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Morlais Project - PB5034

Desk-Based Assessment – Terrestrial Archaeology and Walkover Survey

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Non-technical summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Royal Haskoning on behalf of Menter Môn Cyf, to prepare a terrestrial archaeology desk-based assessment of the onshore elements of the Morlais project. The project is a proposed tidal energy development of 240MW of generating capacity within the Morlais Demonstration Zone off the west coast of Anglesey. The project's offshore array area will be connected to shore by offshore export cables which will make landfall on the south-west coast of Holy Island in Anglesey. The project's onshore infrastructure will include an onshore cable and substation with associated infrastructure between the proposed landfall location and National Grid connection (Fig 1).

The aims of this study were to assess the known and potential heritage resource within the development area and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource. This report will comprise the baseline assessment for an EIA Cultural Heritage chapter.

Due to a lack of previous archaeological investigation within much of the Study Area, the presence, location and significance of any buried heritage assets within the proposed development area cannot currently be confirmed on the basis of the available information.

This assessment has established that there is potential for archaeological remains to be present within much of the development area, in particular relating to prehistoric and post-medieval periods. The proposed development area runs through a landscape with high potential for remains from the prehistoric period. Designated and non-designated monuments and finds show a well utilised landscape during the prehistoric periods, with many examples of settlement and associated artefacts and agricultural remains.

Within the western landfall area there appears to have been little modern activity that would have significantly affected any such remains. There is potential for palaeo-environmental evidence to be present at the lower lying eastern edge of this area. The tithe map of 1841 shows an additional farmstead on this eastern edge that appears to have been removed when the road was realigned, which had taken place by 1900. The development of South Stack lighthouse to the north led to the positioning of a pillar on the road within the site, marked 'Trinity House, 1809'.

Where the main cable route lies within the existing road corridor there is the potential for archaeological remains to be encountered, although they are likely to have been damaged or disturbed by construction of the road. For example, the barrows that were recorded at Porth Dafarch in the 18th century have been recorded as completely removed by the 19th century road. Should the proposed alignment for the cable require moving outside the impact zone of existing development, there is a higher risk of encountering archaeological remains. In the vicinity of the Porth Dafarch scheduled site, that potential risk increases and there is the risk of the presence of human remains.

Parts of the northern and eastern areas of the proposed cable route lie within or directly adjacent to areas which have been subject to previous archaeological work. Some of that work has produced highly significant remains, particularly from the prehistoric periods. However, some areas within Parc Cybi have been fully excavated and so would be unlikely to require further investigation. The areas which have not been previously investigated, however, do have a moderate to high potential for buried archaeological remains where later development has not damaged or disturbed it. The area within the Orthios site to the north of the A55 has seen significant modern disturbance associated with the Anglesey Aluminium plant and the associated infrastructure. Although there is some potential for archaeological remains to be present, they are likely to be highly fragmented or damaged if they still survive.



An initial assessment of the designated heritage assets has been undertaken with regard to their significance, and any contribution made by setting to that significance. It has not been possible to undertake a full settings assessment, as the details of the scheme are not yet fixed. On the basis of this initial assessment, it is not anticipated that there will be any major adverse effects to the significance of heritage assets as a result of changes within their settings.

The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the relevant statutory and local consultees.

Crynodeb annhechnegol

Comisiynwyd Wessex Archaeology gan Royal Haskoning ar ran Menter Môn Cyf, i baratoi asesiad desg archeoleg ddaearol o elfennau atraeth prosiect Morlais. Mae'r prosiect arfaethedig yn cynnwys datblygiad ynni llanw gyda 240MW o gapasiti cynhyrchu ym Mharth Arddangos Morlais oddi ar arfordir gorllewinol Ynys Môn. Bydd ardal alltraeth y prosiect yn cael ei chysylltu â'r lan gan geblau allforio alltraeth a fydd yn cysylltu ar arfordir de-orllewin Ynys Cybi yn Ynys Môn. Bydd isadeiledd atraeth y prosiect yn cynnwys cebl ac is-orsaf gyda seilwaith cysylltiedig rhwng y lleoliad glanio arfaethedig a chysylltiad y Grid Cenedlaethol (Ffig 1).

Nodau'r astudiaeth hon oedd asesu'r adnodd treftadaeth hysbys a photential yn yr ardal ddatblygu a'r ardal gyfagos, ac asesu effeithiau tebygol y cynigion datblygu ar yr adnodd hwn. Bydd yr adroddiad hwn yn cynnwys yr asesiad sylfaenol ar gyfer pennod Treftadaeth Ddiwylliannol AEA. Oherwydd diffyg ymchwiliad archeolegol blaenorol yn llawer o Ardal yr Astudiaeth, ni ellir cadarnhau presenoldeb, lleoliad ac arwyddocâd unrhyw asedau treftadaeth gladdedig yn yr ardal ddatblygu arfaethedig ar hyn o bryd ar sail y wybodaeth sydd ar gael.

Mae'r asesiad hwn wedi sefydlu bod potensial i weddillion archeolegol fod yn bresennol yn llawer o'r ardal ddatblygu, yn enwedig mewn perthynas â chyfnodau cynhanesyddol ac ôl-ganoloesol. Mae'r ardal ddatblygu arfaethedig yn rhedeg trwy dirwedd sydd â photential uchel i gael gweddillion cynhanesyddol. Mae henebion dynodedig, henebion heb eu dynodi ac arteffactau yn dangos tirwedd a ddefnyddiwyd yn gyson yn ystod y cyfnodau cynhanesyddol, gyda llawer o enghreifftiau o anheddiadau ac arteffactau cysylltiedig yn ogystal a olion amaethyddol.

Yn yr ardal glanfâ orllewinol, ymddengys nad oedd llawer o weithgaredd modern a fyddai wedi effeithio'n sylweddol ar unrhyw weddillion o'r fath. Mae potensial i dystiolaeth palaeo-amgylcheddol fod yn bresennol ar ymyl ddwyreiniol isaf yr ardal hon. Mae map degwm 1841 yn dangos fferm ychwanegol ar yr ymyl ddwyreiniol a chafodd ei symud pan adliniwyd y ffordd, a oedd wedi ei adeiladu erbyn 1900. Arweiniodd datblygiad goleudy Ynys Lawd i'r gogledd at osod piler ar y ffordd o fewn y safle, wedi'i nodi fel 'Trinity House, 1809'.

Lle mae'r prif lwybr cebl yn gorwedd o fewn y coridor ffordd presennol, mae potensial i ddod ar draws weddillion archeolegol, er eu bod yn debygol y buasant wedi eu difrodi neu aflonyddu wrth adeiladu'r ffordd. Er enghraifft, cofnodwyd bod y crugiau a gofnodwyd ym Mhorth Dafarch yn y 18fed ganrif wedi eu tynnu yn llwyr gan y ffordd a gafodd ei adeiladu yn y 19eg ganrif. Pe bai'r aliniad arfaethedig ar gyfer y cebl angen symud tu allan i barth effaith y datblygiad presennol, mae risg uwch o ddod ar draws weddillion archeolegol. Yng nghyffiniau safle rhestredig Porth Dafarch, mae'r risg bosibl honno'n cynyddu ac mae risg y bydd gweddillion dynol yn bresennol.

Mae rhannau o'r ardaloedd gogleddol a dwyreiniol y llwybr cebl arfaethedig yn gorwedd o fewn neu'n uniongyrchol gyfagos i ardaloedd a fu'n destun gwaith archeolegol blaenorol. Mae rhan o'r gwaith



hwnnw wedi cynhyrchu gweddillion sylweddol iawn, yn enwedig o'r cyfnodau cynhanesyddol. Fodd bynnag, mae rhai ardaloedd ym Mharc Cybi wedi'u cloddio'n llawn ac felly mae'n annhebygol y bydd angen ymchwilio ymhellach iddynt. Mae gan yr ardaloedd na ymchwiliwyd o'r blaen, fodd bynnag, botensial cymedrol i uchel ar gyfer weddillion archeolegol o dan y ddaear lle nad yw datblygiad diweddarach wedi ei ddifrodi na'i aflonyddu. Mae'r ardal yn safle Orthios i'r gogledd o'r A55 wedi gweld aflonyddwch modern sylweddol yn gysylltiedig â gwaith Alwminiwm Ynys Môn a'r seilwaith cysylltiedig. Er bod rhywfaint o botensial i weddillion archeolegol fod yn bresennol, maent yn debygol o fod yn dameidiog iawn neu wedi'u difrodi os ydynt yn dal i oroesi.

Cynhaliwyd asesiad cychwynnol o'r asedau treftadaeth dynodedig mewn perthynas â'u harwyddocâd, ac unrhyw gyfraniad a wneir arwyddocâd hwnnw i'r gosodiad. Ni fu'n bosibl cynnal asesiad lleoliad llawn, gan nad yw manylion y cynllun yn sefydlog eto. Ar sail yr asesiad cychwynnol hwn, ni ragwelir y bydd unrhyw effeithiau andwyol mawr i arwyddocâd asedau treftadaeth o ganlyniad i newidiadau yn eu gosodiad.

Dylid gytuno ar yr angen am raddfa, cwmpas a natur unrhyw waith asesu a / neu gwaith archeolegol pellach trwy ymgynghori â'r ymgynghorwyr statudol a lleol perthnasol.

Acknowledgements

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Morlais Project – PB5034

Desk-Based Assessment – Terrestrial Archaeology and Walkover Survey

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Royal Haskoning on behalf of Menter Môn Cyf (the Client), to prepare a terrestrial archaeology Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) of the onshore elements of the Morlais project (hereafter 'the Project'). The Project is a proposed tidal energy development of 240MW of generating capacity within the Morlais Demonstration Zone off the west coast of Anglesey. The Project's offshore array area will be connected to shore by offshore export cables which will make landfall on the south-west coast of Holy Island in Anglesey. The Project's onshore infrastructure will include an onshore cable and substation with associated infrastructure between the proposed landfall location and National Grid connection (Fig 1).

1.2 The Project

1.2.1 The Project (Fig 1) comprises:

- a) the proposed Landfall Site, which will be within a parcel approximately centred at NGR 221634, 381661 (SH 2163 8166);
- b) the first part of the proposed Cable Route which lies within the current road corridors from approximately NGR 221656, 381399 to 224374, 380745;
- c) at this point, the Cable Route leaves the road corridor and crosses fields to the east before turning to run north-east to the rear of the existing football stadium and to the west of the Holyhead Leisure Centre. It then follows the driveway to the roundabout at approximately 225004, 381020 where it rejoins the existing road corridors;
- d) the Cable Route then runs east into Parc Cybi until it turns to the north and leaves the existing road corridor at approximately NGR 225577, 380821;
- e) the Cable Route then runs to the east, south of and paralleling the line of the A55 before crossing underneath it at approximately NGR 226471, 380599; and
- f) the proposal is then to connect to the National Grid in the approximate vicinity of NGR 226918, 380655.

1.2.2 The proposal for the majority of the Cable Route is that it will be placed within the existing road corridors. This study has considered a 30 m contingency on either side of the Cable Route to allow for any areas where this cannot be undertaken.

1.2.3 This study will form the baseline assessment for, and be submitted as a technical appendix to, the Environmental Statement and engineering and design studies for the terrestrial elements of this proposed project.



1.3 Legislation, Policy and Guidance

1.3.1 The Legislation, policy and guidance particularly considered to inform this document include:

- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended)*
- *The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016*
- *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)*
- *Planning Policy Wales (edition 10, December 2018)*
- *Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (May 2017)*
- *Conservation principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales (March 2011)*
- *Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan 2011 - 2026*
- *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk- Based Assessments (updated January 2017) and Code of Conduct;*
- *Guide to Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process, Revised (2nd) edition (Cadw and Countryside Council for Wales, 2007);*
- *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (May 2017)*
- *Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales (May 2017)*
- *Managing Change to Listed Buildings in Wales (May 2017)*
- *Managing Conservation Areas in Wales (May 2017)*
- *Managing Historic Character in Wales (May 2017)*

1.3.2 Relevant sections are discussed in Section 1.4 and other relevant extracts from these documents are included in Appendix 2.

1.4 Scope of document

1.4.1 This document will form the baseline assessment for, and be submitted as a technical appendix to, an Environmental Statement, as well as informing engineering and design studies for the terrestrial elements of this proposed project. The terrestrial element is defined as those elements above the mean high-water mark.

1.4.2 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment

resource within the Landfall Site, Cable Route, Grid Connection and its environs, and to provide an initial assessment of the potential impact of development on the heritage assets that embody that significance. The Planning Policy for Wales (PPW) (edition 10, December 2018) includes the Historic Environment in Chapter 6, Distinctive and Natural places. Paragraph 6.1.2 says that:

“The historic environment is made up of individual historic features which are collectively known as historic assets. Examples of what can constitute an historic asset include:

- *Listed buildings;*
- *Conservation areas;*
- *Historic assets of special local interest;*
- *Historic parks and gardens;*
- *Townscapes;*
- *Historic Landscapes;*
- *World Heritage Sites; and*
- *Archaeological remains (including scheduled monuments).”*

1.4.3 This report will assess any archaeological remains and their settings within a 1km buffer of the proposed development. A site walkover survey was also undertaken, with a corridor of 30m either side of the proposed Cable Route, in order to assess the potential for currently unknown heritage assets to be present within the area.

1.4.4 This is in line with policy 6.1.23 of the PPW:

“The planning system recognises the need to conserve archaeological remains. The conservation of archaeological remains and their settings is a material consideration in determining planning applications, whether those remains are a scheduled monument or not.”

And with 6.1.26

“Where archaeological remains are known to exist or there is a potential for them to survive, an application should be accompanied by sufficient information, through desk-based assessment and/or field evaluation, to allow a full understanding of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the remains. The needs of archaeology and development may be reconciled, and potential conflict very much reduced, through early discussion and assessment.”

1.5 Aims and purpose of the assessment

1.5.1 The aims of this document are to;

- *identify and collate all known heritage assets within the Study Area;*
- *conduct an assessment of the potential for archaeological heritage assets to survive within the Landfall Site, Cable Route and Grid Connection;*

- *conduct an assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets;*
- *design strategies for further evaluation whether or not intrusive, where the nature, extent or significance of the resource is not sufficiently well defined;*
- *conduct an initial assessment of the impact of proposed development or other land use changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings;*
- *offer proposals for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research, whether undertaken in response to a threat or not; and*
- *prepare and present an assessment to report appropriately on our findings.*

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment was based upon relevant professional guidance, including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (ClfA 2014, revised 2017).

2.2 Study Area

- 2.2.1 A Study Area was established within a 1 km radius of the Landfall Site, Grid Connection and Cable Route. The recorded historic environment resource within the Study Area was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Landfall Site, Grid Connection and Cable Route.

2.3 Sources

- 2.3.1 A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted. These comprised:
- *The Cof Cymru - National Historic Assets of Wales website, which records scheduled monuments, listed buildings, registered landscapes of historic interest, protected wrecks and World Heritage Sites in Wales;*
 - *The Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (GHER) comprising a database of recorded archaeological sites, find spots, and archaeological events for the former county of Gwynedd, which includes Anglesey;*
 - *National heritage datasets including the Archaeological Data Service (ADS), the RCAHMW list of Historic placenames and British History Online;*
 - *Historic manuscripts, surveyed maps, and Ordnance Survey maps held at Anglesey Archives; and*
 - *Relevant primary and secondary sources held at the Anglesey Archives, the GHER and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. Both published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the vicinity of the Landfall Site, Grid Connection and Cable Route were studied.*
 - *Aerial photography, both vertical and oblique, held by the RCAHMW. These were consulted at their offices in the National Library of Wales, and online on the Coflein*

website. These included aerial photography transferred from the Central register of Air photographs (Wales).

2.3.2 Sources consulted during the preparation of this assessment are listed in the Reference section.

2.4 Settings Assessment

2.4.1 CADW have produced guidance on 'Managing the Setting of Historic Assets in Wales' (CADW May 2017) on behalf of the Welsh Government. Section 4 discusses how to assess the impact of change or development within the setting of historic assets using a four-stage approach.

- *Stage 1: Identify the historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development.*
- *Stage 2: Define and analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets and, in particular, the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated and experienced.*
- *Stage 3: Evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.*
- *Stage 4: If necessary, consider options to mitigate or improve the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.*

2.4.2 This assessment will consider steps 1 and 2, as the details of the proposed development are not yet available. This will identify heritage assets that can be further considered in steps 3 and 4 within the EIA process.

2.5 Assumptions and limitations

2.5.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

2.5.2 The records held by the GHER are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

2.6 Copyright

2.6.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE HERITAGE ASSETS OF THE STUDY AREA

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the results of the walkover survey, followed by a summary of the general history of the area and also a summary of the recorded historic environment relevant to the project within the Study Area. This has been compiled from the sources summarised above and detailed in the references section of this report (**Section 8**). The aim is to identify the known and potential components of the historic environment (heritage assets) that could be affected by the proposed development.
- 3.1.2 Section 3.5 summarises the archaeological potential of the area of the project.
- 3.1.3 All heritage assets and archaeological events identified within the GHER are listed in **Appendix 3**. Where relevant, the results of these investigations are discussed in further detail in Section 4.5. Figures 2-7 also show the GHER records and designations within the areas.
- 3.1.4 Previous archaeological investigations carried out within the Study Area are illustrated in Figure 2.

3.2 Walkover Survey

- 3.2.1 The Landfall Site, Grid Connection and Cable Route were visited on the 28th February and 1st March 2019. Areas accessed are shown on Figure 1. The weather on the 28th at the western end of the walkover survey was grey and cloudy with mist that did not obscure visibility at the Landfall Site itself, but which did limit recording of intervisibility between the Landfall Site and the scheduled Holyhead Mountain settlement site (SM AN016). The Landfall Site was therefore returned to on the 1st when the weather was clear and fine. A fieldwork record comprising digital photography is held in the project archive and selected plates are included in this report.
- 3.2.2 The aim of the walkover survey was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Landfall Site, Grid Connection and Cable Route, and to identify any prior impacts not evident from secondary sources. The walkover survey also sought to ascertain if the Landfall Site, Grid Connection and Cable Route contained any previously unidentified features of archaeological, architectural or historic interest.
- 3.2.3 A key objective of the walkover survey was the gathering of observations upon which to assess the potential for the development proposals to affect the settings of heritage assets (see **Section 3.6**).
- 3.2.4 The following comprises a description of the geology, land use and site conditions along the various areas of the walkover survey.

Landfall Site (Figure 2)

- 3.2.5 The area considered for the Landfall Site and associated infrastructure (hereafter the 'Landfall Site') will fall within a sub-rectangular parcel of land in the vicinity of Henborth to the south-east of South Stack on the western side of Anglesey. This area is approximately 22 ha with the majority of the area comprising fields in agricultural use. The land slopes from north-west to south-east across the majority of the area. The south-eastern edge of the Landfall Site is the lowest point of a valley that runs down to the coast, with the land then rising to the south-east. The south-western part of the Landfall Site also falls away



towards the cliff edge. Many of the fields within this area are roughly square to sub-rectangular.

- 3.2.6 The British Geological Survey viewer describes the bedrock geology of most of this area as South Stack Formation - Psammite And Pelite. This is a metamorphic bedrock formed approximately 541 to 635 million years ago. Originally sedimentary rocks formed in deep seas, they are later altered by low-grade metamorphism. The superficial deposits are described as Devensian Till- Diamicton. These are superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. The bedrock to the north, west and south is recorded as the same, but with none of the overlying Till to soften the landscape. To the north are the prominent crags of the Holyhead formation. Much of the geology of Holy Island is characterised by these same north-east to south-west rocky ridges, with boggy areas in the lower parts in between.
- 3.2.7 The soils reflect these differences with the majority of this area recorded as freely draining slightly acid loamy soils, which have a long grazing season when in grass.
- 3.2.8 The South Stack road runs along the south-eastern edge of the Landfall Site and then turns north-west to run through the bottom third. The westernmost part of this area is the rocky beach and cliffs. Henborth lies on this road, with Ty Mawr to the north and just outside the boundary area.
- 3.2.9 At the time of the walkover survey, all of the fields within this area were in pasture with sheep present in some of the fields. The slope of the land was not consistent, with a series of gentle steps present, caused by the changes of superficial geology in the side of the valley (Plates 1-3). The base of the slope at the south-eastern part of the Landfall Site, was wet with wetland grasses and low reeds evident in the base of the valley (Plate 4). The South Stack Road, where it turns to run north-west to South Stack, was causewayed across the valley with no obvious culvert to allow drainage.
- 3.2.10 The boundaries on either side of the South Stack road, where it ran through the area, were banked and topped with stone walling, post and barbed wire, gorse and other bushes. A Welsh Water service building lay on the northern edge of the road, adjacent to Henborth (Plate 6).
- 3.2.11 The boundary of the South Stack Road where it formed the eastern border of the area was also banked with post and barbed wire fencing on top or adjacent to it. Boundaries within the area were predominantly hedging associated with stone walling, with a few areas of modern post and wire fence.
- 3.2.12 Close to the road junction in the south-eastern part of the Landfall Site, where the South Stack Road crosses the valley on a causeway, a large gatepost or pillar is present in the southern boundary. This has a concrete plaque that bears the legend 'Trinity House, London 1809' (Plate 7).
- 3.2.13 The beaches and cliffs at the south-western edge of the Landfall Site are rocky, with clear evidence of the bedding plates and the wave cut platform showing. The cliffs are unstable, with significant erosion through time visible on aerial photographs. At the time of the walkover survey, access was not allowed into these areas or to the top of the cliffs due to this instability.

Cable Route within the road corridor (Figures 3 and 4)

- 3.2.14 The Cable Route runs from the south-east corner of the Landfall Site and follows the road corridor as it runs south and then east to Penrhosfeilw. It continues to follow the road corridor to the road junction at Porth Dafarch. Along this stretch the geology is similar to the Landfall Area, with the ridges of metamorphic rocks and areas of Till forming the same north-east to south-west landscape. There are significant outcrops of bedrock in places, many of which have been utilised for quarries to build the farmhouses and other buildings, and probably also the stone walls, along the route.
- 3.2.15 The western-most section of the Cable Route runs through an area of pasture fields with rocky outcrops. The grassland appears to be improved in many of the fields. Parts of the adjacent landscape are designated as RSPB conservation areas. A combination of stone walling and post and wire fences form the boundaries to the road, which is often set lower than the surrounding fields.
- 3.2.16 Other field boundaries within the 30 m corridor were banks over walling, some with associated low hedges on top. Fields within this area are mostly square to sub-rectangular and generally follow the north-east to south-west alignment of the geology. Individual farmhouses with their associated buildings are present within the landscape. Gorse clumps are present on many of the boundaries.
- 3.2.17 Where the road rises up to Penrhosfeilw the field patterns change, becoming less regular, following the rising outcrop of the South Stack formation. The road passes the Chapel (Plate 8) and then drops down through the flatter areas of land that wind down between the higher, rocky outcrops. Roadside boundaries in this area comprise stone walling with some associated hedges. Field boundaries within the adjacent fields are a mix of stone walling and hedges. The road also passes a few small groupings of buildings. Small quarries are evident in the rock outcroppings adjacent to some of these (Plate 9).
- 3.2.18 The road then drops down to the junction at Porth Dafarch. The buildings at Porth Dafarch South sit just to the west of the junction, with the beach to the south and the scheduled monument (SM number AN034) to the east. The field to the south-west of the junction is in grass and where it lies adjacent to the junction itself, is significantly higher. It appears to be banked up against the stone walling. The junction itself includes a bus pull-in as well as the 'T' junction. The scheduled monument is substantially lower than the road falling away towards the stream at the bottom of the valley (Plates 10 and 11). The field to the north of the junction is also in grass, and the area adjacent to the route as it turns north is also lower than the road.
- 3.2.19 The road then runs north-east along a narrow valley with rocky outcrops on both sides (Plate 13). The northern side has a small area of pastures that was being treated by muck spreading during the time of the walkover survey. A pavement also runs down this side of the road. To the north of the activity centre, the road branches east and then north-east towards Yr Ogof. Just to the north of the junction is a quarry that retains a large piece of stone that is shaped to resemble a megalith (Plate 14).
- 3.2.20 This piece of road is narrow, with banks, stone walls, hedging and post and wire fencing on its boundaries. The land on both sides contains rocky outcrops and the area to the south has springs marked on the OS mapping. The land is mostly rough grassland with regular boggy patches. Some irregular pasture fields are present to the north of the road.

Cable Route across fields and adjacent to the football ground and leisure centre (Figures 5 and 6)

- 3.2.21 The proposed Cable Route diverts from the road alignment at approximately NGR 224374, 380745. It travels roughly eastwards towards the southern corner of the football stadium across grass fields and a very boggy area which contains reeds and wetland plants (Plate 17). It then passes along the back of the stadium and pitch, within an area of tarmac. It continues to the west of the leisure centre, on through the car park and then north-east through one roundabout until it reaches the second, where it turns to the east and into Parc Cybi.

Cable Route within road corridor in Parc Cybi (Figure 6)

- 3.2.22 The route runs on fairly level ground along the existing corridor, which is a fairly modern road with street lighting and cycle paths. Boundaries include a section of stone walling but are mostly post and wire fencing. The northern boundary to the road includes a stretch where large stones have been placed inside the fencing. The route turns north-east along an existing spine adjacent to an industrial building and then enters the fields to the south of the A55.

Cable Route within fields and woodland to the south of the A55 (Figure 7)

- 3.2.23 The route enters the fields to the south of the A55 and turns to the south-east. The Study Area at this point is wider. The first three fields are in grass and at the time of the walkover survey contained pregnant ewes and ewes with lambs. The first part of the Cable Route dipped down and contained an area of standing water and marshland with drainage letting into it. The fields sloped to the north (down towards the A55) (Plate 18). The northern-most part of the Cable Route showed clear signs of previous groundworks which appear to be associated with an underground service run. White plastic markers were present within this area, there is a broken-down fence that appears to protect an easement, and the grass is clearly different along much of its length through these fields. An advertising hoarding stands in the centre of the fields.
- 3.2.24 The route continues through an area of mixed woodland and scrub before entering another field, also in grassland, and then turning north and under the A55 into the eastern part of the Orthios site, previously known as Anglesey Aluminium.

Orthios site (Figure 7)

At present, the precise location of the Grid Connection works in the area to the north of the A55, within the former Anglesey Aluminium works, is not known. This area contains railway sidings, roads, electricity substations and a triangle of grassland, scrub and mixed woodland that includes a very high voltage grid connection (Plate 19).

3.3 Designated Heritage Assets

- 3.3.1 Within the 1 km Study Area the GHER records:

- Twenty-five listed buildings (one Grade II*, twenty-four Grade II);
- Eleven Scheduled Monuments;
- One Conservation Area (Holyhead Mountain Village);

- 3.3.2 The Lle geoportal for Wales website records one area of Ancient semi-natural woodland that is shown on the Ancient Woodland Inventory 2011 within the study area (ref 26042 on

the Lle website). This area is described as 'Plantation' on the RCAHMW Welsh Placename website, based on a map of c. 1840.

