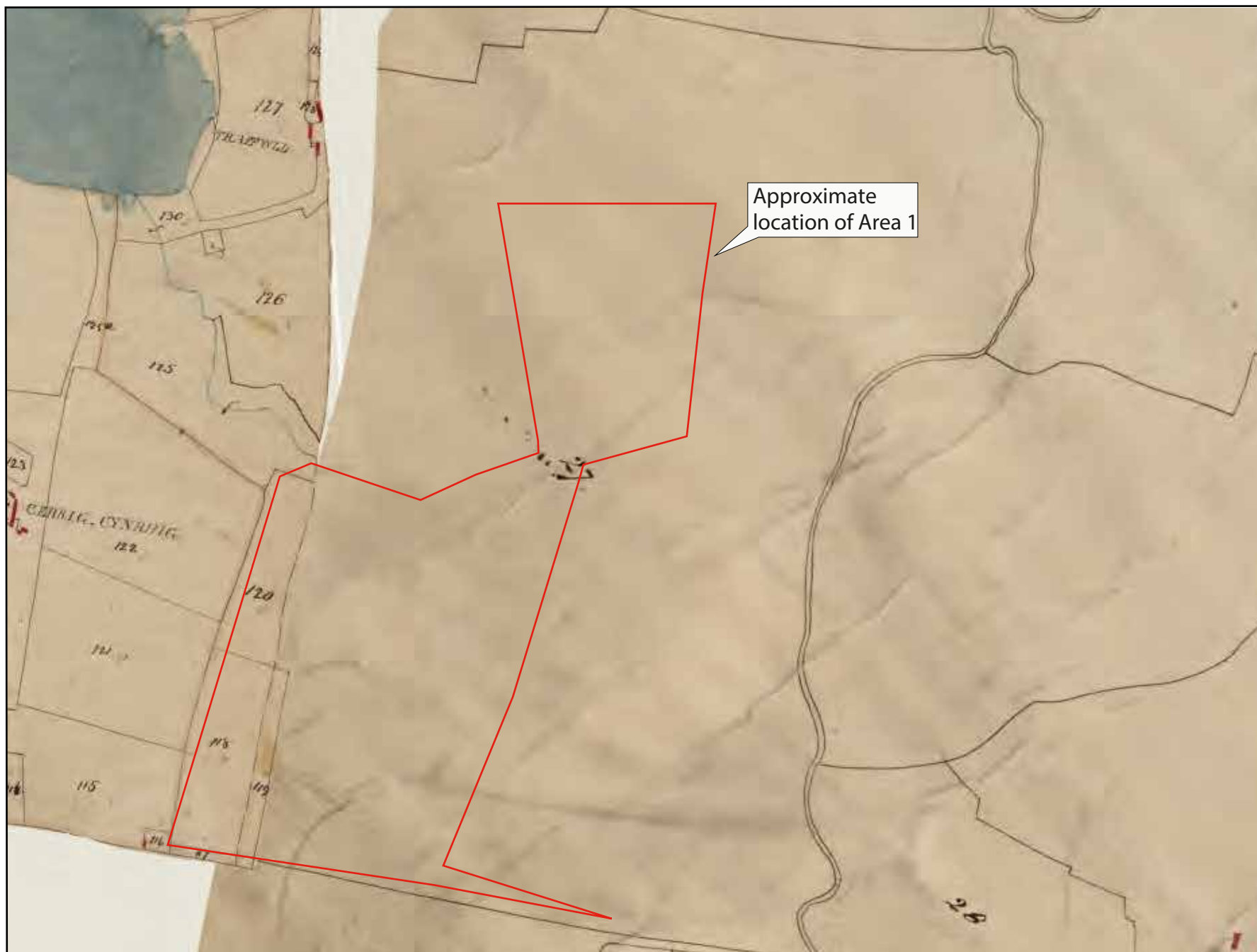
A horizontal scale bar with alternating black and white segments, representing distances from 0 to 400 meters.

Figure 10.6 LiDAR Data 1m DSM - Area 8



0 100 200 300 400 m

Figure 10.7 LiDAR Data 1m DSM - Area 9



0 400m

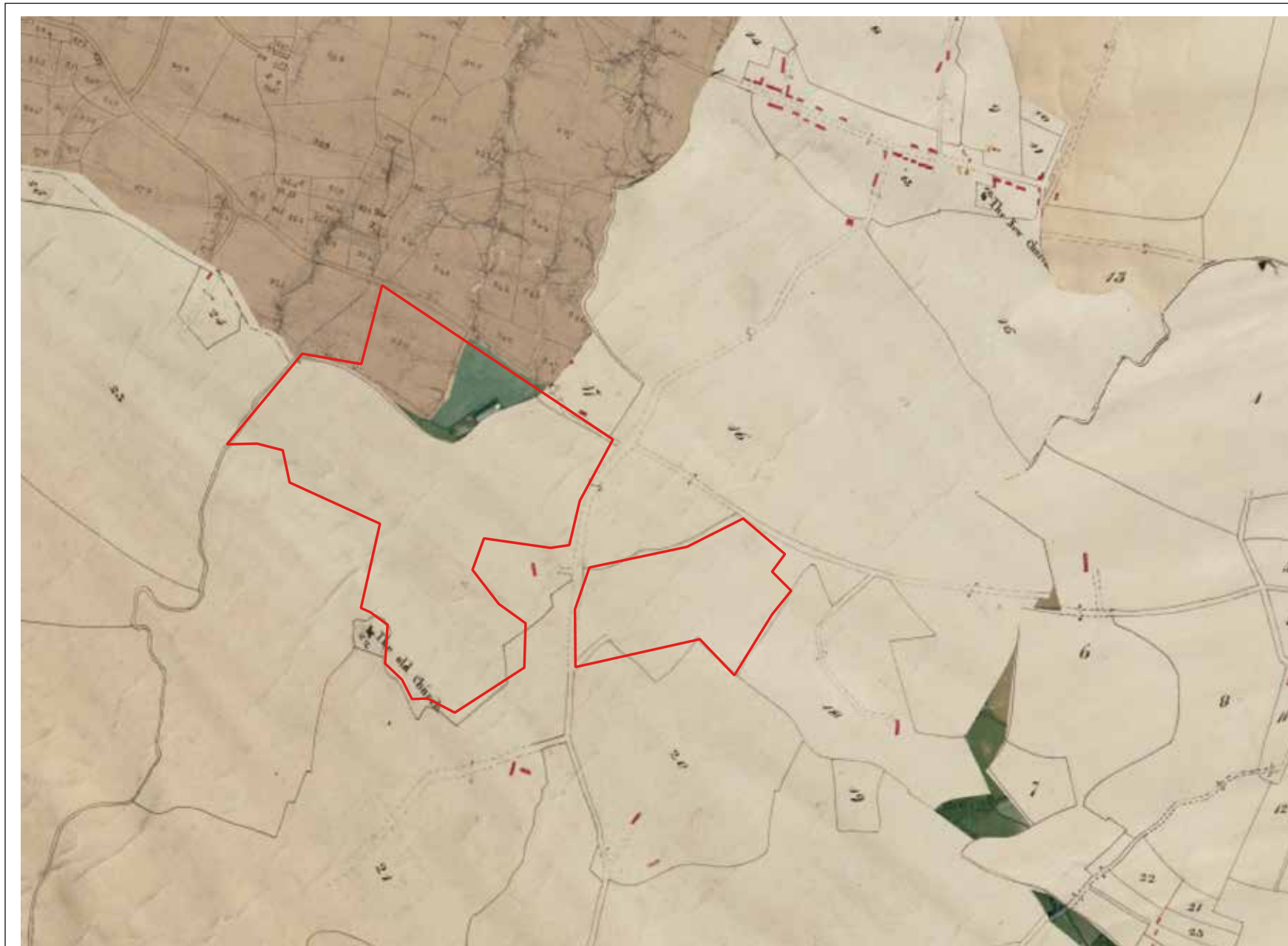
Figure 11.1 Area1 Tithe map - Tithe Map
Parish of Llanfhangelynowyn 1841



0 1km

— Approximate location of Area 3

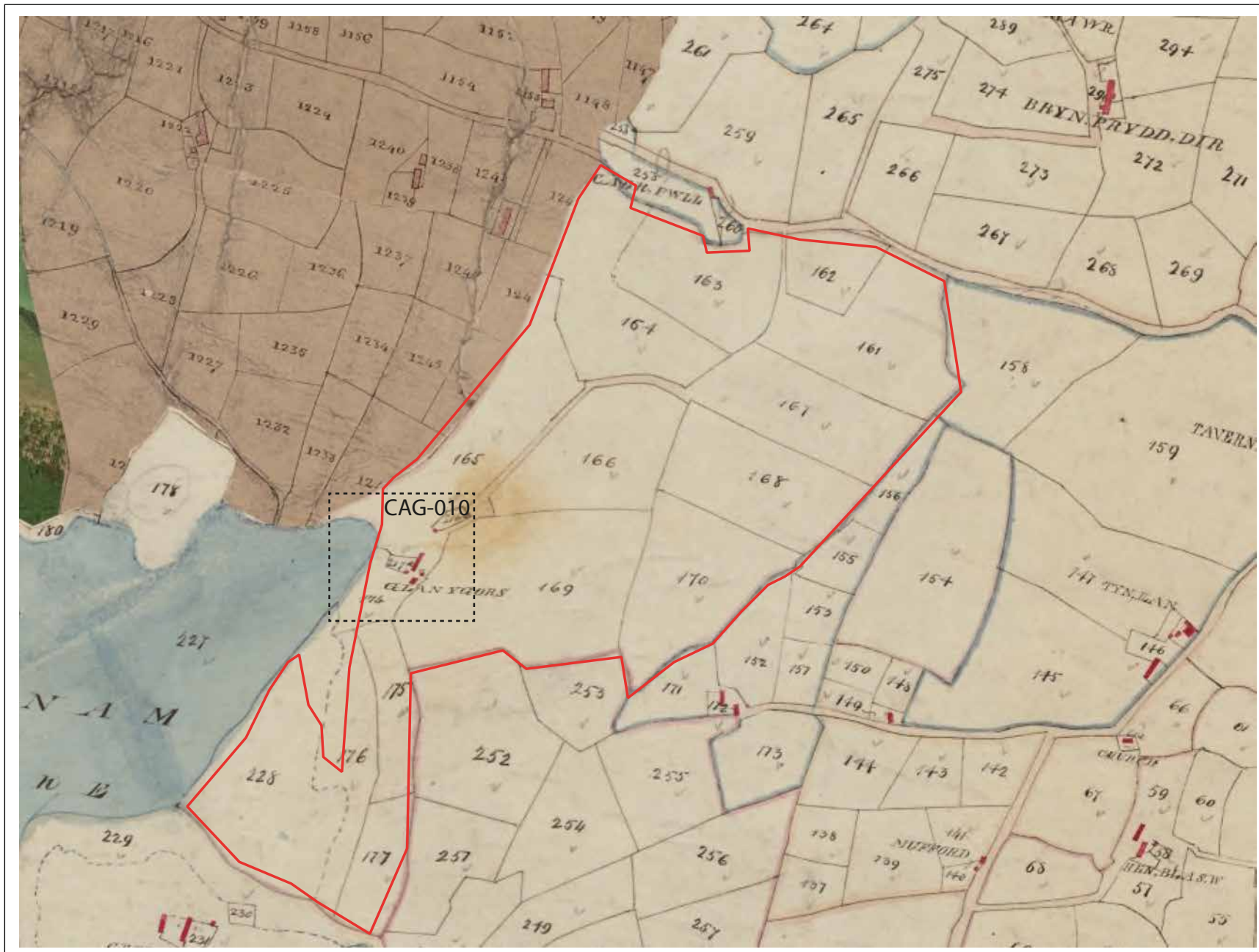
Figure 11.2 Tithe map fragment - Area 3



0 1km

— Approximate location of Area 4 and 5

Figure 11.3 Tithe map fragment - Area 4 and 5



0 250m

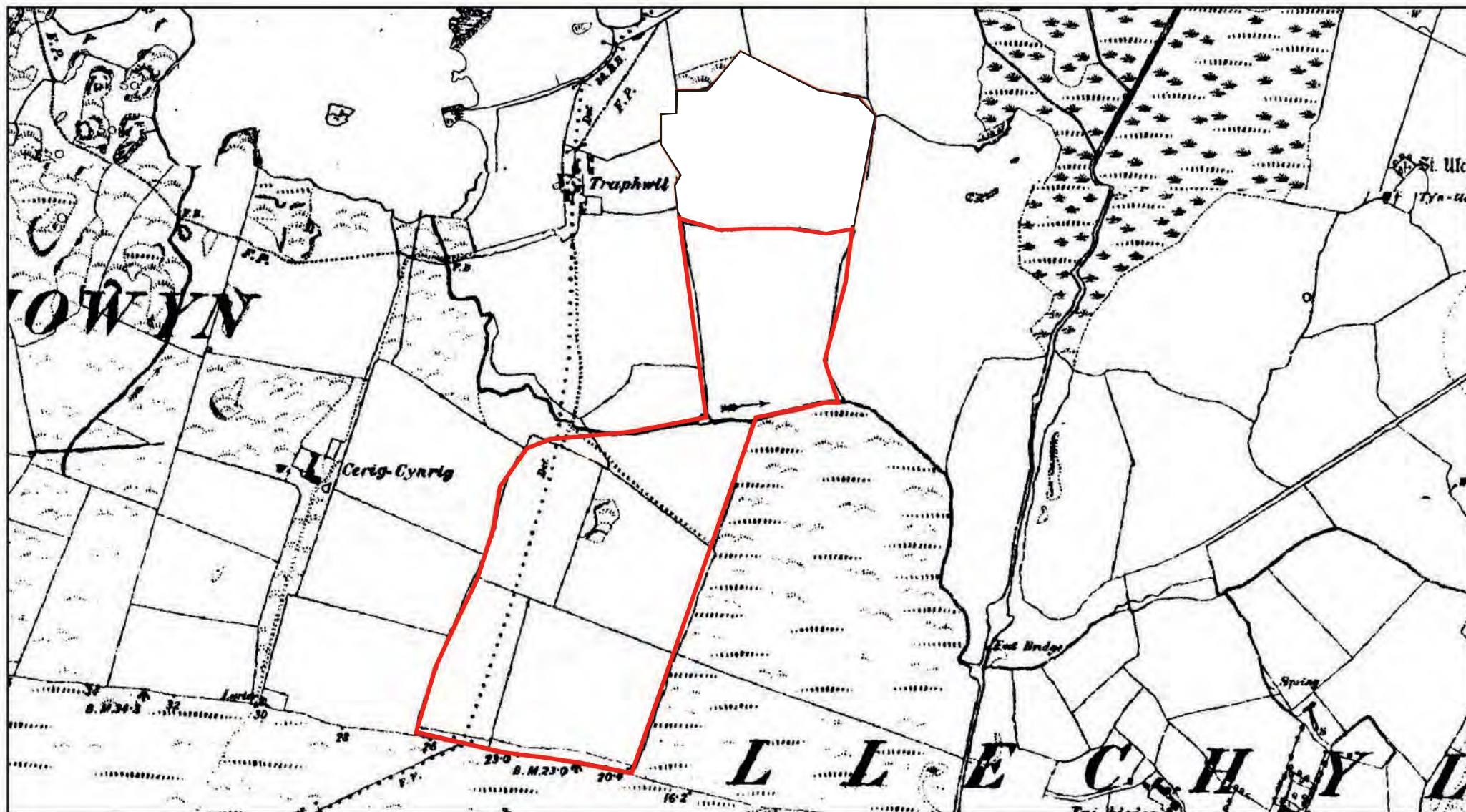
— Approximate location of Area 6

Figure 11.4 Tithe map fragment - Area 6



0 100 200 300 400 m

Figure 11.5 Areas 8 & 9 - Tithe map Parish of Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn 1841