- 3.3.3 The Grade II* Kingsland Windmill is located in the centre of the Scheme, just south of Kingsland and 95 m north of the Cable Route buffer.
- 3.3.4 Ten Grade II Listed Buildings are located within Kingsland. These comprise a church, three bridges and six houses.
- 3.3.5 Ten Grade II Listed Buildings are located at the eastern end of the Scheme, north-east of London Road. These comprise three transport related assets, three houses, two agricultural structures, one defensive structure and one park feature.
- 3.3.6 Three Grade II Listed Buildings are located at the western end of the Scheme, to the north of the Landfall Site. These comprise a house, a tower overlooking the sea and a well.
- 3.3.7 All designated heritage assets located within the 1 km Study Area was subject to Stages 1 and 2 of CADW settings assessment methodology. Those deemed likely to be potentially affected by the Scheme have been scoped in for further assessment and discussion; see section 4.2.

3.4 General archaeological and historical background for Holy Island and Holyhead

- 3.4.1 The Project is located on Holy Island, or Ynys Gybi, which is a small island on the western side of Anglesey. It is joined to the main island by an embankment and a bridge. The main town on Holy Island is Holyhead, or Caer Gybi.
- 3.4.2 The town of Holyhead itself has a long history, with finds relating to the Neolithic period onwards found within the town itself. Four polished stone axes have been found, and the Neolithic chambered tomb of Trefignath (SM A11) is present just outside the route buffer at the eastern end of the Cable Route.
- 3.4.3 Bronze age barrows are present at a number of sites around Holyhead, including three that are included in the scheduled settlement at Porth Dafarch (directly adjacent to part of the proposed Cable Route), where they underly the later roundhouses. Others are to be found at Holyhead Mountain, Garn, Gorsedd Gwylwm and Ty Mawr which is close to the eastern part of the Cable Route. Standing stones, which in this area are usually considered to be of Bronze Age date, are found in many parts of Holy Island, with the Ty Mawr standing stone (SM A12) close to the eastern end of the Cable Route and a rare pair at Plas Meilw to the north of the proposed Cable Route at Penrhos Feilw.
- 3.4.4 The Iron Age and Roman periods are reflected in many designated and non-designated site on Holy Island. The Caer y Twr hillfort (AN019) is present on the top of Holyhead Mountain and is considered to be Iron Age in date. There is also a small promontory fort at Dinas on the southern coast that is also considered to be Iron Age in date. Hut circle settlements are more common and appear to utilise the more hospitable areas of landscape, including those with access to water. Some of these are discussed in more detail below.
- 3.4.5 In the 3rd century AD a Roman naval base was constructed at Holyhead in an attempt to deal with Irish/ Viking raiders.
- 3.4.6 Holy Island became an important Christian area by the 9th century, after the establishment of the Caer Gybi monastery by St Cybi (possibly in the 6th century), leading to further Viking raids. The monastery is thought to have been based within the remains of the Roman fort.

There are large numbers of early Christian sites throughout Holy Island, including quite a few cemetery sites.

- 3.4.7 In the medieval period, the settlement at Holyhead developed further, along with others on Holy Island.
- 3.4.8 In the post-medieval period, Holyhead became increasingly important as one of the principal ports for connection with Ireland. Under Elizabeth I it was established as the route for the Royal Mail to and from Dublin. A regular service was established to Dublin in the 17th century, and the town was important enough to have a garrison under Oliver Cromwell. A bridge connecting Holy Island to Anglesey appears on Speed's map of 1630.
- 3.4.9 The port grew in size throughout the 18th and 19th centuries as communications eastwards improved. The road across Anglesey was turnpiked in 1765, and in 1823 Telford's road from London to Holyhead (A5) created the Stanley Embankment that connected Holy Island to Anglesey, following on from the Menai Bridge that connected Anglesey to mainland Wales. The railway line followed soon after, allowing the 'boat trains' to arrive at Holyhead station, directly adjacent to the port.
- 3.4.10 Associated with the development of the port at Holyhead in the 19th century is the South Stack lighthouse, located to the north of the western part of the Landfall Site. South stack lighthouse was built by Trinity House in 1809. Trinity House is an organisation that was set up by Royal Charter in 1514 to consider the 'safety of shipping and the well-being of seafarers'. Although it was originally created to regulate pilotage on the Thames, they are now the General Lighthouse Authority for England, Wales the Channel Islands and Gibraltar. A lighthouse in this area was proposed in 1665, when a petition was presented to Charles II, but it was not granted at the time. The lighthouse was improved though time, with electrification in 1938 and automation in 1984.
- 3.4.11 With the exception of the Holyhead and its port, Holy Island continued to be a largely agricultural landscape. The arrival of Anglesey Aluminium, on the north-eastern edge of the Cable Route, changed that area dramatically. It started production of aluminium in 1971, receiving much of its power from the Wylfa power station and shipping its product out from its own spur line of the railway.
- 3.4.12 Holyhead was also important strategically. In the Second World War it was on the route to Ireland and Liverpool. Pillboxes form a rough line across Holy Island.

3.5 Landfall Site, Cable Route and Study Area – Archaeological Resource (Figures 2-7)

Mesolithic (8500–4000 BC)

- 3.5.1 Nine records relating to the Mesolithic period are recorded within the Study Area. Three relate to individual find spots, with the other six recording flint scatters. Five of the flint scatters were found at Penrhosfeilw Common, nearly 700 m from the closest point of the Cable Route shown on Figures 2 and 3, as was the one at Porth Rhyffudd, further along the coast.

Neolithic (4000–2400 BC)

- 3.5.2 The GHER has 13 records attributed to the Neolithic, or possibly Neolithic, period within the Study Area. Six of these relate to findings within the GAT 2006 excavations at Parc Cybi (Figure 6). The post-excavation assessment (GAT 2011) describes those findings as such:

“The major sites include a rectangular early Neolithic building of national and international importance. This seems to have been aligned on the Trefignath Chambered tomb and had firepits dug through the demolished remains of the building. Other early Neolithic settlement of a different character was also present on site and extensive activity continued into the mid and later Neolithic, providing the potential to contribute to the reevaluation of Peterborough and Grooved Ware in this region.”

- 3.5.3 A burnt mound found on the site was also described as Neolithic, although elsewhere a Bronze Age date has been suggested for them.
- 3.5.4 A possible Neolithic hearth and a Ring Barrow (confusingly described as both Bronze Age and Neolithic) were found just to the north of Parc Cybi during the construction of the A55 (Figure 6). Other records relate to individual finds and flint scatters at the eastern end of Parc Cybi.
- 3.5.5 Trefignath burial chamber is recorded as prehistoric rather than specifically Neolithic within the GHER. However, this Neolithic burial chamber is situated on a significant rise to the south of the eastern end of the Cable Route (Plates 20 and 22, Figure 7). This scheduled monument (SM AN011) was entirely excavated between 1977 and 1979 and the mound is no longer extant. The excavation revealed the remains of hearths and Neolithic tools underneath the mound and the chambers themselves were built at different periods. The main views to the north of this site are dominated by the A55 and the buildings that belonged to Anglesey Aluminium, including the very large chimney that towers over the surrounding landscape (Plate 21).

Bronze Age (2400–700 BC)

- 3.5.6 The GHER has 17 records of sites and finds attributed to the Bronze Age within the Study Area. Three of these are findspots, one of which is for a hoard associated with later hut circles.
- 3.5.7 Three Barrows are recorded at the scheduled site of Porth Dafarch (GHER 1772, 1773, 1774 – Figures 4 and 5), directly adjacent to the Cable Route at this point, and within the 30 m buffer. These are recorded as three early Bronze Age barrows set in a line running back from the sea. They lay partly beneath the later Roman period hut group, some of which is visible on the site. The GHER records that they have been completely removed in the 19th century and are now covered by the road. Porth Dafarch I (which was closest to the beach) was mined by a farmer for stone and the other two were excavated by WO Stanley in 1875. Stanley recovered a number of urned burials and associated burial goods which are likely to date to the Beaker period.
- 3.5.8 An excavation by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) which commenced in 2006 at Parc Cybi is located within and around part of the eastern area of the Cable Route (Figure 6). This multi-phase site included a number of Bronze Age features. This site is recorded in the HER as ‘fully signed off and released for development’. However, this statement applies only to specific parcels within the development area, with a number of parcels still retaining known archaeology.
- 3.5.9 The post excavation assessment (GAT 2011) records this period as:

“The Bronze Age was represented by a complex of ceremonial monuments, including a possible multiple-cist barrow, the ring ditch of a barrow and a deep-ditched enclosure. In relation to the standing stone in the middle of the site and the larger barrow excavated near Tŷ Mawr Farm to the north this suggests a ritual landscape of national importance. The

period was also represented by two burnt mounds and a timber roundhouse that was poorly dated but probably of Bronze Age date.”

- 3.5.10 There are three records for standing stones within the Study Area. One is to the north of the eastern end of the Cable Route, on the limit of the Study Area. The others are both scheduled monuments. The scheduled pair of standing stones at Penrhos Feilw are located over 300 m to the north of the Cable Route, on the other side of a substantial hill on a grassy lowland plateau (Figure 3). They are supposed to be visible from the Ty Mawr hut circles, over 1.75 km to the north-west. The Ty Mawr standing stone (not related to the Ty Mawr hut circles) is located adjacent to the eastern end of the Cable Route, in the Parc Cybi industrial estate area (Figure 6). It stands within a grassed area (Plate 23) that is enclosed by fencing, with a run of smaller stones placed along the southern fence boundary. There is a Premier Inn to the north-west and other industrial buildings nearby.
- 3.5.11 Other records relate to a cairn located c. 850 m to the north-west of the western Landfall Site (GHER 3804), and a tumulus a similar distance to the east of that same area (GHER 3798).

Iron Age (700 BC–AD 43)

- 3.5.12 Four records relating specifically to the Iron Age are recorded on the GHER within the Study Area. Three of these (GHER 31593, 31594, 31595) relate to features identified in the GAT 2006 excavations at Parc Cybi on the eastern end of the Cable Route (Figure 6). The post-excavation assessment (GAT 2011) described their Iron Age phase as:

“A settlement of stone roundhouses with complex stratigraphy was accompanied by several outlining roundhouses and other structures as well as possibly contemporary field boundaries. The extent and variety of Iron Age settlement on the site means that this has a very high potential for studying all aspects of settlement development and use in this period. Settlement focus seems to have shifted in the Roman period but activity continued. A group of structures seem to have had industrial and storage functions and running from them was a trackway with associated traces of a field system.”

- 3.5.13 A further Iron Age pit was found during excavations by GAT to the north of the A55.

Unspecified ‘Prehistoric’ or prehistoric-Roman

- 3.5.14 The GHER reports 56 records that are classified as Prehistoric, possibly Prehistoric or Prehistoric/Roman within the Study Area. Eight burnt mounds are recorded within archaeological interventions at Parc Cybi (Figure 6) and Cae Glas (Figure 7) (the latter c. 300 m to the south of the eastern part of the Cable Route). Earth ovens, pits, postholes and other structures are also recorded at Parc Cybi.
- 3.5.15 Other records include burial cysts, burial chambers, cairns, possible enclosures and field systems, flint scatters and findspots, hut circle settlements, prehistoric peat deposits and a possible shell midden. All contribute to a general impression that the landscape was well used and occupied during the Prehistoric period.
- 3.5.16 In close proximity to the western Landfall Site (Figure 2) is the Pen y Bonc hut group and finds (GHER 3808), which lies on an elevated ridge to the east. It was excavated in c. 1870 and a number of possible hut and burials were identified. It is significantly higher than the proposed Landfall Site (Plate 2).
- 3.5.17 Nearly 400 m to the west of the western Landfall Site, up a steep slope and nestling behind a ridge, is the scheduled Holyhead Mountain hut circles (SM AN016 – Figure 2)). This large

hut circle settlement, with impressive stone hut bases and associated rectangular structures (Plates 24-27), also has cultivation terraces, although these may partially utilise the natural geological terraces that are also visible further downhill within the Landfall Site (Plate 2). A few views south-east from this site might include tall structures within the Landfall Site, but they would be unlikely to interrupt views to the Pen y Bonc site, or the Penrhos Feilw standing stones.

- 3.5.18 The scheduled Plas Meilw hut circles (SM AN033, Figure 4) lies nearly 400 m to the north of the closest point of the Cable Route. The route to the south is obscured by intervening hills, as is that to the east where the route runs up the 'Valley of the Rocks'. Excavation by Stanley in the late 1860s recorded 12 round houses and some rectangular structures, but only to roundhouses are now visible.
- 3.5.19 Archaeological evaluation (GAT 2012) to the south of the Cable Route where it leaves the road corridor and crosses the fields towards the football stadium (Figure 5) revealed the presence of probable settlement in the form of a roundhouse and possible corndrier. The same evaluation found a prehistoric pit to the south-east of the stadium.

Romano-British (AD 43–410)

- 3.5.20 The main settlement sites described in the section above all appear to have continued, at least in part, into the Roman period. There are 9 further records attributed to this period in the GHER. Most significant of these is the scheduled hut group at Porth Dafarch (Figures 4 and 5), which has been mentioned above with regard to the earlier Bronze Age barrows that were also present on this site. This grouping is located on the side of the valley, adjacent to a stream and very close to the beach at Porth Dafarch, giving it access to both fresh water and the resources of the shoreline (Plates 10-12). Parts of the site were destroyed when the roads were put into this area, the road to the south-east in particular is on a high causeway across the valley. However, hut circles and associated structures and mounds are clearly visible within the scheduled area, which sits directly adjacent to the proposed cable corridor. Due to the lie of the land, there is no potential intervisibility with any of the other known settlements in the area.
- 3.5.21 Four other records for this period relate to finds from this period at the Parc Cybi excavations by GAT in 2006 (Figure 6). The others refer to coin findspots.
- 3.5.22 An unnamed road which passes through parc Cybi, south of the A55, is recorded on the GHER as corresponding to the route of a Roman road. The Roman road is recorded as crossing the Cable Route just south of the A55 (Figure 6 and 7).

Early medieval (AD 410–1066)

- 3.5.23 The GHER reports 5 records for this period within the Study Area. At Port Dafarch (Figures 4 and 5), associated with the scheduled Roman settlement and the Bronze Age barrows that are recorded adjacent to this section of the proposed Cable Route, WO Stanley found 4 burials of probable Christian date (GHER 1776). This part of the site has been partially destroyed by the building of the road.
- 3.5.24 At Parc Cybi (Figure 6), at the eastern end of the Cable Route, the 2006 excavation by GAT recorded a cemetery containing 23 graves on top of a small, rounded hill (GHER 31600). The post-excavation assessment (GAT 2011) describes this as:

"A small early medieval cemetery was found on top of a hill, one of an important group on Holy Island."

- 3.5.25 Two other possible inhumations were excavated as part of the A55 construction to the north of the eastern end of the proposed Cable Route (Figure 6).

Medieval (AD 1066–1500)

- 3.5.26 The GHER reports 9 records for the medieval or possible medieval period for the Study Area. Of these, five relate to corndriers and a field system recorded at the GAT excavation in Parc Cybi at the eastern end of the proposed Cable Route (GHER 31601, 31602, 31603, 31604, 31611 – Figure 6). The post excavation assessment (GAT 2011) describes the remains as:

“The use of the site into the high medieval period may be indicated by the smithing within the area of the cemetery and possibly by several corn driers. Excavation evidence has extended the knowledge of the changing field boundaries of the area gained from the historic maps and suggests early fields that might have a medieval or earlier origin.”

- 3.5.27 The site of the remains of Capel LLochwydd and an associated findspot (GHER 1752, 1754) are recorded some way to the west of the Landfall Site, with the remains of the farmstead of Tre-gof and a possible tidal mill recorded over 600 m to the south of Parc Cybi.

Post-medieval (AD 1500–1900)

- 3.5.28 The GHER contains 136 records in the Study Area for this period. The vast majority of these are clustered in and around the port and settlement at Holyhead and reflect the rapid growth and development associated with the port and its associated infrastructure in this period.
- 3.5.29 The listed Grade II farmhouse at Tan y Cytiau (Figure 2) sits adjacent to the Holyhead hut circles, looking out to the east from the same high ridge above the Landfall Site.
- 3.5.30 During the walkover survey, a pillar with the inscription ‘Trinity House, London 1809’ was identified on the South Stack road, close to the south-eastern corner of the Landfall Site (Plate 7). It has the look of a gate pillar or boundary marker and clearly relates to the construction of South Stack lighthouse.
- 3.5.31 During the walkover survey, the possible foundations of a rectangular structure were noted at approximate NGR 221689, 381382 (Plate 28, Figure 3). No structure is visible at this location on the OS mapping, so it is possible that these are natural outcroppings of stones, or a temporary field enclosure.
- 3.5.32 Directly adjacent to the northern edge of the road, and so the proposed Cable Route, in Penrhosfeilw is a late 19th century non-conformist chapel (Plate 8, Figure 3) (GHER 7683). An inscription on the front proclaims ‘Addoldy Penrhos-Feilw 1895’ (Addoldy is a place of worship in Welsh).
- 3.5.33 Further along the road, at approximately NGR 222997, 380373, is a farmstead with associated outbuildings, directly opposite an area of quarrying. The north-western facing side of one of the outbuildings has an interesting pointed window (Plate 29, Figure 4) that suggests a different former use.
- 3.5.34 To the north of the proposed Cable Route at Holyhead leisure centre is the listed Grade II* Kingsland windmill (Figure 6). This 18th century, 3 stage tower in rendered rubble sits prominently on a ridge and is visible along the majority of this part of the Cable Route. It was built between 1820-30 and had its cap and sails removed during the Second World War as it was considered too visible with them. It was also previously known as Melin yr

Ogof or St George's Mill. The interior includes a substantial amount of original machinery, much of which is recorded as being in near working order.

Modern (AD 1900–present day)

- 3.5.35 The GHER contains 13 records in the Study Area for this period, all in the eastern part of the Cable Route around the A55 (Figures 6 and 7). These include the Anglesey Aluminium site and five pillboxes.
- 3.5.36 During the walkover survey, a small structure was noted at approximately NGR 223903, 130827 (Figure 5). This small, shed like structure (Plate 30) had concrete and brick walls and a flat roof. It was considered that it might possibly be associated with local defence from the Second World War.

Undated

- 3.5.37 The GHER contains 53 records of unknown date within the Study Area. Large number of these relate to buildings of unknown date that are present on the OS mapping, but that are no longer extant. The only records that fall within the Landfall Site or Cable Route are associated with previous archaeological interventions at the eastern end of the proposed Cable Route (Figures 6 and 7).

3.6 Summary of archaeological potential

- 3.6.1 This discussion and summary starts at the landfall site at the western end of the project and finishes at the cable connection at the eastern end. For ease of reference, and because of the variation in proposed impact, the discussion has been split into the following areas:
- Landfall site
 - Cable Route between the landfall site and Porth Dafarch
 - Cable route at Porth Dafarch
 - Cable Route from Porth Dafarch to where it leaves the road towards the Sports Centre
 - Cable Route through fields adjacent to Football stadium through to Parc Cybi
 - Eastern end of Cable Route – Parc Cybi and east, connection to grid in Orthios area
- 3.6.2 Information from the historic map regression is included within this assessment of potential so that evidence from this source sits alongside the other evidence. The full list of historic mapping is included in the references, but in summary the maps consulted at the Anglesey Archives that were of particular use were as follows:
- 1841 Tithe Map of Holyhead Rural
 - 1889 Ordnance Survey 25 inch maps (1:2,500)
 - 1924/1925 Ordnance Survey 25 inch maps (1:2,500)

Landfall Site (Figure 2)

- 3.6.3 The western end of the project contains the Landfall Site and associated infrastructure. At present no details are available with regard to the nature, precise location or scale of works in this area.
- 3.6.4 No archaeological remains are presently known within this area of the development. The historic Ordnance Survey mapping shows the area as very similar to the present day. The tithe map of 1841 however shows a very different road alignment in the south-east of the Landfall Site and buildings just to the north of what is now the South Stack road junction. It records the area as falling under the estates of Ty Mawr, Glanrafon and Glanrafon or Tynant (Figure 8A).
- 3.6.5 The Tithe mapping also shows an extra set of buildings in the south-eastern part of this area, with the adjacent field called Cae Ysgobor (Barn Field). Field 527, to the south-west of these buildings, is called Cae Hen Buarth (field of the old farmyard) suggesting that buildings had been present on the site previously. No remains of these buildings are visible within the Landfall Site and it appears likely that they were damaged or removed by realignment of the road in the early 19th century, when South Stack was built. There is therefore moderate potential for remains associated with these structures to be present within the Landfall Site.
- 3.6.6 Given the area's direct proximity to both the scheduled Holyhead Mountain settlement to the north-west and the record of a second settlement just to the south-east, there is clearly some potential for this area to contain associated remains from the Late Iron Age to Roman-British period. The terracing of the slope may be predominantly natural, but might well have been utilised for agriculture during this period. There is no evidence for earlier remains within the Landfall Site or immediate vicinity, but the finds of flint scatters in nearby parts of the landscape suggest that the area was being utilised in this period. There is therefore moderate potential for prehistoric remains in this area, most likely associated with agricultural activity associated with the settlements on the two ridges.
- 3.6.7 The area appears to have been agricultural in the medieval and post-medieval periods, with the farmsteads at Henborth and Ty Mawr present in the 19th century. There is therefore moderate potential for remains associated with these activities to be present within the Landfall Site.

Cable Route between Landfall Site and Porth Dafarch (Figures 3 and 4)

- 3.6.8 There is a general potential for remains from the prehistoric period throughout this part of the proposed development. However, if the Cable Route stays within the existing road corridor, it is unlikely to encounter significant remains that have not already been damaged or disturbed by the road construction, although this does not entirely rule out any potential.

Porth Dafarch (Figures 4 and 5)

- 3.6.9 The reports on the excavations and finds at the Porth Dafarch scheduled site clearly show that the site was originally larger than the scheduled area, but that many of the remains were damaged or disturbed by the road construction. The Tithe map calls this area simply 'Piece by the road'. There is therefore potential for remains from the prehistoric and medieval periods in particular to be present in the areas around the road junction. The scheduled monument has statutory protection, and scheduled monument consent would be required in order to undertake any works within its boundary.

- 3.6.10 In this area, it is possible that some remains may be present even within the existing road corridor, as some parts of the main junction have been raised rather than cut into the slopes. Any such remains are likely to have been damaged or disturbed by the road construction, although this does not entirely rule out any potential. The areas around the existing road corridor also have a high potential for archaeological remains. Given the recorded barrows and the excavation of the early medieval burials on the site, there is also potential for human remains to be present.

Cable Route from Porth Dafarch to where it leaves the road towards the Sports Centre (Figures 4 and 5)

- 3.6.11 There is a general potential for remains from the prehistoric period throughout this part of the proposed development. However, if the Cable Route stays within the existing road corridor, it is unlikely to encounter significant remains that have not already been damaged or disturbed by the road construction, although this does not entirely rule out any potential.

Cable Route through fields adjacent to Football stadium through to Parc Cybi (Figure 5)

- 3.6.12 One of the fields that the proposed Cable Route passes through or close to at the point where it leaves the road is highly waterlogged with reeds and other marshy plants across much of the Cable Route.

- 3.6.13 A desk-based assessment (GAT report 511) undertaken between the Cable Route and the Grade II* listed windmill to the north suggested that there was a low potential for buried archaeological remains there, but also highlighted the palaeo-environmental potential of waterlogged soils. Another GAT desk-based assessment (GAT report 968) covered parts of this area within the Kingsland part of an assessment for Penrhos Leisure Village. This area was considered to have moderate to high potential for the existence of buried archaeological remains.

- 3.6.14 Following on from the earlier DBA, a trenched evaluation in 2012 included a trench that falls within the proposed Cable Route corridor. Other trenches to the south and east revealed a possible prehistoric roundhouse and small fields, along with a post-medieval farmstead. There is therefore some potential for remains from these periods within this area of the proposed development (GAT report 1050, 2012). There is also some potential for palaeo-environmental remains within the waterlogged soils.

- 3.6.15 The majority of this area runs within the existing road corridors or car parking areas of the football stadium and sports centre. The proposed Cable Route is therefore unlikely to encounter significant remains that have not already been damaged or disturbed by construction, although this does not entirely rule out any potential. There is a higher potential within the fields, with low to moderate potential, particularly with regard to palaeo-environmental remains.

Eastern end of Cable Route – Parc Cybi and east, connection to grid in Orthios area (Figures 6 and 7)

- 3.6.16 Much of the westernmost part of this area, from the entrance to Parc Cybi, north to the area south of the A55, and then eastwards as far as the point north of Trefignath Chambered tomb, were part of a large piece of work by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. A post excavation assessment was produced for this project in June 2011 which shows that much of the area has been investigated archaeologically. Highly significant remains were present within many of the excavation areas, in particular at the western end where the proposed

Cable Route turns off the existing road and runs north-east towards the area south of the A55. This section of the Cable Route also contains the recorded route of a Roman road, however it is overlain by a modern unnamed road, therefore its survival is unknown.

- 3.6.17 The eastern part of this area was the subject of the same Penrhos Leisure Centre desk-based assessment (GAT Report 968) and field evaluation (GAT report 1050) as the area adjacent to Holyhead Leisure Centre. This area was known as Cae Glas in both pieces of work. The proposed Cable Route for this project runs across the northern part of the Cae Glas Study Area. The GAT DBA identified a high potential for archaeological remains, particularly associated with the Trefignath burial chamber and the ruined Tre'r Gof late medieval house. Both of these features lie to the south of the proposed area for the Cable Route. Geophysical survey in advance of the evaluation trenching identified possible archaeological features in the form of linear anomalies within the proposed Cable Route area, but these were not included in the trenched evaluation that was undertaken in 2012. The evaluation trenches to the south identified burnt mounds of probable Bronze Age date.
- 3.6.18 This area therefore has a high potential for significant archaeological remains to be present, especially for the prehistoric and late medieval to post-medieval periods. However, significant parts of the overall area have already been investigated and mitigated as part of other proposed developments. In addition, it was apparent during the walkover survey that the northernmost parts of the proposed Cable Route may have been previously stripped at the western end.
- 3.6.19 The area north of the A55 and railway line, within the Orthios site, has been subject to significant works since the development of Anglesey Aluminium in the 1960s. Any archaeological remains are likely to have been damaged or disturbed by these works. The Orthios site itself is a fascinating piece of industrial archaeology, but the proposed Cable Route and grid connection are unlikely to have any effect on the significance of this heritage asset.

3.7 Historic Landscape Character

- 3.7.1 Wales maintains a Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest. If a proposed development falls within or in proximity to a registered landscape, the ASIDOHL 2 assessment process is required to assess any potential impact.
- 3.7.2 There are two areas on the Register of Landscapes on Anglesey, neither are within or near to the Study Area. The Landfall Site and the western part of the Cable Route is, however, adjacent to an area of Heritage Coast.

3.8 Assessment of Lidar coverage of the route

- 3.8.1 The only data set available for the project route at the time of the assessment was Environment Agency data. Coverage of the project boundary was limited to 2km at the eastern part of the Site, with the western landfall area and the majority of the route not covered by the Lidar data (Figure 12). The western elements of this small area of data comprise a 1m resolution DTM and date to 2011. The eastern elements (east of easting 225000) are also 1m resolution DTM, but date to 2016. Visualisations run on this data comprised Hillshade, Local Relief, Multi-directional hillshade and Openness (+ive and -ive). Throughout the areas covered, the most effective visualisation was the multi-directional hillshade, with some evidence being added by the others. Although the DTM has allowed some visibility of features in the Tyddyn Bach woods, the results clearly show significant undergrowth which may mask features in this area.

- 3.8.2 The western part of the route and the landfall site were not covered by the Lidar. The western most area which was covered by Lidar was a short, 350m section of road based route at Bryniau-geirwon (in the vicinity of OS grid reference 224179, 380800). The Lidar shows this part of the route as running through areas with significant outcroppings of rock. The Lidar shows some evidence of ploughing in the parts that are not rocky outcrops, but no archaeological remains are visible on the data. The Lidar also picks out the local field patterns of narrow, rectangular fields to the north of the route.
- 3.8.3 The next sections of the proposed route were outside the Lidar data, with the route re-entering the area of data just to the north-east of Holyhead Leisure Centre. From here, the proposed route follows the line of the roads northeast and then southeast into Park Cybi. The road has clearly been raised above the surrounding area in the vicinity of the two roundabouts in this stretch, with a large depression to the south. Travelling through Parc Cybi, the Lidar shows areas of bunding and some hollows on both sides of the road.
- 3.8.4 Once the proposed route leaves the roundabout in Park Cybi and travels northeast to run along the southern edge of the A55, it leaves the line of the existing road. The Lidar clearly shows areas of positive and negative disturbance in this area, in particular a raised area on the site of a building, and the sub-circular cut of the large pond. The Lidar data shows a strong contrast between the cultivated fields to the south of the A55 and the rough ground immediately adjacent to its southern edge. The latter shows rough ground with drainage features and areas of standing water. The fields run down from the rockier heights towards the A55, with field boundaries visible in places. These fields are substantially larger than those elsewhere along the route.
- 3.8.5 The route enters the Tyddyn Bach woods at the eastern end. The Lidar once again shows areas of rocky outcrops and a number of paths and tracks. The route runs up a slight rise and then runs along the northern edge of what appears to be an earlier clearing. An area of standing water is present to the east of the point where the route turns under the A55.
- 3.8.6 The route to the north of the A55 is within the site of the former Anglesey Aluminium works. Lidar in this area shows hard surfaces and railway lines.
- 3.8.7 In summary, no archaeological features are visible along the proposed route on the Lidar data. The resolution of the data (1m) provides a data set that can mask smaller features. The Lidar data also only covers approximately 2km of the route, much of that on or directly adjacent to the existing road. Features that are visible include field boundaries and modern ponds, drainage features and bunds, mostly in the Parc Cybi area.

3.9 Assessment of aerial photography along the route

- 3.9.1 Coversearches were undertaken on the collections of the RCAHMW NMR Wales aerial photographs collections, using a combination of electronic and hand based coversearches. These results included the collections previously held at the Central Register of Aerial Photographs (Wales) as these collections have now been amalgamated into the RCAHMW collections.
- 3.9.2 In all, 83 oblique photographs and 244 vertical photographs were identified in the coversearches. A small number of these were not available for viewing, as they are held only as negatives. The vertical photography was provided for viewing in sorties, so there were some further appropriate photographs identified during the visit to the archives, as stereo pairs and other appropriate prints were identified from the sortie plots in the boxes.

- 3.9.3 Of the vertical photography, seventeen sorties were identified as giving reasonable coverage of all or part of the study area. These ranged in date from 1941 to 1997 and were a variety of scales. Much of the route has been subject to only minor changes in the period covered by the aerial photography. Notable exceptions to this are the construction of the former Anglesey Aluminium plant, and the Holyhead Sports Centre, both in the north-eastern section of the project. Small scale photography from 1945 in the form of Sortie 3G/TUD/T67 covers the whole project in frame 5026 (Plate AA), which demonstrates this.
- 3.9.4 Some sorties covered most or all of the site on multiple frames and at a variety of scales and dates. This discussion concentrates on the best coverage for each part of the Landfall Site and Cable Run.

Landfall site

- 3.9.5 This area was covered by a number of sorties. Sortie H/LA/326 was the earliest of the photography for any part of the route, flown on the 10th October 1941. Frame 047 covered this part of the site. The landscape of the landfall area is very similar to the present day at this point, with field boundaries well defined. The buildings at Ty Mawr, Henborth and Ty'n Nant are present, but smaller than the present day, and some of the fields not yet been amalgamated (Plate AB).
- 3.9.6 Sortie Number CPE/UK/2615 was flown on 26th April 1948 and Frame 3002 covers this area. (Plate AC). There is very little visible change from the 1941 photography.
- 3.9.7 Sortie number 58/682 was flown on 17th May 1951. Frames 3029 and 3030 cover the northern part of the landfall site, the fields to the east of the Ty Mawr farm buildings. The aerial photographs show these two fields as very similar to the present day, with clear field boundaries and the small enclosed fields along the track present at this date. Frame 4044 shows the whole of the landfall site. As with the earlier sorties, the landscape is very similar to the present day. The present single field to the south of the farm is split into two, the buildings at Henborth in the centre of the site are smaller, as are those at Ty'n-nant. Some fields to the south of Henborth have also been amalgamated since these photographs were taken (Plate AD).
- 3.9.8 Sortie number OS/99023 was flown on 13th March 1999. There are some permanent annotations on frame 006, which covers this area. By this point, the large building to the east of Ty Mawr is present. There are otherwise very few changes from the 1951 photography (Plate AE).
- 3.9.9 A number of oblique aerial photographs have been taken of the Cytiau'r Cwyddelod settlement. AP_2005_0254 (Plate AF) shows the eastern ridge between the scheduled monument and the landfall site.

Cable Route within the road corridor

- 3.9.10 Sortie number 106G/UK/655 was flown on the 13th August 1945 and covered the cable route from just to the east of the landfall, along to Porth Dafarch and then north. Frame 3347, which is not a true vertical as the plane appears to have been banking when it was taken, shows the road alignment as very similar to the present day. The road is slightly narrower and there are fewer passing spaces at this date. Field alignments and boundaries appear very similar (Plate AG). Plate 3348 is smaller scale, but more vertical, and covers the whole of this element of the Cable route as far as where the route branches east on Mill Lane (Plate AH). This also shows very little change in this section between the flight and the

present day. The quarry to the west of Porth Dafarch that was noted in the walkover survey is clearly visible.

- 3.9.11 Sortie number 58/682 (flown on 17th May 1951) also covered parts of the cable route within the road corridor. Frame 4028 covers part of the landfall site and the cable route as it heads eastwards. The road alignment at the south-east corner of the landfall site is slightly different, and the buildings above and to the east of the cable route are not present. The present day road is wider in places than that shown on this image (Plates AI and AJ).
- 3.9.12 The sortie continues with Frame 4027, 4026 and 4025 covering the line of the cable route as far as Penrhos Feilw (not shown). The line of the road continues to be the same as the modern line, but the modern road has slightly wider areas and more defined junctions. Most buildings are present on the 1951 photographs, but many have been extended since.
- 3.9.13 Frame 4023 shows the part of the route that travels eastward to Porth Dafarch and then turns north. The quarry that was visible in the walkover survey to the west of Porth Dafarch is clearly visible in in this image and appears to be being worked. The beach is clearly visible to the southeast of the route, but no buildings are present. The junction adjacent to the scheduled monument is similar in size and location to the present day, as is the road north (Plate AK).
- 3.9.14 A number of oblique aerial photographs have been taken of the scheduled monument at Porth Dafarch. AP_2005_0261 (Plate AL) shows the earthworks of the settlement clearly, and also emphasises the slight causeway of the road.

Cable Route across fields and adjacent to the football ground and leisure centre

- 3.9.15 Sortie number 106G/UK/655 was flown on the 13th August 1945. Frame 4354 covers this area. The area of the football ground and sports centre is a large open area of fields, with the golf course visible to the east, as is the route north (Plate AM). There is no evidence at this date that the area to the west of the football ground is wet, with the field appearing the same as those around it. This suggests that the waterlogged nature of the soils in this area is modern in origin.
- 3.9.16 Sortie number 58/682 (flown on 17th May 1951) has a frame that covers the area south of and around the football ground and leisure centre. Frame 4036 (Plate AN) shows the southern end of Mill Road and the area where the cable route leaves the road line and crosses to the football ground and sports centre. These are not present at this point, but the golf course to the east is clearly visible, There is still no evidence at this date that the area to the west of the football ground is wet, with the field appearing the same as those around it.
- 3.9.17 Sortie OS/96512 was flown on 4th April 1996. Frame 007 covers this area. By this stage the football ground and sports centre are present, and the area of wet ground to the west of the football field is clearly established (Plate AO).

Cable Route within road corridor in Parc Cybi, Cable Route within fields and woodland to the south of the A55 and Orthios Site

- 3.9.18 Sortie number 106G/UK/655 was flown on the 13th August 1945. Frame 4354 covers this area. At this point the Anglesey Aluminium buildings on the Orthios site have not yet been constructed and the road travels to the north on the line of the original A5. To the south of the present A55 and the railway line, the area of trees that is located at the proposed point

for the cable to cross under the A55 is still fields. A group of farm buildings is visible on these photographs within the area that now includes tree cover, which are now no longer extant, and some buildings are visible to the north as well. At this point this appears to be a thriving farmstead (Plate AP).

- 3.9.19 Sortie number 58/682 (flown on 17th May 1951) covered this part of the project as well. Frames 4003 and 3016-3018 are of particular interest.. The group of farm buildings is still visible on these photographs within the area that now includes tree cover (Plate AQ).
- 3.9.20 This set of buildings, and the lack of tree cover, is also visible in Sortie number 58/4228 on Frame F22 0007. There are also some buildings further north within what is now the wooded area, closer to the railway line (Plate AR).
- 3.9.21 Sortie OS/72061 was flown on 14th April 1972. Frame 198 provides coverage for this area (Plate AS). By this stage the buildings of Anglesey Aluminium have been constructed on the Orthios site. The area of trees has still not developed to the south of the railway line, and the farmstead is still present.
- 3.9.22 A number of oblique aerial photographs have been taken in this area, mostly of the Ty Mawr standing stone and the Trefignath burial chamber. A number have also been taken of the GGAT excavations. AP 2008_1065 (Plate AT) shows part of the excavations.

Summary

- 3.9.23 In summary, much of the landfall and cable route have stayed very much the same from the earliest photography consulted to the present day, with the exception of the developments at the north-eastern end of the project area. The construction of the football pitch and sports centre appear to have led to the development of the waterlogged area to their west, with this area appearing to be no different to the surrounding fields on earlier photography. This difference would not have been so clearly apparent from mapping sources.
- 3.9.24 The area of trees that is now present at the north-eastern end of the cable run was not present in the early 1970s. A large set of farms buildings are visible within this area on the earlier photography.
- 3.9.25 The development of Anglesey Aluminium on the Orthios site, and the construction of the A55 and the Parc Cybi estate has led to significant changes in the land use in this area. However, the overall shapes of the land parcels, and the landscape in the immediate vicinity, do not appear to have been changed significantly.

4 HERITAGE SETTINGS ASSESSMENT

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 This assessment considers the settings of the designated heritage assets within the Study Area, along with any other non-designated heritage assets where their significance includes a settings element.
- 4.1.2 The exact location and nature of the proposed development at the Landfall Site has not been confirmed at the time of writing. Therefore, an assessment of the impact of the scheme upon the significance of nearby heritage assets due to change within their settings cannot be accurately assessed at this stage. This Settings Assessment therefore comprised Stages 1 and 2 of the assessment methodology set out by CADW (Section 2.4).

4.2 Stage 1 and 2 Settings Assessment

- 4.2.1 With regard to the proposed development, the project can be divided into two areas with regard to the type of potential impact. The western Landfall Site is likely to include some above ground structures and so will have a permanent presence within the landscape. The rest of the proposed development comprises a buried cable and so will not be permanently visible in the landscape. As such, only the assets which might potentially be affected by the development proposals in relation to the Landfall Site have been scoped in for further assessment at this stage.
- 4.2.2 It should be noted, that other heritage assets along the Cable Route may potentially be subject to temporary effects to their significance due to changes to their settings during the construction phase of the proposed development. As such, additional designated assets may need to be scoped in for further assessment during the EIA process, once the design and methodology of the proposed development are fixed. Construction activities could introduce traffic, noise and visual intrusions into the settings of some or all of these assets, which could result in temporary reduction in the ability to appreciate the significance of the assets. Any such adverse effects would be temporary in nature, and will be assessed within the ES chapter.
- 4.2.3 The CADW guidance sets out that Stage 1 of the process should *Identify the historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development*. For the purposes of this study, intervisibility between the asset and the Scheme has been used as the means of determining which assets have the potential to be affected by the Scheme. The rationale used for this scoping process is set out in Appendix 3.
- 4.2.4 The following key assets have been assessed as requiring further consideration;
- Holyhead Mountain Hut Circles (Scheduled monument AN016);
 - Tre-Arddur Hut Circles (Scheduled monument AN092);
 - Trefignath Burial Chamber (Scheduled monument AN011);
 - Ty-Mawr Standing Stone (Scheduled monument AN012);
 - Penrhosfeilw standing stones (Scheduled monument AN017);
 - Plas Meilw Hit Circles (Scheduled monument AN033);
 - Gogarth Bay round cairn (Scheduled monument AN147);
 - Kingsland Windmill (Listed Building 5762, Grade II*);
 - Caer y Twr (Scheduled monument AN015);
 - Tan-y-Cytiau (Listed building 20081, Grade II)
 - Porth Dafarch Hut Circles (Scheduled monument AN034); and
 - Chapel at Penrhosfeilw (Undesignated heritage asset).

- 4.2.5 Of the other designated assets that fall within the Study Area, but which are not included in this assessment, all but two are located on the eastern end of the Cable Route. Eight are adjacent to the A55 to the north of the Cable Route and 8 are situated beyond the former Aluminium works to the north of the A55. One monument located towards the western end of the Cable Route is a Holy Well (Listed Grade II – 20077, Figure 1), which is located with the significant mass of Holyhead Mountain between it and the Landfall Site.
- 4.2.6 The Holyhead Mountain Village Conservation Area (Figure 1) lies just over 1 km north-west of the Landfall Site, with only a small part of the CA boundary extending into the Study Area (Figure 1). The majority of the CA lies behind the significant bulk of an arm of Holyhead Mountain. The outward views noted in the Conservation Area Appraisal relate to views to the north and east, rather than to the south, towards the landfall area. The inward views are also not described from the area affected by the project.
- 4.2.7 These assets have been scoped out of the assessment due to the intervening built form and natural landscape which prevents any intervisibility with the proposed development.

Holyhead Mountain Hut Circles (Scheduled monument AN016 – Figure 2)

- 4.2.8 At the western end of the proposed development, the scheduled Holyhead Mountain hut circles sit at the top of a ridge with the land dropping away to the south-east and south-west. The settlement sits on a natural terrace and the site has a display panel. The scheduling description suggests that ‘the remains of a terraced field system can be seen underlying the present fields on the slopes below the settlement.’ The scheduling description describes the monument as being of national importance for its evidential values, especially its potential to enhance knowledge of later prehistoric defensive organisation and settlement, archaeological evidence concerning chronology and buildings techniques, and environmental evidence. The monuments will also have historical value as they tell the story of prehistoric settlement, embedded within a wider landscape containing still-legible agricultural and monumental elements.
- 4.2.9 Views to the south-east from the settlement to and from the nearby non-designated settlement site and the Penrhosfeilw standing stones would not be obscured as a result of the development. Although the proposed development area lies within the area described as having underlying field systems associated with the development, these fields have been subject to enclosure and significant alteration since that period. In addition, the terracing described does appear, at least in part, to be based on the underlying geology rather than a lynchets system formed by agricultural practice.
- 4.2.10 The setting of the settlement makes a moderate contribution to the significance of this asset, in particular to its relationship with the surrounding contemporary field system, and its location on the natural terrace which is a naturally defensible location. The current setting enhances the historical value of the asset by allowing visitors to experience and understand elements of a prehistoric landscape, which in turn enables appreciation of the monument’s significance.

Trearddur Hut Group (AN092 – Figure 1)

- 4.2.11 The scheduled Trearddur Hut Group lies to the south of the eastern end of the Cable Route. The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of multiple hut circles, which probably dates from the first millennium BC. The monument is of national significance, which derives principally from its evidential value, due to its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric settlement. It retains significant archaeological

potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structures themselves may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques.

- 4.2.12 The setting of this group is considered to relate to its immediate surroundings and its relationship to the south and east with the sea. The monument is located within a patch of vegetation which retains some natural beauty and openness, but lies within a caravan camp. There is no clear view between this monument and Trefignath Burial Chamber (AN011) c. 750 m to the north-west. The natural aspects of the setting somewhat enhance the historical value of the monument by allowing some understanding and appreciation of the original landscape within which the prehistoric settlement was located. However, the caravan camp and other modern elements serve as a modern intrusion into this landscape and serve to partially sever this link with the past. Setting currently therefore makes only a modest contribution to the monument's significance as its significance derives primarily from its evidential value.

Trefignath burial chamber (AN011 – Figure 7)

- 4.2.13 The scheduled Trefignath burial chamber lies just to the south of the proposed Cable Route. The monument is a Neolithic chambered tomb, and the scheduling description describes it as an important relic of a prehistoric and funerary landscape. Its significance derives primarily from its evidential value due to its significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both intact burial or ritual deposits and environmental and structural evidence, including a buried prehistoric land surface. The monument also has aesthetic value due to its striking and dramatic form and imposing size, which evokes a sense of awe at the human effort which was involved in the monument's construction.
- 4.2.14 The burial chamber has striking views to the north from its raised position. These views however include the A55, railway line and the site of the former Anglesey Aluminium works with its tall chimney. The natural setting of the monument enhances appreciation of the monument's significance as it allows some experience and understanding of the original landscape within which the funerary monument was constructed. However, the numerous modern elements within the landscape intrude into this experience and detract from understanding the relationship between this and nearby prehistoric monuments. Setting therefore makes a modest contribution to the significance of the Scheduled Monument.

Ty Mawr Standing Stone (AN012 – Figure 6)

- 4.2.15 The scheduled Ty Mawr standing stone stands just to the north of the proposed Cable Route and within the Parc Cybi Industrial Estate area. The monument comprises a 2.5 m high standing stone of probable Bronze Age date, and the scheduling description describes it as an important relic of a prehistoric and funerary landscape. The monument is of national importance. Its significance derives primarily from its evidential value due to its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. There is a strong probability of the presence of intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Standing stones are often part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further be enhanced by their group value, and the walkover survey indicated that there may be intervisibility between Ty Mawr and the Trefignath burial chamber (AN011). It also derives some significance from its aesthetic value, as the height and form of the stone evokes an emotional response due to its ability to inspire awe, and an appreciation of the human effort which was involved in the monument's construction.

- 4.2.16 Its present setting is open and allows some appreciation and understanding of the original landscape within which the funerary monument was constructed. However, the numerous modern elements within the landscape, including the Industrial Park with modern infrastructure and the tall buildings and chimney of the former Anglesey Aluminium works, intrude into this landscape and detract substantially from understanding the relationship between this and nearby prehistoric monuments. Setting therefore makes a modest contribution to the significance of the Scheduled Monument. It is unlikely that the Grid Connection infrastructure will directly intervene in views between Ty Mawr and Trefignath.

Penrhosfeilw Standing Stones (AN017 – Figure 3)

- 4.2.17 The scheduled Penrhosfeilw Standing stones consist of two standing stones that are described as probably dating to the Bronze Age. It is considered to be of national importance due to its evidential value, comprising its potential to enhance knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The monuments will also have historical value as they tell the story of Bronze Age and prehistoric monumental or ritualistic practices, embedded within a wider landscape, containing still-legible settlement and agricultural elements. It also derives significance from its aesthetic value, as the height and form of the stone evokes an emotional response due to its ability to inspire awe, and an appreciation of the human effort which was involved in the monument's construction.
- 4.2.18 The scheduling description also states that standing stones are often part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value. There do not appear to be any other monuments in the immediate vicinity that contribute to the setting of this monument, including the nearby prehistoric settlement of Plas Meilw (AN033). However, it is also important to note that the recorded date for the standing stones is substantially earlier than that of the settlement, suggesting that if the intervisibility is significant, it is more likely to be from the later settlement site rather than from this direction. The HER record for this monument mentions intervisibility with the Holyhead mountain settlement to the north-west, utilising a dip in the intervening ridge. This relationship will enhance the historical value of both assets as connecting elements of a wider prehistoric landscape, and by allowing visitors to better appreciate and understand that relationship.
- 4.2.19 The open and undeveloped setting of the monument make a moderate contribution to the significance of this asset, as it enhances the historical value of the asset by allowing visitors to experience and understand the monument within its original landscape, which in turn enables appreciation of the monument's significance.

Plas Meilw hut circles (AN033 – Figure 4)

- 4.2.20 The scheduled settlement at Plas Meilw hut circles comprises the remains of a hut group on rough, rocky ground. The monument is of national significance, which derives principally from its evidential value, due to its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structures themselves may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques.
- 4.2.21 The monument sits within a narrow valley and it appears likely that its setting is limited to the valley itself. The undeveloped setting of the monument makes a moderate contribution to the significance of this asset, as it enhances the historical value of the asset by allowing visitors to experience and understand the monument within its original landscape, which in turn enables appreciation of the monument's significance.

Gogarth Bay round cairn (AN147 – Figure 1)

- 4.2.22 The monument comprises the remains of a burial cairn, probably dating to the Bronze Age and dramatically situated on the summit of a locally prominent ridge overlooking the cliffs of Gogarth Bay. The monument is of national significance, which derives principally from its evidential value, for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The well-preserved monument is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both intact burial or ritual deposits and environmental and structural evidence.
- 4.2.23 The natural setting of the monument includes wide-ranging views over the surrounding countryside, particularly to the north. The undeveloped setting of the monument makes a moderate contribution to the significance of this asset, as it enhances the aesthetic and historical value of the asset by allowing visitors to experience and understand the monument within its original landscape, which in turn enables appreciation of the monument's significance. Setting therefore makes a moderate contribution to the significance of this asset.

Kingsland Windmill (5762 – Figure 6)

- 4.2.24 The listed Grade II* Kingsland windmill is a prominent building that overlooks part of the proposed Cable Route, and may share intervisibility with the Grid Connection structure, dependent upon location. It is a conical tower windmill, stone built with recent whitewashed render and comprising of four storeys. The listing notes that its high significance derives from its evidential value due to the survival of an exceptional amount of the original machinery, much of which is near to working order.
- 4.2.25 The position of the windmill on the locally prominent ridge would have been necessary for catching the wind.
- 4.2.26 The historical setting of the windmill would have been rural, whereas its current setting comprises 20th century residential development. The setting makes a low contribution to the significance of this Grade II* listed building, which derives primarily from its evidential value and internal features.

Caer y Twr (AN015 – Figure 1)

- 4.2.27 Caer y Twr comprises an Iron Age hillfort situated on the top of Holyhead Mountain. It is defended by a strong 3 m thick dry-stone wall enclosing some 17 acres. Recent excavation has revealed the possible remains of a Roman signal station on the summit, adjacent to the Ordnance Survey trig point. This monument is of national importance, primarily due to its evidential value which is derived from its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric domestic life, social organisation and defensive practices.
- 4.2.28 Setting makes a substantial contribution to the monument's significance. The hillfort was constructed for defensive purposes, and deliberately sited on the highest point of the island so as to command panoramic views across large areas. Much of the land visible from the hillfort in all directions remains largely undeveloped, although modern elements such as radio towers and agricultural structures do intrude. The views from the hillfort therefore provide a link to the past and demonstrate the relationship between the Iron Age defensive structure and its surrounding agricultural hinterland. Views towards contemporary

monuments such as Plas Meilw hut circles (AN033), although long range, enhance understanding of this well-preserved prehistoric landscape.

Tan y Cytiaw (Listed Building 20081 – Figure 2)

- 4.2.29 This Grade II Listed building sits in an elevated position to the west of the Landfall site. The building has evidential value as a well-preserved example of the domestic Arts and Crafts style, which is a strong element of Anglesey's early 20th century architectural tradition. The building retains much of its original character and detail and is a prominent feature on the lower slopes of Holyhead Mountain. The list entry states that the original interior layout of the house survives and was planned to take advantage of its commanding position on the slopes of the mountain.
- 4.2.30 The setting of this building therefore includes the slopes to the south of the house, part of which falls within the Landfall site. This setting makes a moderate contribution to significance by enhancing the aesthetic value of the house, which was specifically constructed and designed to take advantage of these commanding views, and to thereby evoke an emotional response to the natural beauty of the landscape. However, although in proximity to the building, this part of the view is less commanding than those further to the south-east and east, due to the significant drop in level.

Porth Dafarch Hut Circles (AN034 – Figures 4 and 5)

- 4.2.31 The scheduled site at Porth Dafarch comprises a prehistoric settlement site, which lies close to the sea at the head of a small bay. It comprises of two round and three rectangular huts with various levels of preservation. Three barrows were located partially under the huts but have since been largely removed by road improvements. Excavations in the 19th century revealed inhumation burials of early Christian date. The monument is of national significance primarily due to its evidential value, which is derived from its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric settlement and burial. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structures themselves may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques.

The settlement lies within a narrow valley with a stream at the base. Some of the archaeological remains lie under the adjacent roads. The inter-relationship between the settlement, the watercourse and the sea contribute to the setting. The natural setting of the monument contributes to the aesthetic value of the monument due to the rocky terrain of the immediate surroundings to the north and west. This aspect of the setting also enhances the historical value of the asset by allowing visitors to experience and understand the monument within its original landscape, which in turn enables appreciation of the monument's significance. However, the road running directly adjacent to the monument constitutes a significant intrusion into this landscape, both in terms of noise and visual disturbance, and serves to interrupt the experience of a prehistoric landscape. Overall setting makes a moderate contribution to the significance of the asset.

Penrhosfeilw Chapel (GHER 7683 - Figure 4)

- 4.2.32 Although not listed, the chapel at Penrhosfeilw is a 19th century building that sits directly adjacent to the proposed route of the Cable Route. It comprises a stone building clad in white roughcast render, with stone quoins and window surrounds, and an inscription reading 'Addoldy Penrhos-Feilw 1895'. Indications suggest that many original internal features of the chapel survived its conversion to residential use, including stained glass windows and

roof beams, conferring some evidential value. The former chapel is now a holiday house; however, it has associative/ historic value as testament to the history of the non-conformist movement in rural 19th century Wales, and the role of the chapel within the dispersed agricultural community.

- 4.2.33 Its rural setting enhances understanding of its historical value as a rural chapel. However overall setting makes only a modest contribution to its significance.