0

1000m

Figure 12.1 Area1 Ordnance Survey
County Series 1st Edition 1888

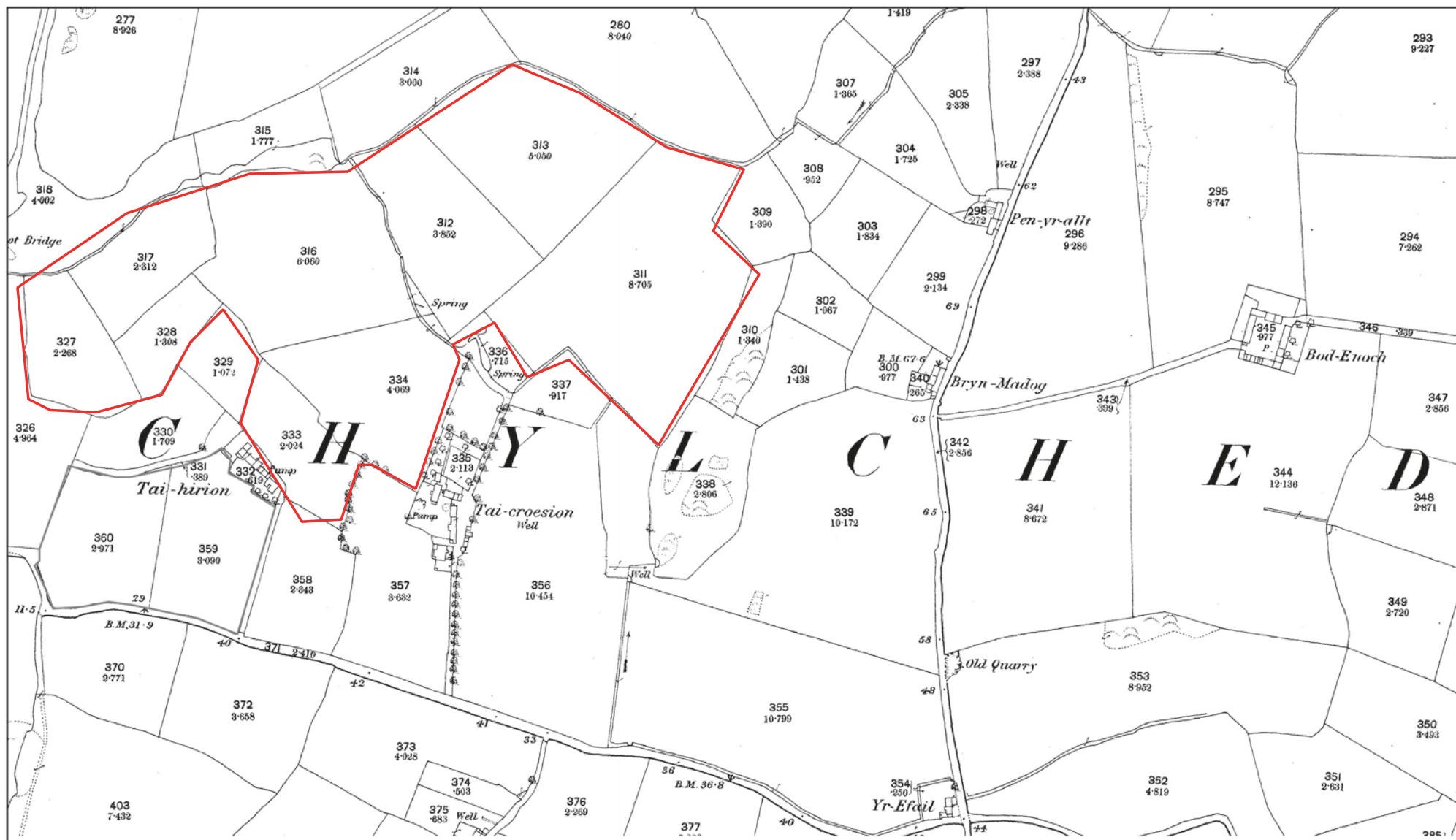


Figure 12.2 Area 3 Ordnance Survey
County Series 1st Edition 1888

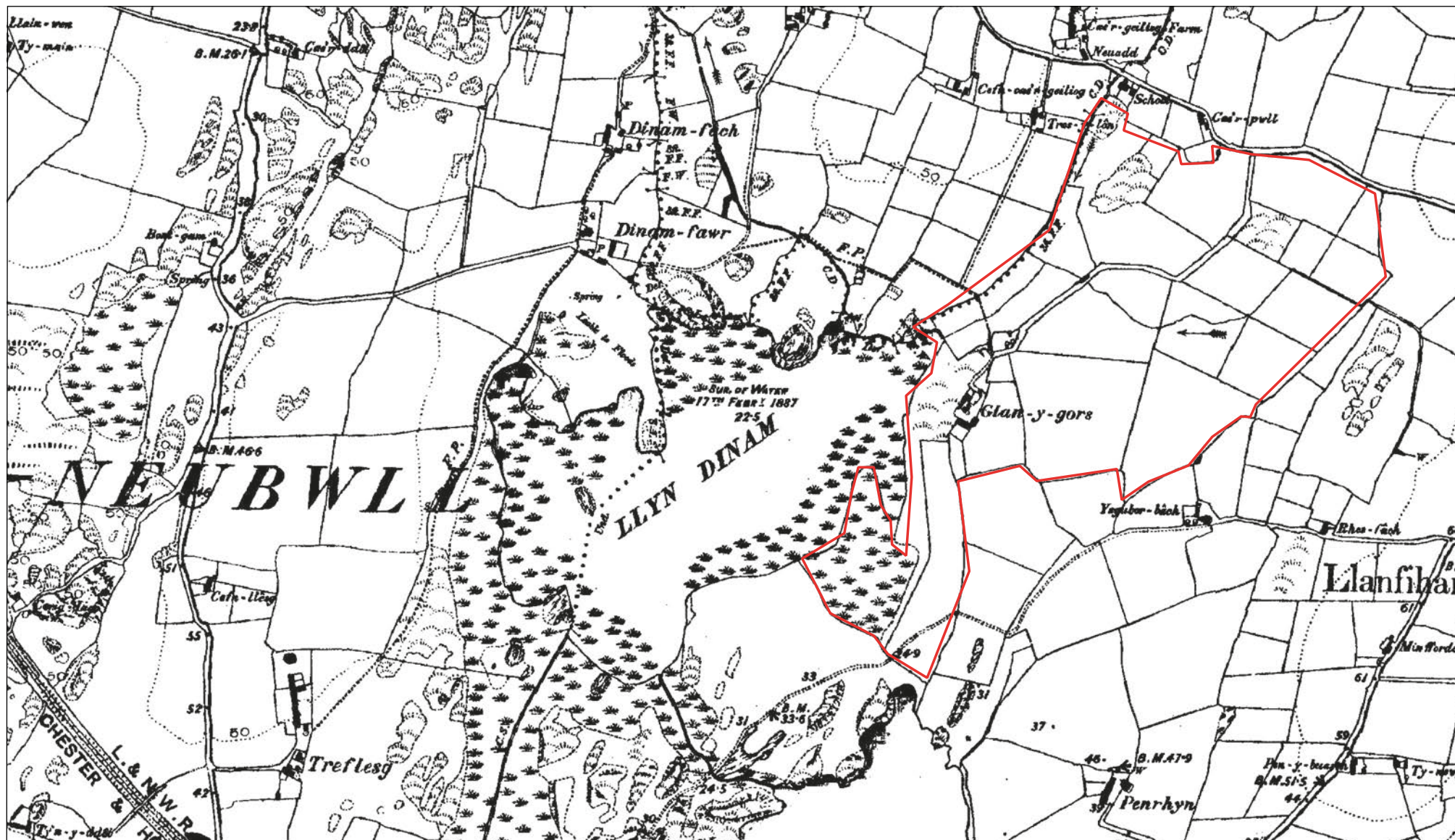
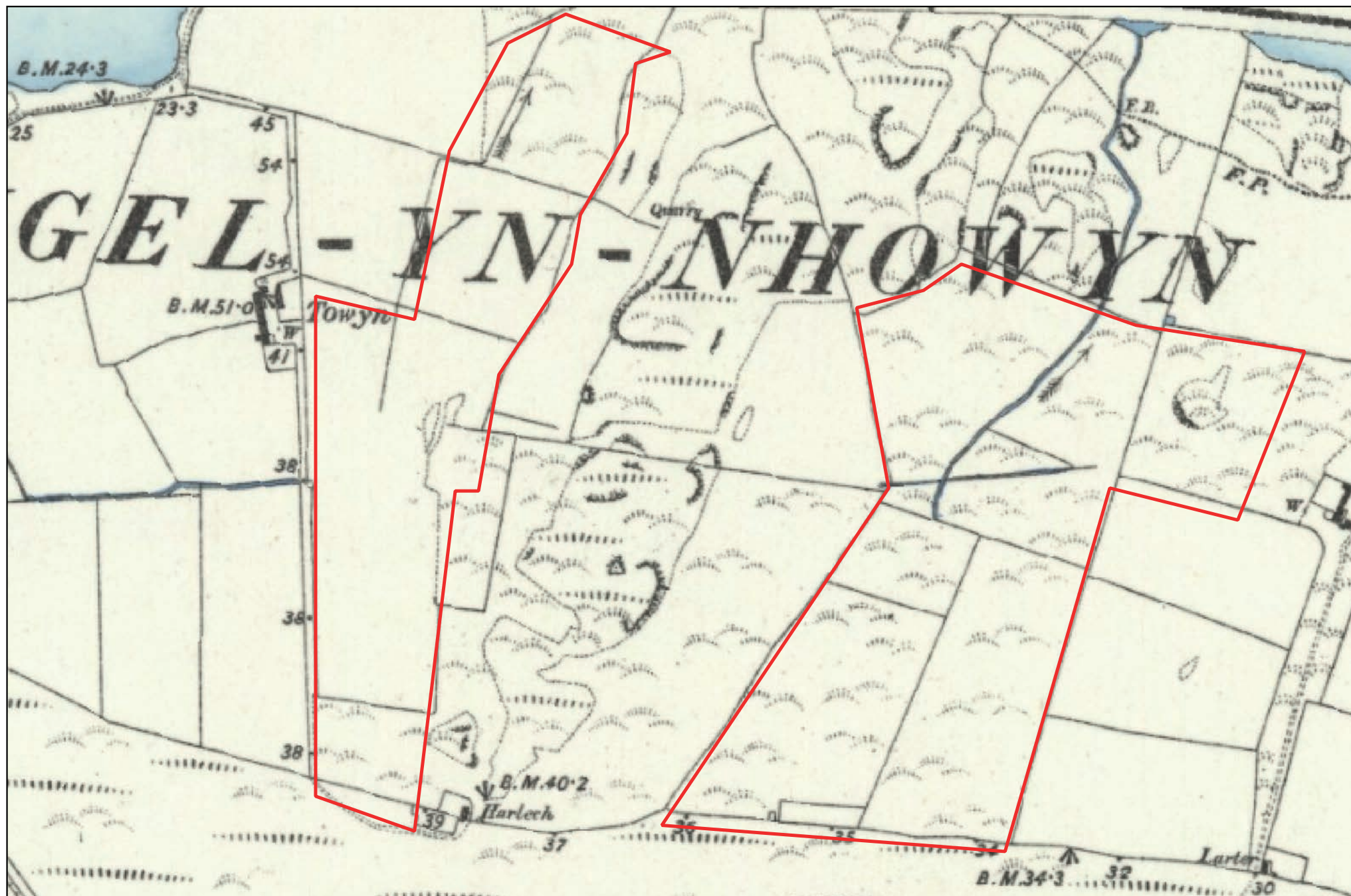


Figure 12.4 Fragment of OS County Series 1888
- Area 6



0 100 200 300 400 m

Figure 12.5 Fragment of OS County Series 1888 - Areas 8 & 9

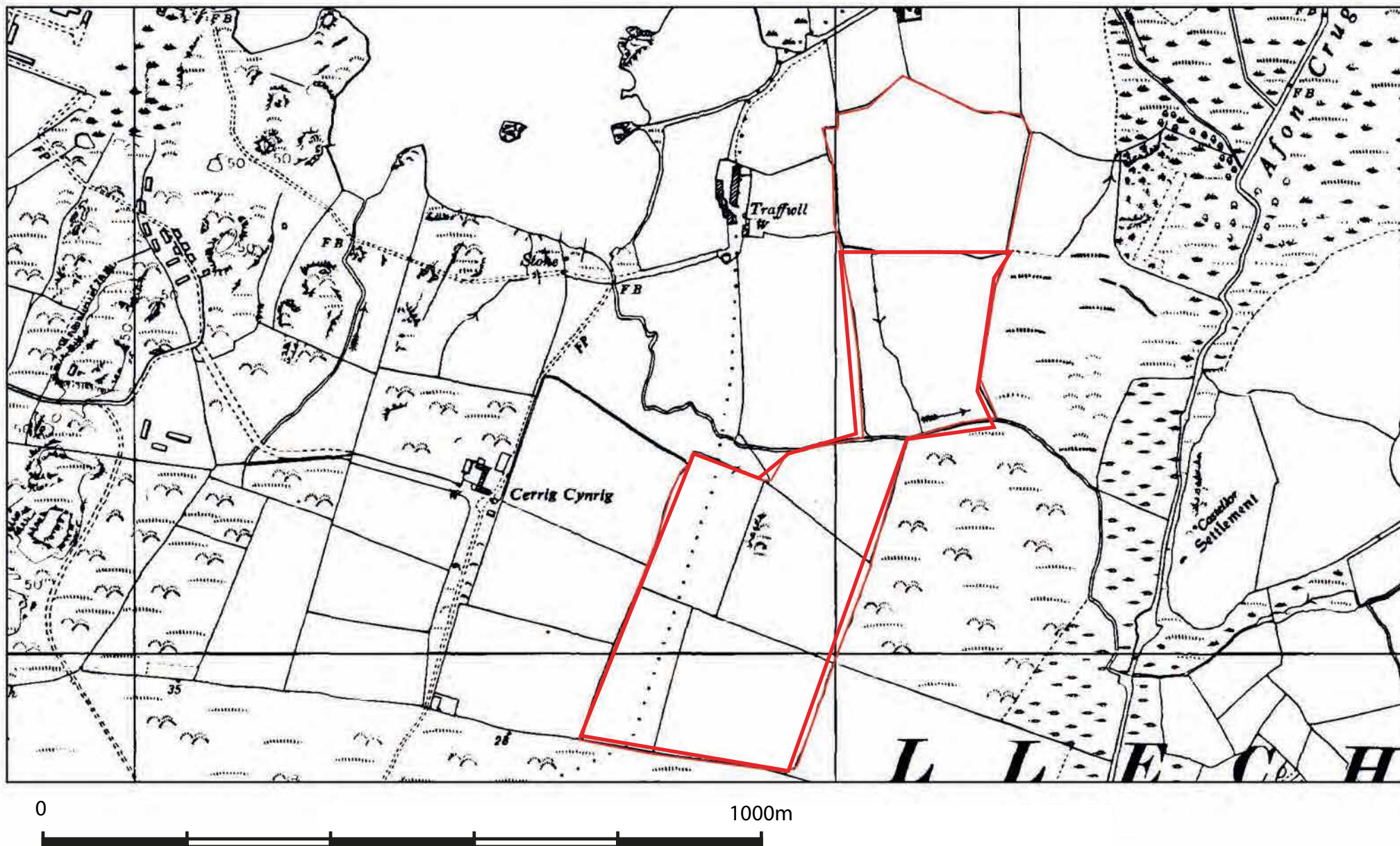
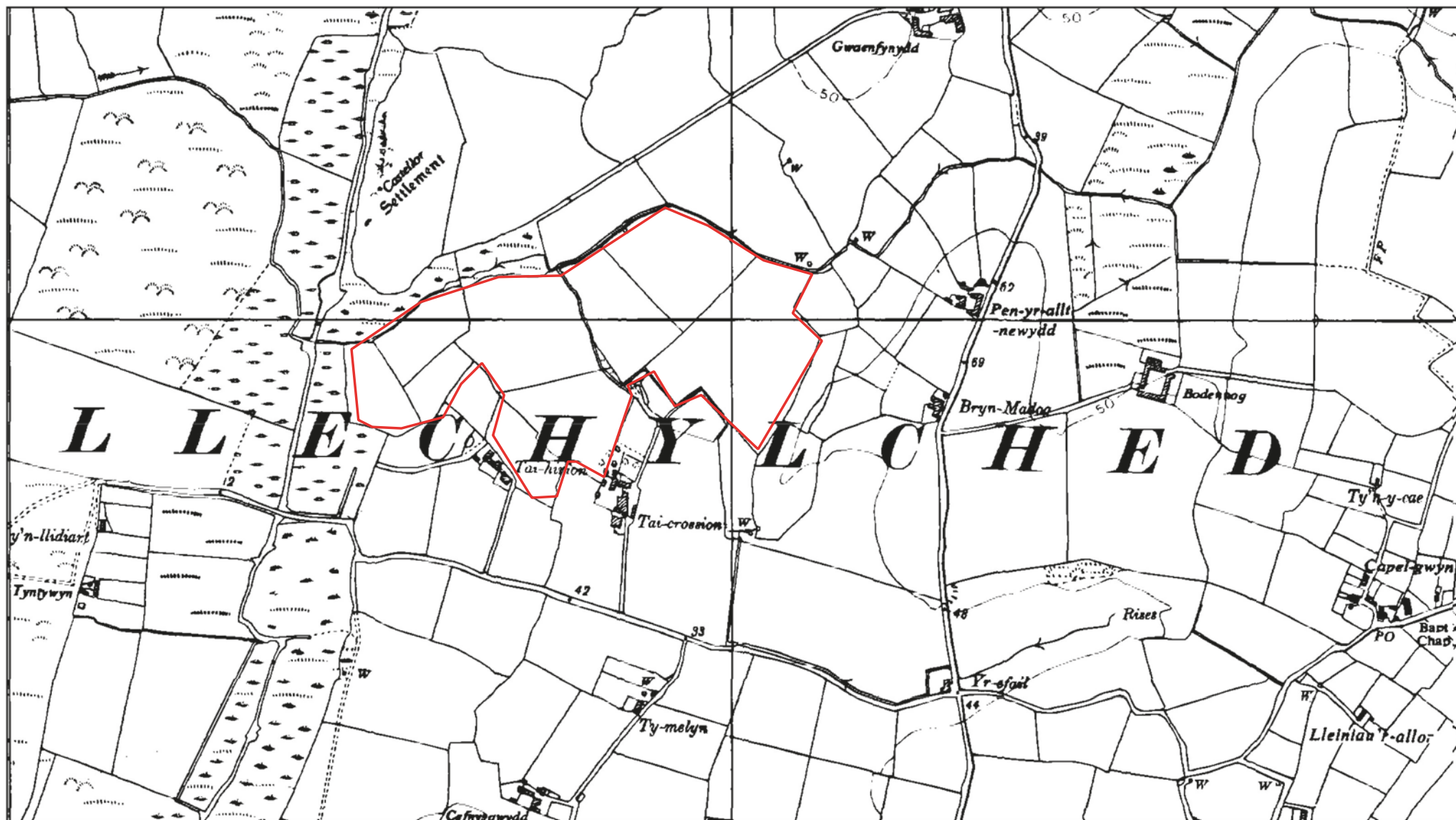