5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1 This technical report will inform the production of an EIA Cultural heritage chapter. The report covers only the elements of the project above the mean high-water line. The proposed development includes a Landfall Site at the western end and a Cable Route and connector to the National Grid. The Cable Route is proposed to fall within the road corridor for much of its length, but a 30 m corridor was included in the walkover survey to allow for any alterations of route where this is not possible. The details of the proposed infrastructure at the Landfall Site are not yet confirmed.
- 5.1.2 This report has identified a number of areas that have the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains. However, due to a lack of previous archaeological investigation within much of the proposed development, the potential for and significance of any such remains could not be accurately assessed on the basis of the available evidence.
- 5.1.3 The western Landfall Site (Figure 2) has the potential to contain such remains, particularly from the prehistoric and post-medieval periods. This area has not been the subject of significant development in the past and so any such remains would only have been affected by agricultural practice. The wetter area at the base of the valley has the potential to contain palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 5.1.4 The Cable Route between the western landfill site and the road junction at Porth Dafarch (Figures 3-5), and that from Port Dafarch to where the route leaves the road to pass close to the Holyhead Leisure Centre (Figure 5), runs through a landscape that has high potential for archaeological remains, particularly from the prehistoric period. This means that the Cable Route has the potential to encounter archaeological remains outside the existing road bed. Although there is some potential within the road corridor, any remains are likely to have been damaged or disturbed by construction of the road.
- 5.1.5 At Porth Dafarch (Figures 4 and 5), in the area adjacent to the scheduled monument, there is a high potential for archaeological remains to be present. Survival may have been compromised within the existing road corridor, but any remains present may include burials.
- 5.1.6 The Cable Route from the point where it leaves the road to the south-west of Holyhead Leisure Centre and travels behind the football stadium (Figure 5) has the potential to encounter archaeological remains. Archaeological work in the immediate vicinity has uncovered remains of prehistoric settlement and post-medieval field systems. The waterlogged marshy area also has the potential to include palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 5.1.7 The proposed Cable Route from the Holyhead Leisure Centre to Parc Cybi (Figures 5 and 6) has some potential to encounter archaeological remains. However, some areas have been the subject of previous archaeological work and others will have been subject to a substantial impact from the construction of the existing infrastructure.



- 5.1.8 In the western part of the Park Cybi area (Figure 6), previous archaeological works have revealed highly significant archaeological remains. There is therefore potential for further archaeological features in those areas that have not already been archaeologically excavated or damaged or disturbed by the recent development.
- 5.1.9 The easternmost part of the Cable Route (Figure 7) also has the potential for archaeological remains particularly from the prehistoric and post-medieval periods. Geophysical survey as part of a different development revealed some linear and other possible archaeological features in the Cae Glas area.
- 5.1.10 The area within the Orthios site to the north of the A55 (Figure 7) has seen significant modern disturbance associated with the Anglesey Aluminium plant and the associated infrastructure. Although there is some potential for archaeological remains to be present, they are likely to be highly fragmented or damaged if they still survive.
- 5.1.11 An initial assessment of the heritage assets has been undertaken with regard to their setting and its contribution to their significance. It has not been possible to undertake a full settings assessment, as the details of the scheme are not yet known. On the basis of this initial assessment, major adverse effects on setting are not anticipated.
- 5.1.12 Any adverse impact to buried archaeological features as a result of the implementation of the development proposals would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation, in accordance with national and local planning policy.
- 5.1.13 In addition to confirming the relationships of the known archaeological remains to the proposed development, the walkover survey also identified a number of new sites. A pillar at the western end of the proposed project records the development of South Stack lighthouse by Trinity House in 1809. Numerous quarries were observed adjacent to the pipeline route, often associated with post-medieval settlement. A possible foundation to a structure was observed on the western end of the proposed Cable Route, which was not visible on the Ordnance Survey maps. An interesting window feature, possibly indicative of an earlier chapel, was observed in an outbuilding adjacent to the road west of Porth Dafarch. A possible structure relating to World War 2 defences was observed near the road junction at the northern end of the Valley of the Rocks. All these are likely to be post-medieval to modern in date.



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Terminology

Glossary

The terminology used in this assessment follows definitions contained within Annex 2 of NPPF:

Archaeological interest	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
Conservation (for heritage policy)	The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.
Designated heritage assets	World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.
Heritage asset	A building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
Historic environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Historic environment record	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
Setting of a heritage asset	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
Significance (for heritage policy)	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
Value	An aspect of worth or importance

Chronology

Where referred to in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

Prehistoric		Historic	
Palaeolithic	970,000–9500 BC	Romano-British	AD 43–410
Early Post-glacial	9500–8500 BC	Saxon	AD 410–1066
Mesolithic	8500–4000 BC	Medieval	AD 1066–1500
Neolithic	4000–2400 BC	Post-medieval	AD 1500–1800
Bronze Age	2400–700 BC	19th century	AD 1800–1899
Iron Age	700 BC–AD 43	Modern	1900–present day



Appendix 2: National Legislation and Welsh Planning guidance

Legislation	
Title	Summary
<i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i>	The main legislation pertaining to archaeological sites is the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> , which builds on previous Acts in confirming legal protection for nationally important archaeological remains through their addition to a centrally maintained 'schedule' (Scheduled Monuments). The consent of the Secretary of State (Department of Culture, Media and Sport), as advised by Historic England, is required for certain works within a scheduled area (Scheduled Monument Consent). For archaeological sites that are not covered by the Act, protection is afforded through the overall framework of national and local planning policy.
<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	The <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> provides specific protection for buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest. Any decisions relating to Listed Buildings and their settings, and Conservation Areas must address the statutory considerations of the Act (in particular, Sections 16, 66 and 72), as well as satisfying relevant national and local planning policies. Section 66 of the Act states that: <i>'In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.'</i> Section 69 enables Local Planning Authorities to designate conservation areas. Conservation areas are those <i>'areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance'</i> . Section 72 requires that in the exercise of planning duties <i>'special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance'</i> of conservation areas. Under the provisions of the Act, Listed Building Consent is normally required for works of demolition, alteration or extension to a Listed Building that affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest.
<i>Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (as amended in 2002)</i>	Hedgerows that fulfil certain criteria are afforded protection under <i>The Hedgerows Regulations 1997</i> (as amended in 2002). The administration of the regulations is the responsibility of the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

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Reference	Quote
6.1.5	The planning system must take into account the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations. The historic environment is a finite, non-renewable and shared resource and a vital and integral part of the historical and cultural identity of Wales. It contributes to economic vitality and culture, civic pride, local distinctiveness and the quality of Welsh life. The historic environment can only be maintained as a resource for future generations if the individual historic assets are protected and conserved. Cadw's published Conservation Principles highlights the need to base decisions on an understanding of the impact a proposal may have on the significance of an historic asset.
6.1.6	The Welsh Government's specific objectives for the historic environment seek to: protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Sites; conserve archaeological remains, both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and the economy; safeguard the character of historic buildings and manage change so that their special architectural and historic interest is preserved; preserve the special interest of sites on the register of historic parks and gardens; and protect areas on the register of historic landscapes in Wales.



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Reference	Quote
	preserve or enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas, whilst the same time helping them remain vibrant and prosperous;
6.1.7	It is important that the planning system looks to protect, conserve and enhance the significance of historic assets. This will include consideration of the setting of an historic asset which might extend beyond its curtilage. Any change that impacts on an historic asset or its setting should be managed in a sensitive and sustainable way.
6.1.8	It is the responsibility of all those with an interest in the planning system, including planning authorities, applicants, developers and communities, to appropriately care for the historic environment in their area. The protection, conservation and enhancement of historic assets is most effective when it is considered at the earliest stage of plan preparation or when designing proposals new proposals.
6.1.9	Any decisions made through the planning system must fully consider the impact on the historic environment and on the significance and heritage values of individual historic assets and their contribution to the character of place.
6.1.20	The Welsh Government seeks to protect areas on the register of historic landscapes in Wales.
6.1.21	Planning authorities should protect those assets included on the register of historic landscapes in Wales. As above, the sharing and use of evidence and assessments undertaken for wider reasons, such as Green Infrastructure Assessments, should be used to identify and better understand historic landscapes and ensure their qualities are protected and enhanced. The register should be taken into account in decision making when considering the implications of developments which meet the criteria for Environmental Impact Assessment or, if on call in, in the opinion of the Welsh Ministers, the development is of a sufficient scale to have more than a local impact on the historic landscape. An assessment of development on a historic landscape may be required if it is proposed within a registered historic landscape or its setting and there is potential for conflict with development plan policy.
6.1.23	The planning system recognises the need to conserve archaeological remains. The conservation of archaeological remains and their settings is a material consideration in determining planning applications, whether those remains are a scheduled monument or not.
6.1.24	Where nationally important archaeological remains are likely to be affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical protection in situ. It will only be in exceptional circumstances that planning permission will be granted if development would result in a direct adverse impact on a scheduled monument (or an archaeological site shown to be of national importance).
6.1.25	In cases involving less significant archaeological remains, planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings against other factors, including the need for the proposed development.
6.1.26	Where archaeological remains are known to exist or there is a potential for them to survive, an application should be accompanied by sufficient information, through desk-based assessment and/or field evaluation, to allow a full understanding of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the remains. The needs of archaeology and development may be reconciled, and potential conflict very much reduced, through early discussion and assessment.
6.1.27	If the planning authority is minded to approve an application and where archaeological remains are affected by proposals that alter or destroy them, the planning authority must be satisfied that the developer has secured appropriate and satisfactory provision for their recording and investigation, followed by the analysis and publication of the results and the deposition of the resulting archive in an approved repository. On occasions, unforeseen archaeological remains may still be discovered during the course of a development. A written scheme of investigation should consider how to react to such circumstances or it can be covered through an appropriate condition for a watching brief. Where remains discovered are deemed to be of national importance, the Welsh Ministers have the power to schedule the site and in such circumstances scheduled monument consent must be required before works can continue.



Appendix 3: Settings Assessment Scoping Process

CADW Number	Name	Designation	NGR	Intervisibility	Scoped In/ Out for Further Assessment
AN016	Holyhead Mountain Hut Circles	Scheduled Monument	SH2120082000	<p>The monument is located at the top of a ridge with the land dropping away to the south-east and south-west. There is therefore the potential for some intervisibility with the Landfall Site structure.</p> <p>The fall from the level of the settlement to the base of the Landfall Site to the south-east is over 40 m and the south-eastern edge of the settlement has a slightly raised lip along much of its length. Views to and from the settlement and the landfall are therefore likely to be highly restricted, but a taller structure might be visible.</p>	Scoped In
AN092	Tre-Arddur Hut Group	Scheduled Monument	SH2625079890	<p>No intervisibility predicted between the monument and the Cable Route or Landfall Site due to distance and topography.</p> <p>Some intervisibility with the Grid Connection cannot be ruled out at this stage.</p>	Scoped In
AN011	Trefignath Burial Chamber	Scheduled Monument	SH2586080550	<p>The scheduled Trefignath burial chamber lies just to the south of the proposed Cable Route and has striking views to the north from its raised position.</p> <p>The proposed Cable Route would be buried in this area and so would not permanently affect the setting of this monument. However there is the potential for intervisibility with the with the Grid Connection infrastructure.</p>	Scoped In
AN012	Ty-Mawr Standing Stone	Scheduled Monument	SH2539480951	<p>The proposed Cable Route would be buried in this area and so would not permanently affect the setting of this monument. However there is the potential for intervisibility with the Grid Connection infrastructure.</p>	Scoped In
AN017	Penrhos Feilw Standing Stones	Scheduled Monument	SH2269880948	<p>The monument is screened from the proposed Cable Route to the south by the lie of the land, and from the Grid Connection site but distance and intervening vegetation.</p> <p>It is possible that small parts of the proposed development at the Landfall Site may be visible below the settlement from this location.</p>	Scoped In
AN033	Plas Meilw Hut Circles	Scheduled Monument	SH2300080900	<p>The monument is screened from the proposed Cable Route to the south by the lie of the land, and from the Grid Connection site but distance and intervening vegetation.</p> <p>It is possible that small parts of the proposed development at the Landfall Site may be visible below the settlement from this location.</p>	Scoped In
AN147	Gogarth Bay round cairn	Scheduled Monument	SH2141082759	<p>The monument lies on the summit of a hill, overlooking land to the south, and it is therefore possible that there may be some intervisibility between the monument and the development at the Landfall Site, although the Landfall Site is located nearly 1km to the south.</p>	Scoped In
5762	Kingsland Windmill	Grade II*	SH2485081070	<p>The windmill is a prominent building that overlooks part of the proposed Cable Route. The cable would be buried in this area and so would not permanently affect the setting of this monument.</p> <p>Depending upon the siting of the Grid Connection infrastructure, there may be intervisibility.</p>	Scoped In
AN019	Caer y Twr	Scheduled Monument	SH2190082900	<p>The Iron Age hillfort is located on the highest point on Holy Island, and commands views across the island in all directions, including south towards the Site, located 1 km away. The northern half of the monument is unlikely to share intervisibility with the Landfall Site due to the fall of topography. However the southern half of the hillfort is</p>	Scoped In



				likely to include parts of the Landfall Site within the panoramic views from its summit. In the absence of fixed design proposals it is not possible to calculate whether or not there will be intervisibility between the monument and the Landfall Site structure.	
20081	Tan-y-Cytiau	Grade II	SH2133682054	The building is located in an elevated position and there is intervisibility between the house and parts of the Landfall Site.	Scoped In
AN034	Porth Dafarch Hut Circles	Scheduled Monument	SH2339080050	Monument is located immediately adjacent to the Cable Route, however due to topography is unlikely to share intervisibility with the Landfall Site or Grid Connection. However due to its proximity to the Cable Route it would be very sensitive to temporary effects during construction, and so has been scoped in for this reason.	Scoped In
-	Holyhead Mountain Village Conservation Area	Conservation Area	SH2279582836	The bulk of the Conservation Area is located behind Holyhead Mountain, and the majority of the Conservation Area will therefore not share intervisibility with the Landfall Site, although a potential for glimpsed views from the southern limits of the CA cannot be ruled out at this stage. Due to distance and topography, intervisibility with the Grid Connection site is highly unlikely.	Scoped Out
16526	Bridge Over Railway near Ty Mawr Farmhouse	Grade II	SH2531081330	There is unlikely to be more than glimpsed intervisibility between the Grid Connection infrastructure and the bridge due to A55.	Scoped Out
20077	Fynnon y Wrach	Grade II	SH2232082260	No intervisibility predicted between the monument and the Cable Route, Landfall Site or Grid Connection due to distance and topography.	Scoped Out
AN121	Dinas Porth Ruffydd	Scheduled Monument	SH2227679420	No intervisibility predicted between the monument and the Cable Route, Landfall Site or Grid Connection due to distance and topography.	Scoped Out
AN133	Enclosed Hut Circle Settlement at Capel Llochwydd	Scheduled Monument	SH2140082760	No intervisibility predicted between the monument and the Cable Route or Grid Connection due to distance and topography.	Scoped Out
20069	Stanley Tollhouse	Grade II	SH2755380407	Due to distance and intervening woodland there is considered unlikely to be any meaningful intervisibility with the Cable Route, Landfall Site or Grid Connection.	Scoped Out
5713	Ellen's Tower (Twr Ellin)	Grade II	SH2064081990	No intervisibility predicted between the monument and the Landfall Site, Cable Route or Grid Connection due to topography.	Scoped Out
5770	The Battery	Grade II	SH2672481750	No intervisibility predicted between the monument and the Landfall Site or Cable Route due to topography and distance. Intervening areas of Ancient Woodland are likely to prevent all intervisibility between the heritage asset and the Grid Connection site.	Scoped Out
5766	Baillifs Tower and with boundary wall, gates and attached outbuildings at Penrhos Home Farm	Grade II	SH2703881451	No intervisibility predicted between the monument and the Landfall Site or Cable Route due to topography and distance. Intervening areas of Ancient Woodland are likely to prevent all intervisibility between the heritage asset and the Grid Connection site.	Scoped Out
5769	The Betting Stand (aka Rotten Tower)	Grade II	SH2741380969	No intervisibility predicted between the monument and the Landfall Site, Grid Connection or Cable Route as the heritage asset is located in the midst of a densely wooded area of Ancient Woodland.	Scoped Out
5764	Candle Tower and walls	Grade II	SH2712481259	No intervisibility predicted between the monument and the Landfall Site, Grid Connection or Cable Route as the heritage asset is located in the midst of a densely wooded area of Ancient Woodland.	Scoped Out



	adjoining remains of Penrhos House				
5768	Watertower	Grade II	SH2750081260	No intervisibility predicted between the monument and the Landfall Site, Grid Connection or Cable Route as the heritage asset is located in the midst of a densely wooded area of Ancient Woodland.	Scoped Out
5714	Old Customs Post	Grade II	SH2325079950	No intervisibility predicted between the monument and the Landfall Site or Grid Connection due to distance and topography. The proposed Cable Route would be buried in this area and so would not permanently affect the setting of this monument.	Scoped Out
5767	Barn and cartsheds, Penrhos Home Farm	Grade II	SH2708681462	No intervisibility predicted between the monument and the Landfall Site or Cable Route due to topography and distance. Intervening areas of Ancient Woodland are likely to prevent all intervisibility between the heritage asset and the Grid Connection site.	Scoped Out
5765	Tower, walls and courtyard buildings	Grade II	SH2703181374	No intervisibility predicted between the monument and the Landfall Site or Cable Route due to topography and distance. Intervening areas of Ancient Woodland are likely to prevent all intervisibility between the heritage asset and the Grid Connection site.	Scoped Out
14743	Stanley Cottages	Grade II	SH2503181391	No intervisibility predicted between the monument and the Landfall Site, Grid Connection or Cable Route due to intervening development at Kingsland.	Scoped Out
14744	Stanley Cottages	Grade II	SH2503181391	No intervisibility predicted between the monument and the Landfall Site, Grid Connection or Cable Route due to intervening development at Kingsland.	Scoped Out
14745	Stanley Cottages	Grade II	SH2503181391	No intervisibility predicted between the monument and the Landfall Site, Grid Connection or Cable Route due to intervening development at Kingsland.	Scoped Out
14746	Stanley Cottages	Grade II	SH2503181391	No intervisibility predicted between the monument and the Landfall Site, Grid Connection or Cable Route due to intervening development at Kingsland.	Scoped Out
14747	Stanley Cottages	Grade II	SH2503181391	No intervisibility predicted between the monument and the Landfall Site, Grid Connection or Cable Route due to intervening development at Kingsland.	Scoped Out
14748	Stanley Cottages	Grade II	SH2503181391	No intervisibility predicted between the monument and the Landfall Site, Grid Connection or Cable Route due to intervening development at Kingsland.	Scoped Out
20073	Milestone	Grade II	SH2761080317	Due to distance and intervening woodland there is considered unlikely to be any meaningful intervisibility with the Cable Route, Landfall Site or Grid Connection.	Scoped Out
14733	Ebenezer Chapel	Grade II	SH2492881211	No intervisibility predicted between the monument and the Landfall Site or Cable Route due to intervening development at Kingsland. There are no clear views towards the Grid Connection site currently, however it is possible that there will be some views from the upper floors that incorporate the Grid Connection structures. However these would likely already incorporate the industrial landscape in the vicinity of the aluminium works.	Scoped Out



Appendix 4: Gazetteer of Sites and Monuments

CADW Number	HER Number	Event Number	Name	Description	Designation	Period	NGR
AN121	807		Dinas Porth Ruffydd	A promontory separated from the mainland by a deep chasm which makes the site nearly inaccessible. A grassed-over bank 0.5 m high runs along the landward side of the promontory, turning at the E end to run for a further 10 m along the cliff edge. Possible hut sites occupy the interior. An Antoninianus of the late 3rd C AD and two Romano-British bronze ox-head bucket-handle mounts, also probably of 3rd C date, were found as the result of the use of a metal detector in March 1977.	Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric to Romano-British	SH2227679420
	1747		Hut Group, Mynydd Gof Du	Amidst a cluster of huts, almost obliterated by farming, at Mynydd Gof (Gof Du SH 2279) on Penrhosfelw (SH 2280), numerous large stone mortars, pounding stones and saddle querns were found, several of which were built into walls. <1> More than 100yrs ago many of the huts were breast high (sic). No trace on RAF APs. <2> Mrs. Roberts knew nothing about a hut group and nothing is visible in the area on the ground. No further information. <3>		Prehistoric	SH2250079900
	1749		Flints, Findspot, Porth Ruffydd	Two flint cores picked up by RSK (May 1977) from an eroded peat surface c.200m NW of inlet of Porth Ruffydd. Material is poor flint or chert, probably glacial, and compares with material used at Mesolithic site at Trwyn Du, Aberffraw. Cores are typical of the Maglemosian assemblage found at Trwyn Du, and findspot (on a coastal promontory) similar to other Mesolithic sites in Anglesey. (Kelly, 1982) Area of flint scatters at Penrhosfeilw Common, Porth Ruffydd, Holyhead. (Smith & Kenney, 2014)		Mesolithic	SH2160080000
	1751		Natural Feature, Maen Bras	Maen Bras - Large/Thick/Fat stone. At about the reference given is a large 'perched' boulder, about 4m long - an erratic, natural stone. This must be the stone referred to. Like other odd erratics it may have formed part of local folklore.		Natural feature	SH2160082100
	1752		Capel Llochwydd, Remains of, Treaddur	Stands on cliff edge on NW coast of Holy Island. Site is marked by an angle of wall foundation 2.75ft thick and each side c.8-9ft long. Scattered remains of low banks are also visible adjoining the chapel and probably represent attached enclosures. Very little remains of th is site, though a few bonded stones can be traced in the heather. The relationship between the chapel and well is very similar to that at St Mary's, Aberdaron. The presence of the round huts raises the importance of this site.		Medieval	SH2148082830
AN133	1753		Enclosed Hut Circle Settlement at Capel Llochwydd	The monument is of Iron Age or Romano-British date and comprises the remains of three conjoined circular huts set within the boundaries of a contemporary enclosure. Also present are the remains of a later stone building. The monument is a good example of a small enclosed hut circle settlement and is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric settlement practices.	Scheduled Monument	Iron Age to Romano-British	SH2140082760
	1754		Coin, Findspot, Capel Llochwydd	A half-florin of Edward III (1327-77) was found in the ruins (of the chapel) a few years ago (i.e. pre-1870). <1>		Medieval	SH2140082760
AN016	1755		Holyhead Mountain Hut Circles	The monument consists of an area of later prehistoric settlement features, generally stone founded roundhouses, occupying a natural shelf or terrace below the south-eastern flank of Holyhead Mountain. The scheduled area occupies some 8 ha of a 25 m-wide natural terrace which contains a series of stone-built structures. These structures are of two main types:	Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric	SH2120082000



				round huts and sub-rectangular chambers. The most important results of the 1978 excavations were the dating of the settlement to the late first millennium BC, with evidence of activity on the site from the late third millennium BC and also the first century AD. It has also been shown that, rather than being an open settlement, it was a cluster of homesteads with enclosures, interspersed with isolated huts.			
	1756		Hut Circles and Field System, Holyhead Mountain	With the large hut group on the SW slope of Holyhead Mountain, there is also a series of cultivation terraces which in places show a revetment of large stones. These are irregular and do not now form distinct fields, except at one place where a rectangular plot (30 x 70yds), revetted with stones, stands out at right angles to the main line. At the extreme NE, the terraces become confused and mutilated by modern fields. Terraces may still be traces in the modern field boundaries on the east and south slopes below the settlement and it is probable that an additional area of at least 50 acres was occupied by the cultivated land attached to the settlement. (RCAHMW, 1937) Excavations by C. Smith (1978-82) were designed to investigate structures not done in C19, and to carry out research into the nature of the field system. <2> Work in 1979 on the field terraces indicated that they were in part natural features which had been utilised for cultivation. <3> In 1980, an 8m length of ancient field terrace was exposed and excavated in plan.		Prehistoric	SH2140082150
	1757		Roman Coins, Findspot, Holyhead Mountain Hut Circles	During partial excavation of this large hut group by W.O. Stanley in 1862 about a dozen coins, in bad condition, were found in hut C; they ranged from Marcus Aurelius (180) to Severous (193-211). <1> <2> <3> Among the many stone implements found at Ty Mawr there were also about a dozen roman coins, all from a single structure (building C). These and some of the pottery finds have lead to the whole site being dated to a period spanning the 3rd and 4th centuries AD. <4>		Roman	SH2111081990
	1758		Bronze Hoard, Findspot, Holyhead Mountain	Found by tenant of Ty Mawr farm in 1832, Hugh Hughes. Late Bronze Age hoard listed by RCAHM: 2 socketed spearheads, socketed axe and knife, tanged chisel, armlet, rings, and amber beads. No trace of hut circle in vicinity.		Bronze Age	SH2166082270
	1765		Capel Ulo, Possible Site of, Holyhead	situated near Llech Nest has been converted into a farmhouse, a building shown at SH24918133 on the 1889 edition of the OS 25". It is first mentioned in the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica (1790), which records Capel Lilio, by some called Llech Neft, now converted into a farmhouse. It is also mentioned by H Hughes in the eighteenth century and by Barnes (1920) in their lists of monasteries, abbeys and chapels. The exact site of the chapel is not known, although a building is shown close to Kingsland Road on the estate map.		Undated	SH2491081330
	1766		Ffynnon Ulo, Possible Site of, Holyhead	Ffynnon Ullo, a well, situated near Capel Ullo - no longer exists. <1> Not listed by F. Jones in 'Holy Wells of Wales'. Exists as a damp muddy depression near field wall. <2> Planning application which will affect site in FI file. DT informed applicant of presence of site. <3> The approximate location of the well is marked on the second edition (1900) of the 25 inch OS county series map, at the junction between the north-western boundary of field 1 and an adjoining field wall. It seems to have been in the corner of the field adjacent to the site, and was filled in some time ago. (Kenney 2000)		Unknown	SH2479081310
20077	1770		Fynnon y Wrach	An octagonal well building with domed roof. Walls of rubble with brick angle quoins, plinth of similar materials and rendered stepped cornice under a cement rendered concrete	Grade II	19th century to modern	SH2232082260



				domed roof. The cornice is broken by the cast iron lintel and jambs of the single doorway in the NW face; each with recessed panels with stressed surrounds.			
	1776		Cemetery, Porth Dafarch	Extended inhumations (probably early medieval) in barrow. SH28SW 11PD2. Stanley's excavations in 1875 produced evidence for 4 burials of probable early Christian date. One long cist grave had been dug into Barrow III, and another long cist grave with tw		Early Medieval	SH2340080100
	1833		Macehead, Findspot, Nr. Porth Dafarch	A broken doughnut shaped stone, probably a macehead, found during building work near Porth Dafarch. Made of a medium-grained granular silicic/intermediate igneous rock. Brought in following contact at Anglesey Show. <2>		Prehistoric	SH2400080600
AN092	2003		Tre-Arddur Hut Group	The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of multiple hut circles, which probably dates from the first millennium BC. Three round huts, with diameters of 15.5m, 4m and 2.5m, together with lengths of enclosure walls are situated on a rocky knoll, which is situated within a caravan park. The huts are visible as circular hollows with traces of walling of small stones beneath the turf. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structures themselves may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques.	Scheduled Monument	Bronze Age to Iron Age	SH2625079890
AN011	2500		Trefignath Burial Chamber	The monument comprises the remains of a chambered tomb, dating to the Neolithic period. This ruinous megalithic monument is situated on a long and almost bare rocky ridge. It was built in three separate stages from about 3750-3500 BC and may have been active until about 2250 BC. The structure was greatly damaged in the last decade of the eighteenth century and the cairn that surrounded the stones was largely removed in 1870. It was excavated in 1977-79 before being consolidated and restored for public viewing. The monument was built over a scatter of occupation debris including flints and pottery.	Scheduled Monument	Neolithic	SH2586080550
AN012	2501		Ty-Mawr Standing Stone	The monument comprises the remains of a standing stone, which probably dates to the Bronze Age. The standing stone is 2.5 m high, 1.5 m wide at the base and 0.2 m thick. It stands in a level field 640 m NW of Trefignath burial chamber. It is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Standing stones are often part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.	Scheduled Monument	Bronze Age	SH2539480951
	2502		Coin Hoard, Findspot, Tref Arthur, Holyhead	300 small Roman coins found in 1843 in an urn under a large stone in a field adjacent to the cromlech 'Tref Arthur' about 2 miles SE of Holyhead. Hoard included brass coins of Valerian, Gallenius, Claudius Gothicus and Posthumus The Elder.		Roman	SH2590080000
	2503		Roman Coin Hoard, Findspot, Penrhos Isaf, Holyhead	Hoard of 17 Roman coins (all C4th), found in brass vessel at Penrhos Isaf, near Holyhead, December 1710. <1> <2> Pers Comm: site completely removed by Anglesey Aluminium Co. <4> Marginal: Roman coins found at Penrhos and/or Penrhos Isaf. <5>		Roman	SH2600081000



	2504		Burial Chamber, Trearddur	The remains of a Neolithic burial chamber. Only one stone now remains upright, though at its foot is another slab. The stones are located at the east end of a low rock prominence. Though some doubt remains as to the authenticity of the monument, it is recorded in 1775 as a cromlech, when it was said the upper stone had been removed to a nearby hedge (Baynes 1911).		Prehistoric	SH2596580048
	2505		Flints and Human Bones, Findspot, Penrhos Beach	Sand diggings on Penrhos Beach in 1949 uncovered two skulls and other human bones. Further finds: several flaked flints, 8 quartz flakes and a sharpened piece of horn were found on the old forest surface, probably representing a working floor. <1>		Unknown	SH2630081600
	2506		Stone Tools, Findspot, Penllech Nest	Stone axe, a sling stone, sharpened scraper, whorl, and round stone found. <1> Site reported as being on the slope from Penllech Nest, towards the Trip brook and former Traeth Bach. The latter is recorded on an early C19th map by Rennie. <2> 30.4.1969. Miss Lucy Williams, reporter of finds is dead and no further information is available. <3> Area which may contain evidence of prehistoric settlement, at present partly covered by standing buildings. (Dutton, Flook & Mason, 1993)		Prehistoric	SH2510081600
	2507		Stone Axes, Findspot, Near Kingsland, Holyhead	Two Neolithic polished axes of Graig Lwyd rock. Now at Bangor Museum. (RCAHMW, 1937) The axes were found when excavating a hole for turntable railway near Kingsland (SH2481) December 1926. <2> The turntable reported at SH25048165. <3>		Prehistoric	SH2504081650
	2508		Coins, Findspot, Penrhos, Holyhead	Three coins of C4th were found when re-laying the grass in front of Penrhos, Holyhead in 1852 and a further three C4th coins were found in 1854. Three coins of Constantius II, one of Helena and one of Constantine I. 1852 finds, Constantianus II:Ob. FL I		Roman	SH2705081390
	2509		'Danish Fort', Site of, Penrhos	'Danish fort' recorded as a hill by Stanley in 1868 on his map of antiquities on Holy Island. Located virtually on the shoreline in the bay, Borth Wen (Now Penrhos Bach). If Stanley's record is correct the site would have been destroyed by the improvements to the A5 or have been buried by the landscaping for the bank bordering the Anglesey Aluminium site. However, the nearby coastal promontory of Bryn Glas could be what he was referring to. It is not high but does have cliffs around most of its perimeter (Smith 2005).		Prehistoric	SH2630081500
20069	2512		Stanley Tollhouse	Octagonal 2-storey toll house forming a symmetrical composition with single storey wings to N and W. Stone walls roughcast and whitewashed, slate roof with projecting eaves. Central stack to octagon with gable stacks to each wing. Slate roofed verandah supported on 7 cast iron posts. Windows are slightly recessed 3-light casements; each face of the upper storey has window-sized recesses, the SE face above the door, with a 2-light casement, the others blank.	Grade II	19th century	SH2755380407
AN017	2748		Penrhos Feilw Standing Stones	The monument consists of two standing stones probably dating to the Bronze Age. They stand 3.25 m apart and located in a saddle between two small hills. The south west stone is c. 2.8 m high, 1 m wide at the base and 0.2 m thick. The other stone is 3 m high, 1 m wide at the base and 0.2 m thick. They are aligned on a north-north-east by south-south-west axis. There is a tradition that there was a stone cist found between the stones, containing bones, spear heads and arrow heads.	Scheduled Monument	Bronze Age	SH2269880948
AN033	2752		Plas Meilw Hut Circles	The remains of a hut group situated on rough, rocky ground. There are two round huts clearly visible towards the N end of the site. The hut to the N forms a level platform on sloping ground and is 8 m in diameter with walls 1.5 m wide and 0.15 - 0.75 m high. The entrance was probably on the E side. The hut to the SE is 5 - 6 m in diameter with walls 1.5	Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric	SH2300080900



				m wide and 0.5 - 0.75 m high. The entrance was possibly on the NW side. In 1868 the Hon. W. O. Stanley noted 12 round huts with associated enclosures on the site.			
	2754		Hut Circle Settlement, Porth Dafarch	A complex of buildings was excavated by Stanley in 1875, one closely resembling the oblong buildings on the Ty Mawr site. The huts may be dated to the C3rd-C4th with a probable extension into C5th. The group overlaid two EBA barrows and was subsequently the site of an early Christian burial ground. The settlement probably dates to the later Iron Age and Romano-British periods and it consists of two roundhouses and three rectangular enclosures, which were built adjacent to, as well as on top of, earlier Bronze Age round barrows. The settlement is classed here as a conjoining or nucleated settlement, although it is badly preserved and it has been suggested by Frances Lynch (2009, 34) that this is a polygonal enclosed settlement. O'Neil suggests that the settlement was abandoned in the third or fourth century AD (O'Neil 1940, 74). The settlement was possibly reused as a burial ground in the early medieval period. Long cist graves were discovered cutting in to the settlement and while it has been suggested that these date to the sixth or seventh centuries AD (Lynch 2009, 34), it is also possible that they date to the late Roman period (Nancy Edwards pers comm.) (Waddington, 2013)		Roman	SH2340080100
	3796		Cist Burial, Site of, Nr. Porth y Gwyddel	A cistfaen with the upper stone removed, on a small jutting eminence on the coast between Yr Henborth and Porth y Gwyddel. <1> No sign for a cist in this area. <2> Known only from a C19th reference. Not located since. (Smith, 2003)		Prehistoric	SH2150081100
	3797		Standing Stone Group, Site of, Meini Moelion, Holyhead	Meini Moelion'; a group of numerous erect rounded stones, and a line or wall of others, at the S base of the precipice beneath the summit of Holyhead Mountain. Various early weapons were discovered near this spot in 1830. <1> There is no trace of any standing stones at SH 2182, but there are several large boulders in the vicinity, which may have been mistaken for standing stones. <2> Known only from a C19th reference. Not located since. (Smith, 2003)		Prehistoric	SH2100082000
	3798		Tumulus, Gorsedd Gwlwm, W of Holyhead	Gorsedd Gwlwm Tumulus is a Bronze Age burial mound. It is located in a prominent position on a large outcrop surrounded by moorland near Holyhead. The cairn (mound) is about 12m across and is surrounded by a low kerb of recumbent stones. The top has been removed, which has exposed a line of three upright stones, each roughly 0.9m tall, to the west of centre. It is possible that these are the remains of an unusually large cist, although they even suggest the possibility that this may have once been a megalithic tomb. The remains of the mound now extend beyond the kerb of stones.		Bronze Age	SH2275081660
	3800		Burial Chamber, Possible Site of, Plas Feilw	The doubtful remains of a cromlech [at Plas Feilw] are to be observed on an eminence in a rocky field, E of the road leading to Plas Milo, about 2 miles SW of Holyhead'. No further reference to this monument can be found. Nothing resembling a mound or burial chamber could be located in the area. Known only from a C19th reference.		Prehistoric	SH2200080000
	3801		Bronze Tool (Palstave), Findspot, Holyhead Mtn.	Unlooped palstave, or early type 'found on Holyhead Mountain'.		Bronze Age	SH2100082000



	3802		Cist Burial, Site of, Nr. Pen y Bonc	<p>Bronze Age burial found AD 1828. <1></p> <p>Jet necklace, v-bored jet button, 2 urns and bronze armlets. In British Museum. (RCAHMW, 1937)</p> <p>A rock cut grave, 3ft square with coverstone, Found at Pen-y-Bonc in 1828 contained two urns, an early Bronze Age jet ne</p>		Bronze Age	SH2193081530
	3803		Bronze Tool (Palstave), Findspot, Holyhead Mountain	<p>A looped palstave, corroded, found on Holyhead Mountain (this is highly doubtful). This palstave was aquired from T. A. Glenn, who purchased it from a person who thought it had been part of a hoard found near Penrhos (Anglesey). But, as a flanged axe known to have come from the Menai hoard was included in the same lot, and attributed to the same hoard, this information is suspect. The palstave is similar to another labelled Corris, Mont. Corris is in Merionethshire near Cemaes, but is probably written in error for Cemaes, Therefore both are probably from the Cemaes hoard. The patina and condition closely resembles that of two palstaves from that hoard.</p>		Bronze Age	SH2100082000
AN147	3804		Gogarth Bay round cairn	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a burial cairn, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c.2300 BC - 800 BC) and dramatically situated on the summit of a locally prominent ridge overlooking the cliffs of Gogarth Bay. The stone-built cairn is roughly circular on plan and measures about 15m in diameter. The cairn has been built over the ridge, lending it an impression of greater size: the cairn measures about 0.7m in height on the summit of the ridge, but about 2m in height at its base on the slopes.</p>	Scheduled Monument	Bronze Age	SH2141082759
AN147	3805		Earthwork (Possible), Ynys Penlas, South Stack	<p>Ynys Penlas or Benlas, or Ynys Swyddog (soldier's island) below Ty Mawr...bears the appearance of having been used as a fortified post, and from the large number of loose stones which have been collected at the top, may afterwards have been a cairn or burial place; or perhaps a watch-post for...Ty Mawr'. (Traces of a line of defence also mentioned in <4>). <1> No trace on OS APs 1966. <2> There is no trace of a cairn or earthwork on Ynys Penlas. <3></p>		Post-medieval	SH2075081570
	3806		Hut Group and Finds, Site of, Twr	<p>The foundations of huts, 'some square, others round' were found in removing a heap of stones and earth at Twr (SH 222822) about a quarter of a mile E from Pen y Bonc (SH 219815), on the side of the bog, but slightly above it. A stone seat and a V-shaped stone channel about 34ft long were reached. <1> A stone mortar and the bow of a Roman fibula were found in a hut. <2> There are no traces of huts in the vicinity of Twr and nothing is known locally. <3> The feature is located 16m south-east of the pipeline route in Section B-D. A 19th century terrace of houses, which is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889, where it appears to consist of at least 12 houses orientated north northwest south southeast and set back from the road. (Evans and Reilly, 2016).</p>		Prehistoric	SH2200082000
	3807		Standing Stone, Site of, Kingsland, Holyhead	<p>Maenhir shown on a small scale map (area SH 2481). <1> The site is now covered with houses. <2> No further information. <3> Known only from a C19th reference. The area is now occupied by houses so the stone must have been taken down. (Smith, 2003)</p>		Prehistoric	SH2400081000
	3808		Hut Group and Finds, Site of, Pen y Bonc	<p>A hut group at Pen-y-Bonc, almost obliterated by cultivation consisted of two hut circles, 40ft and 15ft in diameter and a rectangular building, excavated in c. 1870 when iron slag, grinding stones and Romano British pottery were found. A number of stone lined holes, 2ft</p>		Prehistoric	SH2176081460



				in diameter and 2ft deep were found on removing an old fence. The area around SH 2176814 is now covered by a refuse tip. This nucleated stone settlement was investigated by W.O. Stanley (1869; 1870) in the late 1800s. The settlement contains two roundhouses, which have diameters 12m and 4.6m respectively, as well as a rectangular building, 11m by 4.6m. The settlement was badly preserved due to cultivation practices but finds of iron slag, stone hammers, polishers and grinding stones and Romano-British pottery such as samian ware and mortaria fragments were made (Stanley 1869, 3089). The large roundhouse contained a hearth alongside a stone-lined trough or pit. A sequence of three hearths, rich in burnt clay and charcoal, within the rectangular building (Stanley 1870, 151) may well indicate a number of occupation phases. An associated dump of shells, possibly reflecting the location of a midden, was recovered from outside the rectangular building. The settlement probably dates to the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods. (Waddington 2013)			
	4467		Penrhos Garden, Holyhead	The demesne lands consisted of 161 acres, 1 rood and 29 perches in 1769, and they included a garden, nursery and shippon. The layout of the demesne became more elaborate in the latter part of the 18th century and into the 19th. By the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1888 the estate included an elaborate garden to the east and south of the mansion, containing walled gardens with greenhouses, and kitchen gardens. (Cooke, Evans & Flook, 2010)		Post-medieval	SH2705081420
	5541		Quernstones, Findspot, Beddmanarch	A collection of quern stones (PRN 5541) used to lie within Beddmanarch, though the present location of these is not known. The stones suggest the existence of late prehistoric or Romano-British settlement in the vicinity. (Cooke, Evans & Flook, 2010)		Prehistoric	SH2751080890
	6606		Corbelled Structure, Ty Mawr, Holyhead	Small corbelled structure in fields to the N of Ty Mawr Farm c.4m internal diameter with an internal height of 3m, corbelled with a possible chimney hole. Dry stone construction but appears to have been rendered on the inside. <1>		Post-medieval	SH2177082280
5713	7160		Ellen's Tower (Twr Ellin)	Erected in 1868 for Ellin, wife of The Honorable W Owen Stanley M.P., of Penrhos. Dated on a slate plaque fixed on the wall, above the right entrance doorway. Now used as an information centre and observation tower for the RSPB. A picturesque castellated folly, 2-storey and square in plan with an advanced, raised tower at the SE corner. Built of rubble masonry, roughcast rendered with a flat roof and projecting crenellated parapet. The tower has a square-headed entrance in the lower stage with single square-headed light above and 'arrow slits' in each face above. Another square-headed doorway to the right has a slate plaque above which reads: TWR ELLIN, ERECTED IN 1868, BY ELLIN, WIFE OF THE HONBLE W. OWEN STANLEY, M.P. OF PENRHOS, MAY ALL WHO VISIT THIS PLACE BLESS HER MEMORY. BENDITHIED PAWB A YMWELANT A'R LLE HWN EI CHOFFADWRIATH. There are large 3-pane windows in the right return and rear walls with a smaller single pane light in the left return.	Grade II	19th century	SH2064081990
	7161		Field System, Holyhead Mountain	An area of orthostatic field walls c.200m by 200m. Very ruined with no surviving packing stones. <1>		Unknown	SH2137082490
	7162		Enclosure (Possible), Holyhead Mountain	A recent gorse fire has exposed the remains of an enclosure wall located to the NW of Capel Llochwydd (PRN1752) and may be related to the recorded, but not located, hut circles (PRN1753). <1>		Prehistoric	SH2148082830



5770	7168		The Battery	Probably built between 1801 and 1808. Although it appears to be a folly there are said to have been 3 similar defensive batteries at Beaumaris, built for the local militia. D-shaped rubble gun battery; partly collapsed on landward side where, at each end, there were battlemented tower platforms (perhaps containing the magazines). The semi-circular firing bay has 8 square, slightly splayed, embrasures. Within Penrhos estate.	Grade II	19th century	SH2672481750
	7169		Standing Stone, Penrhos	An erect stone, standing in a field corner, c.1.5m high. There are other stones around the base of the erect stone (field clearance). Marked on the 1924 OS map. (Davidson & Jones, 1997) A standing stone, about 1.05m high, surrounded by a number of recumbent and field clearance stones, which have probably been placed there in recent times. It is probably Bronze Age in date, and may have survived cultivation improvements because of its marginal location close to the coastal edge. If it was erected in prehistoric times, there is a strong probability of further prehistoric buried archaeology in the immediate vicinity. (Cooke, Evans & Flook, 2010)		Bronze Age	SH2682081830
	7171		Fish Trap, Penrhos	A linear stone spread, c.10m wide, forming an 'L'-shaped feature. There does appear to be a central line of stones amongst the stone spread. It is set at 90 degrees to the shore and covered at high tide. Two wooden posts, over 100m apart, in line may be associated with the weir. These two features were first identified during the coastal erosion survey as probable class 5, rectilinear fish traps. 7172 is marked on the 1st edition OS 1:2500, XI. 7 1900, making use of a rock outcrop on the beach but 7171 has never been put on plan. Both were visited as part of the fish weirs survey but 7171 was a vague stony bank and was only tentatively identified as a fish-trap. The AP evidence is more convincing because it shows two 'arms' at an angle, each over 200m long and in a very similar orientation to 7172. <2> Very fragmentary remains of a possible weir. The most visible feature is a low stone bank running out into the river channel. This could be natural. Three wooden posts in the vicinity do not appear to be directly associated with the trap. (Hopewell, 2000). This site consists of the very fragmentary remains of a possible fish weir. The most visible feature is a low stone bank running out into the river channel. This could be natural. Three wooden posts in the vicinity do not appear to be directly associated with the trap. (Cooke, Evans & Flook, 2010)		Unknown	SH2778081150
	7172		Fish Trap, Penrhos	A stony linear feature running out from a small rocky headland to a natural rocky outcrop, forming an 'L'-shaped feature. There is no obvious structure to the 6m stony feature, but could be a very ruinous fish weir. These two features were first identified during the coastal erosion survey as probable class 5, rectilinear fish traps. 7172 is marked on the 1st edition OS 1:2500, XI. 7 1900, making use of a rock outcrop on the beach but 7171 has never been put on plan. Both were visited as part of the fish weirs survey but 7171 was a vague stony bank and was only tentatively identified as a fish-trap. The AP evidence is more convincing because it shows two 'arms' at an angle, each over 200m long and in a very similar orientation to 7172. <2> A rectangular weir shown but not named on turn of the century OS 1:2500. The apex of the weir, about 120m from the shore, is formed by a large rock outcrop. The rest of the weir is visible as an 8m wide spread stone bank. The outer arm also incorporates an outcrop and is about 60m long. (Hopewell, 2000). A simple rectangular weir (the wall forms an 'L' shape) marked on the 1900 OS map. The apex of the weir, about 120m from the shore, is formed by a large rock outcrop. The rest of the weir is visible as an		Unknown	SH2770080950



				8m wide spread of stone bank. The outer arm also incorporates an outcrop about 60m long. (Cooke, Evans & Flook, 2010)			
	7212		Tidal Mill, Possible Site of, Felin-heli	Exact location unknown. (Davidson & Jones, 1997) Property called Felin-heli to the N could be the site SH26707990A. (Davidson, 2002) This tidal mill is shown on the maps of 1845 and 1853. The mill pond was located to the west of Mill Island, though this area was filled in by 1887. In 1845 five buildings are shown round the mill. The area of the in-filled dam can be seen well on the aerial photographs. The earliest reference to this site is from 1524, but it is thought that the mill existed before then; the dam and millers cottage still remain (GAT 251). (Kenney, 2000) A dam and sluice with evidence of additional structures associated with a tide mill first mentioned in 1524. The mill pond was formed from the area between the island (Ynys Wyddog, now more usually called Mill Island) and Holy Island. Dams were built at either end, and the mill was located alongside a sluice at the northern dam. The area is currently too overgrown to see if remains of the mill building survive. The water entered from the south end, presumably through sluice gates, and was then allowed to run out through the sluice at the north end, so driving the mill wheel. The mill house and former kiln lie a short distance to the north-east. The house is still occupied, and lies outside of the proposed development area. The mill is one of four tide mills lying on the strait between Holy Island and Anglesey, and was the first to be developed, also pre-dating a similar tide mill in the Menai Strait, for which the earliest evidence is c. 1590. (Cooke, Evans & Flook, 2010)		Post-medieval	SH2657079770
	7213		Pillbox, Felin-heli, Holyhead	One of a series of pill boxes built in 1940 to defend Holyhead harbour from attack. It overlooks the inland sea, and is circular with an external blast wall. (Cooke, Evans & Flook, 2010)		Modern	SH2713079910
	7656		Noddfa Chapel, London Road, Holyhead			Post-medieval	SH2503081880
	7662		Black Bridge, Holyhead	Non-conformist chapel		Post-medieval	SH2494082010
	7671		Disgwylfa Chapel, London Road, Holyhead			Post-medieval	SH2505481812
14733	7682		Ebenezer Chapel	Late 19th century chapel. Grey stone front with bathstone dressings, pebbledashed side and rear, slate roof. Pedimented 'temple' front with elaborate finial. Four Doric pilasters; central bay has large round arched window with paired lights, smaller single light windows to outer bays. Channelled bathstone stone ground floor with paired entrance doors, pediment over, square-headed windows to sides.	Grade II	19th century	SH2492881211
	7683		Penrhosfeilw, Trearddur	Non-conformist chapel		Post-medieval	SH2263080600
	7895		Flints, Findspot, Brynglas, Penrhos Bay	Flints and human bones were recovered off peat exposure on the beach in 1949. A visit in 2002 also recorded flints eroding from above the glacial clay on the adjoining headland west of the Napoleonic battery. (Cooke, Evans & Flook, 2010)		Prehistoric	SH2657081770
	8153		RC Cemetery, Holyhead			Post-medieval	SH2462081800



	8155		Mortuary Chapel, Holyhead			Post-medieval	SH2442081860
	11048		Ty Mawr Cemetery, Holyhead	The initial evaluation excavation revealed an early Christian cemetery of 43 graves, including stone-lined cist graves and simple dug graves. The cemetery partly overlays a ring barrow of Bronze Age date. Worked flints and Peterborough ware pottery beneath the barrow suggested earlier activity, possibly of a domestic nature. <1> Situated off the north west coast of Anglesey, Holy Island has an on going tradition of sea faring and trade predating Christianity.		Early Medieval	SH2516081300
5766	11587		Baillifs Tower and with boundary wall, gates and attached outbuildings at Penrhos Home Farm	Penrhos house was completely remodelled for John Thomas Stanley in early C19; the Baillifs Tower (part of the home farm) is probably contemporary with this remodelling, built c1802-8. Two-storey rubble tower with distinctive crenellated parapet concealing slate roof.	Grade II	19th century	SH2703881451
5769	11588		The Betting Stand (aka Rotten Tower)	Penrhos house was completely remodelled for John Thomas Stanley in early C19; the Betting Stand is probably contemporary with this remodelling, built as a point from which to view horse racing on a private course. Castellated in a picturesque manner. Rubble structure with voussoirs and projecting crenellated parapet which is stepped up to corner beside stairs.	Grade II	19th century	SH2741380969
5764	11589		Candle Tower and walls adjoining remains of Penrhos House	The Penrhos estate was the principal seat on Holy Island and became the home of the Stanley family in 1763. Penrhos house was completely remodelled for John Thomas Stanley in early C19; the Candle Tower formed part of the service courtyard of the mansion, and is probably contemporary with this remodelling, built c1802-8, when turrets were known to have been added to Penrhos. The house became ruinous after 1945 and was later almost entirely demolished. The estate was bought by Anglesey Aluminium in 1969 and made into a country park in 1972. The estate buildings were being refurbished when inspected, May 1997.	Grade II	19th century	SH2712481259
	11590		Water Tower, Penrhos	A 4-storey square water tower designed in the manner of a church bell tower. It is located south-west of the main house, in the south-west corner of a former walled garden. The high garden walls still adjoin either side. It is constructed of local rubble with red brick voussoirs, hipped slate roof and overhanging eaves. Attached are buttressed garden walls which run N including a large rustic stone archway opening into the main transverse path. (Cooke, Evans & Flook, 2010)		Post-medieval	SH2750081260
5768	11590		Watertower	Penrhos house was completely remodelled for John Thomas Stanley in early C19. The water-tower is probably contemporary with the remodelling of Penrhos, c1802-8. A 4-storey square water tower designed in the manner of a church bell tower. Constructed of local rubble and with red brick voussoirs, hipped slate roof and overhanging eaves; stepped diagonal buttresses. Round-headed louvred opening to top and narrow rectangular lights below; round-headed doorway reached up stone steps and a similar doorway to basement at right. Originally there was an iron-railed walkway around the top storey. Attached are buttressed garden walls which run N including a large rustic stone archway opening into the main transverse path.	Grade II	19th century	SH2750081260
5762	11788		Kingsland Windmill	Built cal 1820-30; erected by the local builder Hugh Hughes. The cap and sails were removed during the 2nd World War for fear of being too conspicuous. Since then Kingsland	Grade II*	19th century	SH2485081070



				Mill has been closed but retains its machinery. Also formerly known as Melin yr Ogof or St George's Mill. Conical tower windmill; stone built with recent whitewashed render. The principal importance of this windmill is the survival of an exceptional amount of the original machinery, much of which is near to working order.			
5714	11830		Old Customs Post	Built as customs post in 1819, when a harbour was completed at Porth Dafarch; built to allow mail and passengers to be landed on Holyhead Island when N winds made landing at Holyhead impossible. In 1873 the new harbour at Holyhead was completed, making the one at Porth Dafarch redundant. Square, single storey structure; built abutting the cliff face which forms one side of the structure, the other 3 sides of local rubble, a flat cement roof. Openings with segmental-arched stone heads; single entrance doorway in seaward facing side and single window in right return.	Grade II	19th century	SH2325079950
5767	12526		Barn and cartsheds, Penrhos Home Farm	Penrhos house was completely remodelled for John Thomas Stanley in early C19; the barn and cartshed range (part of the home farm) is probably contemporary with this remodelling. Lofted agricultural range comprising barn and cartsheds; rubble with grouted slate roof. The four distinctive segmental arches to right have local green and quartz banded boussoirs	Grade II	19th century	SH2708681462
	12527		The Tower and Courtyard, Penrhos	3-storey square tower built early C19 for service accommodation. Rubble construction with battlemented parapet and hipped slate roof. Horned sash windows. Pointed arched front door. Outhouse to N. Crenellated arched gateway to N of courtyard. Garden bordered by crenellated wall. Gothic timber bell-cote to rear. (RCAHMW, Undated) The tower formed part of the service buildings off the north-west side of the main house, and is situated within a courtyard enclosed on the north by a high crenellated wall through which there is a large segmented gateway. The tower is square, and of three stories, and is thought to have included a dairy, laundry and gun room. The buildings probably belong to the remodelling of Penrhos undertaken in the early 19th century. It has been converted to domestic accommodation, and is still occupied. (Cooke, Evans & Flook, 2010)		Post-medieval	SH2703181374
5765	12527		Tower, walls and courtyard buildings	The Penrhos estate was the principal seat on Holy Island and became the home of the Stanley family in 1763. Penrhos house was completely remodelled for John Thomas Stanley in early C19. The Tower appears to form part of the service buildings associated with the mansion and is probably contemporary with the remodelling of Penrhos, c1802-8; within the tower, the dairy was altered c1900 by Henry Stanley, 3rd Baron. The Tower was being refurbished when inspected, May 1997, and some further alterations have taken place including the reinstatement of a fireplace in the dairy. Penrhos house became ruinous after 1945 and was later almost entirely demolished. The estate was bought by Anglesey Aluminium in 1969 and made into a country park in 1972.	Grade II	19th century	SH2703181374
	13925		Field Boundaries, Ty Mawr	Most of the fields are recognisable in 1769, though there have been some localised alterations, especially around Tyddyn-Pioden. The layout was finally established by 1817, and the changes since have been slight, consisting mainly of amalgamations to create larger fields. The boundaries were originally all dry-stone walls, except a group of earthen banks with hedges, around Tyddyn-Uchaf. These banks do not appear on the earlier maps, and so seem to be a later form of boundary used to subdivide existing fields. Many of the walls have been replaced by post and wire fences, and even those that survive are usually too		Post-medieval	SH2550080700