Figure 13.1 Area 1 Ordnance Survey
Plan 1963, 1.10560



0

1000m

Figure 13.2 Area 3
Ordnance Survey 1963

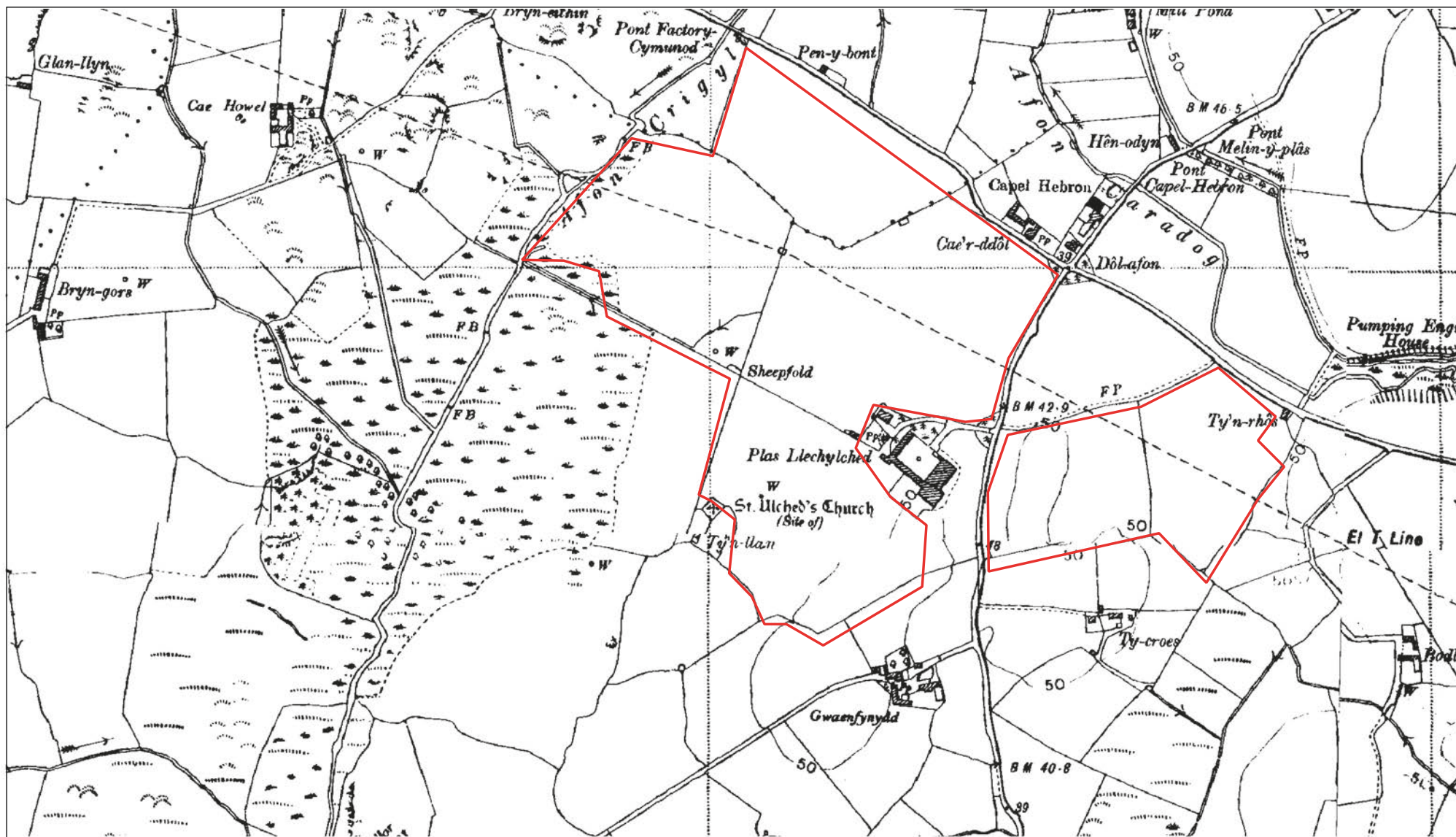


Figure 13.3 Fragment of OS County Series 1953
- Area 4-5

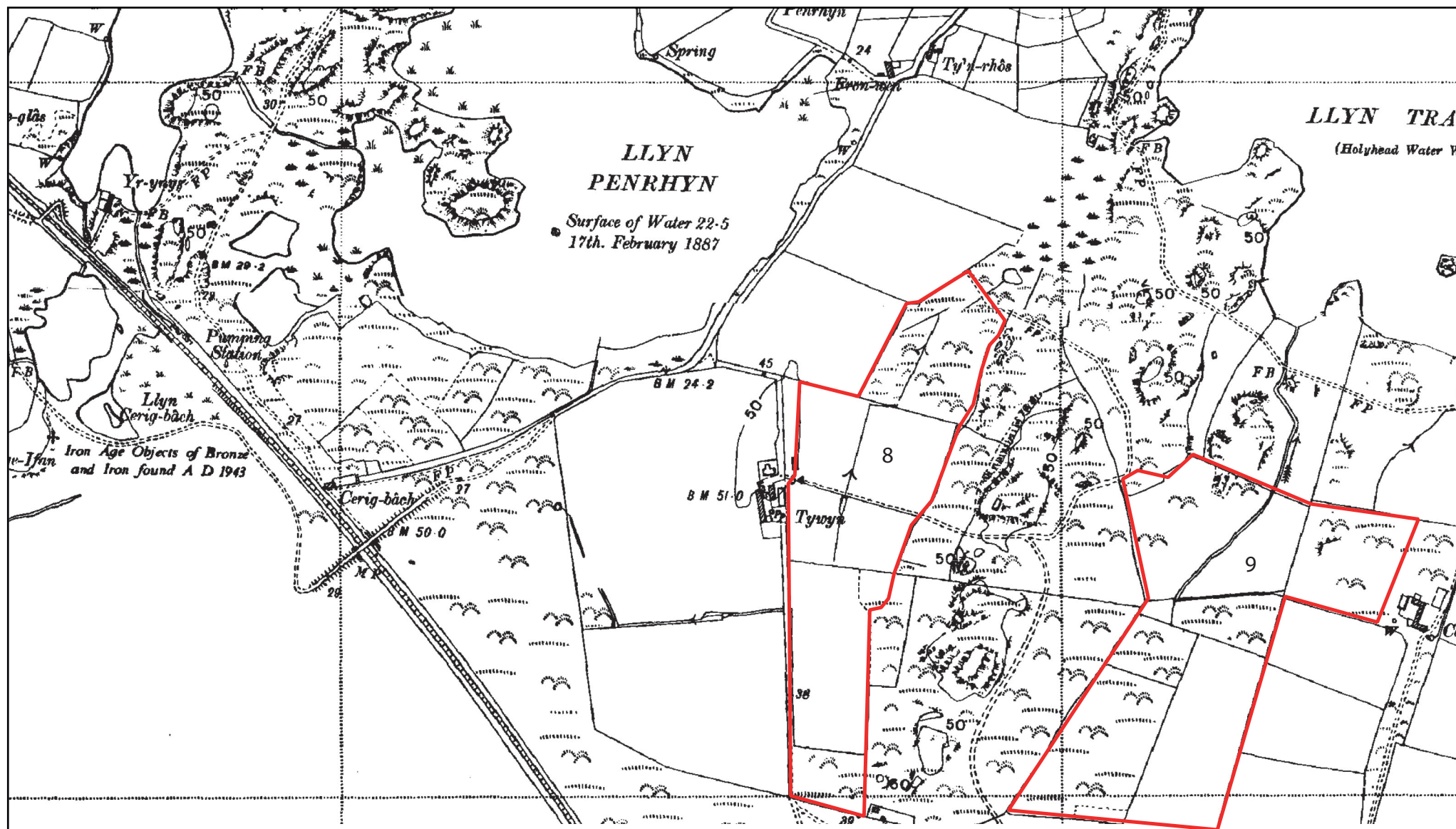
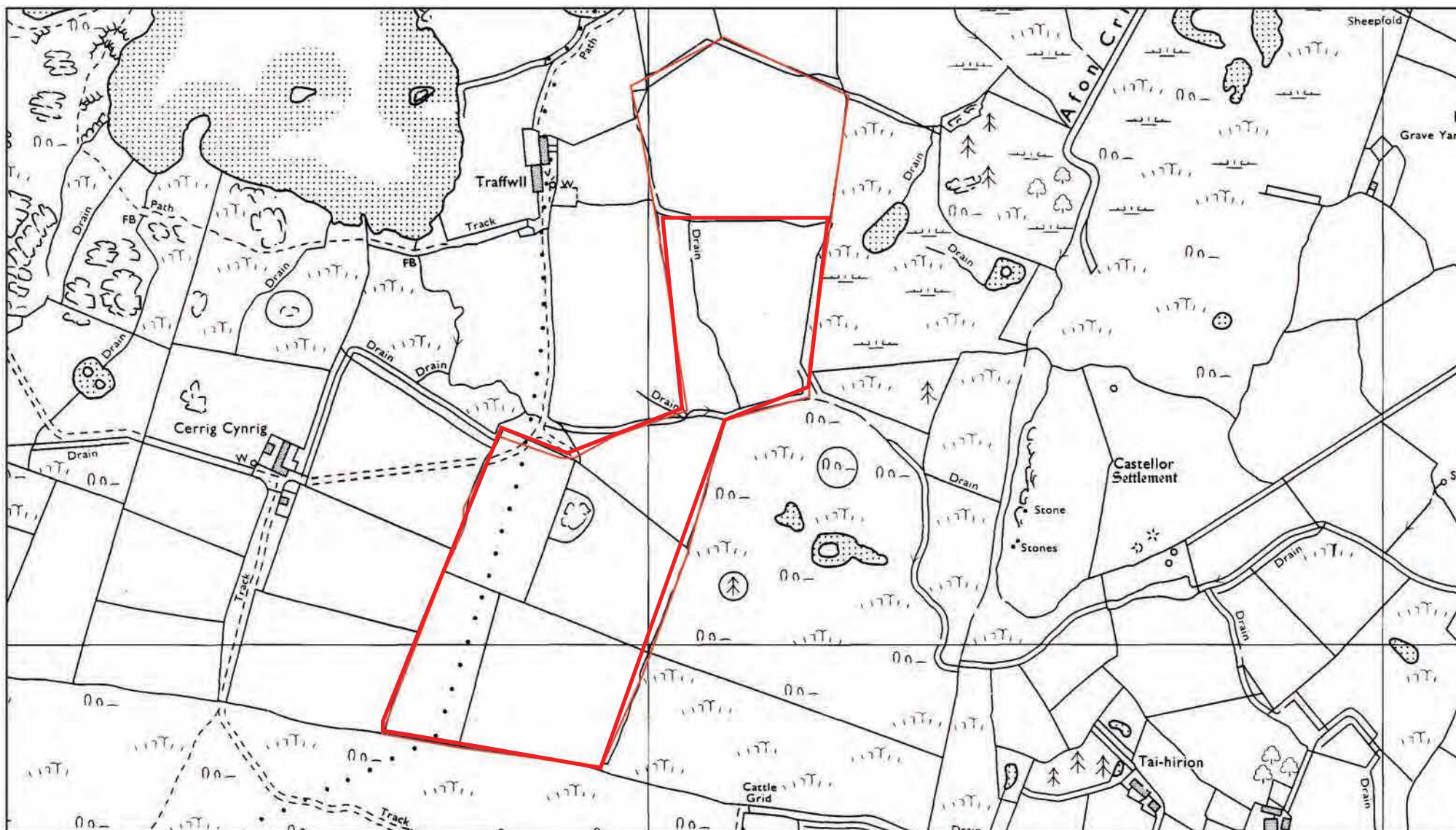


Figure 13.4 Areas 8 & 9
Ordnance Survey 1953

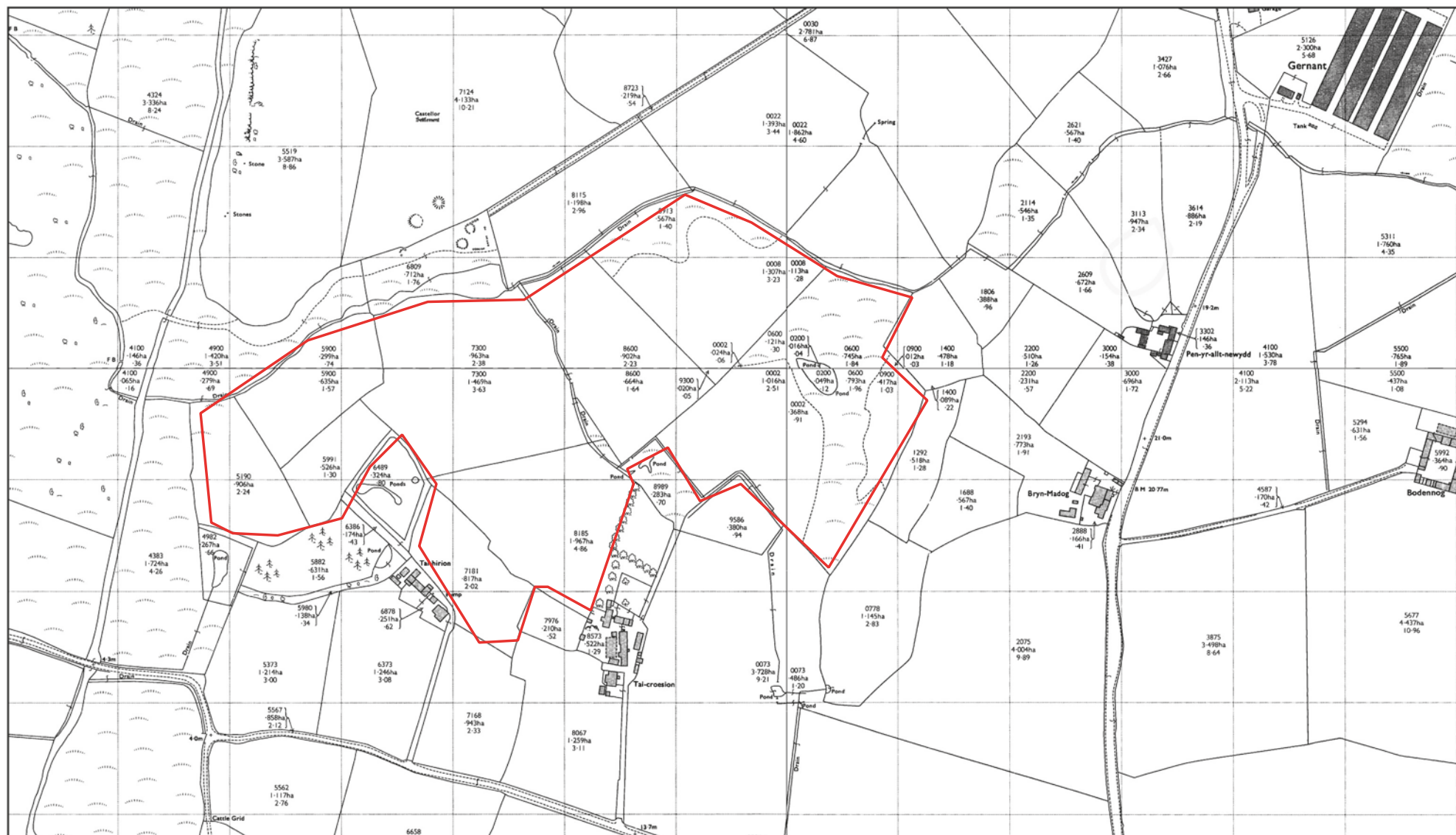


0

1000



Figure 14.1 Area 1 Ordnance Survey
Plan 1975, 1:2500



0

500m

Figure 14.2 Area 3
Ordnance Survey 1975

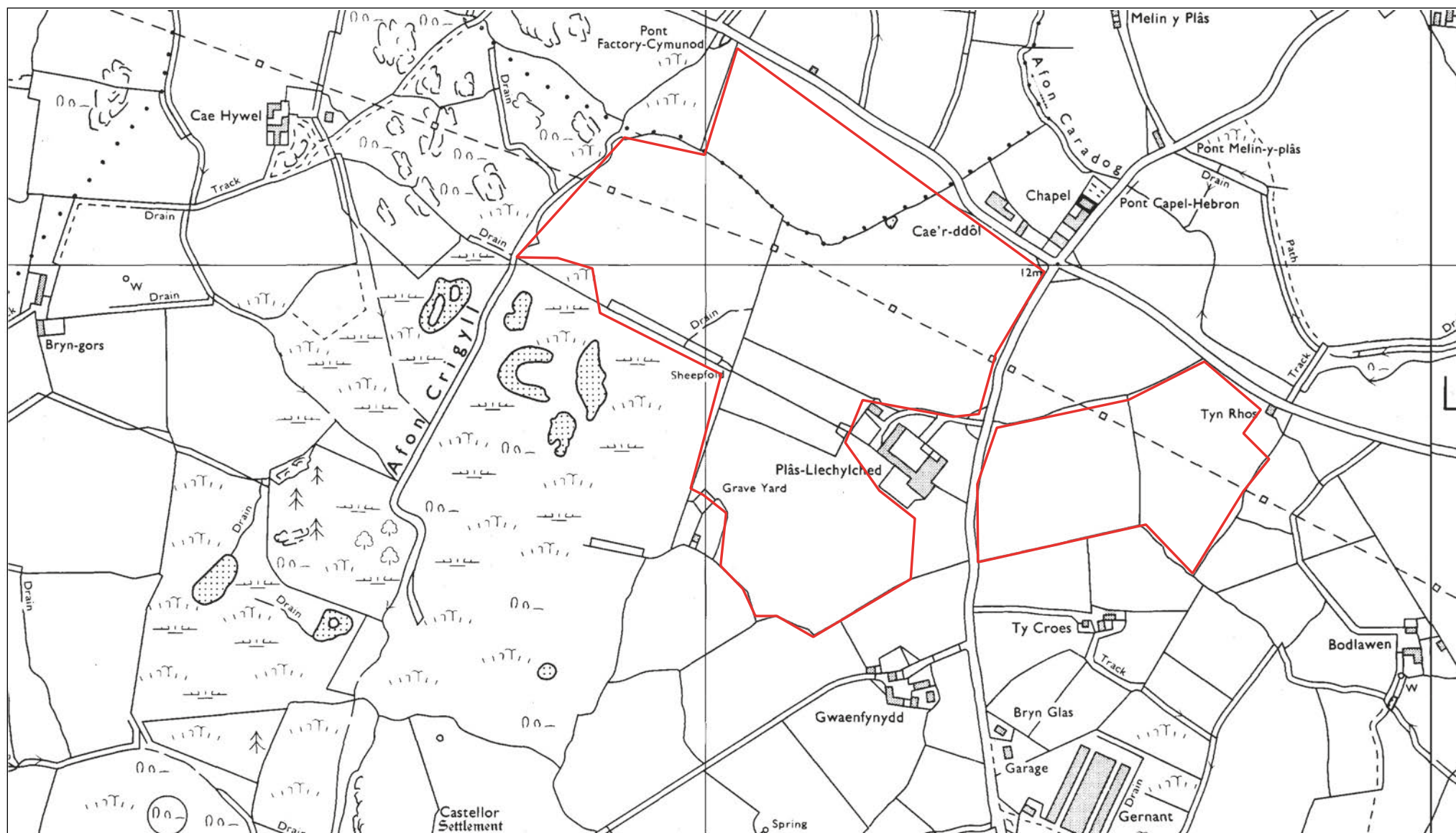


Figure 14.3 Fragment of OS Survey Plan of 1974,
Area 4-5

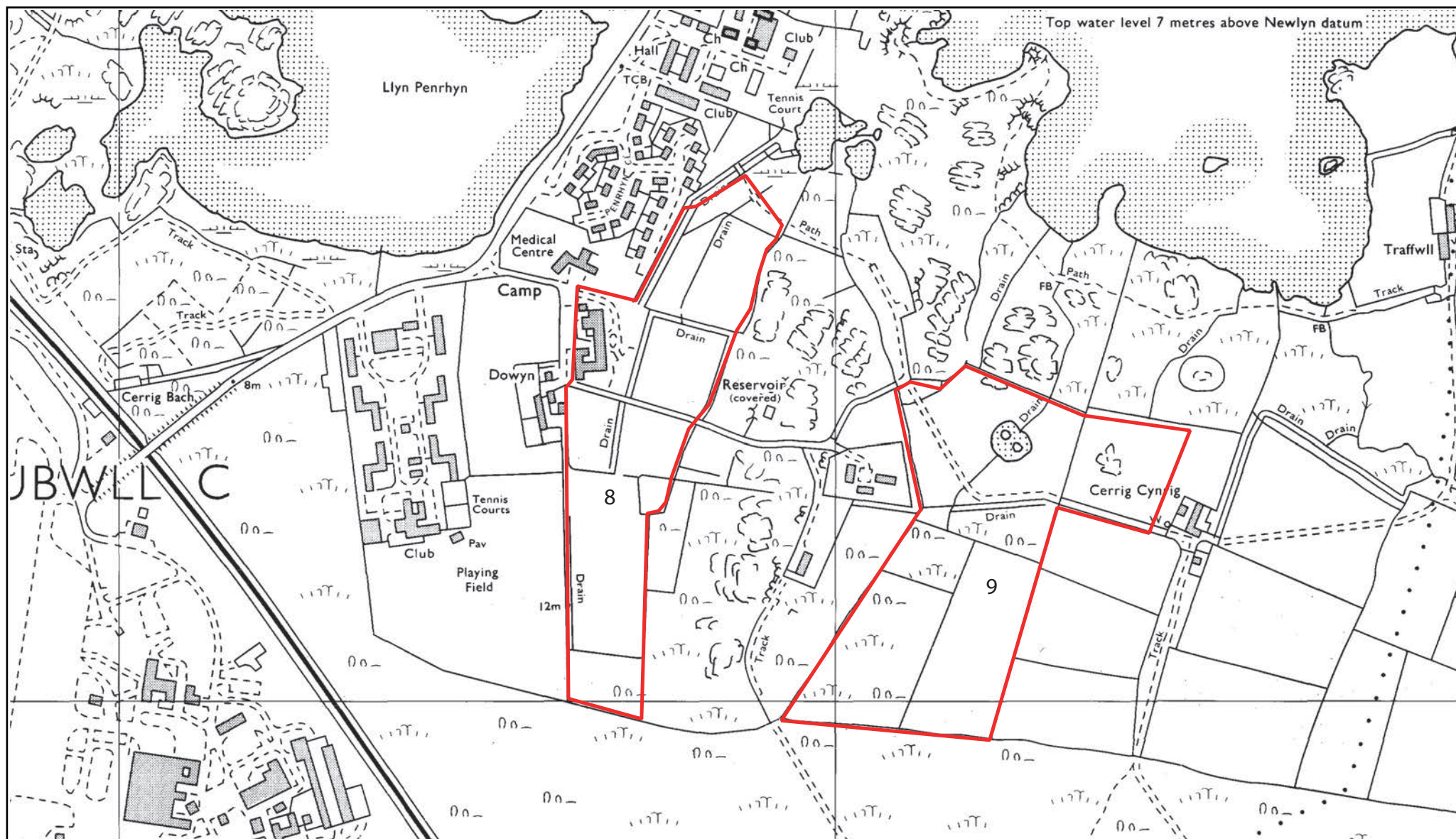
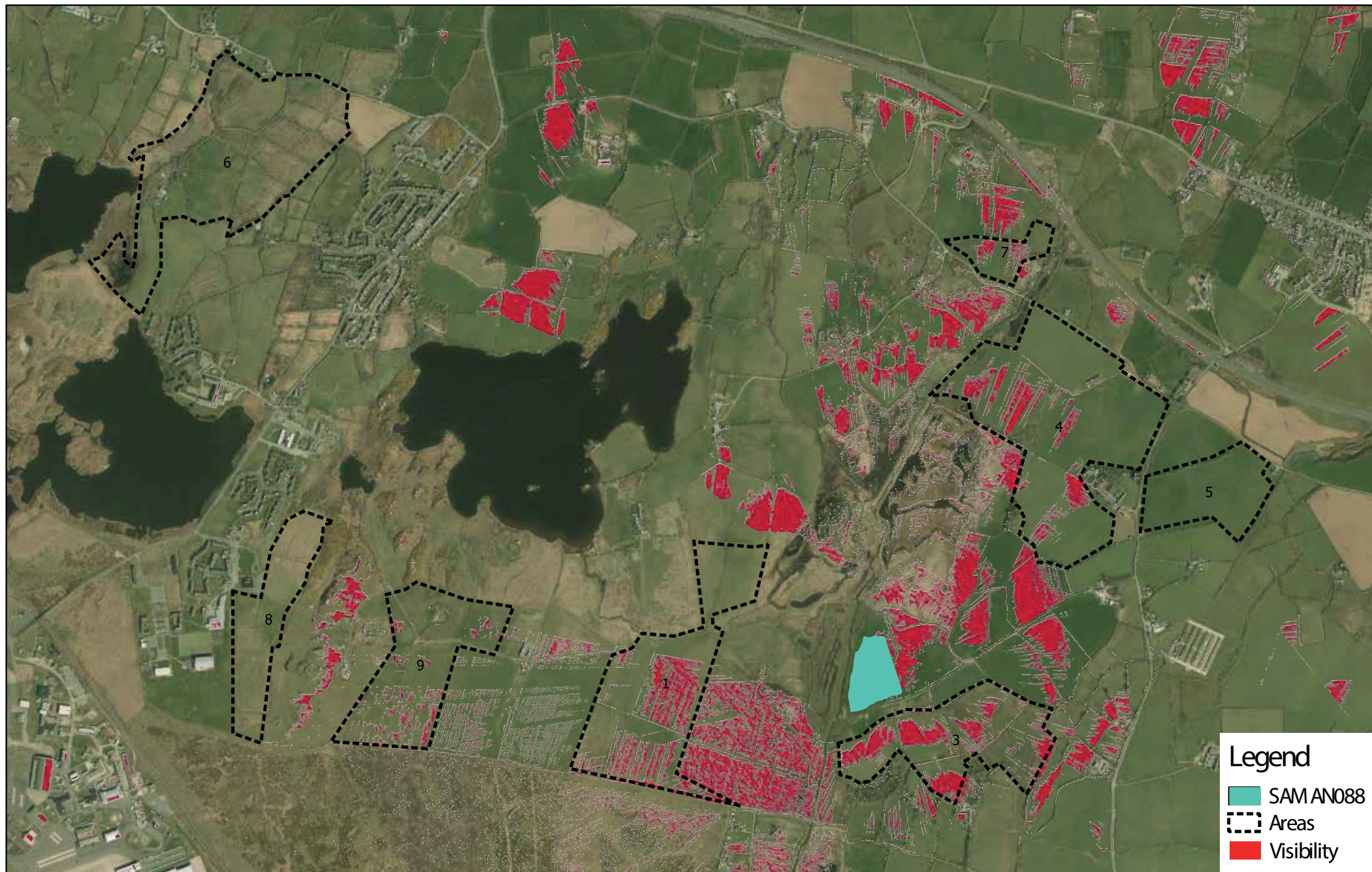





Figure 14.4 Areas 8 & 9 -
Ordnance Survey 1970



Legend

-  SAM AN088
-  Areas
-  Visibility

0 250 500 750 1000 m



Figure 15.1 ZTV model - SAM AN088

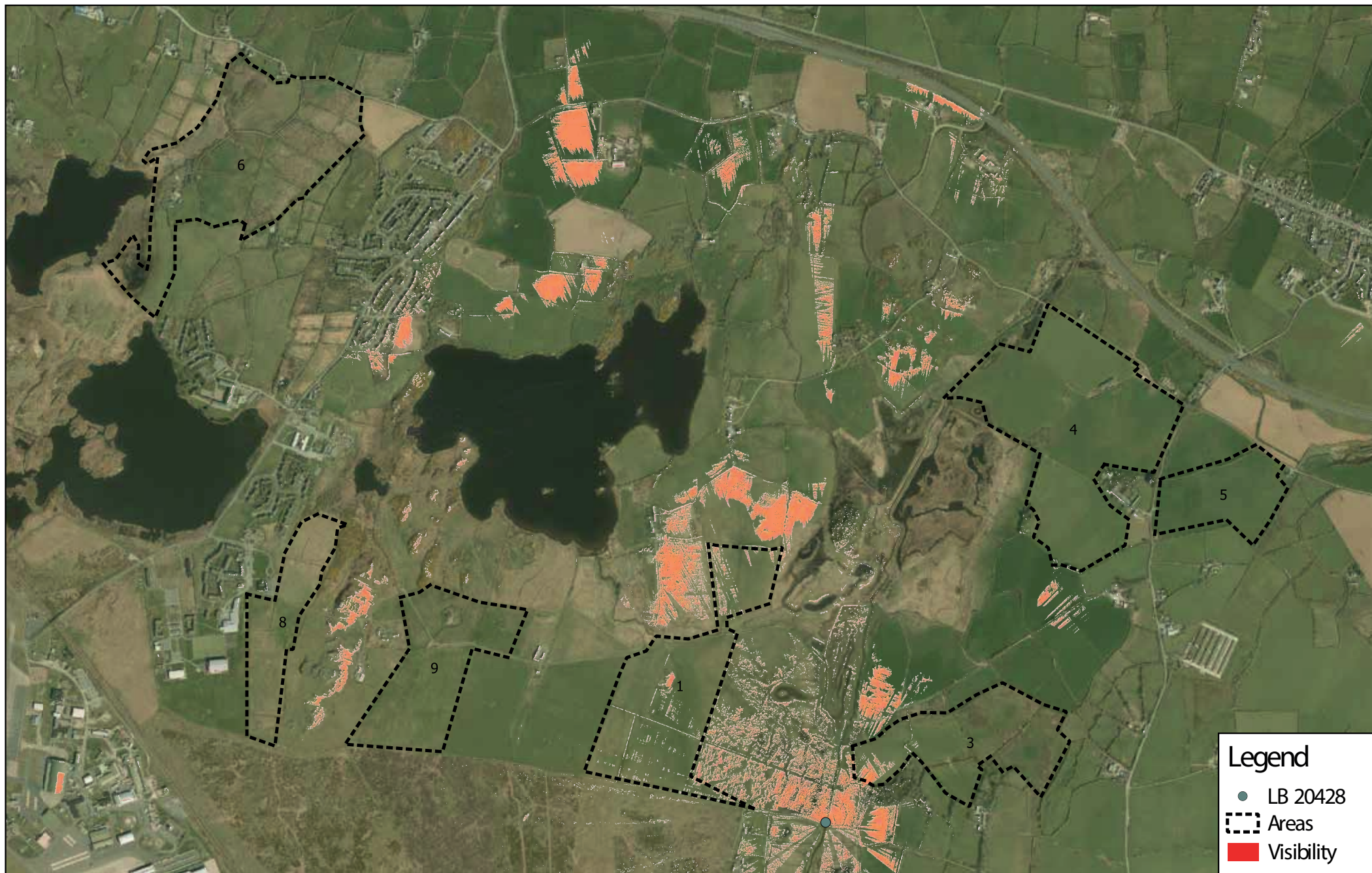
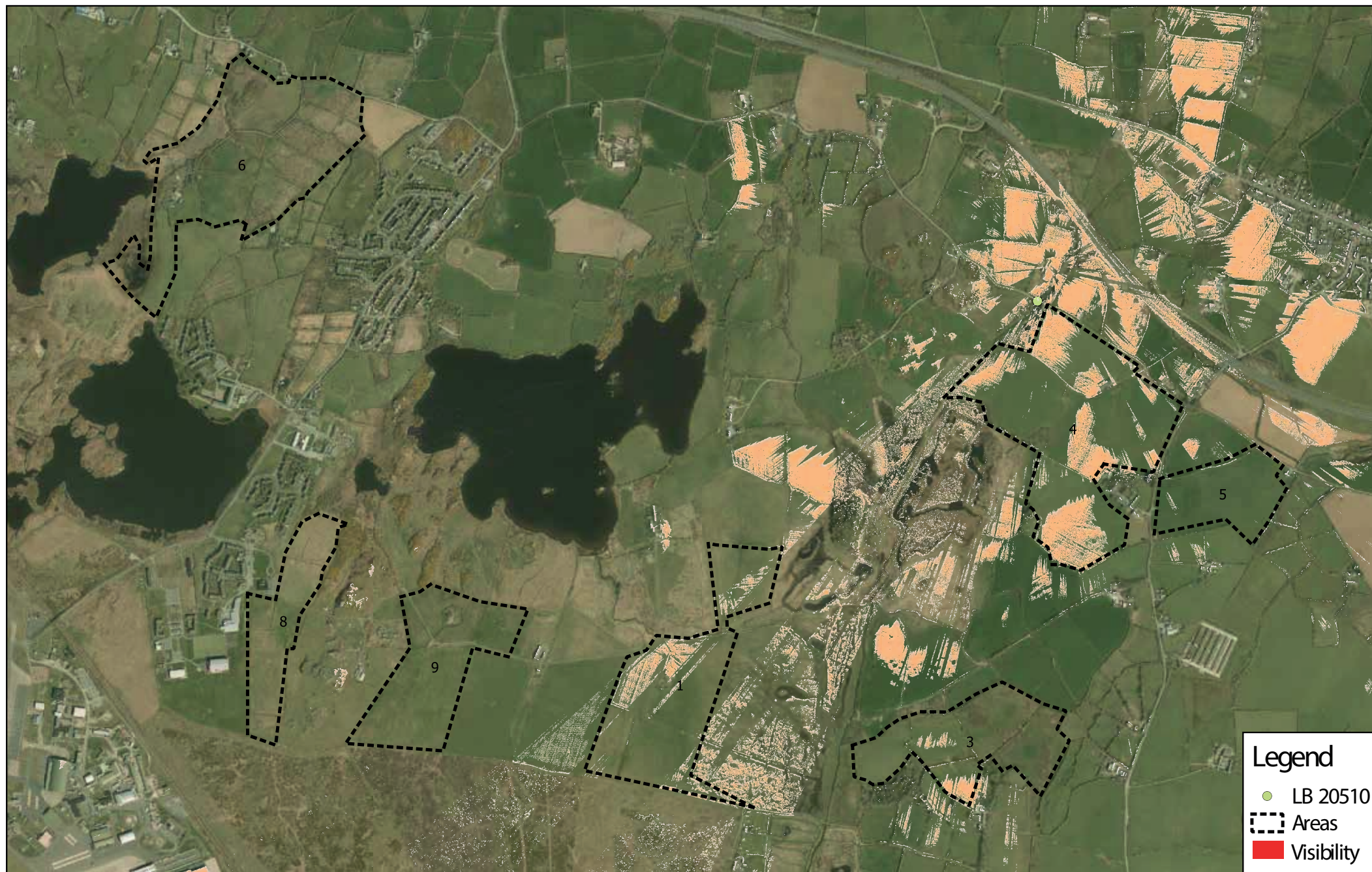


Figure 15.2 ZTV model - LB20428



0 250 500 750 1000 m



Figure 15.3 ZTV model - LB20510

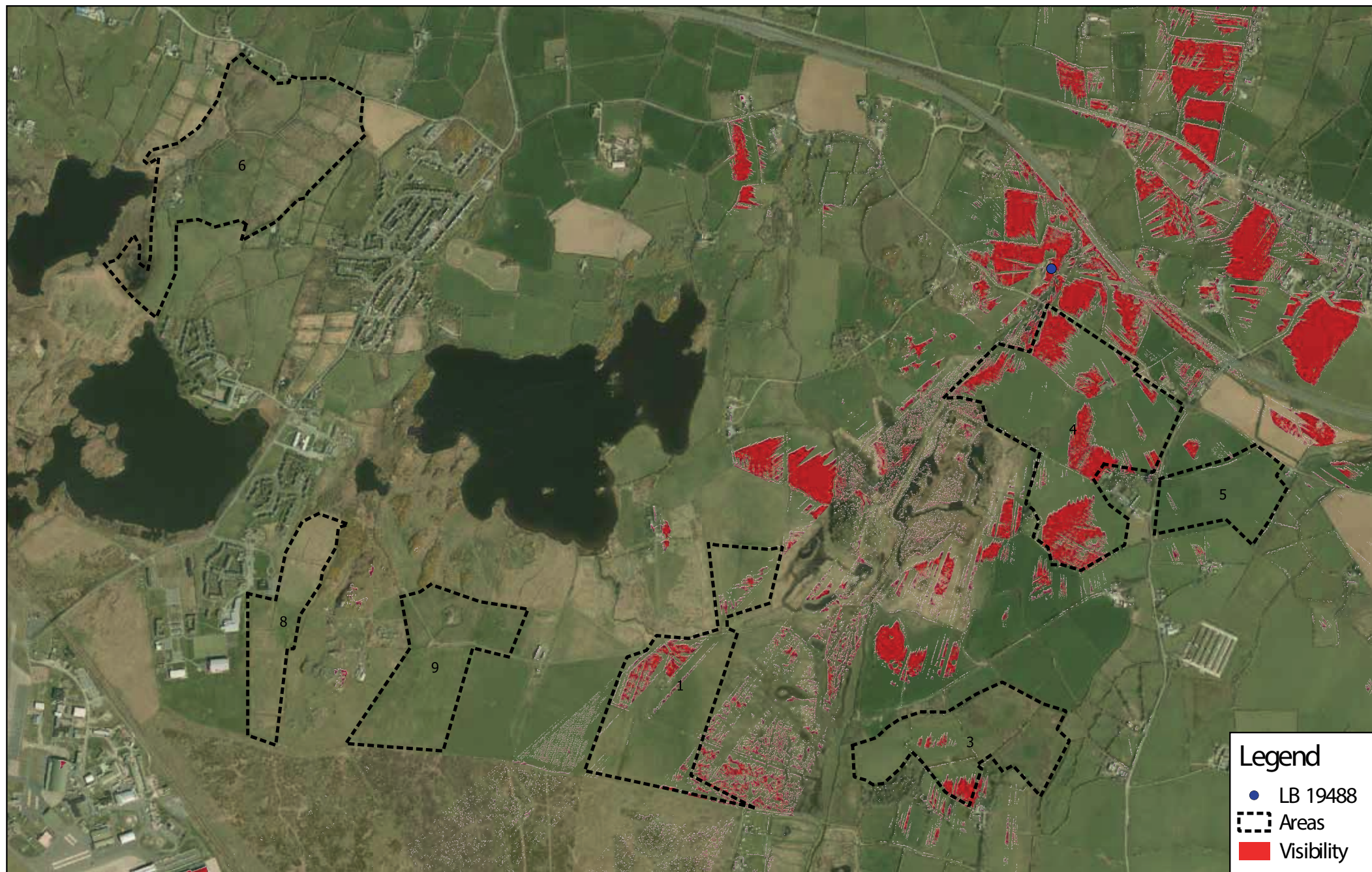


Figure 15.4 ZTV model - LB19488



0 250 500 750 1000 m

Figure 15.5 ZTV model - LB5309



Figure 16.1. Direction of shots, Area 1



Figure 16.2. Direction of shots, Area 3



Figure 16.3 Direction of shots, Area 4



Figure 16.4. Direction of shots, Area 6



25 0 25 50 75 100 m

Figure 16.5 Area 6, direction of shots



Figure 16.6. Direction of shots, Area 8



0 50 100 150 200 m




Figure 16.7. Direction of shots, Area 9

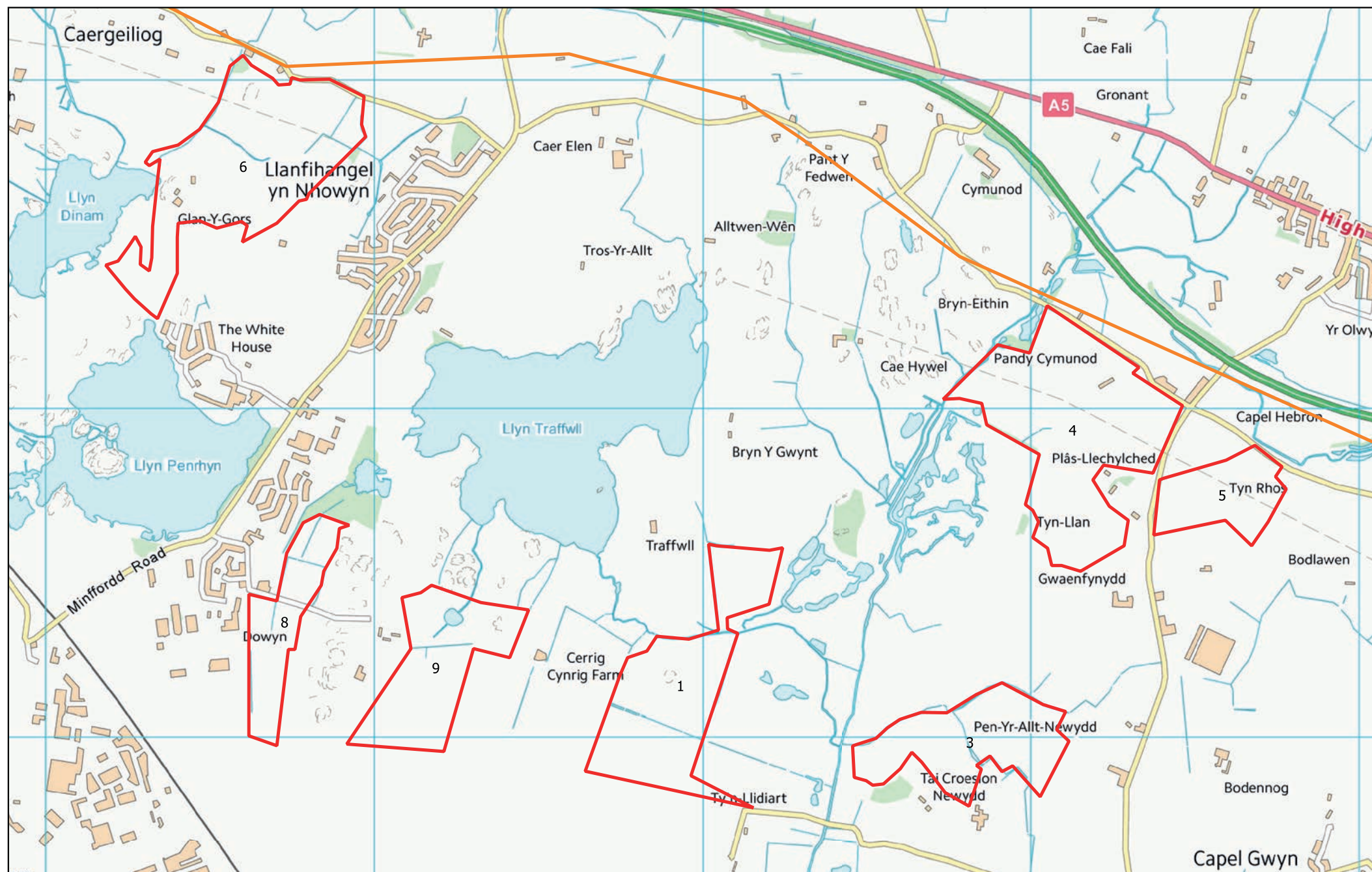


Figure 17. Project line of Roman Road

Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX II:



Plate 1.1. View of SE corner of Area 1, looking SW



Plate 1.2. View of SE corner of Area 1, looking NW



Plate 1.3. View of SE corner of Area 1, looking N



Plate 1.4. View of SW corner of Area 1, looking SSE



Plate 1.5. View of SE corner of Area 1 from SW



Plate 1.6. View of SE corner of Area 1 from SW



Plate 1.7. View of SE region of Area 1



Plate 1.8. View of SE region of Area 1, looking NW



Plate 1.9. View of SE region of Area 1, looking NE



Plate 10. View of SE region of Area 1, looking N



Plate 1.11. View of SE region of Area 1, looking NW



Plate 1.12. View of SE region of Area 1, looking NW



Plate 1.13. View from SE corner of Area 1, looking NE



Plate 1.14. View from SE corner of Area 1, looking NE



Plate 1.15. View of Area 1, looking ENE



Plate 1.16. View of Area 1, looking N



Plate 1.17. View from Area 1, looking NE



Plate 1.18. View of SE region of Area 1, looking E



Plate 1.19. View from Area 1, looking W



Plate 1.20. View from center of Area 1, looking S



Plate 1.21. View from Area 1, looking SW



Plate 1.22. View from Area 1, looking W



Plate 1.23. View from Area 1, looking SE



Plate 1.24. View from Area 1, looking SE



Plate 1.25. Boundary between fields (Area 1), looking E



Plate 1.26. View from Area 1, looking SE



Plate 1.27. View from Area 1, looking E



Plate 1.28. View from Area 1, looking SE



Plate 1.29. View from Area 1, looking SE



Plate 1.30. View Area 1, looking ESE



Plate 1.31. View from Area 1, looking NW



Plate 1.32. View of Area 1, looking SW



Plate 1.33. View from Area 1, looking NW



Plate 1.34. View from center of Area 1, looking NE



Plate 1.35. View from Area 1, looking E



Plate 36. View of center of Field (Area 1), looking W



Plate 1.37. View of outcrop Area 1, looking NW



Plate 1.38. View of center Area 1, looking N



Plate 1.39. View of outcrop Area 1, looking W



Plate 1.40. View of center of Area 1



Plate 1.41. View of old gate, looking S



Plate 1.42. View from Area 1, looking SW



Plate 1.43. View of field boundary, looking W



Plate 1.44. View of outcrop, looking SE



Plate 3. RAF 1970s (72107 os 72_108 293). Area 1, CAG-002.