				<p>ruined to act as stock barriers without additional fencing. The walls are all built of local schist in rough courses, with topper stones. Where the walls have been rebuilt the topper stones have sometimes been cemented in place and positioned upright and widely spaced, like mini-crenellations. The more traditional method was to have the stones sloping slightly and leaning against each other like books on a shelf. The stone is almost always fairly small schist slabs, but at SH2530 8067, a large quartz boulder has been built into a wall. This measures 0.80x0.75x0.45m, and was presumably dug up from the field. Mending and rebuilding over two and a half centuries has ensured that there is no clear stylistic typology of the walls, but differences in gateposts may give an indication of the date of the latest rebuilding episode. In the area south-east of Tyddyn-Pioden there are a group of brick-faced gateposts, presumably constructed at the same time. These are built with poor quality brick of a type often used during the Second World War. Along the Lon Towyn Capel road boundary there are some more ornate stone-built gateposts, one of which is circular in plan, and has stone set in its top to create the effect of a small crenellated tower (SH2575 8062). More simply, large slabs are occasionally used, such as at SH2587 8040. Many of the field boundaries have been lost even since the OS 1:10,000 map was surveyed in 1971. Most of the removed boundaries can be seen on the ground, and often also on aerial photographs, as shallow gullies or low banks. Even boundaries removed during the 19th century can sometimes still be traced, such as those in the field centred on SH2520 8045, which are visible as very slight gullies, not to be confused with the other gullies in this field, which are the surface traces of field drains. <1> <2> Excavation revealed some of the 18th and 19th century field boundary ditches as shown on the historic maps. (Kenney et al, 2011)</p>			
	13926		Road, Lon Towyn Capel	<p>The road known as Lon Towyn Capel runs through the middle of the study area, aligned north-west to south-east. It winds gently and is lined with stone walls along most of the length within the study area. This road provides access to many of the farms listed below. It is shown on all the Penrhos estate maps from 1769 onwards, although it does not appear on John Evan's 1795 map of north Wales, presumably because it was considered too minor to be shown. Its route has remained largely unchanged.</p>		Post-medieval	SH2557080860
	13927		Well, Ty Mawr	<p>A stone-lined well is located on a now removed field boundary. The boundary is visible as a gully in the grass. The well has dry-stone walls and a cemented stone slab capping, all of local schist. It is aligned c. north-east to south-west along the boundary and opens at its south-western end. At the north-eastern end grows a very straggly hawthorn bush. Three large timbers lie over the south-western end, and are probably the remains of some wooden structure. The well is 1.3m deep from the top of the cap stones to its stone lined base. It is currently full of water and the presence of disused pipe work showed that it has been in use until fairly recently, but its origin could be as old as the enclosure of the fields. The copy of the 25 inch map inspected was damaged at just this point, so it was not clear if the well was marked or not, but it is shown on the 6 inch map. <1> <2> Well with steps leading down to water level. Fed by a culvert and constructed in the late 19th century. (Kenney et al, 2011)</p>		Post-medieval	SH2526080910
	13928		Bonc-deg, Site of, Ty Mawr	<p>A series of cottages and associated small fields, depicted on early estate maps, but now all removed. Some of the remains are visible on aerial photographs. All the cottage sites lie</p>		Post-medieval	SH2555080870



				south of the minor road, and so are unlikely to be disturbed. Some of the associated field systems, particularly that of Bonc Deg, may be disturbed.			
	13929		Trefignath Farm, Site of, Treaddur	The 1769 map shows two small buildings to the north of the modern farm, which were in a field called Trefignedd, part of the Pen-y-Lone land. By 1817 there was a building, named as Trefignath, in the same location as the recent farm, but the two buildings to the north were still in use. The situation was the same in 1845 and 1853, but by 1887 the whole farm had moved to the southern location; although a very small structure is indicated further north near the railway. Slight traces of former buildings on the southern site are visible on the aerial photographs.		Post-medieval	SH2592080680
	13930		Possible Prehistoric Site, Ty Mawr	Archaeological features of unknown date, but provisionally interpreted as prehistoric by their character, by their association with iron slag, and by the lack of post-medieval finds, were found during excavation. Analysis of the slag is required and further field evaluation to reveal the full extent and character of the remains. <1> Site 43 was identified from the 2001 evaluation as a potential prehistoric site as indicated by a large curvilinear feature and a slag-filled pit. Trenches B25 and B29 were located within this area to assess the extent of the prehistoric activity. Trench B25 was inserted at the southern end of the trench from the 2001 evaluation but failed to locate any prehistoric activity, identifying only post-medieval features. Trench 29 was located several metres to the northeast of the original trench but again failed to locate any prehistoric activity and was recorded as archaeological sterile. It was concluded that the potential for further archaeological recovery at this site was low. The pit discovered in 2001 may relate to post-medieval agricultural practices, as intense burning will produce slag from many different materials. A cursory visual examination was undertaken by Peter Crew of the slag in 2002, who thought it was not the result of metal working. No formal report on the slag was produced.		Prehistoric	SH2568080400
	14587		Stone Settings, Trefignath	Trial excavation undertaken in August 2001 as part of a wider programme of field evaluation (Davidson and Hopewell 2001, site 41) discovered two pits containing carefully placed large stones. A concentration of smaller stone, some of it burnt, lay alongside. The date of the remains is not known, though burnt stone is typically found on prehistoric sites. It may be part of a domestic settlement, or just possibly associated with Trefignath burial chamber. (Davidson 2002) [Name changed from Possible Prehistoric Settlement to Stone Settings, in accordance with report 554] Excavation of geophysical anomalies (Trench A36) revealed two pits containing carefully placed large stones. A concentration of smaller stone, some of it burnt, also lay within the trench. Although the pits were not obviously part of structures, burnt stone is typically found on Prehistoric settlement sites. However, further excavation in 2004 (Trenches B22 and B23) found no further evidence for any archaeological activity. The only evidence for prehistoric activity was a residual flint recovered from the topsoil. <4>		Unknown	SH2573080620
	14588		Pen y Lon Cottage, Site of, Ty Mawr	A series of cottages and associated fields are depicted on the early estate maps, located adjacent to the minor road north-west of Trefignath. In 1769 these were called Pen y Lone and are represented as two buildings, one at the north edge of a small enclosure.		Post-medieval	SH2557080800
	14599		Roundhouse Settlement, Site of, Trefignath	The evaluation excavations undertaken at Parc Cybi in 2001 identified the remains of a roundhouse in Trench A26 (Davidson et al. 2004; Davidson and Roberts 2004). Large-scale		Multiperiod	SH2556080780



				excavations of this later Iron Age and Romano-British settlement were subsequently carried out by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust between 2009 and 2010 (Kenney 2009), and the full results were unpublished at the time of writing. The trial trench investigated a stone-walled roundhouse which contained a clay floor, stone-capped drains and a pivot for a door in the entrance posthole. The pottery assemblage dates this occupation to the second century AD. Black burnished wares and samian pottery were recovered from occupation contexts, and a sherd from a central Gaulish bowl (AD 135160) was recovered from a construction context in the building wall. Traces of another roundhouse were also identified within Trench B9, represented by a compacted clay floor with charcoal flecks and patches of burnt clay. This had been cut by a posthole that contained another pivot for a doorway. (Waddington, 2013) Settlement with three stone-built roundhouses and a timber roundhouse as well as numerous ancillary buildings, a wall running through the settlement and a possible enclosing wall and ditch. A possible Roman period industrial structure lies to the north of the settlement. Fully excavated. (Kenney et al, 2011)			
	14602		Romano-British Settlement, Ty Mawr	Remains of a late prehistoric or Romano British settlement were found at this location during trial evaluation carried out in 2001. The features found included stone-capped drains, burnt stone and fragmentary stone walls. The full extent of the settlement was not recovered. (Davidson 2002). Excavation revealed a variety of features, including stone capped drains, burnt stone and fragmentary stone walls. Although some of the features undoubtedly relate to the complex of small fields which surrounded Bonc Deg (PRN 13928), the other features are interpreted as part of a late prehistoric and Romano British settlement. Although there is no firm dating evidence, one sherd of pottery has been tentatively dated as Roman in date, and the features are typical of those found on such sites. <3> Excavation within Trenches A51 and A54 revealed a variety of features, including stone capped drains, burnt stone and fragmentary stone walls. Although some of the features undoubtedly relate to the complex of small fields which surrounded Bonc Deg (Site 36), for example feature i in trench A54, the other features are interpreted as part of a late Prehistoric and Romano-British settlement. Additional excavation undertaken in 2004 to ascertain the extent of the remains identified further remains in trenches B11, B12, B13 and B14. B13 revealed an occupation layer and a stone-lined culvert.		Prehistoric	SH2561080910
AN019	15692		Caer y Twr	Caer y Twr comprises an Iron Age hillfort situated on the top of Holyhead Mountain. It is defended by a strong 3 m thick dry-stone wall enclosing some 17 acres. The wall has not survived so well on the north west side, but on the north and east sides it survives in places to a height of nearly 3m. On the north east side of the fort is a simple inturned entrance, about 3m wide, which makes use of a natural gully. The interior of the fort is rough and rocky, with no sign of any contemporary habitation sites. However, recent excavation has revealed the possible remains of a Roman signal station on the summit, adjacent to the Ordnance Survey trig point. There has recently been fairly extensive refurbishment of the footpaths, including repairs, the creation of rough steps, and the piling of stone to discourage use of alternative routes.	Scheduled Monument	Iron Age to Romano-British	SH2190082900
	15694		Field System, Penrhos	The line of most of the field boundaries in the estate bordering the study area remained virtually unchanged between the 1769 estate survey and the construction of Anglesey aluminium in the 1960s. Most of the field walls or banks were removed at this time		Post-medieval	SH2574081130



15695		Pit, Penrhos	A feature was excavated in trial trench 9 and was found to be 1m diameter, 0.4m deep pit with slightly curving sides forming a close to V-shaped profile. No datable finds were recovered from the feature but it was noted that there was no modern material in it. Pits of this size and character are commonly found on Iron Age or Romano British settlement sites but also occur on sites from most archaeological periods. (Gwyn & Hopewell 2002)		Iron Age	SH2576081120
15696		Construction Camp, Penrhos	Much of the north and north-western sides of the study area contain the remains of a construction camp comprising site offices, accommodation blocks and other buildings associated with the construction of the Anglesey aluminium complex.		Modern	SH2578081180
16077		Chester to Holyhead Railway Line, Holyhead	The Chester to Holyhead line, designed by Robert Stephenson and built by the contractors E. L. Betts, was opened in March 1848. Many of the original walls, culverts and fittings remain (Davidson 2002).		Post-medieval	SH2569081020
16081		Telford's Holyhead Road, Section of, Holyhead	A short remaining stretch of Telford's Holyhead road, built 1810 to 1815, and taken out of use when the A5 road was re-routed for the construction of the Anglesey aluminium works in the 1960's. Telford's road is now recognised as a site of national importance, and many parts are listed or scheduled.		Post-medieval	SH2594081370
16604		Penrhos Bay Submerged Peats, Holyhead	In 1949 flints, peat and human bones were discovered at Penrhos Bay. 'A substratum of peaty prehistoric forest runs across the bay and under the cliffs of clayey alluvium striped with ancient mixed pebble floors and crowned by a deep layer of fine grass-covered, old sand...'		Prehistoric	SH2630081800
16637		Ellin Stanley's Cross, Holyhead	A cross erected in honour of Ellin Stanley following her death in 1876 (Davidson 2002).		Post-medieval	SH2552082020
17138		Landscape, Penrhos, Anglesey	Principal component is Penrhos, home of Stanleys. Similar to E side of 27 Rhoscolyn. Late 19th early 20th C layout. Key historic landscape characteristics: Penrhos estate land, agriculture, enclosed fieldscape, leisure, industry, listed buildings. In the post-medieval period the land here was owned by the Penrhos family and was then passed, by marriage, to the Stanleys of Alderley. Most of the farmsteads in the area are now in ruins and some of the fields have been amalgamated. The key historic theme is of the Penrhos estate. . Most of the land in the character area was owned by the Penrhos family, who stabilised their surname to Owen in the early 16th century. A new house was built c. 1720-30, and an 18th century sketch by Lewis Morris shows the new house with the older one alongside. At the outbreak of the 2nd World War in 1939, Penrhos was evacuated and the house occupied by troops. During this time the house and grounds were neglected and became ruinous in places. When the war ended, the existing tenants were given the opportunity to buy their properties and the remaining estate, covering thousands of acres, was sold off. The Penrhos mansion was bought by Sir Patrick Abercrombie with a view to its partial restoration. His ambition was never realized, and the remains were systematically plundered and subsequently demolished. The Home Farm at Penrhos was bought by Captain Nigel Conant, the estates land agent, who continued to farm some 500 acres until its sale in 1969, for the development of the Anglesey Aluminium smelting plant.		Multi-period	SH2730181106
18401		Ponds, Ty Mawr	Water was an important resource and drinking water for livestock may have been scarce in summer. There were wells near most of the farmsteads, but in the fields ponds of various sorts were dug for the animals. There are features in the middle of some fields, which are		Post medieval	SH2513080470



				roughly oval-shaped hollows surrounded by broad banks, presumably composed of the material dug from the hollow. These are possibly dewponds to collect rainwater, although they could be quarry pits. These features can be seen at SH 2513 8047, where there is one measuring c.29x23m and over 1m deep, and at SH 2523 8102. The latter is visible on the aerial photographs as an almost figure-of-eight shaped feature measuring c. 35x26m and up to 1m deep. There is a small enclosure marked on the 1817 map, presumably surrounding the feature. It is not marked on the 1889 OS map, and had presumably gone out of use by then. Neither feature had standing water in the bottom, even though there was plenty on the fields around. Other ponds were constructed at the junctions of walls, and usually fed by drains. These often have some element of stone revetting to support the sides. One such example is located at SH 2526 8096. It measures c. 12 x 6m and is at least 1.5m deep, with rough stone revetting in places. At SH 2535 8036 is a fairly deep pond defined on the north side by a natural crag, to the west by a wall, and to the south by a boulder revetment. It is fed from the boggy valley running off to the northeast. A pond still present at SH 2662 8050 was marked on the 1889 map. This was fed by a drainage ditch. <1>			
	18402		Enclosure and Structure, Site of, Ty Mawr	A small enclosure, associated with a small building, is shown on the 1900 and 1926 maps adjacent to the road, just south-east of Ty Mawr. On the ground a low bank could be seen defining the south-west corner of the enclosure. There is no trace of the building, but the field near the road had been recently ploughed. There was also a heap of stones next to the field gate at this point, and it was not clear whether they had been dumped there from elsewhere, or represented stones removed from this part of the field. <1> During excavation a corner of the walled enclosure was identified but no remains of the buildings were found. (Kenney et al, 2011)		Post-medieval	SH2525081120
	18403		Tyddyn Pioden, Site of, Ty Mawr	The modern house of this name is at SH25108092 and is outside the study area, but the earlier maps show that it was originally further east, at SH 2533 8083 (6a). The earliest spelling is of Tyddyn y Pregodyn. On the 1845 tithe map there is a building shown next to the road called Tyddyn y Biodan, further south than present, at c. SH 2510 8078 (6b) (PRN 31605), but this may be a cartographic error; there are no structures shown on the site of 6a. The eastern location at 6a is on the southeastern corner of a ridge. Parts of the ridge may have been artificially levelled, but there is no clear evidence for structures, however, it is a good location for a house, safely above the boggy valley to the south. Just north of here there is the slight trace of a former field boundary running northeast to south-west. Between this and the well, site 7, there are very vague suggestions of parallel furrows, but these are not clear enough or regular enough to be securely interpreted as the remains of ridge and furrow. The boundary is shown on the 1769 map, but here ploughing is indicated to the southeast, not the north-west of the boundary. Very little could be seen at the more southerly location, except for a 1m wide dogleg in the field wall, for which there was no obvious explanation. This may have been part of a former building, though the stretch of wall was no broader than usual. Geophysical survey (Grid I) did not reveal any archaeological anomalies, and no features were revealed in Trench 13, though this may have been sited slightly south of the area. <1> The modern house of this name is at SH 2510 8092, but the earlier maps (1769 and 1817) show that it was originally further east. The farm had moved to London Road by 1845 (PRN 31605). The earliest spelling on the maps is		Post-medieval	SH2534080820



				Tyddyn y Pregodyn, it is called Tyddyn y Biodan on the tithe map and Tyddyn Piodan on the 1817 estate map. The excavation revealed part of a cob-walled house, the farmyard boundaries and associated features, as well as earlier features including possibly early smithing activity. (Kenney et al, 2011)			
	18404		Stone, Natural Feature, Ty Mawr	A large, horizontal stone was found directly south of the standing stone. It is orientated east to west, and has rather rounded edges. It is well embedded in the ground, and has clearly not been recently deposited. It is possible that it is part of the bedrock, but its form and the slope of the bedding planes are different to the bedrock outcrops, none of which appear in this fairly low-lying area. It is located in a low-lying point in the landscape, with higher land all round except to the west. The Ty Mawr standing stone appears on the brow of the rise to the north from this point. Although it is probable that the recumbent stone is out-cropping bedrock, its location in relation to the maen hir and the lack of other outcrops in the area make it worth investigating. There is a tradition that a second stone existed near the Ty Mawr standing stone (Glynn Morris pers. comm.). Geophysical survey (Grid D) and trial trenching (Trench 4) revealed the stone to be a glacial erratic; no archaeological features were located. <1>			SH2541080850
	18405		Peat Deposits, Ty Mawr	An exploratory excavation (A6), although limited by the difficulties of digging within waterlogged soils, was undertaken at the base of a break of slope within a large elongated depression which often contains standing water. Further work is required to establish the full depth of the peat and its potential for palaeo-environmental material. However, evidence from trenches B20 and B21 suggest the peat may be a relatively late formation, and not comparable with the area to the east which was sampled in the late 1970's. <1>		Prehistoric	SH2537080800
	18406		Occupation Site, Ty Mawr	This feature, a roughly circular patch of burnt clay, was discovered during trial excavation (Trench A16). An unexpected depth of topsoil (up to 1.8m) made full evaluation difficult, as access to the interior of the trench was not possible at this depth		Neolithic	SH2531080770
	18407		Cobbled Area, Ty Mawr	This site lies on a slight prominence immediately above an area of marshy ground. Excavation (Trench A34) revealed a cobbled area, which was interpreted as being of human origin. However, further excavation in 2004 was unable to identify any additional further excavation in 2004 was unable to identify any additional remains. A layer of peat with woody remains overlay the glacial clay, but post-medieval pottery on the clay suggested the peat was a relatively late formation. The cobbled area may have been of glacial origin, as the rounded stones are typical of those found naturally within the soil, alternatively the archaeology may have been confined to a very limited area. The two trenches, B20 and B21, were also placed to investigate features identified during the magnetometer survey. The linear signals recorded in the survey were not identified in Trench 20 whilst the area of magnetic disturbance investigated by Trench 21 is best interpreted as the change from clay to peat. Overall, there was very limited evidence of archaeological activity within this area.		Unknown	SH2555080670
	19676		London to Holyhead Road, Part of, Penrhos	The former line of the road is visible to the south, outside the area, but because of the large amount of dumping that has taken place, the road now lies some 3m below the present surface of the proposed development area. There remains good potential for the recovery of details of the construction of the A5, and thus to examine Telford's design of this section of the road, should construction go sufficiently deep. <1>		Post-medieval	SH2587081450



	21160		Anglesey Aluminium, Holyhead	Anglesey Aluminium Metal (AAM) works was built between 1969 and 1970. The works is jointly owned by Rio Tinto (51 per cent) and Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation (49 per cent) and began operating in 1971.		Modern	SH2650081000
16525	21167		Pont Penllech Nest, Former Railway Bridge, Holyhead	Three-arched stone bridge, formerly a road bridge but now carrying a foot/cycle path only, over the railway south of Holyhead. (Dutton, Flook & Mason, 1993) A double arched masonry road bridge in a similar style to the other railway road bridges listed above; of grey squared coursed stone with buff freestone dressings. The segmental arches have rusticated stepped voussoirs. The piers, which are located to each side of arches and at the ends of bridge have rock faced quoins and are topped by low pyramidal capstones. At road level is a freestone band which bears the date "May 1848" in Gothic lettering. Coping to parapet is of flat freestone. The structure is listed grade 11. (Davidson, Dutton, Riley & Roberts, 1996)		Modern	SH2504981605
16524	21168		Pont Cytir, Holyhead	Road bridge across the railway south of Holyhead. Single stone arch. (Dutton, Flook & Mason, 1993) A single arched masonry road bridge, which carries Cytir road over the main Chester to Holyhead railway. The bridge is constructed of grey rubble with buff freestone dressings. The segmental arch has rusticated stepped voussoirs, the keystone to the north-west has a lion's head; that to the south-east has the date "1847" in raised lettering set within an heraldic shield. The piers to each side of the arch have rock faced quoins, as have the piers to ends of the bridge; the piers have low pyramidal capstones. Flat freestone coping surmounts the parapet. At road level is a freestone band. Pont Cytir has been listed grade II. (Davidson, Dutton, Riley & Roberts, 1996)		Modern	SH2515081500
	21169		Ty Mawr House, Site of, Holyhead	Farm house which appears on maps going back to the mid 18th century; it is not certain that these early maps show the same building but it is certainly in the same position. The house appears to be at least 200 years old. Among the many outbuildings are some old stone ones, but these have been much altered and it is difficult to assess their exact age.		Post-medieval	SH2523081210
	21170		Pont Ty Mawr Footbridge, Holyhead	Single arched stone footbridge over the railway at Ty Mawr Farm. (Dutton, Flook & Mason, 1993) A single arched masonry bridge which carries an agricultural trackway over the main railway line near Ty-mawr farm. The bridge, which bears the date "1847" is of grey rubble with buff freestone dressings. Freestone band at deck level. The segmental arch has rusticated voussoirs, and there is also rusticated quoining of piers at the ends of the bridge. The parapet has flat freestone capping and low pyramidal capstones to piers. The bridge dates from the time of the construction of the Chester to Holyhead Railway. (Davidson, Dutton, Riley & Roberts, 1996)		Modern	SH2531081330
16526	21170		Bridge Over Railway near Ty Mawr Farmhouse	In similar style to nearby Pont Cytir, which bears date "1847". Single arched masonry bridge. Grey rubble with buff freestone dressings. Segmental arch has rusticated voussoirs, as have piers to ends of bridge. Freestone band at deck level. Parapet with flat freestone coping; square capstones to piers.	Grade II	19th century	SH2531081330
	21933		Holyhead Mine, Trearddur	Copper Mine		Post-medieval	SH2280079900
	21938		Porth y Rhwydan Mine, Trearddur	Copper Mine		Post-medieval	SH2280079900
	24041		Worked Stone, Possible, Findspot, Trearddur	Three rather undiagnostic chunks of chert, the largest of which may form part of a Mesolithic core. The two smaller pieces do exhibit indications of having been worked,		Mesolithic	SH2240079600



				although it remains too difficult to classify them as specific object types. The largest piece (3) appears to bear ridges from the removal of flakes, and was originally likely to have been part of a larger flake itself. There appear to be signs of retouch along one edge. Again, however, it is difficult to classify the type of object<1>.			
	28928		Enclosure, South East of, Pen-y-bonc	A small rectangular enclosure of unknown date.		Unknown	SH2216081460
	28929		Enclosure, Trearddur	A small square enclosure or structure of unknown date.		Unknown	SH2205081370
	28930		Buildings, Porth-y-graig	OS Map 1889		Post-medieval	SH2181081060
	29737		Earthworks, Ty Mawr	[Was listed in Report 544 as PRN 18404 - already assigned in this report to another feature - so re-allocated prior to entry into the HER] At the southwestern end of a smooth, rather than rocky, ridge, and close to a very wet area, is a group of low, grassy hummocks. Some resemble banks and others have roughly circular hollows, but there are no clear patterns, except a possibly rectangular feature measuring c. 12 x 6m. The scarps are less than 0.4m high, and are generally aligned along the same axis as the ridge. It is possible that these are the result of rock outcropping near the surface, but they are slightly different in character to other examples of this, which are frequently seen in the study area. Possibly trees growing and falling over would explain the earthworks, but there are no trees marked here on any of the maps. The features are probably natural, but the possibility that they are anthropogenic cannot be entirely ruled out. Geophysical survey (Grid L) and trial excavation (Trench A28) failed to reveal any archaeological remains. <1>		Unknown	SH2533080650
	31544		Glan Gors Bach Farm, Site of, Penrhos	A small farm of at least 18th century date, but mostly destroyed when the present A5 was re-routed for the construction of the Aluminium Works. (GAT, 1997) House and outbuildings labelled on the OS 1st edition map of 1889 and the 2nd edition map of 1900		Post-medieval	SH2600781246
	31555		Quarry, NE of Tre-gof	A quarry labelled 'Old Quarry' on the OS 1st edition map of 1889 and the OS 2nd edition map of 1900 but not present on the 2009 Mastermap Digital Map. (Burnett 2011) This is indicated as an 'old quarry' on the 1889 map just north-east of Tre-gof, and it is shown on the 1926 map, but not labeled as a quarry. This map does show several ponds, presumably in old quarry workings. Its location is shown on the 1971 map as a patch of scrubby land, half of which extends into the study area. The quarry is not marked on the 1769 or 1817 estate maps, but the land later quarried can be identified as a projection from a larger field, possibly quarrying had already started, or the land had been enclosed in advance of that purpose. The area is presently too overgrown with gorse to enter. (Kenney 2000)		Unknown	SH2696080340
	31559		Tre Ddaniel, Remains of, Treaddur	Buildings labelled 'Tre-Ddaniel' on the OS 1st edition map of 1889 and the OS 2nd edition map of 1900 but not present on the OS 2009 Mastermap Digital Map. (Burnett, 2011) Although presumably in existence before 1817, the farm does not appear on the estate maps until this date as the area covering Treddaniel was not part of the Penrhos estate in 1769; it is marked as the land of John Wynne. It appears on the 1817 estate maps and the tithe map in its present location, but with the spelling Trefaniel. In 1817 there are two small		Post-medieval	SH2617080290



				buildings and adjacent small plots of land to the north of the main farm, between it and Tyddyn-bach. There is a well marked on the western side of the track between Treddaniel and Tyddyn-bach.			
	31566		Tyddyn Bach, Site of, Treaddur	Buildings labelled 'Tyddyn-bach' on the OS 1st edition map of 1889 and the OS 2nd edition map of 1900 but not present on the OS 2009 Mastermap Digital Map. (Burnett, 2011) This farm is shown on the 1769 estate map, it also appears on the maps of 1817 and 1853 in much the same location, but with some variation in the position of the buildings. It is missing from the 1845 map, though the buildings between it and Treddaniel are shown. The site could not be inspected during the present survey, because the area has been planted with conifers and has become overgrown with brambles, making it inaccessible. It was inspected in 1996, for the evaluation in advance of the A55 improvement (GAT report 204). Then very little could be seen on the ground, with only occasional traces of walls surviving. Very little of the plan of the farmstead could be determined. (Kenney, 2000) The remains of a small farmstead are situated just south of the railway line, and north of Treddaniel. Tyddyn Bach is shown on the 1762 estate survey as a consolidated holding on Penrhos Estate. The house and buildings are now deserted, and the structures have been largely removed in recent years. The surrounding area has been heavily ploughed and planted with trees. (Davidson & Riley, 1996) Tyddyn Bach is shown as a small farmstead of probable 18th century date, a holding of the Penrhos estate. There are no upstanding remains at this site. (Cooke, Evans & Flook, 2010)		Post-medieval	SH2628080550
	31570		Building, Parc Cybi	Neolithic rectangular timber building. The building was orientated WSW-ESE and measured approximately 15.2m long and 6m wide. Two parallel rows of five posts, arranged symmetrically about the long axis of the building, formed a central aisle. A slightly more irregularly pattern of posts and plank slots formed the side and end walls of the building. The structure appears to have been subdivided internally into three separate compartments.		Neolithic	SH2574080530
	31571		Pits and Postholes, Parc Cybi	Scattered group of pits and some possible postholes of uncertain date, but some contained occasional sherds of Early Neolithic pottery. Some BA pottery was also present, and these features were spread between a group of Bronze Age monuments.		Neolithic	SH2522081070
	31572		Pit Group, Parc Cybi	A group of 9 pits containing Fengate pottery and other artefacts including a stone macehead. There were other more widely dispersed, probably contemporary, pits in this area as well. (Kenney et al, 2011)		Neolithic	SH2569080620
	31573		Pit Group, Parc Cybi	A group of 7 pits containing large sherds of Peterborough Ware and other finds. (Kenney et al, 2011)		Neolithic	SH2567080780
	31574		Pit Group, Parc Cybi	Three pits and a hearth, one pit containing Fengate Ware sherds. (Kenney et al, 2011)		Neolithic	SH2526080870
	31575		Pit Group, Parc Cybi	A group of four pits. As these contained no finds or charcoal they cannot be dated. They were located on high ground at the foot of a rocky outcrop. (Kenney et al, 2011)		Prehistoric	SH2544080370
	31576		Structure, Parc Cybi	Group of postholes probably forming a small structure but the plan of this was not clear. Two chert flakes were recovered but no other finds. A sherd of possible Food Vessel or Peterborough Ware was found nearby. (Kenney et al, 2011)		Unknown	SH2575080700