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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

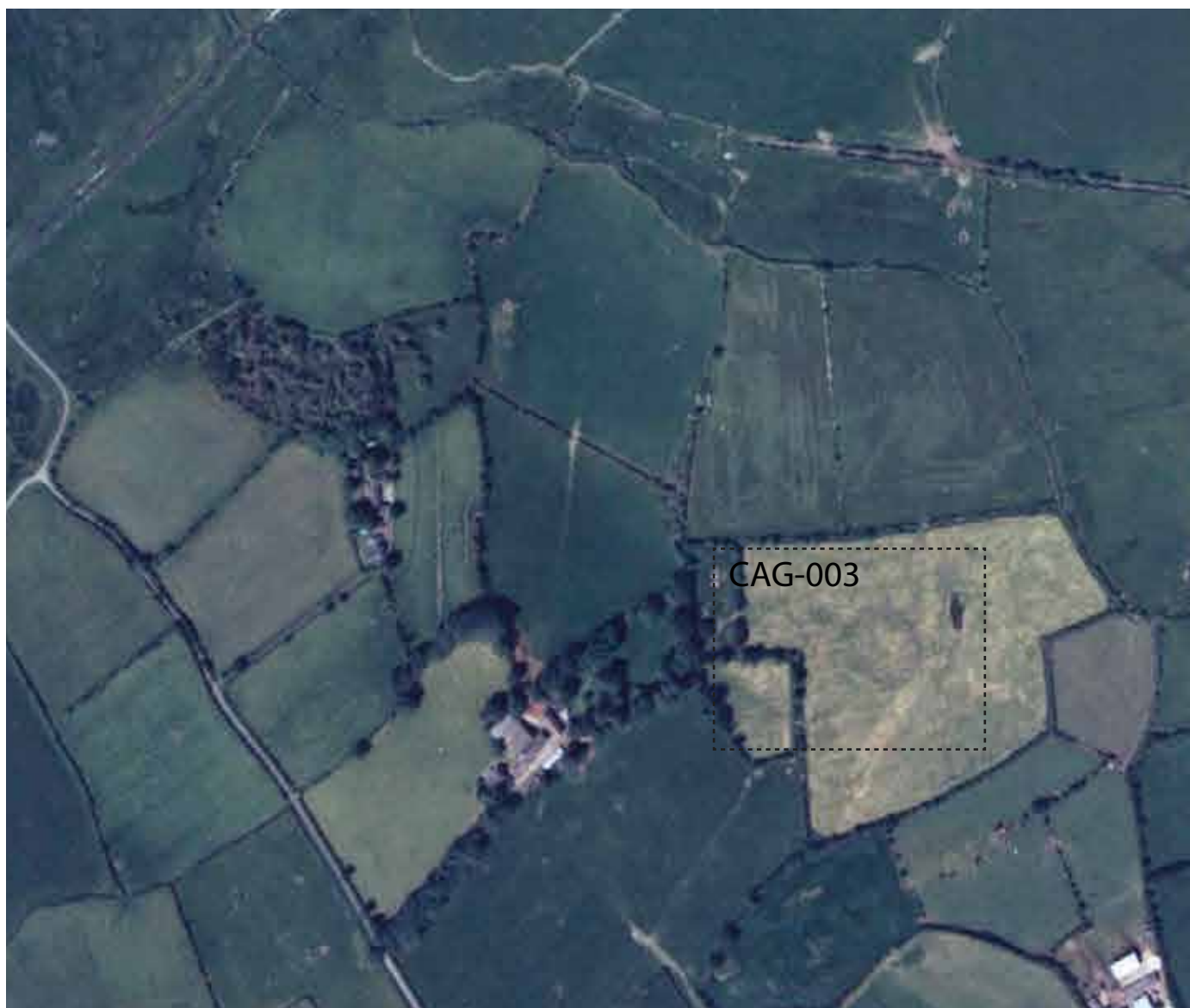


Plate 4. RAF Valley 1985-93 (9205 ADAS 555). Area 3 - CAG-003.



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



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



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



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



Plate 4.5 View of northern boundary of Area 4



Plate 4.6 View of centre of Area 4, looking SE



Plate 4.7 Views from Area 4 to Pond Cymunod



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



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



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



Plate 4.11 View from Area 4, looking SW



Plate 4.12 View from Area 4, looking S



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



Plate 4.14 View of Area 4, looking S



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



Plate 4.16 View of CAG-006, looking N



Plate 4.17 View of marshy area looking S, Area 4



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



Plate 4.19 View of Area 4, looking NNE



Plate 4.20 View of southeastern boundary of Area 4



Plate 4.21 View of Area 4, looking S



Plate 4.22 View of Rhosneigr Country Plas, looking NE



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



Plate 4.24 View of Rhosneigr Country Plas, looking NE



Plate 4.25 View of HER 2525, looking SW



Plate 4.26 View of Area 4, looking W



Plate 4.27 View of Area 4, looking SE



Plate 4.28 Remains of brick wall, Area 4



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



Plate 4.30 View of Area 4, looking NE



Plate 4.31 View of HER 2525



Plate 4.32 View of northern boundary Area 4



Plate 4.33 View of Area 4, looking E



Plate 4.34 View of Area 4. looking E



Plate 5. RAF Valley 1940s (4534 106GUK_655 4256). Area 5 - CAG-004.



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



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



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



Plate 5.4 View of northern boundary, Area 5



Plate 5.5 View of Area 5, looking NE



Plate 5.6 View of Area 5, looking E



Plate 5.7 View of Area 5, looking SE



Plate 5.8 View of Area 5, looking E



Plate 5.9 View of Area 5, looking NE



Plate 5.10 View of southern region of Area 5



Plate 5.11 View of southern region of Area 5



Plate 5.12 View of Area 5, looking N



Plate 5.13 View of Area 5, looking NE



Plate 5.14 View of Area 5, looking SE



Plate 5.15 View of Area 5, looking S



Plate 5.16 View of Area 5, looking SW



Plate 5.17 View of Area 5, looking S



Plate 5.18 View of Area 5, looking S



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



Plate 6.13 View of Area 6, looking NE



Plate 6.14 View of Area 6, looking NNE



Plate 6.15 View from center of Area 6, looking ENE



Plate 6.16 View of Area 6, looking NNE



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



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



Plate 6.19 View of Area 6, looking N



Plate 6.20 View of Area 6, looking S



Plate 6.21 View of Area 6, looking W



Plate 6.22 View of Area 6, looking S



Plate 6.23 View of Area 6, looking NE



Plate 6.24 View of Area 6, looking NE



Plate 6.25 View of Area 6 southern end, looking N



Plate 6.26 View of Area 6 southern end, looking SSW



Plate 6.27 View of Area 6, looking ENE



Plate 6.28 View from center of Area 6, looking W



Plate 6.29 View of Area 6, looking SSW



Plate 8.1 View of Area 8, looking southwest



Plate 8.2 Stone embankment, fronting suspected ditch, looking south. Scale 1m



Plate 8.3 Eastern return of bank and suspected ditch, looking southwest. Scale 1m



Plate 8.4 Suspected entrance way into enclosure in the northwest part of Area 8, looking north. Scales 2 x 1m



Plate 8.5 Exterior ditch to the southern section of the enclosure, looking east



Plate 8.6 Suspected foundation blocks in southern area of the enclosure, looking west.
Scale 1m



Plate 8.7 Eastern area of the enclosure, looking north



Plate 8.8 Northern boundary of enclosure, looking east



Plate 8.9 Ovate feature positioned immediate to the south of the enclosure, looking north. Scales 2 x 1m



Plate 8.10 Stone bank with external ditch, looking south



Plate 8.11 East facing flank of ditch, looking west. Scale 1m



Plate 8.12 Shot of the ditch and bank, looking north



Plate 8.13 Ditches flanking with stone embankment in southern section of Area 8, looking north



Plate 8.14 Dry stone wall delineating the southern boundary of Area 8, looking east



Plate 8.15 Circular depression in southern section of Area 8, looking east.
Scales 2 x 1m



Plate 8.16 Circular depression in southern section of Area 8, looking north.
Scales 2 x 1m



Plate 8.17 Northern view from the southern end of Area 8



Plate 8.18 Eastern boundary of Area 8, looking south



Plate 8.19 Rock outcrop in the northeast of Area 8, looking southeast



Plate 8.20 Drystone wall within rock outcrop, looking southeast



Plate 8.21 East-western aligned field boundary in the north of Area 8, looking southeast



Plate 8.22 Eastern boundary of Area 8, view north of the road, looking northeast



Plate 8.23 Modern fence fronting rows, looking northwest



Plate 8.24 Bank defining demolished stone wall, looking southeast



Plate 8.25 Stone wall located on the western flank of Area 8 in the north, looking southeast



Plate 9.1 Southern boundary of Area 9, looking east



Plate 9.2 Two low mounds, looking northwest



Plate 9.3 Two low mounds, looking east



Plate 9.4 Remains of an old stream channel, looking north



Plate 9.5 Suspected ditch defining eastern boundary of the field, looking north



Plate 9.6 Drystone wall defining the limit of field in Area 9, looking northwest



Plate 9.7 Ditch defining northern extremity of field in southern part of Area 9, looking east



Plate 9.8 Drystone wall forming western boundary of a triangular enclosure in the north-western part of Area 9



Plate 9.9 Drystone wall defining northern fringe of northeast field of Area 9, looking northwest



Plate 9.10 Eastern boundary of northeast field in Area 9, looking southwest



Plate 9.11 Circular feature used to dam stream fed by the lake, looking southeast

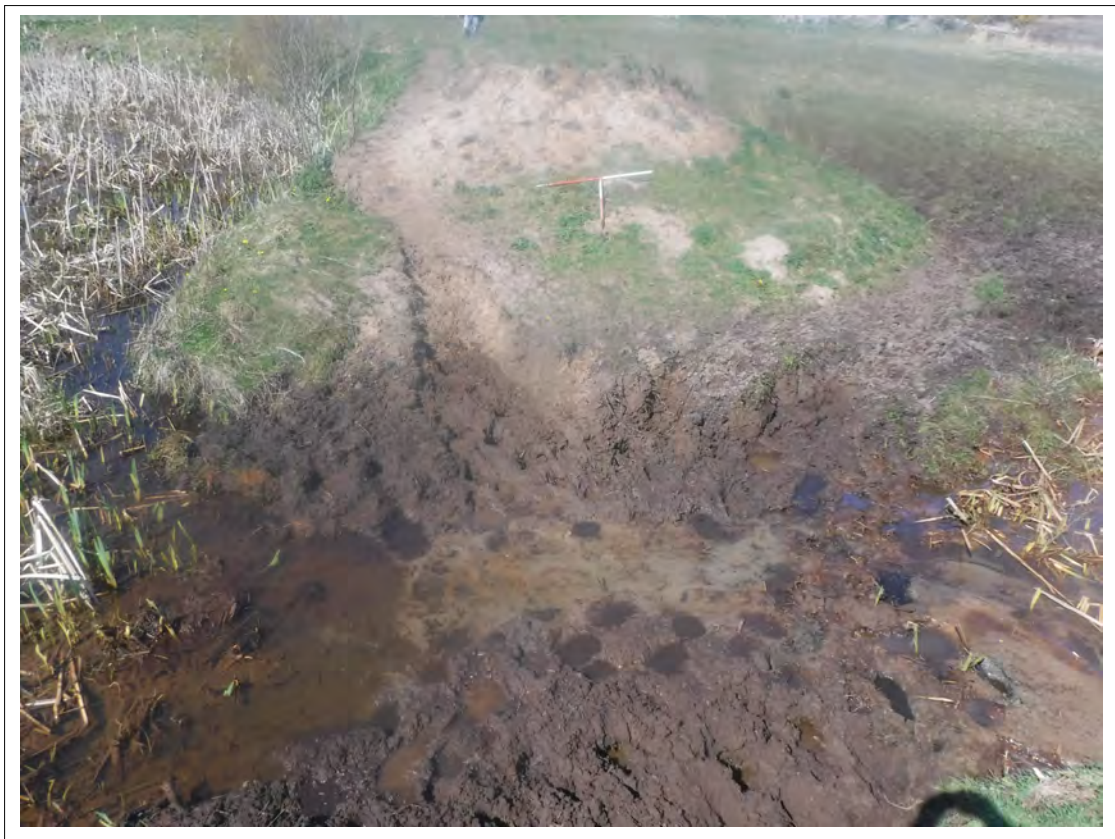


Plate 9.12 View of the circular feature, looking southwest



Plate 9.13 View of the interior of the circular feature, looking southwest



Plate 9.14 Southern outlet to circular feature, looking northeast



Plate 9.15 Northern inlet to circular feature, looking north



Plate 9.16 View of northern part of Area 9 including rock outcrop, looking east



Plate 9.17 South boundary of field in the northeast in Area 9, looking southeast



Plate 9.18 Rock outcrop in the centre of north-eastern field in Area 9, looking southwest



Plate 9.19 Rock outcrop in the centre of north-eastern field in Area 9, looking northwest



Plate 9.20 View of southern field in Area 9, looking southwest



Plate 9.21 View of southern field in Area 9, looking northwest



Plate 6. Barcloadad-y-Gawres (CN131), looking SW



Plate 7. Barcloadad-y-Gawres (CN131), looking N



Plate 8. Location of Bodedern Early Cemetery (AN099), no views to selected areas



Plate 9. Location of Castellor Hut Settlement (AN088) looking S



Plate 10. View to Mynydd Bach (AN149), looking N



Plate 11. Presadffed burial chamber (AN010)



Plate 12. Presadffed burial chamber (AN010), blocked views looking S



Plate 13. Y Werthyr Hillfort (AN042), looking SW



Plate 14. Ty-Newyd Burial Chamber (AN013)



Plate 15. Ty-Newyd Burial Chamber (AN013), looking N



Plate 16. Felin Carnau Tide Mill (AN131)



Plate 17. Presadfedd Inscribed Stone (AN031)



Plate 18. Presadfedd Inscribed Stone (AN031), looking NNW



Plate 19. View of Tyn Towyn (LB 5274), looking NW



Plate 20. Block views from Tyn Towyn (LB 5274) looking inland



Plate 21. St Mary's Church main entrance (LB 5275)



Plate 22. Views from St Mary's Church (LB 5275), looking NW



Plate 23. Ty Croes Signal-Box and Attached Station Range (LB 5733)



Plate 24. From Ty Croes Signal-Box and Attached Station Range, looking N



Plate 25. Ty Hir telephone box (LB 87583)



Plate 26. View north from Ty Hir Telephone box (LB 87583)



Plate 27. View of Ardwyn main entrance (LB 19482)



Plate 28. Views to Tan-y-Fynwynt (LB 19496 19484)



Plate 29. Views to Pandy Llewenan (LB 19487)



Plate 30. Pandy Cymunod (LB 19488)



Plate 31. Milestone (LB 19493)



Plate 32. View from milestone (LB 19493)



Plate 33. View of Church of St Ederyn, main entrance (LB 5276)

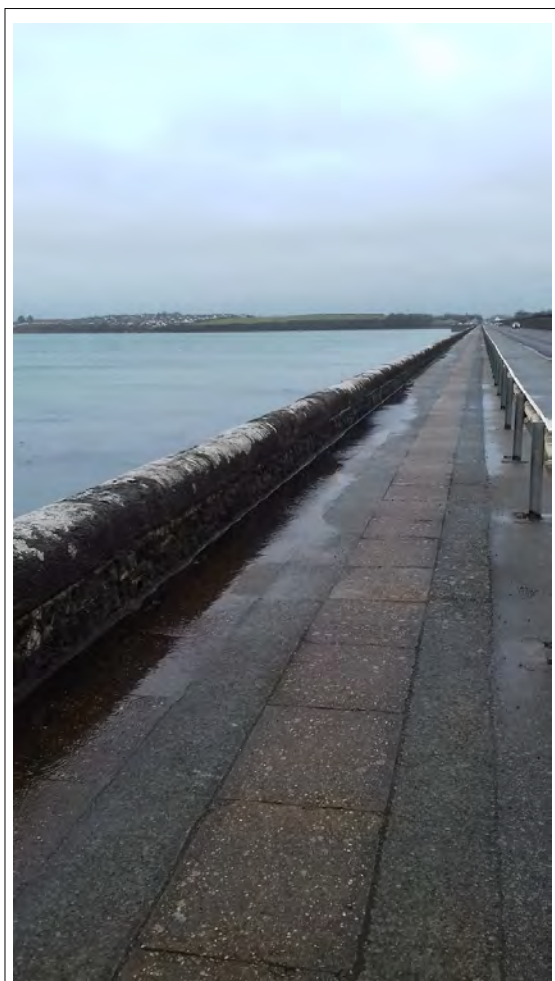


Plate 34. Stanley Embankment, looking SE (LB 19231)

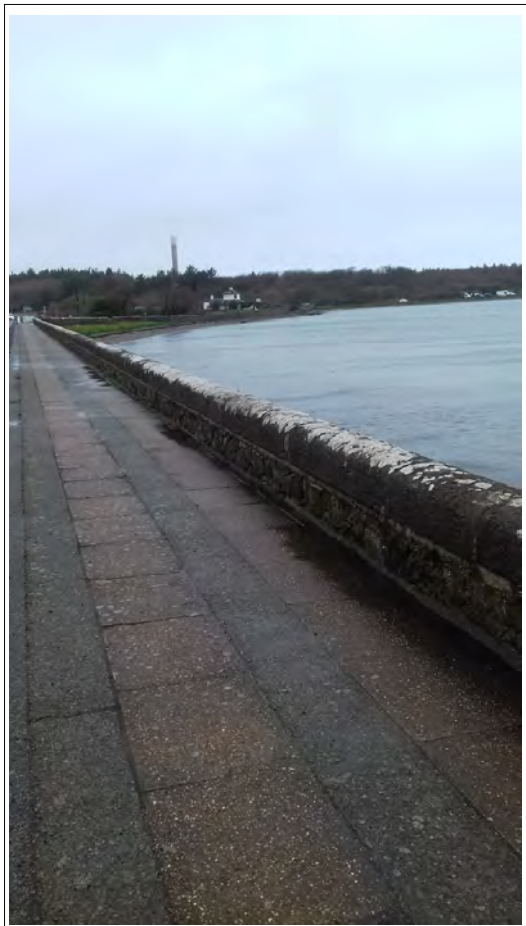


Plate 35. Stanley Embankment, looking NW (LB 19231)



Plate 36. Milestone (LB 19232)



Plate 37. View of Valley Station (LB 19233 and 5759)



Plate 38. View of four mile bridge (LB 5319)



Plate 39. View of Siloh Chapel (LB 20418-9)



Plate 40. View of Pencaledog (LB 5307)



Plate 41. View of Caergeiliog chapel and complex (LB 20418-9)



Plate 42. Tollhouse (LB 5266)



Plate 43. War Memorial (LB 20421)



Plate 44. View from War Memorial (LB 20421)



Plate 45. Melin Y Bont (LB 20421)



Plate 46. View of Melin Y Bont (LB 20421)



Plate 47. Bryn du Chapel (LB 20423)



Plate 48. View from Bryn du Chapel (LB 20423)



Plate 49. Llangaelog community centre (LB 20424)



Plate 50. Views from Llangaelog community centre (LB 20424)