31577		Pits and Postholes, Parc Cybi	Scattered group of pits and postholes. Includes possibly two four post structures, and a pit containing Grooved Ware. Possibly a mixture of features from different periods of activity. (Kenney et al, 2011)		Prehistoric	SH2578080710
31578		Structure, Parc Cybi	Postholes forming some kind of small structure with pits around it. Some flint and prehistoric pot from the pits. (Kenney et al, 2011)		Prehistoric	SH2578080730
31579		Structure, Parc Cybi	Group of features including a 6 post structure with some flints but few other diagnostic finds. Possibly part of an Iron Age settlement with some earlier activity mixed in. (Kenney et al, 2011)		Prehistoric	SH2581080720
31580		Pits, Parc Cybi	Dispersed and vague collection of pits and less convincing features. One pit contained Bronze Age pottery. (Kenney et al, 2011)		Prehistoric	SH2579080750
31581		Structure, Parc Cybi	A group of 25 features including many small stakeholes but some well defined postholes and some larger pits. The only finds were 2 flint flakes. The features appear to be the remains of a small structure, although its plan cannot be clearly defined.		Prehistoric	SH2573080740
31582		Burnt Mound, Parc Cybi, Holyhead	Large burnt mound with 3 pits or troughs and one larger pit or possible well. (Kenney, 2011) Large burnt mound with three pits; two water troughs and a possible dry cooking pit. Also a very large pit that may have functioned as a well.		Bronze Age	SH2534080750
31583		Burnt Mound, Parc Cybi, Holyhead	Small burnt mound with small circular trough. (Kenney, 2011) Small burnt mound with a small trough or pit. A large bifacial leaf-shaped flint arrowhead was found under the mound.		Neolithic	SH2530080750
31584		Burnt Mound, Possible, Parc Cybi	Small oval pit [31436] with burnt stone fill. Possibly a separate earth oven or perhaps associated with a burnt mound that lies outside of the excavation area. This pit [31436] was oval in plan and measured 1.2m by 0.9m and survived to a depth of 0.25m. It contained two fills, a lower fill (31435) composed almost entirely of charcoal and charcoal dust within a fine silt, and an upper fill (31434) which was of a similar material and contained a high proportion of burnt and fire-cracked stone. It is unclear if this feature was a separate earth oven or possibly associated with a burnt mound that lies outside of the excavation area.		Prehistoric	SH2528080800
31585		Earth Ovens, Possible, Parc Cybi	Two oval pits [31306] and [31513], possibly earth ovens. (Kenney, 2011) Two pits [31306] and [31513], oval in plan with steep sides and concave bases. Pit [31513] was the larger of the two pits and measured 1.0m by 0.97m and 0.25m in depth. It contained two fills, the lower one very rich in charcoal. The second pit [31306] measured 0.95m by 0.7m and survived to a depth of 0.25m. The pit contained two charcoal-rich layers with burnt stones. A rim sherd and some flint and chert flakes were recovered from the fill of this pit. The pottery is not very diagnostic. Might best be interpreted as earth ovens. (Kenney et al, 2011)		Prehistoric	SH2529080850
31586		Burnt Mound, Possible, Parc Cybi	A pit (07023) containing fire cracked stones, but no trace of a mound. (Kenney, 2011) A sub-circular medium sized pit (07023), which contained concentrated charcoal and fire cracked stones. This resembled small burnt mound pits but there was no trace of a mound or other features in the area.		Prehistoric	SH2516081100
31587		Pits, Parc Cybi, Holyhead	Two sub-rectangular pits (03078 and 03082), the latter cutting through the fill of the former. The latter contained burnt stone but no mound was found. (Kenney, 2011) About 54m south-east of the standing stone were two sub-rectangular pits (03078 and 03082), the latter cutting through the fill of the former. Pit 03078 contained a layer of charcoal and was		Prehistoric	SH2545080940



				<p>sealed by a dump of redeposited clay. Pit 03082 also contained a charcoal-rich layer but also contained burnt stones, which resembled the deposits found in burnt mound troughs. However no trace of a burnt mound was seen in the area or noticed mixed in the ploughsoil during stripping. Apart from a possible hammerstone (sf5704) no finds were recovered from the two pits. About 6m to the north-west of these pits was the terminal of a small stone-filled ditch (03086). This had a substantial posthole (03094) in its end. The ditch ran into the western baulk and to the east no sign of any continuation was seen within areas L5 or L4, making it impossible to determine whether the ditch was curving or straight. No finds were recovered from this feature. (Kenney et al, 2011)</p> <p>About 54m south-east of the standing stone were two sub-rectangular pits (03078 and 03079) measuring 1.5m by 1.2m and 1.2m by 1.2m respectively. Both pits contained burnt stones and charcoal-rich fills. (Kenney et al, 2011)</p>			
	31588		Roundhouse, Parc Cybi	Heavily truncated postholes defining a timber roundhouse, with an inner post-ring measuring 5.4m in diameter and an outer wall of c.11m diameter. No finds or dating evidence directly associated with the roundhouse but pits containing sherds of Bronze Age cordoned urns were located nearby. (Kenney et al, 2011)		BronzeAge	SH2566080800
	31589		Cist Cemetery, Parc Cybi	A group of eight short cist graves contained within a circular area c. 10m in diameter and possibly originally under a barrow. There were 3 small cists and 5 larger ones. Two of the large cists contained pots, one Food Vessel and one Beaker but there were no other finds. (Kenney et al, 2011)		Prehistoric	SH2521081080
	31590		Ring Ditch, Parc Cybi	A ring-ditch with a maximum external diameter of approximately 12m enclosing a level, sub-circular area about 9m in diameter. The ditch was up to 0.4m deep. There were no burials inside the ring ditch and no finds were recovered. The in-filled ditch was re-cut probably in the 19th century to form a drain around the remains of the barrow to reuse it as a hayrick or similar. (Kenney et al, 2011)		Bronze Age	SH2523081050
	31591		Enclosure, Parc Cybi	Deep ditches formed an enclosure with an irregular 'figure of 8' shape with two separate areas. The whole enclosure measured about 11.5m by 7.2m, with ditches up to 1m in depth and generally around 1.4-1.6 m wide. The monument began as a circular enclosure, which was partially infilled and then extended. There were some small pits in and around it but these were not necessarily associated. The ditch was partially infilled with erosion from a probable external bank and partially by material including large slabs and pottery being pushed in from inside. The pottery was mainly Bronze Age but there was one sherd of Malvernian ware, so the date of the monument is not certain; neither is its function. (Kenney et al, 2011)		Bronze Age	SH2521801060
	31592		Pit Group, Parc Cybi	A group of small sub-circular pits (group 25046) on top of a low knoll. There were 21 pits, on average 0.5m in diameter, and between 0.06m and 0.3m in depth. Most had charcoal-rich fills. Many of the pits had traces of in situ burning, where the edges of the pits were heat altered to give orange, pink and red colours to the natural silts. Pit 5026 seemed in addition to have a lining of orange burnt clay. Pit 4011 produced 2.14kg of burnt stone and 11019 also contained some burnt stone. One Bronze Age sherd came from one of the pits. (Kenney et al, 2011)		Bronze Age	SH2551080840
	31593		Structure, Parc Cybi	A rather irregular roughly oval hollow (22171) measuring about 7m by 6m with postholes around the edge and a hearth in the middle. Finds were not very diagnostic but a spindle whorl found nearby hints at an Iron Age date. (Kenney et al, 2011)		Prehistoric	SH2550080850



31594	Field Boundaries, Parc Cybi	A ditch (90325) running from near the roundhouse settlement joins an enclosure with a curved north end. No dating evidence was available but it is possible that these ditches formed boundaries to fields associated with the settlement or related to the Roman field system to the north.	Iron Age	SH2563080730
31595	Roundhouses, Parc Cybi	Two roundhouses, probably originally with clay-walls. One had a ?-shaped internal drain and the other had numerous complex covered drains, and had probably burnt down. The number of finds were small but consistent with an Iron Age date. (Kenney et al, 2011)	Iron Age	SH2568080870
31596	Settlement, Parc Cybi	A square stone building and a clay-walled roundhouse with numerous post-built structures between them. A trackway runs through the middle of the complex. Pottery indicates a 3rd to 4th Century AD date with some 2nd century activity. The clay-walled build	Roman	SH2566080760
31597	Trackway, Parc Cybi	Linear feature from SH25668076 to SH25928070. A trackway starting as a terrace through a building complex and curving east with stone banks on either side preserved in places. The north side had one or more ditches and there were traces of metalled surface. Ditches that ran from the trackway probably represent a contemporary field system. Occasional finds of Roman pottery along the trackway indicate a Roman date but the track is best dated by its relationship to the Roman period building complex through which it ran. (Kenney et al, 2011)	Roman	SH2566080760
31598	Pits, Parc Cybi	A group of pits (group 19073) focused around a rather irregular elongated hollow (18085 and 22015), with a burnt clay and stone slab lining. There were several pits and postholes, some of the pits had stacks of stone slabs in their bases. No clear structure was defined and no finds were recovered with the exception of a samian ware sherd located nearby. (Kenney et al, 2011)	Roman	SH2572080650
31599	Hearth, Parc Cybi	A disturbed clay hearth (22001/22003) with an adjacent posthole (21039). The hearth contained a large broken stone mortar (sf1036). A grinding stone (sf 1039) came from adjacent to the hearth and a spindlewhorl (sf1042) came from the base of the posthole	Roman	SH2572080640
31600	Cist Cemetery, Parc Cybi	A cemetery containing twenty three graves on top of a small rounded hill. The graves were mainly stone long cists but some seemed to have been partial or complete wooden cist graves. Both adult and child graves were present.	Early Medieval	SH2564080840
31601	Corn Drier, Parc Cybi	Corn drier [80056] formed of two linked pits gave the impression of being two circular pits, one the fire chamber and one the drying pit. It seems to have had a stone lining but the stones were disturbed. (Kenney et al, 2011)	Unknown	SH2564080830
31602	Corn Drier, Parc Cybi	Possible corn drier with oval shaped pit (80137), and a C-shaped stone structure. (Kenney et al, 2011)	Unknown	SH2566080850
31603	Corn Drier, Parc Cybi	A figure-of-eight shaped corn drier [21051]. (Kenney et al, 2011)	Unknown	SH2567080820
31604	Corn Drier, Parc Cybi	Dumb-bell shaped corn drier, feature 21229. (Kenney et al, 2011)	Unknown	SH2566080670
31605	Tyddyn Pioden, Site of, Ty Mawr	Early 19th century location of Tyddyn Pioden as shown on 1845 tithe map. See also PRN 18403 for another site of Tyddyn Pioden. (Kenney et al, 2011)	Post-medieval	SH2510080780
31608	Field System, Parc Cybi	Several ditches and a fragment of wall forming part of a field system around a low rounded hillock. Not shown on the historical maps, so presumably earlier than late 18th century. One sherd of late 17th or 18th century pottery found but very little other dating evidence. Possible traces of enclosed medieval strips in the field boundaries. (Kenney et al, 2011)	Post-medieval	SH2565080870



31609	Field System, Parc Cybi	Ditches around and over a low hillock defining fields not shown on the historical maps, so presumably earlier than late 18th century. Only later post medieval finds recovered but these do not necessarily date the ditches. (Kenney et al, 2011)	Post-medieval	SH2541080730
31610	Field System, Parc Cybi	Paired ditches forming the boundaries to fields not shown on the historical maps, so presumably earlier than late 18th century. Only later post medieval finds recovered but these do not necessarily date the ditches. (Kenney et al, 2011)	Post-medieval	SH2581080440
31611	Field System, Parc Cybi	Excavated ditches defined a narrow field, shown on the 1769 map and is marked as owned by the Owens. The ditches continued further north-east than shown on the map, with a slight hint in the map boundaries and in a ditch (05037) in area B1 on the same alignment that it might have continued much further. These ditches defined a long narrow field that may have been a group of enclosed strips. (Kenney et al, 2011)	Medieval	SH2524080840
31612	Culvert, Parc Cybi	Linear feature running from SH 25568 80815 to SH 25499 80737. Stone-lined culvert (90522) running towards the marsh from an area of activity in the corner of the Bonc Deg property. Pre-dates probable 18th century activity, but not otherwise dated. (Kenney et al, 2011)	Unknown	SH2557080820
31613	Culvert, Parc Cybi	Linear feature running from SH 25574 80735 to SH 25643 80919. Well-built stone culvert in the base of a deep cut, which still had running water when it was investigated in 2007. Constructed with large capstones and drystone sides. Probably built in the mid 19th century. (Kenney et al, 2011)	Post-medieval	SH2557080740
31614	Well, Parc Cybi	Well with steps leading down to water level. Fed by culvert and probably constructed in the late 19th century. (Kenney et al, 2011)	Post-medieval	SH2559080840
31615	Well, Near Merddyn Poeth	Well with steps leading down to water level. Fed by land drains and constructed in the late 19th century. (Kenney et al, 2011)	Post-medieval	SH2513081050
31618	Enclosures, Parc Cybi	In area E on the southern slope of the gravel ridge, leading down to marshy land were two small enclosures. Feature 31579 was roughly sub-rectangular and aligned nearly east-west along the contours. Feature 31529 was nearly oval in plan and aligned north-east to south-west across the contours. Neither was terraced into the slope. Feature 31579 enclosed an area measuring 5.5m by 3.4m and was open at each narrow end, whereas feature 31529 measured 3.9m by 2.2m internally and had no gap in the surrounding gully. The fill of 31579 contained very occasional charcoal fragments, but no finds, however a hollow cut into the terminus of its southern gully contained 19th and 20th century pottery. Enclosure (31529) produced no finds, and neither feature had evidence of postholes or any structural use of the gullies. These are interpreted as hayrick gullies or peat drying areas. (Kenney et al, 2011)	Post-medieval	SH2529080720
31619	Enclosure, Parc Cybi	In area K7 a C-shaped gully (80162), forming an arc approximately 11.8m diameter, about 10m internally, cut through one of the pre-map field system ditches (80169). The gully was 0.40m deep and no artefacts were recovered from its fill. This may be some sort of livestock enclosure. (Kenney et al, 2011)	Post-medieval	SH2562080850
31620	Enclosure, Parc Cybi	In area D3 was a narrow, shallow gully (60186,) defining a sub-rectangular enclosure measuring 6.5m by 5.3m externally. It contained coal fragments within its fill. Possibly a hayrick gully. (Kenney et al, 2011)	Post-medieval	SH2528080940
31621	Enclosure, Parc Cybi	In area D3 was a C-shaped enclosure (60079) measuring 5.2m by 3.5m, possibly originally oval. It contained coal fragments within its fill. Possibly a hayrick gully. (Kenney et al, 2011)	Post-medieval	SH2530080890



31622	Enclosure, Parc Cybi	In the western corner of area D3 was a ditched enclosure measuring approximately 20m by 10m. The ditch (60204/60221) was up to 0.25m deep and defined three sides of a rectangle. The fourth side may have been formed by a narrow, shallow gully (60219), but this was on a slightly different orientation to the rest of the enclosure and may have been an unrelated drain. No finds were recovered from the fill of the ditches apart from a fragment of modern drain pipe from the north east segment. Probably post medieval and possibly a livestock enclosure. (Kenney et al, 2011)	Post-medieval	SH2518080910
31623	Hay Stack, Parc Cybi	Narrow steep-sided stone-filled gully recut around the ring ditch in area M, forming a drain around a raised platform created from the remains of the barrow. Possibly used for the storage of hay. (Kenney et al, 2011)	Post-medieval	SH2523081050
31624	Clay Pit, Parc Cybi	In area D3 numerous pits were dug in the corner of a field used from the 18th century onwards (PRN 31623). These were dug into boulder clay and may have been quarry pits. They could have been related to the construction or repair of the Tyddyn Pioden hou	Post-medieval	SH2530080920
31625	Gravel Pit, Possible, Parc Cybi	Within area M was a large, roughly oval hollow (19053, PRN 31625) measuring about 42m by 26m and up to 1.5m deep in the middle. This had gradually sloping sides and a relatively flat base. The fill was similar to the ploughsoil but contained numerous glass bottles and other rubbish. The area appears enclosed, possibly by a wall on the 1817 estate map, but the enclosure had gone by the First Edition OS map was surveyed. The lack of waterborne silts suggests that it was not a pond so the most likely explanation is that it was a gravel quarry. The enclosure of this feature in the early 19th century probably indicates that it was in use then and the wall was to prevent animals falling into the quarry. (Kenney et al, 2011)	Post-medieval	SH2525081030
31626	Pits, Parc Cybi	In area E a group of three outlying pits (31356, 31359, 31364) were located approximately 32m to the north-west of the Tyddyn Pioden farmstead. These features (PRN 31626) are as yet undated but they have been provisionally assigned to the post medieval period. The features were rectangular in plan with rounded ends ranging between 2.6m and 3.0m in length and 1.1m and 1.2m in width. They survived to depths ranging from 0.4m to 0.6m. They were most similar to the two pits in the northern part of area B2, also attributed to a post medieval date and possibly associated with culvert 90522. (Kenney et al, 2011)	Post-medieval	SH2531080860
31627	Flints, Findspot, Parc Cybi	Some flint and chert pieces were recovered from a shallow linear hollow in the southern part of area H. The hollow (50412) measured 2.5m by 0.5m and was only 0.14m deep and it contained a scalar/bipolar core and a narrow blade microlith (sf 4534) along with a large chert flake with microchipping on 2 sharp edges (sf4532). Feature 50412 was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east between two post medieval ditches and another linear hollow (50414) ran nearly parallel to it about 1.5m to the west. The later ditches were aligned north-west to south-east and cut through 50414, which seems to have extended for at least 9m, although it was discontinuous. These parallel linear hollows could have been furrows from an earlier field system preserved under the later boundaries protected from later ploughing. Feature 50414 contained small pieces of clay pipe and late pottery, suggesting a late date. It is possible, therefore, that the lithics were not in situ though for them to have remained together suggests that they had not been much disturbed. (Kenney et al, 2011)	Mesolithic	SH2574080480



	31804		Burnt Mound, Possible, Cae-glas	A small area of burnt stone revealed after topsoil stripping, that appeared to originate from a pit. Too damaged to be properly recorded. (Kenney, 2011)		Prehistoric	SH2575080930
	31805		Burnt Mound, Cae-glas	A small area of burnt stone covered by peat deposits filling a hollow. (Kenney, 2011)		Prehistoric	SH2601080760
	31806		Burnt Mound, Cae-glas	A small area of burnt stone revealed after topsoil stripping. Too damaged to be properly recorded. (Kenney, 2011)		Prehistoric	SH2627080680
	32072		Ffynnon Llochwydd, Holyhead	The well is probably lost. It is said that young people would church then the well and return with sand and water without spilling either. Grid ref is for Llochwydd chapel. (Parry, Smith and Hopewell, 2011)		Unknown	SH2140082760
	32782		Findspot, Holyhead	The findspot of a possible Victorian locket plate.		Modern	SH2094082090
	33939		Wall or Trackway, Ty Mawr	A wall or possible trackway (01), centred on NGR SH 25685 80933, was identified during the removal of ploughsoil as a deposit of flat, medium sub-angular slabs. It was roughly on a northwest to southeast alignment measuring 1.6m in width and 0.15m in depth (see figure 3 and plate 2). The stones were bonded by a firm mid-grey clay. The feature was partially covered to the southwest by a firm, dark-grey clay deposit (05). A section was cut across the feature to determine any stratigraphical relationships, and it was discovered that the wall/trackway ran parallel to a large in-filled channel [03] measuring 2.3m in width and 0.5m in depth, probably a palaeo-channel. This feature was filled with mixed grey and yellow clay (04). The wall/trackway feature lay directly above a friable dark-brown silt-clay deposit (10), which was above a mid-grey silt-clay deposit (02). Both of these deposits petered out by sloping towards the palaeo-channel [03], suggesting that they were contemporary with it. Beneath deposit (02) was a second large in-filled channel [08] measuring 1.6m in width and 0.5m in depth, filled by a firm mid grey-brown silt-clay (09). This feature was not mirrored in the opposing trench section, and it seems very probable that it is an earlier version of the palaeo-channel (see figure 4). <1>		Unknown	SH2568580933
	33940		Wall, Ty Mawr	Further to the east and centred on NGR SH 25693 80938, a wall (11) was discovered measuring 0.8m in width and 0.4m in depth, on a northeast to southwest alignment (see figure 5). This consisted of five large sub-angular cobbles, bonded by a mid-brown silt-clay. Immediately to the southeast of this feature was a cobbled surface (12), which was comprised of medium sized sub-rounded cobbles bonded by a light brown silt-clay, measuring 3.0m in length and 0.1m in depth (see plate 3). <1>		Unknown	SH2569380938
	34687		Wreck 'Bonnie Prince Charlie', Possible, Porth Dafarch	signet ring carrying the insignia of Mary Queen of Scots discovered by divers in 1992 may indicate the site of the wreck of a French privateer supply ship, laden with gold and weapons, sent to relieve Bonnie Prince Charlie after his 1746 defeat at the battle of Culloden. An underwater excavation was launched in 2009 by The Maritime Resurgence Project. <1> The excavations have so far failed to produce any significant finds (2011, RCAHWMW Coflein entry NPRN 402262).		Post-medieval	SH2302079860
	34727		Penrhos House, Remains of, Penrhos	Penrhos was the home of the Owen family from the 16th century, and their house became known as the 'Tudor' house. A new house was built c. 1720-30, and an 18th century sketch by Lewis Morris shows the new house with the older one alongside. Sir John Thomas Stanley (1766-1850) probably had the 'Tudor' house demolished, and he made many alterations in the early 19th century, including adding the 'gothick' turrets and new south wing, as well as many of the out-buildings. William Owen Stanley (1802-1884) built a new		Post-medieval	SH2704081350



				drawing room, large dining room and added various embellishments c. 1862. No major alterations were made to the house after the death of William Stanley in 1884. The house was largely demolished after the Second World War, and though small parts survive, such as part of the west front and parts of the north end of the house by the candle tower, the majority has been completely removed. (Cooke, Evans & Flook, 2010)			
	34729		Bathing House, Remains of, Penrhos	Bathing house bay played a significant role in the life of the families who occupied Penrhos. Parts of the original stone bathing house and steps can be seen beneath the modern building which has been erected on top. (Cooke, Evans & Flook, 2010)		Post-medieval	SH2741081470
	34730		North Lodge, Penrhos	A single-storey lodge with central chimney is located at the W end of the headland, close to Penrhos Beach. It is probably early 19th century in date. (Cooke, Evans & Flook, 2010)		Post-medieval	SH2670081500
	34732		Landscape, Enclosed Fieldscape NW Holy Island, Anglesey	Key historic landscape characteristics: Enclosed fieldscape, Mesolithic to Post-Medieval buried and relict archaeology, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, communication links, copper extraction, agriculture. Occupation of the area dates from the neolithic period. The Ty Mawr standing stone is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM AN012) within the area, and the recent excavations at Parc Cybi have revealed further neolithic activity, including evidence for bronze age, iron age, Romano-British and medieval activity, as well as a scatter of earlier Mesolithic artefacts. If the Parc Cybi development proceeds then much of the area will be subsumed by an extensive business park, and would therefore become part of the larger Holyhead historic landscape character area. (Cooke, 2012)		Multi-period	SH2410880557
	34735		Landscape, Anglesey Aluminium, Anglesey	Key historic landscape characteristics: Enclosed fields, industrial. The land within the historic character area originally formed part of the land belonging to The Home Farm at Penrhos, which was bought by Captain Nigel Conant, the estates land agent, who continued to farm some 500 acres until its sale in 1969, for the development of the Anglesey Aluminium smelting plant. Anglesey Aluminium Metal (AAM) works was built between 1969 and 1970. The works is jointly owned by Rio Tinto (51 per cent) and Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation (49 per cent) and began operating in 1971. During operation the smelter was one of the largest suppliers of aluminium in the UK, producing 125,000 tonnes of aluminium per annum. The works dominate the immediate landscape and are linked by an underground conveyor to a jetty in the harbour, via a 132kv power line to the power station at Wylfa, and with Llyn Alaw for a water supply. In order to construct the works the line of the A5 (Telford's Holyhead road) was re-aligned to a curving route around the works, cutting through the former grounds of Penrhos house. Remains of the original route of Telford's road can still be seen to the north and south of the works. On 30th September 2009 AAM ceased smelting operations due to not being able to source a commercially viable power contract. In October 2009 Anglesey Aluminium transformed its operations into a re-melt facility for the continued production of billet to meet the needs of its stakeholders. (Cooke, 2012)		Multi-period	SH2660180912
	34737		Settlement, Possible Site of, Kingsland	Evaluation trenching explored a geophysical anomaly indicating a roundhouse. The trenching demonstrated that there was a probable roundhouse foundation trench as well as a possibly Bronze Age corn drier. A ditch that may form part of a prehistoric field system cut through the foundation trench. A small number of pot sherds and flint flakes were recovered. (Kenney & Flook, 2012)		Prehistoric	SH2441580608