Plate 51. Church of St Maelog (LB 5299)



Plate 52. Church of St Maelog churchyard (LB 5299)



Plate 53. View of Surf Point (LB 20425)



Plate 54. View toward the Old Rectory (LB 20427)



Plate 55. Capel Pont yr Arw with attached school room (LB 24463)



Plate 56. Chapel house and outbuilding,
Capel Abarim (LB 24472-3)



Plate 57. Church of St Figael, entrance (LB 5296)



Plate 58. Milestone (LB 20512)



Plate 59. View from Milestone (LB 20512) toward study area



Plate 60. View of Rhoscolyn Methodist Chapel (LB 19945)



Plate 61. Plas Rhoscolyn (LB 19949)



Plate 62. Ty'r All (LB 5322)



Plate 63. Stanley tollhouse (LB 20069)



Plate 64. Milestone (LB 20073)

Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX III:

Gazetteer of new sites of archaeological interest

ID	CAG-001
Name	Possible Ridge and Furrow
Summary Welsh	Tystiolaeth ar gyfer cefnen a rych canoloesol a welwyd mewn Awyrluniau sy'n dyddio i'r 1940au.
Summary English	Evidence for medieval ridge and furrow observed in Aerial Photographs dating to the 1940s.
Description	Defined by curvilinear parallel cropmarks orientated NW/SE observed on 18-253 RAF Valley 1940s near Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn
NGR	SH 33012 76256
Eastings	233012
Northings	376256
Type	Ridge and Furrow
Period	Medieval
Survival Condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Agricultural
Evidence	Aerial Photograph
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	22.01.2019
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

ID	CAG-002
Name	Rectangular outcrop of unknown date/function
Summary Welsh	Marc sgwâr yn y cnwd sy'n mesur tua 30 medr sgwâr a welwyd mewn nifer o Awyrluniau sy'n dyddio o'r 1950au i'r 1980au.
Summary English	Square cropmark measuring c. 30 square meters observed in several Aerial Photographs dating from the 1950s to the 1980s
Description	Square cropmark measuring c. 30 square meters observed in several Aerial Photographs dating from the 1950s to the 1980s
NGR	SH 32711 75920
Eastings	232711
Northings	375920
Type	Unknown
Period	Unknown
Survival Condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Unknown
Evidence	Aerial Photograph
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	22.01.2019
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

ID	CAG-003
Name	Large circular raised mound located near Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn
Summary Welsh	Nodwedd gylchol isel sy'n mesur 50m mewn diamedr. Nodwedd cynhanesyddol o bosib.
Summary English	Low circular feature measuring 50m in diameter. Possible prehistoric feature.
Description	Raised mound composed of medium and large cobbles. 56m in diameter Evidenced in aerial photographs dating from the 1950s to the 1980s
NGR	SH 34000 75950
Eastings	34000

Northings	75950
Type	Monument
Period	Prehistoric?
Survival Condition	Poor
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Unknown
Evidence	Aerial Photographs and walk over visit
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	22.01.2019
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

ID	CAG-004
Name	Large circular raised mound situated near Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn
Summary Welsh	Nodwedd gylchol isel sy'n mesur 40m mewn diamedr. Nodwedd cynhanesyddol o bosib.
Summary English	Low circular feature measuring 40m in diameter. Possible prehistoric feature
Description	Low circular feature measuring 40m in diameter. Composed of small and medium size cobbles and currently covered in grass. Identified in LiDAR 1m DTM
NGR	SH 34068 75828
Eastings	334068
Northings	375828
Type	Monument
Period	Prehistoric?
Survival Condition	Poor
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Unknown
Evidence	LiDAR 1m DTM
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	22.01.2019
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

ID	CAG-005
Name	Large circular raised mound situated near Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn
Summary Welsh	Nodwedd gylchol isel sy'n mesur 26m mewn diamedr. Nodwedd cynhanesyddol o bosib.
Summary English	Low circular feature measuring 26m in diameter. Possible prehistoric feature
Description	Raised mound composed of medium and large cobbles. 26m in diameter
NGR	SH 33931 77108
Eastings	233931
Northings	377108
Type	Monument
Period	Prehistoric?
Survival Condition	Poor
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Unknown
Evidence	LiDAR 1m DTM
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	22.01.2019
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

ID	CAG-006
Name	Two circular raised mounds situated near Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn
Summary Welsh	Dau nodwedd gylchol isel sy'n mesur 10 a 15m mewn diamedr yn y drefn honno. Nodwedd cynhanesyddol o bosib.
Summary English	Two low circular feature measuring 10m and 15m in diameter respectively. Possible prehistoric feature
Description	Two raised mounds measuring approximately 10m and 15m in diameter. Possibly geological
NGR	SH 31745 77751
Eastings	231745
Northings	377751
Type	Monument -Geological feature
Period	Prehistoric?
Survival Condition	Poor
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Unknown
Evidence	Walk over visit
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	22.01.2019
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

ID	CAG-007
Name	Two/three dew holes
Summary Welsh	Dau/Tair nodwedd gylchol gyda diamedr o tua 4m.
Summary English	Two/three small circular features approximately 4m in diameter
Description	Three negative circular features measuring approximately 4m in diameter. Possible remains of dew holes.
NGR	SH 31672 76034
Eastings	231672
Northings	376034
Type	
Period	Prehistoric?
Survival Condition	Poor
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Agricultural
Evidence	Walk over visit LiDAR 1m DTM
Record Compiled By	Siobhan Sinnott
Record Compiled On	17.04.2019
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

ID	CAG-008
Name	Pond
Summary Welsh	Nodwedd dwr cylchol, tua 0.60m mewn diamedr sy'n cael ei amgylchynu gan ffos a chlawdd
Summary English	Circular water feature c. 60m in diameter with bank and ditch surrounding it.
Description	A large circular enclosure defined by a bank constructed from sand, measured c 60 m in diameter
NGR	SH 32238 76368
Eastings	232238
Northings	376368
Type	Irrigation
Period	Post-medieval

Survival Condition	Poor
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Agricultural
Evidence	Walk over visit Ordnance Survey Plan, 1974, 1:2,500
Record Compiled By	Siobhan Sinnott
Record Compiled On	17.04.2019
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

ID	CAG-009
Name	Enclosed area
Summary Welsh	Olion ardal adeiledig sy'n gysylltiedig â'r dref gyfagos
Summary English	The remains of a built area associated with the adjacent Town
Description	Enclosed area probably containing the remains of structures associated with Towyn.
NGR	SH 31652 76391
Eastings	231652
Northings	376391
Type	Structural remains
Period	Unknown
Survival Condition	Poor
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Agricultural
Evidence	Walk over visit Cartographic sources
Record Compiled By	Siobhan Sinnott
Record Compiled On	17.04.2019
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

ID	CAG-010
Name	Glan y gors buildings
Summary Welsh	Strwythurau wedi'u dogfennu yn y map Degwm a'r argraffiad cyntaf o'r Arolwg Ordnans 1888.
Summary English	Structures documented in Tithe map and OS first edition 1888
Description	Small enclosures, 216a and 217a, with buildings depicted associated with Glan y gors
NGR	SH 31414 77678
Eastings	231414
Northings	377678
Type	Farm buildings
Period	Post-medieval
Survival Condition	Not present
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Unknown
Evidence	Tithe Map Parish of Llanfihangelynhowyn 1841 Ordnance Survey County Series 1st Edition 1888
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	22.01.2019
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

ID	CAG-011
Name	Field boundary
Summary Welsh	Hen derfyn cae posibl
Summary English	Possible old field boundary
Description	A linear ditch, probably the remnants of an old field boundary.
NGR	SH 31618 76247
Eastings	231618
Northings	376247
Type	Field Boundary
Period	Unknown
Survival Condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Agricultural
Evidence	Walk over visit
Record Compiled By	Siobhan Sinnott
Record Compiled On	17.04.2019
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

ID	CAG-012
Name	Surface Quarry
Summary Welsh	Ardal clegygrog bach, chwarela arwynebol posibl
Summary English	A small craggy area, possibly surface quarrying
Description	Sub-oval feature marked in OS County Series 1888 and visible in aerial photographs. Approximately 44m in length.
NGR	SH 32378 76343
Eastings	232378
Northings	376343
Type	Quarry
Period	Unknown
Survival Condition	Poor
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Industrial
Evidence	Walk over visit Ordnance Survey County Series 1st Edition 1888-1889, 1:2500
Record Compiled By	Siobhan Sinnott
Record Compiled On	17.04.2019
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

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

Broadclass	Unknown
Evidence	Walk over visit
Record Compiled By	Siobhan Sinnott
Record Compiled On	17.04.2019
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

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

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

Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX III:

GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

ENQUIRY REPORT - CORE RECORDS

Enquiry reference number: GATHER1094

Prepared by: Derby, S., Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Produced for: Siobhan Sinnot, Archaeology Wales

The following information has been provided under the terms and conditions of access as detailed on the GAT HER Enquiry and Conditions of Access form and/or the GAT HER data licence agreement produced for this enquiry.

Copyright is reserved on all data supplied by the GAT HER. All output resulting from the use of the data must acknowledge the source as follows: ***Derived from information held by the GAT HER Copyright.***

If you wish to use information derived from material held by the GAT HER for publication in printed or multimedia form, or to compile resources for commercial use (with the exception of grey literature reports), prior permission must be obtained in writing.

Search Criteria:

1km Search Caergelliog

PRN 16630

NAME Boundary Stone, Eilian House

NGR SH31827518

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-Neubwll

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

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION A large free-standing boulder marking the parish boundary. Marked as 'stone' on the OS 1:2500 map. NGR SH31837517. Altitude 5m. (Smith, 2003)

EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

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

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40526 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monument Survey: West Gwynedd/Anglesey 2003
GAT40527 Pan-wales Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Survey: Trial Data Synthesis 2005

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Report: Smith, G. 2003, Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monument Survey: West Gwynedd and Anglesey, , , ,
GAT Report No. 478
Report: Smith, G., and Steele, N. 2005, Pan-Wales Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Survey: Trial Data
Synthesis, , , , GAT Report No. 579

, ,

PRN 17112

NAME RAF Valley and Lakes Character Area, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll

NGR SH31457616

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-Neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE MULTI-PERIOD, LANDSCAPE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Area of former common (Tywyn Trewan) and intricate system of lakes (very important in late prehistoric period for ritual deposits - see Llyn Cerrig Bach hoard). Now dominated by large RAF base. <1>

EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

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

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT43618 LANDMAP Ynys Mon History Aspect 2000

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

: , , , , ,

Thompson, D. 2000 , Anglesey Landmap History Aspect, <1>

PRN 2204

NAME St. Michael's Church, Llanfihangel-yn-nhowyn

NGR SH3214077450

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-Neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE Medieval, CHURCH, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Parish church of St. Michael, rebuilt on old foundations. Font is a rectangular gritstone bowl on uncertain date - recut. Near east end are the sill and parts of the jambs of an earlier window. <1> RAF Valley are renovating the church. In the course of work a C17th gravestone was discovered: "Owen

hughes...Baicheler of the Civill Lawe", this is to be reinstated in its original position. <2>

EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

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

STATUS Listed Building 5309 II

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

: , , , , ,

Hughes, V. 1987 , PRN 2204, 15/01/87 <2>

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1937 , Inventory of Ancient Monuments of Anglesey,
P.85 <1>

PRN 2519

NAME Murddyn Eglwys, Site of, Llanfair-yn-neubwll

NGR SH31507506

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-Neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE Medieval, CHURCH, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Site is south of the railway line and local tradition says that portions of the walls were standing about a century ago, but no service has been held for 200 years or more. <1> Site visit records no visible remains - it falls on the (RAF Valley) airfield. <2> No visible remains and no further information available; 17/02/70. <3> Recorded on 6 inch OS as 'Murddyn Eglwys' site of. <4>

EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

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

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT40568 Early Medieval Burial and Ecclesiastical Sites 2001-2002 2002

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

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

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

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

1913 , Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, <1>
Ordnance Survey 1926 , 6 Inch Series, <4>
Ordnance Survey 1968 , SH37NW 3, <2>
Ordnance Survey 1970 , SH37NW 3, <3>

PRN 2521

NAME Tumulus, Possible Site of, Llanfihangel-yn-nhowyn

NGR SH31477508

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-Neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE NOT APPLICABLE, NATURAL FEATURE, Sitetype ranking: 1

Prehistoric, ROUND BARROW, Sitetype ranking: 2

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION A possible tumulus, 1.5 miles S of the church at Llanfihangel-yn-Nhowyn, in marshy ground among sand hills. About 80 yards in circumference and 4ft high, composed of sand and much disturbed. (RCAHMW, 1937) Sited at SH315751 on RCAM 1 inch map. <2> At SH31477508 a probable barrow, ploughed down: 25m in diameter, 0.2m high. On Valley airfield. Sited on 1:2500. <3> The site was viewed from field belonging to Eilian House, about 70m to the east. The area around the runway access road appears to be all completely flat now so the mound must have been levelled. Beyond the airfield the natural contour of the land is very bumpy with occasional rock outcrops - a sand covered marsh. This seems a very unlikely place for a barrow, much of the blown sand has probably been deposited in medieval or later times and the mound was most probably a natural feature. (Smith, 2003)

EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

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

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

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

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

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

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

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

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

Ordnance Survey 1968 , SH37NW 5, <2>

Ordnance Survey 1970 , SH37NW 5, <3>

PRN 28934

NAME Square Enclosure, South of, Llyn Penrhyn

NGR SH31047669

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-neubwll

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

SUMMARY An enclosure of unknown date.

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

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

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

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

, ,

PRN 28935

NAME Cerrig Bach, Llanfair-yn-neubwll

NGR SH30987643

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE UNKNOWN, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A building of unknown date.

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

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

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

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

, ,

PRN 28936

NAME Pumping Station, South-West of, Llyn Penrhyn

NGR SH30787664

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-neubwll

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

SUMMARY A post-medieval pumping station.

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

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

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

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

, ,

PRN 28937

NAME Footbridge, East of, Yr-ynys

NGR SH30717682

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE UNKNOWN, FOOTBRIDGE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A footbridge of unknown date.

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

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

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

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

, ,

PRN 28939

NAME Footbridge, North-East of, Yr-ynys

NGR SH30857700

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE UNKNOWN, FOOTBRIDGE, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY A footbridge of unknown date.

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

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

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

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

, ,

PRN 28940

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

NGR SH32097691

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE UNKNOWN, FOOTBRIDGE, Sitetype ranking: 1

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

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

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

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

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

, ,

PRN 28946

NAME Footbridge 2, North West of, Tai-hirion

NGR SH33407600

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE UNKNOWN, FOOTBRIDGE, Sitetype ranking: 1

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

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

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

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

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

SOURCES

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

, ,

PRN 33382

NAME Hangars, RAF Valley

NGR SH31037575

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-Neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE Modern, HANGAR, Sitetype ranking: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION 2 Bellman and 1 Gaydon Hangars (Batten, 2011)

EVIDENCE STRUCTURE

CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: Intact CONDITION RATING: Not Recorded DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT PRN: 44367 YEAR: 2011

STATUS None Recorded

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT44367 Understanding Corrugated Iron Buildings in north west Wales 2011

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

Book: Dalton, M. 2013, Defending Anglesey, , , , HER Library Record No 2375

Dissertation: Batten, A. 2011, Understanding Corrugated Iron Buildings in north west Wales, , , ,

, ,

PRN 7004

NAME Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn Parish Church, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll

NGR SH3214077450

COMMUNITY Llanfair-yn-Neubwll

PERIOD AND TYPE Medieval, CHURCH, Sitetype ranking: -

POST MEDIEVAL, CHURCH, Sitetype ranking: 4

SUMMARY Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn parish church is dedicated to St. Michael and is located in the diocese of Bangor. A medieval church of continuous nave and chancel which has been much restored, so little of medieval date remains. It is now used by the Royal Air Force. The rectilinear churchyard is bounded by a stone wall and is entered on the north side. It has been built over in recent times by the addition of a western annexe and north-west parish room. The walls of the nave and chancel are probably medieval. There are two C15th windows at the east ends of the north and south walls. The church was restored in the late C19th when some of the walls were rebuilt and new windows inserted. After 1924 an annexe was added to the west end, and the northern extension added to the annexe and a north porch to the medieval church. The church was restored in 1985 when the interior was refitted. The font is medieval and there is a memorial of 1780. The seating is C19th and C20th.

DESCRIPTION

EVIDENCE

CONDITION INFORMATION

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

STATUS Listed Building 5309 II

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

GAT43449 GAT Historic Churches Project 1998

ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

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

SOURCES

: , , , , ,

Clarke, M. L. 1961 Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century, Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, pp 63 <3>

Davidson, A. & Ward, M. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 1998 , The Historic Churches Project, G1184 <5>

Jones, H. L. 1847 Mona Medieva V-viii, Archaeologia Cambrensis, pp 46-47, Vol II <1>

Lunt, W. E. 1926 , The Valuation of Norwich 1254, pp 193 <4>

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1937 , Ancient Monuments in Anglesey, pp 85 <2>

Key to Abbreviations and Terms

GAT: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust; **HER**: Historic Environment Record; **PRN**: Primary Reference Number, each site and event is given a unique PRN; **NAME**: The common name given to the site; **NGR**: Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference; **COMMUNITY**: The community council in which the site is located; **PERIOD**: The period to which the site belongs; **TYPE**: Describes the site type e.g. CASTLE; **SITE TYPE**

RANKING: Indicates the preferred site type interpretation, Rank 1 being the highest; **SUMMARY:** A short, unreferenced site summary written by HER staff; **DESCRIPTION:** Detailed site notes compiled from various sources; **EVIDENCE:** The physical remains of a site, or the means by which a site has been identified; **CONDITION INFORMATION:** The condition of the site at the time of assessment; **STATUS:** The legal status of the site, e.g. Scheduled Ancient Monument; **ASSOCIATED EVENTS:** The details of archaeological investigations relating to the site, e.g. EXCAVATION; **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS:** Describes any finds associated with the site; **SOURCES:** The bibliographic references relating to the site

Printed 04.10.19 (12:04) - HTML file produced from GAT HER, GAT file number 1107.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor LL57 2RT.

tel (01248) 352535, fax (01248) 370925, email her@heneb.co.uk, website www.heneb.co.uk

Archaeological data from the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record, supplied by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and partners of HEDS, GAT, 2016.

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AT CAERGEILIOG, ANGLESEY

**Prepared for:
SIRIUS PLANNING**

Project No: 2671

December 2018



*Archaeology Wales Limited
The Reading Room, Town Hall, Great Oak Street
Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6BN
Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371
Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk*

Contents	Page
<i>Summary</i>	3
1. Introduction and planning background	3
2. Development Details & Site Description	3
3. Site Specific Objectives	4
4. The proposed archaeological work	4
5. Method Statement for a Detailed Desk Based Assessment (Stage 1)	5
6. The Site Visit (Stage 2)	5
7. The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)	6
8. Staff	8
Additional Considerations	8
9. Health and Safety	8
9.1. Risk assessment	8
9.2. Other guidelines	8
10. Insurance	8
11. Quality Control	8
11.1. Professional standards	8
11.2. Project tracking	9
12. Arbitration	9
13. References	9

Figure 1. Site location – Areas 1 to 7

Figure 2. 1km Study Areas – Area 1 to 7

Figure 3. 5km Study Areas – Area 1 to 7

Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the proposal for an archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit associated with the proposed development of a solar farm to the south-east of the settlement of Caergeiliog, centred on SH 3317 7655. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Sirius Planning prior to the submission of a planning application.

Pre-application advice from the Isle of Anglesey County Council notes that the Scheduled Ancient Monument (AN088) Castellor Hut Group, is located close to the proposed development site.

All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

1. Introduction and planning background

This WSI details the proposal for an archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit to be undertaken in association with the proposed development of a solar farm located to the south-east of the settlement of Caergeiliog centred on SH 3317 7655 (Figure 1).

Pre-application advice from the Isle of Anglesey County Council notes that the Scheduled Ancient Monument (AN088) Castellor Hut Group, is located close to the proposed development site.

This WSI has been prepared by Dr Siân Thomas, AW Project Officer, at the request of Sirius Planning.

All work will conform to the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment* (CIfA 2014) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards. AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

2. Development Details & Site Description

The proposed development would cover a total area of circa 100 hectares split over seven separate development areas (Figure 1). The seven zones are located to the west and south-east of the village of Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn and to the south and south-east of the village of Brygwrn.

The underlying geology of Field 1 and 2 is defined by Ordovician Rocks (mudstone, siltstone and sandstone) formed during the Ordovician Period. The superficial soils are defined by Till-Diamicton formed during the Quaternary Period.

The underlying geology of Field 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 is composed of unnamed metamorphic rocks including Neoproterozoic – Metalimestone formed approximately 542 to 1000 million years ago. The superficial soils are defined by Till-Diamicton formed during the Quaternary Period (BGS 2018).

3. Objectives

The primary objective will be to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of a Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim will be to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

The work will include a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

The work will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

4. The proposed archaeological work

The aim of the work will be to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site. The work will include the following elements:

- Desk Based Assessment (Stage 1)
- A site visit (Stage 2)
- The production of an illustrated report (Stage 3)

5. Method Statement for a Detailed Desk Based Assessment (Stage 1)

The assessment will consider the following:

a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:

1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at Bangor, including listed building records. Non-designated assets within a 1km radius of the proposed development site will be collated and Designated sites within a 5km radius will be collated.
2. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting. Published sources (e.g. A Corridor through Time)
3. Assessment of all relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include those held by the regional HER and the RCAHMMW, Aberystwyth.
4. All sources indexed in the County Archive
5. Cof Cymru sources
6. Records held by the developer e.g. bore hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans
7. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
8. Place name evidence
9. Internet sourced satellite imagery and Lidar imagery
10. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).

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

6. The Site Visit (Stage 2)

The site visit will be a visual walked search of the entire development area. The ground surface will be visually inspected for all earthworks, structures and finds. The site visit will also inspect standing structures of historical interest. The location of any environmental archaeological deposits, or areas which may have a potential for such deposits, will also be considered along with the more traditional 'visible' archaeology.

All located sites or finds will be accurately fixed by means of GPS. Each individual find or site location will have an accurate NGR reference attached. Where a close cluster of related features is identified a single NGR for the centre of the cluster will be used, and each constituent feature separately described in the text.

The character, function, condition, vulnerability, potential dating and relationship to other features of each identified site or find will be described fully. The importance of the site or find will be assessed in terms of local, regional or national significance.

A sketch survey of each identified site layout will be made with accompanying metric measurements

Written, drawn and photographic records of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs, including metric scales, will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 14 mega pixels or above. Photographs will be taken in RAW format.

Illustrations will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required, and these will be related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

7. The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)

A report will be produced which synthesises the results of stages 1 and 2 and thereby assesses the total archaeological resource within the development area.

The results will be presented in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The regional HER Officer will be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the HER are given a Primary Record Number (PRN) and that data structure is compatible with the HER. The historical development of the site will be presented in phased maps and plans comprising clearly, the outline of the site.

Within the report an attempt will be made to indicate areas of greater or lesser archaeological significance and the sites will be ranked in level of overall archaeological importance (locally, regionally and nationally).

All relevant aerial photographs and historic maps will be included and be fully referenced. Any site photographs included in the report will be appropriately captioned and clearly located on a suitably scaled site plan.

The report will be used to inform future decision making regarding further stages of archaeological work (Field Evaluation, Watching Brief etc), the development construction and processes used.

The report will specifically include the following:

1. a copy of the design brief
2. a location plan
3. all identified sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the proposal site
4. a gazetteer of all located sites and finds with full dimensional and descriptive detail including grid reference and period

The summary description as well as any gazetteer descriptions for new sites will be written in English and Welsh.

Copies of the report will be sent to: Sirius Planning, GAPS, and for inclusion in the regional HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required.

Any further stages of archaeological work, after the submission of the report for stages one and two outlined above, will be the subject of an additional GAPS curatorial brief against which a further AW specification will be drawn up.

The site archive

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record agreed structure and be deposited with the County Museum on completion of site analysis and report production. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in 'management of research projects in the historic environment' (English Heritage, 2006).

Arrangements will be made for deposition of the physical archive with the County Museum before work starts.

The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service and NMR Wales.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, the report and the archive will be deposited not later than six months after completion of the work.

Other significant digital data generated by the survey (ie AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, etc) will be presented as part of the report on a CD/DVD. The

format of this presented data will be agreed with the curator in advance of its preparation.

8. Staff

The project will be managed by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira MCIfA (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeologist. Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of GAPS and Sirius Planning.

Additional Considerations

9. Health and Safety

9.1. Risk assessment

Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations* 1992. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

9.2. Other guidelines

AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (2002).

10. Insurance

AW is fully insured for this type of work, and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

11. Quality Control

11.1. Professional standards

AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of*

Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology and the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs* currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

11.2. Project tracking

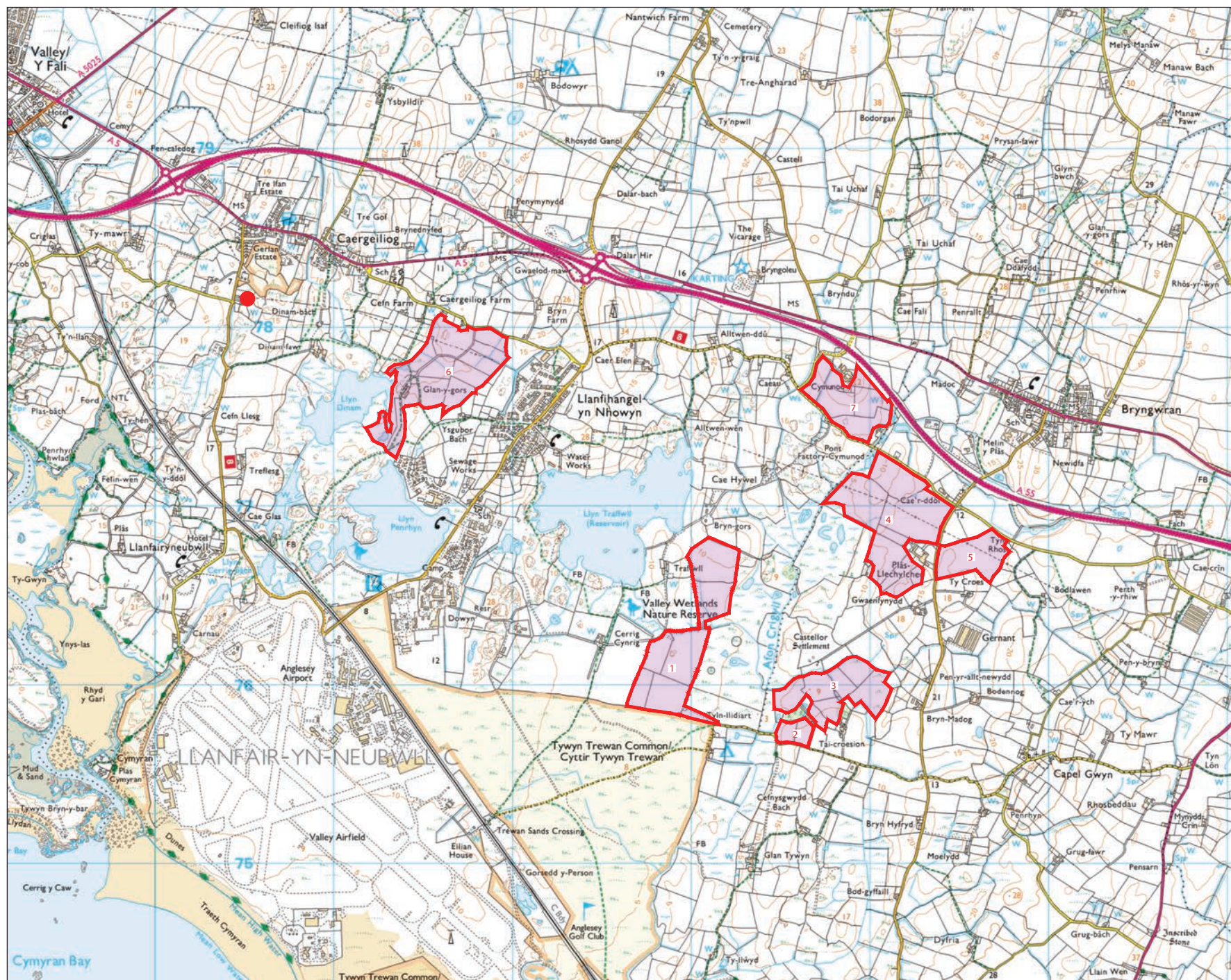
The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

12. Arbitration

Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' *Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists* applying at the date of the agreement.

13. References

British Geological Survey: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, accessed 10/08/2018.

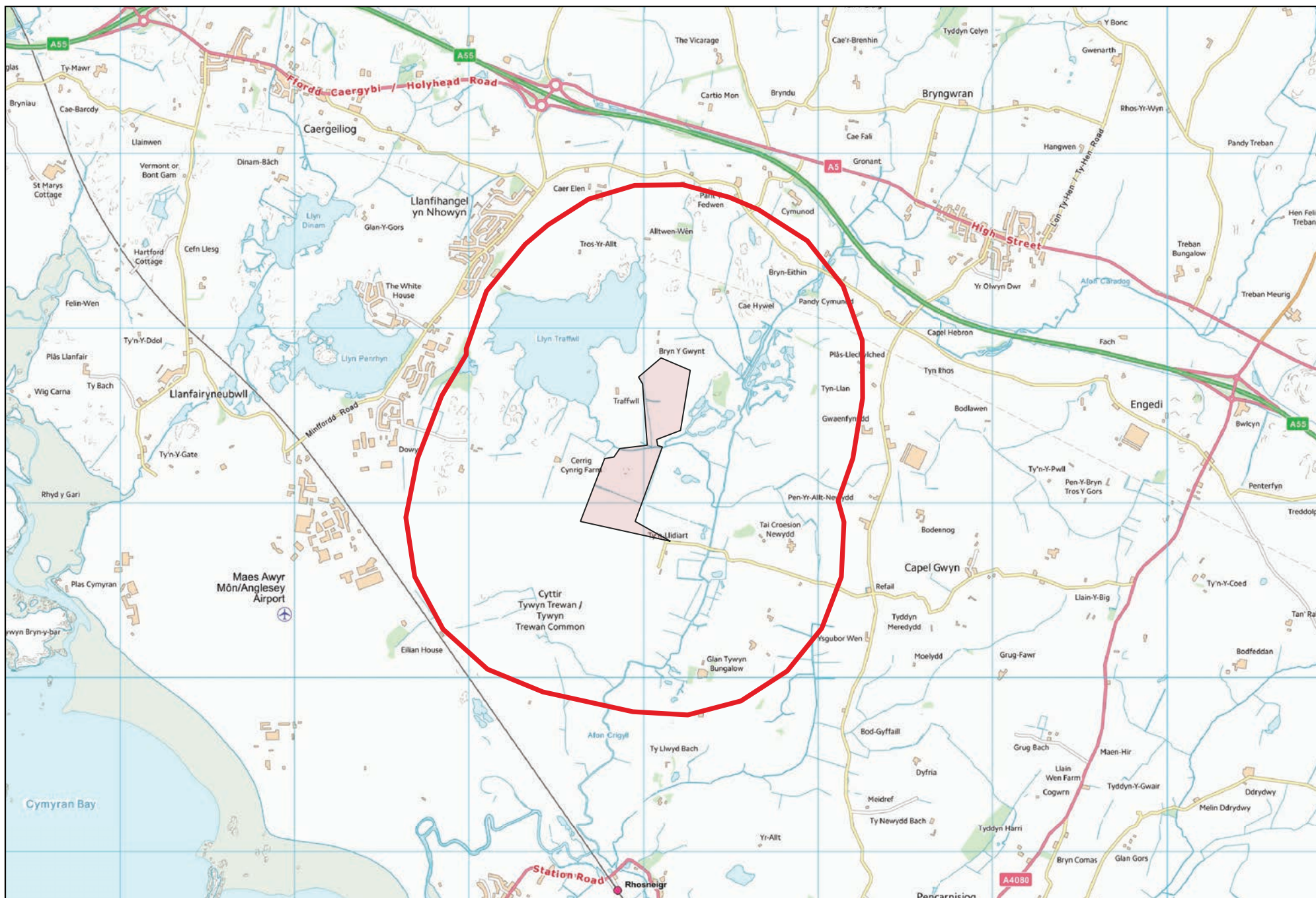


Key

Indicative solar plot areas

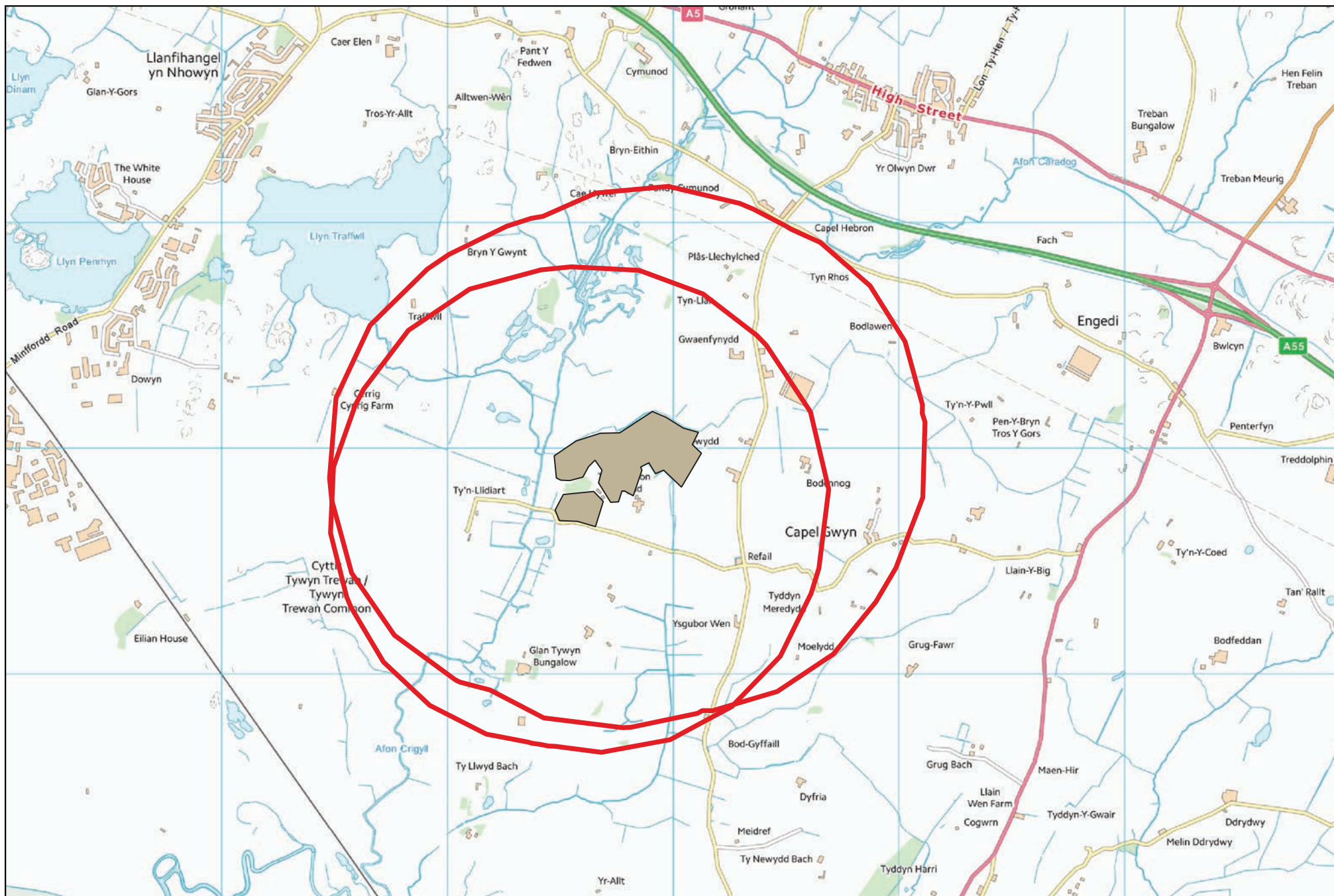
Point of connection

Figure 1.
Site locations -
Area 1-7



0 750 1500 2250 3000 m

Figure 2.1 Field 1 within 1km search area



0 500 1000 m

Figure 2.2 Field 2 and 3 1km search area

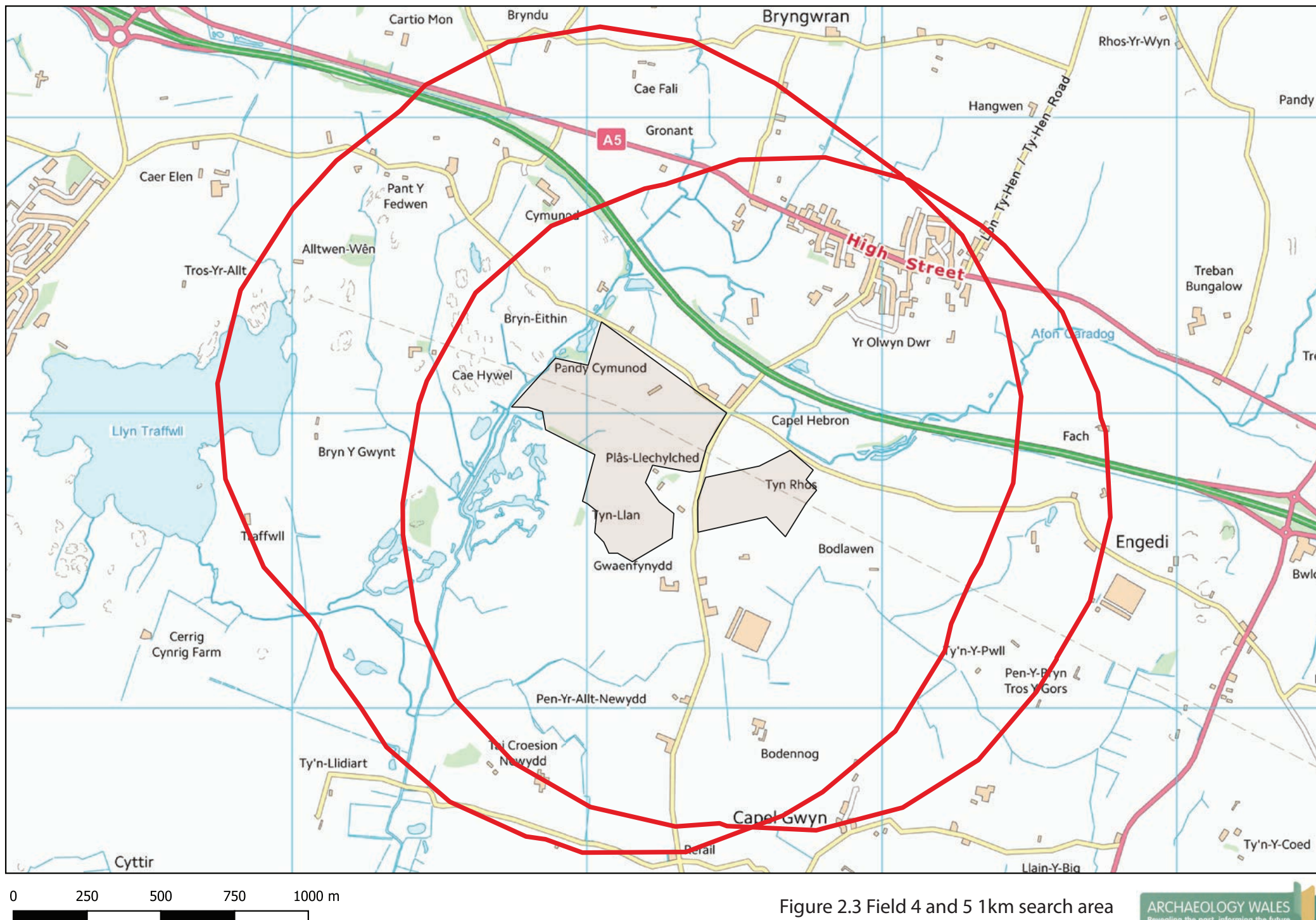


Figure 2.3 Field 4 and 5 1km search area



0 250 500 750 1000 m

Figure 2.4 Field 6 1km search area

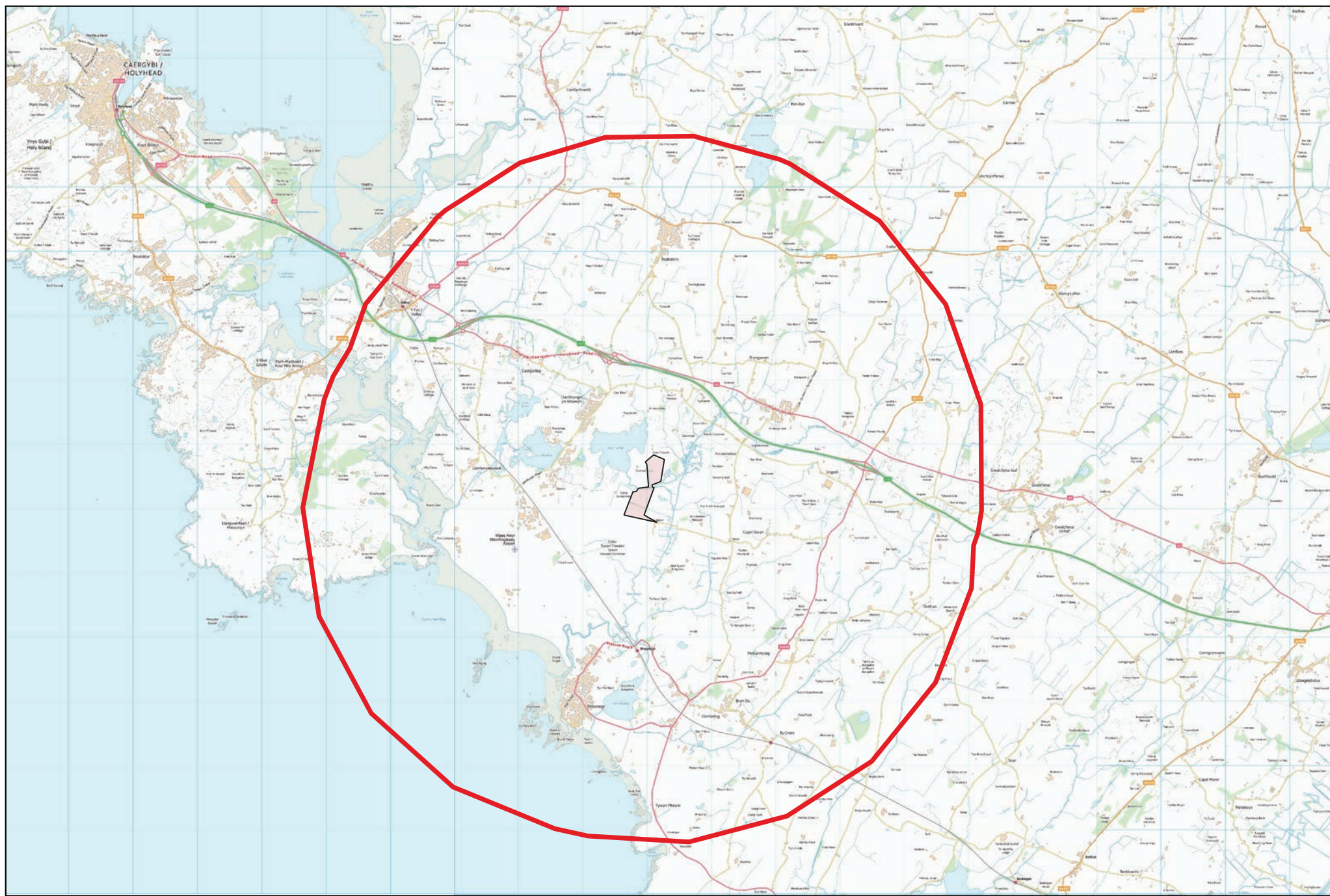


Figure 3.1 Field 1 within 1km search area

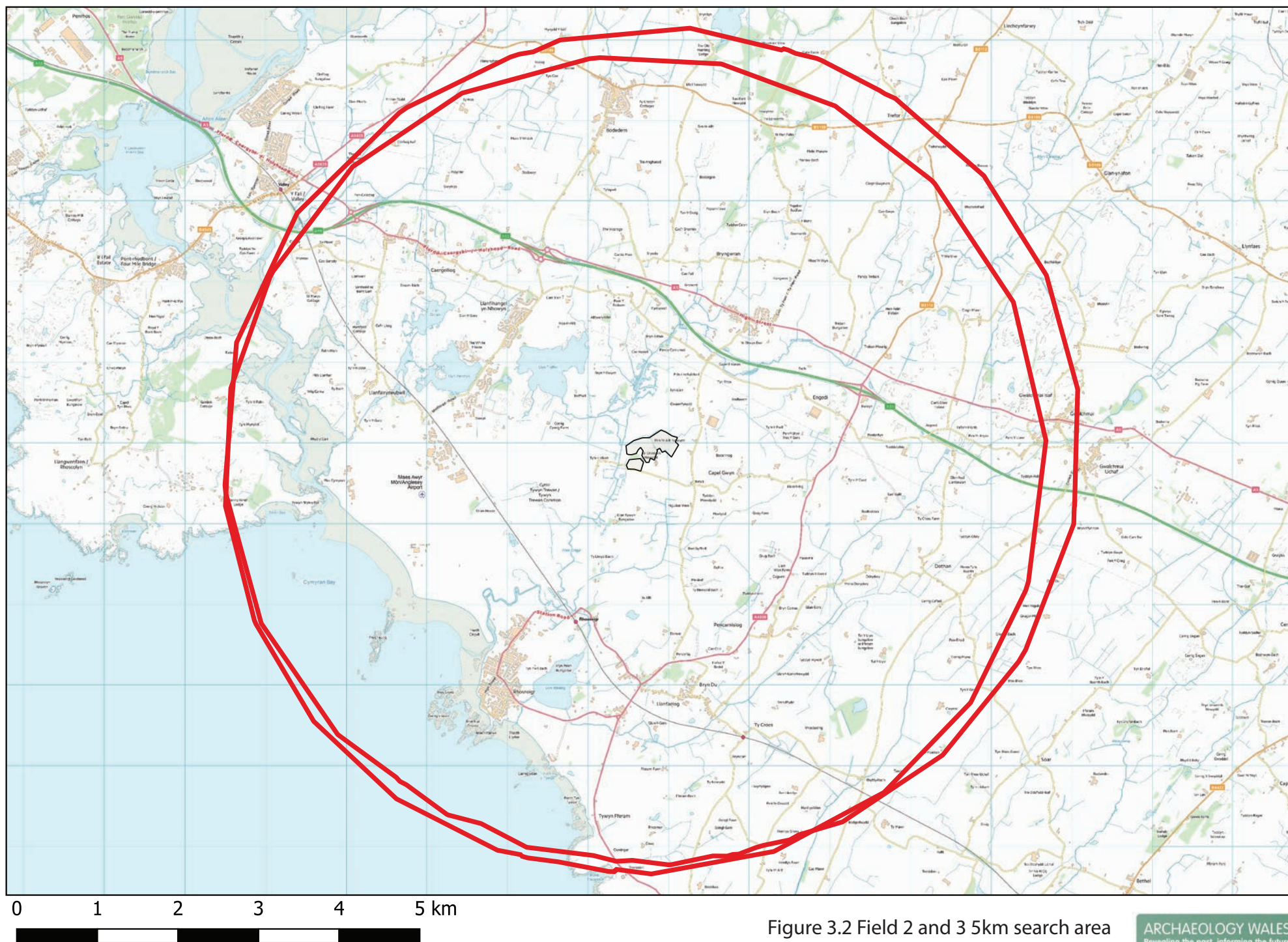
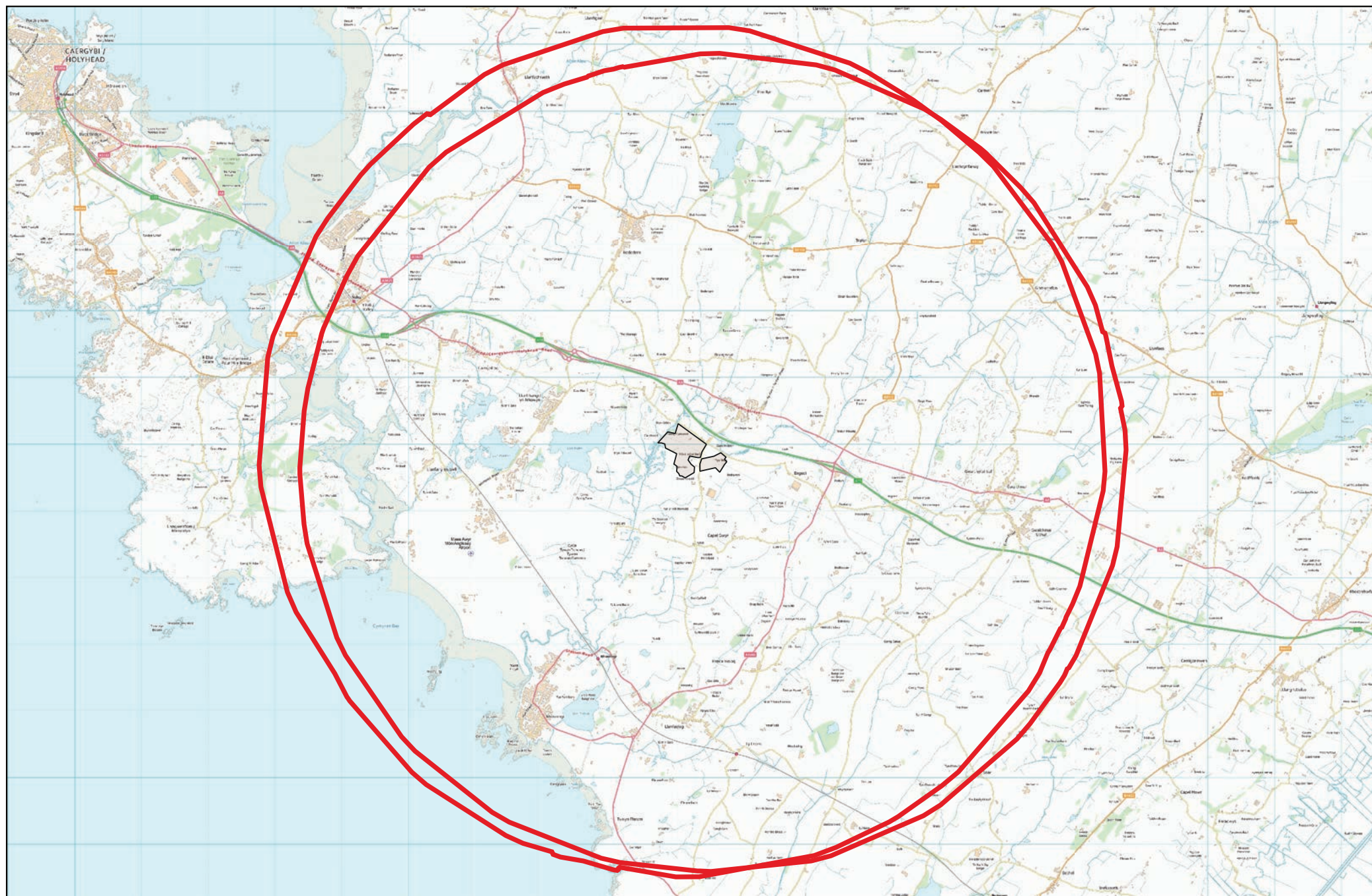
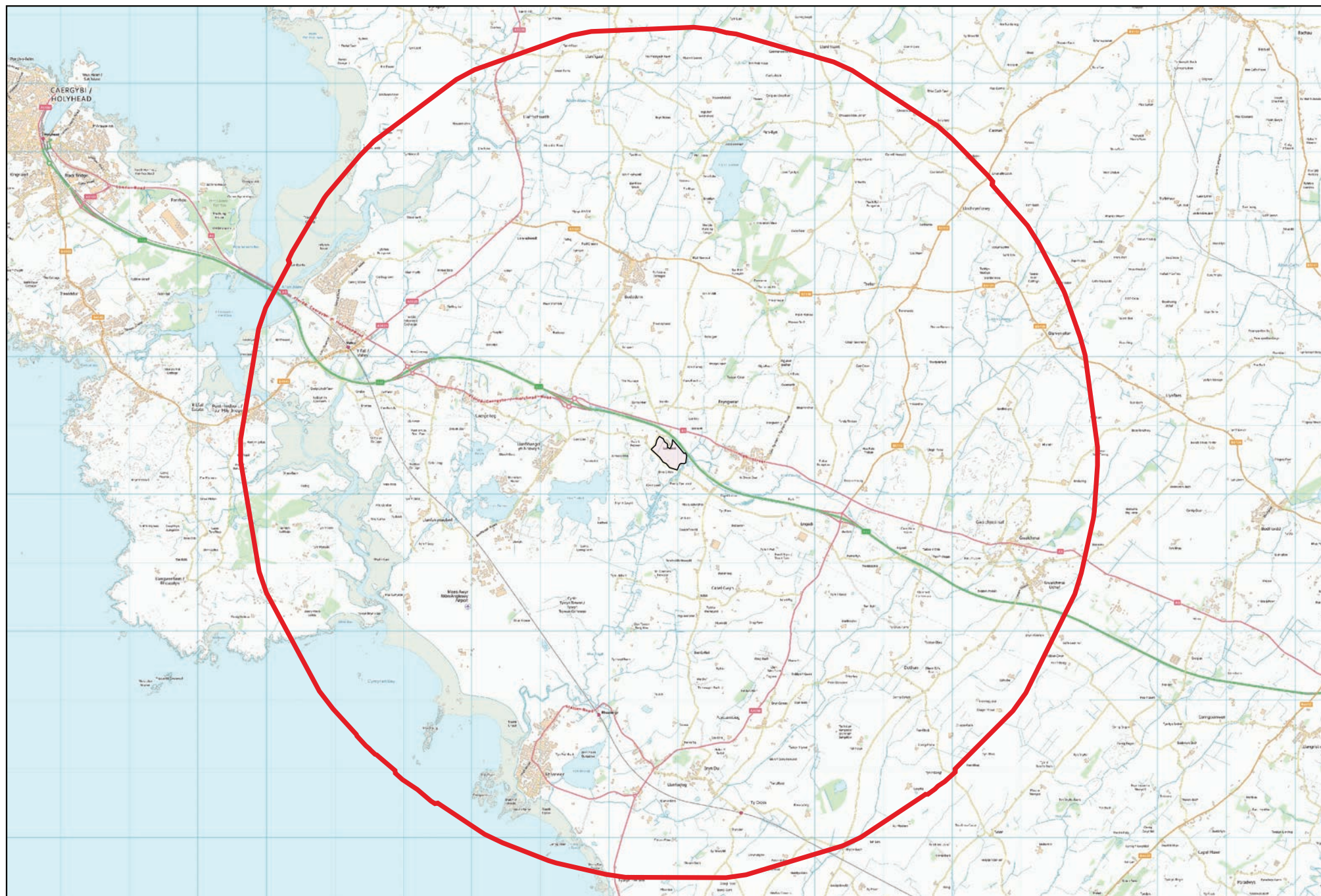


Figure 3.2 Field 2 and 3 5km search area



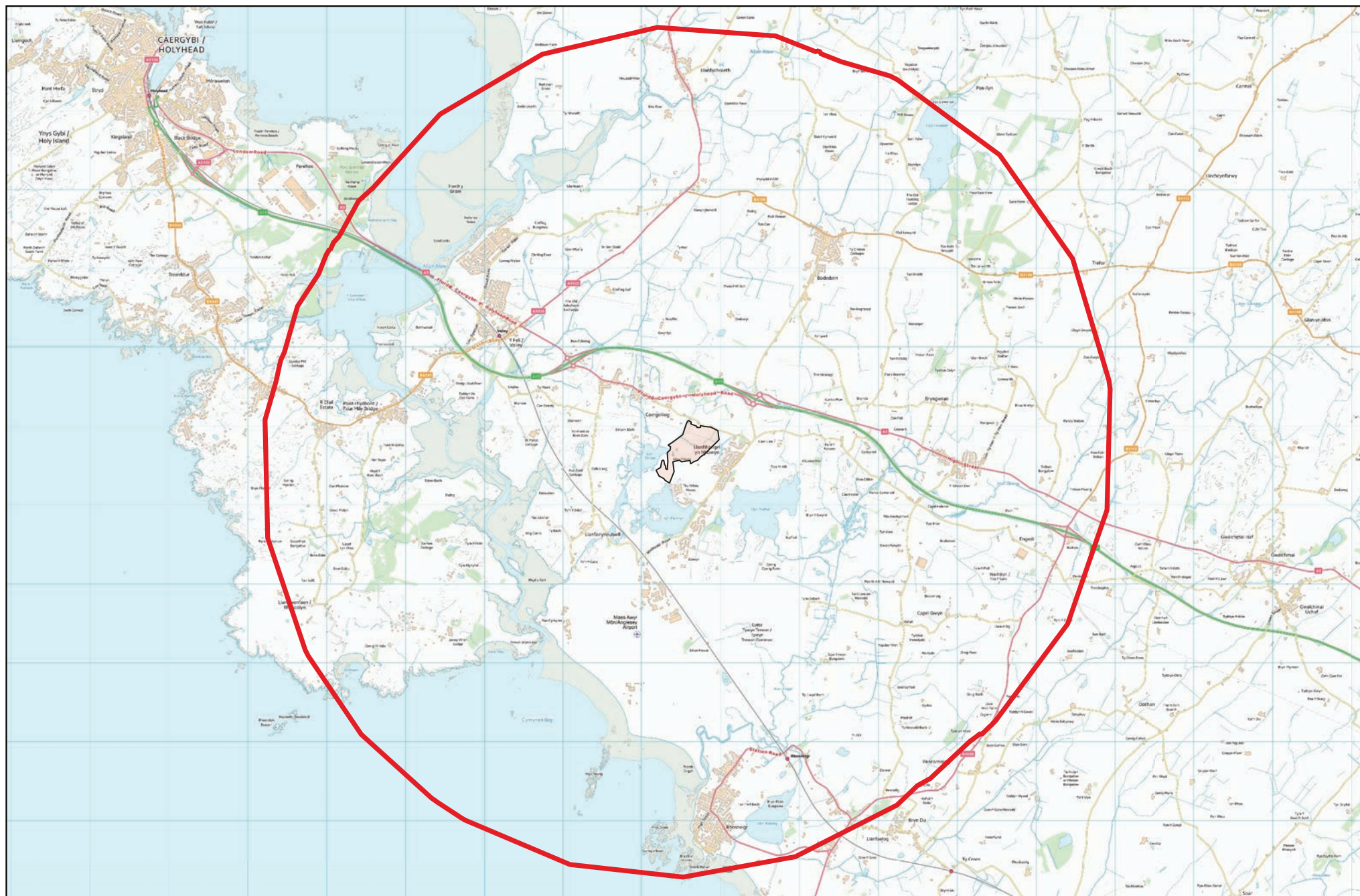
0 1 2 3 4 5 km

Figure 3.3 Field 4 and 5 within 5km search area



0 1 2 3 4 5 km

Figure 3.4 Field 6 5km search area



0 1 2 3 4 5 km

Figure 3.5 Field 7 5km search area

Archaeology Wales

Archaeology Wales Limited

The Reading Room, Town Hall, Llanidloes, SY18 6BN

Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371

Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk

Company Directors: Mark Houlston MCifA & Jill Houlston

Company Registered No. 7440770 (England & Wales)

Registered Office: Morgan Griffiths LLP, Cross Chambers

9 High Street, Newtown, Powys, SY16 2NY