34738		Field System, Kingsland	Geophysics revealed anomalies that appeared to form part of a group of small fields. Trial trenching investigated one of the ditches and showed it to be different in character to post medieval field boundary ditches investigated. This, the size and shape of the fields and the proximity of a prehistoric settlement suggest that the boundaries are of a prehistoric date. (Kenney & Flook, 2012)		Prehistoric	SH2439580620
34739		Field System, Kingsland	The Penrhos estate maps dating to 1769 and 1817 show field boundaries in the Kingsland area not existing today. The geophysical survey located several of these boundaries and trial trenching demonstrated that they were generally shallow and of simple form, although several were formed by 2 parallel ditches which may have had banks between. (Kenney & Flook, 2012)		Post-medieval	SH2460080600
34740		Pit, Kingsland	Several pit-like anomalies were identified by geophysical survey but on investigation these proved to be of geological origin. However a pit of probable recent date was excavated in trench 11. (Kenney & Flook, 2012)		Post-medieval	SH2473880657
34741		Pit, Kingsland	A small shallow pit was excavated in evaluation trench 13. This was filled with burnt stone and charcoal and may be of prehistoric date. (Kenney & Flook, 2012)		Prehistoric	SH2477280645
34742		Burnt Mound, Cae Glas	Two adjacent anomalies were detected by the geophysics and evaluation trench 17 demonstrated that these were spreads of burnt mound material. Under one of these spreads were two substantial postholes.		Prehistoric	SH2639680160
34743		Burnt Mound, Cae Glas	The geophysical survey indicated an anomaly which was investigated by trench 18. This showed a thin spread of burnt mound material under which was a group of 6 shallow possible postholes and a ditch that appeared to be contemporary with the mound.		Prehistoric	SH2642880311
34744		Culvert, Cae Glas	A well-built culvert with drystone sides and capstones was found in trench 21. This could be seen on the geophysical survey once its location was known. This probably dates to the mid 19th century. (Kenney & Flook, 2012)		Post-medieval	SH2668380347
34745		Field System, Cae Glas	The 1817 Penrhos estate map shows the former layout of fields in the farm of Tre'r Gof. The evaluation trenches and geophysical survey detected some of these but showed them to be generally shallow, slight features on the ground. (Kenney & Flook, 2012)		Post-medieval	SH26628033
34746		Ditch, Cae Glas	A ditch 1.2m wide and 0.49m deep, with a nearly V-shaped profile was found in trench 42. It is possible that this is part of a continuation of a Roman period trackway found in Parc Cybi (PRN 31597), but this cannot yet be proved. (Kenney & Flook, 2012)		Unknown	SH2605380603
34747		Field System, Penrhos	The 1769 and 1817 Penrhos estate maps show changing field boundaries around Penrhos House and farmyard. Although they change over time this is clearly the development of a single field system. The geophysical survey revealed numerous boundaries not on these maps but part of an earlier phase of the field system. Evaluation trenches showed that some of these boundaries were defined by walls and some by shallow ditches. It is likely that these boundaries date to the 17th or earlier 18th century rather than much earlier. Adjacent to a wall in trench 24 was a deep stone-filled pit, that indicates that other features might be associated with the field system. (Kenney & Flook, 2012) Hopewell 2002)		Post-medieval	SH2718081530
34748		Barn, Site of, Penrhos	A building, presumably a barn, is shown on the 1769 estate map within a yard. It is also shown on the 1817 map and may be indicated by an anomaly on the geophysical survey. (Kenney & Flook, 2012)		Post-medieval	SH2701881572



34749		Barn, Site of, Penrhos	A long building, presumably a barn, is shown on the 1769 estate map. It is not marked on the 1817 map. This area has not been covered by geophysical survey as it is currently woodland.		Post-medieval	SH2685881425
34750		Building, Site of, Penrhos	The 1769 map shows a building and yard not indicated on the 1817 map. Most of this site must now be under the road and there has been too much recent disturbance in neighbouring fields that have been geophysically surveyed for evidence of this building to be identified.		Post-medieval	SH2696781375
36268		Field Drain, Ty Mawr	This test pit was located near a fenced off drain near the northern edge of the boggy area. The first metre within the test pit comprised a layer of dark amorphous peat. Within this deposit was a stone filled drain of post-medieval date (c6.65m AOD). It was extant at 0.18m below ground level and was 0.70m deep. It was only visible along the east-facing section of the test pit. The peat layer was followed by a 1.60m thick deposit of light grey silt/clay, identified as glacial in origin. (Berks & Roberts 2006)		Post-medieval	SH2546080679
36269		Boundary Ditch, Possible, Ty Mawr	This test pit was located to the northwest of Test Pit 43, 100m to the north of the rock outcrop, within improved pasture. A linear feature was visible at the northern end of the test pit in both the east and west facing sections. The feature was sealed by the topsoil and was cut into the light grey gravel-rich silt-sand (8.80m AOD).		Post-medieval	SH2527980548
36270		Field Drain, Ty Mawr	The test pit was located to the east of Test Pit 51. The topsoil was extant to a depth of 0.30m and was followed by a 0.30m deposit of light brown-orange clay/silt. Cutting this deposit was a field drain with a V-shaped profile (8.96m AOD). The drain was filled with stone. Below the light brown-orange clay/silt was a thick deposit of boulder clay. The field drain appeared to be on the same alignment as that identified in Test Pit 51. (Berks & Roberts 2006)		Post-medieval	SH2535280702
36271		Field Drain and Ditch, Ty Mawr	This test pit was located c.15.0m to the west of Lon Trefigniath within a large, irregular-shaped pasture field. Below the topsoil were two distinct features cutting an orange-brown silt: at the eastern end of the test pit was a 0.70m wide stone-filled drain; at the western end was a 0.70m wide north-south orientated linear feature (9.79m AOD). Both features cut into a glacial silt and the remainder of the test pit comprised a series of such layers until the test pit was stopped at 3.50m. The two features within the test pit were interpreted as post-medieval in date and were thought to be associated with localised farming activity. The linear feature was interpreted as a shallow ditch. The fill of the ditch was a friable mid-brown deposit akin to the topsoil, which suggested that the feature did not remain exposed for a long period as there was no evidence of erosion or a sequence of layers associated with backfilling or an external bank. Its exact function was unclear. Although the test pit was within a large irregular shaped field, an analysis of the 1817 Estate Map and the various editions of the 25 th Ordnance Survey Maps of the area (Figures 8 to 10), showed that it was formerly part of a much smaller system of enclosed fields that belonged to Bonc Dŷg Farm. It is most likely that the two features were associated with this farming activity. (Berks & Roberts 2006)		Post-medieval	SH2556980770
36272		Field Drain, Ty Mawr	The test pit was located to the north of a boggy area, c.40m to east of Test Pit 63, and c.40m to the west of the A55. The topsoil was 0.40m deep, friable and dry and comprised a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay. This sealed 0.30m of pale green-grey silt/sand,		Post-medieval	SH2572880880



				containing frequent small angular stones. A linear cut feature was identified truncating this deposit running through the centre of the northwest end of the trench and out through the middle of the northeast facing side (6.53m AOD). The feature had steep sides and a concave bottom and measured 0.30m wide and 0.35m tall (sealed by a further 0.35m of topsoil). It was filled by frequent 0.05-0.15m wide sub-angular stone inclusions (Plate 04). Beneath the deposit and cut by the linear was 0.60m of mid brown sand/clay containing frequent angular grit and moderate small stones. Below this was a blue-grey silt/sand with moderate small to medium sub angular stones, becoming more gravelly with large sub angular boulders towards the bottom. (Berks & Roberts 2006)			
	36273		Field Boundary, Possible, Ty Mawr	The test pit was located at the base of a ridge below Test Pit 66 with Lon Trefigniath to the southwest. The deposits in the trench below the topsoil seemed to be different from one side of the section to the other. This division was marked very approximately by a horizon of large angular stones struck immediately below the topsoil 2.3m from the southeast end of the test pit (8.59m AOD). These stones seemed to be accompanied by several smaller angular stones forming an apparent linear alignment running southwest to northeast across the trench. The test pit was extended to the so as not to disturb the feature. To the northwest end of the test pit, the topsoil sealed a 0.70m thick, very mixed, topsoil/sub soil deposit, with occasional large sub-angular stones and occasional larger stones. Beneath this was a 0.30m thick deposit of pale green-grey silt/sand with subangular stone inclusions. Below this was a 0.70m thick deposit of medium brown gravel/clay. This overlay a loose rounded gravel and coarse sand deposit. On the southeast side of the test pit, immediately below the topsoil and butting the stones at the northwest end was a deposit 0.40m thick and 0.65m wide, comprising a pale yellow sand/silt/clay with the appearance of a leached soil. To the southeast of this, the stones were butted by a 0.30m thick deposit of mid brown sand/silt/clay, with inclusions of moderate to frequent large sub-angular stones with numerous voids. This sealed a mid grey silt/sand/clay with infrequent inclusions of charcoal. This deposit appeared to be a buried soil horizon, possibly waterlogged. The stones may represent an old field boundary		Post-medieval	SH2561380854
	36274		Structure, Site of, Ty Mawr	This test pit was located to the south of Test Pit 131, a stone wall was situated c.12.0m to the southeast of the test pit, with a modern house immediately beyond the wall. The topsoil was extant to a depth of 0.30m and sealed a 0.20m thick deposit of d		Unknown	SH2507380952
	36275		Farmyard, Possible, Ty Mawr	The topsoil was extant to a depth of 0.25m and comprised a grey-brown loam followed by a 0.20m thick light-brown loam subsoil. Below this deposit was the remains of a stone wall and a cobbled surface. The soakaway was orientated east to west and the stone wall comprised two equal sized stone slabs (metamorphic schist) located at the western end of the test pit. The cobbled surface continued eastwards from the wall for the remainder of the soakaway and comprised sub-rounded pebblestones (Plate 07; Figure 11). The cobbled surface was investigated and a piece of black-glazed pottery was discovered below one of the cobbles. The removal of several pebblestones also confirmed that the cobbled surface was laid onto a glacial deposit. The recovery of several sherds of black-glazed ware from the topsoil as well as another sherd from below the cobbled surface, confirmed that the archaeological activity within the soakaway was of post-medieval date and most likely represented the partial remains of a farm building or farmyard. The features were not		Post-medieval	SH2532180831



				excavated further but the location of the soakaway was moved several metres to the west and reopened as SA090B and the archaeology was preserved in situ. An examination of the available map evidence shows that the feature in SA090A was most likely part of a small enclosure represented on the 1817 Penrhos Estate Map of the area (Figure 8). This enclosure was no longer extant on the 1889 25in First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 9). (Berks & Roberts 2006)			
	36276		Flint Flake, Findspot, Ty Mawr	The test pit was located c.40m northwest of Test Pit 071, adjacent to the A55. The topsoil was 0.30m deep and sealed a bright mid orange sand/silt from which was recovered a struck flint flake. The recovery of a struck flint flake indicates prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity.		Prehistoric	SH2557380989
	36277		Flint Scraper, Findspot, Ty Mawr	The test pit was located 40m west of the Ty Mawr standing stone (PRN 2501). There was an old ruinous field boundary to the west comprising drystone wall and fence posts. The topsoil was extant to a depth of 0.30m and sealed a 1.5m thick deposit of an orange brown silt/sand. Beneath this was a 0.30m thick deposit of pale yellowish grey silty fine sand with frequent angular small stones. Bedrock was struck at 2.1m. No archaeological features were revealed, however, a small retouched flint flake scraper was recovered from the topsoil. (Berks & Roberts 2006)		Prehistoric	SH2536280939
	36495		Pillbox, Trefignath, Holyhead	This is a well-preserved circular pillbox, with upper and lower levels of loopholes. It has a flat concrete roof and a door in northern side with a blast wall. It is built of concrete, but faced in local stone with topping stones set round the edge of the roof and along the top of the blast wall copying the crenellated gate-pillars in the area, and so disguising its real nature (plate 7). It is a little larger than the standard class 25 type pillbox (Brown et al 1995), and has more loopholes. The crag blocks the view to the north, the views to the south and west are now obscured by trees, but were presumably originally fairly open. There is a good view towards the railway. The structure is visible on the aerial photographs. Other pillboxes in the area are of similar design, e.g. those near the Trearddur Bay Hotel, and are disguised to resemble follies or garden architecture. This design is considered to be unusual and believed only to have been used on Anglesey. This is unsurprising as the pillboxes are deliberately designed to mimic local Anglesey features (see plate 8 for pillbox at corner of Snowdon View Road). The three pillboxes in Trearddur Bay are grade II listed buildings. In comparison with these the present site has therefore been classed as category B, as if it were grade II listed. (Kenney, 2000) One of a series of pill boxes built in 1940 to defend Holyhead harbour from attack. It is located in woodland south of the Neolithic burial chamber. (Cooke, Evans & Flook, 2010)		Modern	SH2591080489
	36496		Tyddyn-uchaf, Treaddur	This house is not shown on the estate maps, even though the area is clearly represented. The land belonged to Tyddyn-bach, and there were no buildings on it in 1769 and 1817. The house first appears on the 1889 map, and has remained largely unchanged to the present day.		Post-medieval	SH2593080200
	36497		Trackway, Treddaniel to Tyddyn Bach, Treaddur	SH 2616 8040 to SH 2638 8064. A track ran north from Treddaniel to Tyddyn-bach, and this still exists, with its stone walls, but was only accessible for a distance of c. 80m after which it was too overgrown by trees and brambles. The two buildings between Treddaniel and Tyddyn-bach could, therefore, not be inspected, and the well to the north of the track could		Post-medieval	SH2616080400



				not be located. Another well is marked in the woods to the north-west of the farm, but this too was inaccessible. (Kenney 2000)			
	36498		Stone, Treaddur	An upright stone within the remains of a wall (plate 11). The stone measures 1.1 x 0.4 x 0.4m, and has been used by cattle as a rubbing stone; whether it was inserted in the wall remains for this purpose or originally formed part of the wall is not clear. It does not seem to have been a gatepost as there are no holes or fixtures in it. The wall survives to a height of 0.4m and is the very southern end of the boundary which is shown running across the field on the 1971 map. The track to the south of this still exists but it is almost entirely overgrown and inaccessible. (Kenney 2000)		Unknown	SH2580079900
	36499		Structure, Former Site of, Treaddur	A single building is shown on the tithe map on the northern side of the track leading west from Trearddur Farm (site 24). This is not shown on other maps, but a very vague trace may be visible on the aerial photographs. In 1900 a boundary ran north-west from this point before turning north and running across the field. This boundary is visible both on the aerial photographs, and on the ground as a shallow gully in the grass.		Unknown	SH2567079900
	36500		Trackway, Trearddur Mews to Snowdon View Road	SH 2555 7982 to SH 2590 7986. A trackway runs westward from Trearddur Mews to Snowdon View Road. At present only its western end is accessible, as the rest is overgrown. It was originally walled on both sides, but most of the wall on the southern side has been lost. As this was not on the Penrhos Estate there are few early maps, which show it, although it is indicated on the 1853 tithe map, as well on the County Series maps. (Kenney 2000)		Post-medieval	SH2555079820
	36505		Structure, Treaddur	A rock ridge running east-west with dry-stone revetting on its southern side. The land slopes down to form a roughly rectangular hollow over 1.5m deep, maximum. This is just north of a modern fence and may be the remains of a previous boundary terraced into the slope. The ground level has been artificially raised within the modern fence creating the rectangular shape of the hollow. (Kenney 2000)		Unknown	SH2600079950
	36506		Field Bridge, Treaddur	A small bridge over a drainage channel in the middle of the field. It is aligned roughly east-west and measures 3 x 1.5m. It is composed of four large slabs and several smaller stones. One of the slabs is a reused gatepost pierced by three holes to hold the gate fittings.		Unknown	SH2580079750
	36507		Cae-glas, Treaddur	The name appears on the 1769 map as part of the lands of Pen y Lone, and also on the 1817 map, but no buildings are shown on these early maps, except for those at Felin-heli. It is not marked on the 1845 map, but a building does appear on the 1853 tithe map.		Post-medieval to 19th century	SH2640080060
	36508		Tre-gof, Remains of, Treaddur	This was an important farm, also known as Tre'r-go. It existed in the Medieval period, and in the 16th century was inhabited by the Gwyn family (also Gwynne or Wynn). John Gwyn of Tre'r-go was the High Sheriff of Anglesey in 1543 and 1555. The farm was joined to the Penrhos estate at the end of the 17th century		Medieval	SH2640080060
	36509		Myrddyn-poeth, Site of, Holyhead	This farm appears on 1769 and 1817 maps in roughly same position as in 1926. It is still in same position, but unnamed on modern map. The field layout is a little different in this area in 1769 to later, but by 1853 the layout was much the same as today.		Post-medieval	SH2507981024
	36510		Ty'n y Pwll, Former Site of, Holyhead	A single house and a toft (called Tyn y Proll) are located on the 1769 and 1817 maps to south-east of Ty Mawr. Two buildings and some tofts, within larger fields are marked in 1853, and the farm is mentioned on the Ty Mawr enclosure award (1861) as Tyâ€™n y pwll. A mound and possible hollow is visible on the aerial photographs roughly where house is		Post-medieval	SH2550081100



				situated on maps. It resembles the dew ponds seen elsewhere in the middle of fields, and may not be related to the farmstead. This feature could not be located on the ground, and it is probably that it and the site of the farm are now under the works for new A55 trunk road, and therefore outside the study area. (Kenney 2000)			
	36511		Pillbox, Trearddur	There is a circular pillbox on the corner of Snowdon View Road, at the south-western end of the track from Trearddur Mews (site 23). It is constructed of concrete but faced in local stone, with stones set around the edge of the roof, to camouflage it as a garden feature. There is a single row of loopholes and a door, with a blast wall, in the south-western side, although this is now blocked. It is set low down, so that it is hardly visible over the hedge, and is located just outside the study area. The pillbox is located to cover the fields to the east, which are part of the study area. There is no view of the coast or features of obvious strategic importance, so its function must have been to prevent enemy movement across the open fields. (Kenney, 2000)		Modern	SH2628080550
	36512		Trearddur Farm, Trearddur	This farm appears on the edge of many of the maps but sometimes not named, as it was not part of the Penrhos Estate. Now called Trearddur Mews, Trearddur Bay seems to have taken its name from this farm, but whether the farm was named after Coetan Arthur or vice versa is unclear. (Kenney 2000)		Post-medieval	SH2600079850
	38271		Flint scatter, Porth Ruffydd (Site 1/G)	Flint scatter at head of Porth Ruffydd. 121 flints found by Julie Roberts, including a core, blades and microburin indicating a Late Mesolithic date. The flints come from the mineral soil, which has not been severely eroded here.		Mesolithic	SH2173079930
	38272		Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Site 2/F)	Worked flints have been found along the footpath in this area, near a stone on hillock that has been split by blasting.		Mesolithic	SH2164079830
	38273		Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Site 3.1/E)	Flint scatter around the head or a narrow gully, further inland, and along the path. 150 flints have been found in this area including microliths and a microburin indicating both earlier and later Mesolithic activity, but the flints from different sub-sites have not been kept separate. "Fence gully". Site 3.1 is an extensive area of erosion to the east of a fairly large path inland from the gully. There is extensive erosion on the path and to the west of the path but flints have not been reported from these areas.		Mesolithic	SH2158079760
	38274		Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Site 3.2)	Part of flint scatter site 3/E. Flints have been found along the path from the head of the gully to this point.		Mesolithic	SH2162079770
	38275		Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Site 3.3)	Part of flint scatter site 3/E. Flints have been found in eroding path next to the fence that protects the edge of the rocky inlet.		Mesolithic	SH2158079380
	38276		Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Site 4/D)	Worked flint has been found in extensive erosion hollows to east of the path. Julie Roberts found 19 flints from this area, mainly broad flakes, suggesting a Neolithic or later date. Some flints have also been found on the path to the west of the site.		Neolithic?	SH2153079810
	38277		Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Site 5/C)	Worked flints have been found in erosion along the footpath. Julie Roberts has found 40 flints here, mostly irregular flakes suggesting a post-Mesolithic date, perhaps Beaker. The eroded area of the path runs from about SH21494 79986 to SH21512 79872.		Mesolithic?	SH2151079890
	38278		Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Site 6)	Worked flints have been found along the path in small erosion scars from about SH21509 79667 to SH21453 79648. Julie Roberts has found 58 flints from this area, all broad flakes suggesting a post-Mesolithic date. "Lagoon" (This includes sub-sites 6.1 and 6.2)		Neolithic?	SH2148079650



	38283		Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Site 9)	Worked flints found in eroded patches just east of the footpath. 5 flints were found including a core and blade but nothing diagnostic.		Prehistoric	SH2124079830
	38284		Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Site A)	John Hallam's site A. Worked flints were found here but no details are available.		Prehistoric	SH2158080120
	38285		Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Site 10/B)	Worked flints have been found scatter along the footpath. Flints found by Jeff Marples and John Hallam. Julie Roberts found 8 flints here but these are not diagnostic of date.		Prehistoric	SH2149079990
	38286		Test pit investigating flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common	A test pit was dug under the guidance of John Hallam to investigate flint scatter site 4/D. Some flint scrapers were found and a core with blades that could be refitted.		Post-medieval	SH2154079810
	38287		Shell Midden, Penrhosfeilw Common	A small shell midden was seen after fire over this area. The vegetation has now regenerated so there is nothing to see. Also a single flint flake was recovered. The shells were in slight hollow near a small boulder.		Prehistoric	SH2135080500
	38289		Feature with orthostat near Porth y Gwyddel	A low mound measuring about 5m by 5m, and no more than 0.6m high, is located towards the SW side of a field. In the NW side of the mound and aligned SW to NE is set a large stone on edge. This measures 1.7m long by 0.9m high and 0.35m wide. Extending at right angles from this, and forming the NE side of the mound, are two large stones forming a regular, straight face. Most of the rest of the mound is defined by gradual grassy scarps, with some stones, including a boulder with quartz veins, in the NW side. Immediately SE of the orthostat is a random heap of stones, presumably field clearance. The field is under pasture and the grass fairly short, but brambles grow over the clearance stones on the mound. This feature may be merely a clearance cairn but setting up the orthostat would have required considerable effort. There is no trace of a continuing field boundary so it does not seem to be the remains of a wall. It is not impossible that it is the very damaged remains of a chambered tomb but excavation would be needed to prove this. About 20m NW of this feature is a scarp about 1m high running across the field from SW to NE. From the uphill side this appears to be a fairly straight feature and resembles a field boundary, but from the downhill side it can be seen to be more irregular and may be a natural feature. Although now an improved pasture field the 25 inch maps as late as 1924 show this as heath, so the improvement must have been quite recent.		Unknown	SH2148080620
	38290		Rifle Range, Penrhosfeilw Common	Rifle Range shown on 1924 25 inch map and still in use by 1953 as it is shown on the 1:10560 map of that date. There was a target at the S end (grid reference given) and the range extended to the NNW with firing positions at 100 yard intervals up to 500 yards. Very little can be seen of the range now. There is a gorse bush on the site of the target, which might be obscuring any surviving earthworks. There are hollows and areas of erosion near most of the firing positions and occasional iron and concrete fittings projecting out of the ground. The maps show a flag pole near the target, presumably to warn when firing was taking place.		Modern	SH2154079790
	38291		Trial adit, Porth y Gwin	Small adit cut into the base of the cliff at the head of Porth y Gwin, presumed to be a trial copper mine adit. Although at the base of the cliff it is at the top of a steep grassed slope, c. 20m OD, and not easily accessible. The entrance to the adit is c.1.5m wide and 2m high. It has a squared-off profile. The height of the adit decreases rapidly and it appears to extend no more than about 10m in to the rock, although it is flooded and it is not possible to see if there is a blocked continuing passage, however it seems likely that it never went far and		Post-medieval	SH2123079950



				was a test adit only. There is not much spoil visible, which supports this. Presumably the adit was accessed from the sea, but the coast here is covered in large boulders and the vcover is not particularly sheltered so access would be difficult. There is the slight traces of a footpath running down the steep hillside towards the adit, but this seems to continue passed the adit down to the cove and is not necessarily related to the adit. There is some interesting orange algae inside the adit. There was copper mining further east along the coast at Porth y Rhwydan (PRN 21938).			
	38292		Lifeboat house, Porth Ruffydd	Lifeboat House built by 1900 and shown shown on 1924 3rd edition 25 inch map but not on 1953 1:10560 map. It was a rectangular building constructed in the head of the bay with steps going down to it and a well behind it. Now only the steps are visible, but the well is shown on the 1953 map.		Modern	SH2173079880
	55940		South Lodge, Penrhos	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps. (McGuiness, 2014)		Post-medieval	SH2669681481
	58727		Penrhyn Mawr Practice Trenches	The zig-zag lines of what appears to be a practice trench (PRN 58727) were spotted from the air next to the rifle range on Penrhosfeilw Common by Toby Driver of RCAHMW. It is likely that this was dug by the Volunteers who used the range. (Kenney, 2014)		Modern	SH2154179972
	58794		Line of the Post Road, Llanynghenedl to Holyhead	Line of the ?Post Road?. First documented in February 1599. From 1718 to 1765 a section of the ?Post Road? from Menai Bridge to Holyhead. In 1765 it was made a Turnpike Road by an Act of Parliament.		Multi-period	SH2532779872
	59007		Stanley Gate Toll House, Site of, Treaddur	Former location of the Stanley Gate Toll House, see PRN 2512 for the building's current location. (Stockwell, 2014)		Post-medieval	SH2758680324
	59469		Lime Kiln, Possible Site of, Holyhead	A field named as Cae Rodyn (lime kiln field) on the 1769 Penrhos estate map covering the farm of Ty-mawr. Though the field pattern in the area has been radically altered since the construction of the railway, the remains of the kiln associated with the former farmstead of Ty-mawr may yet be located. (Davidson, Dutton, Riley & Roberts, 1996)		Post-medieval	SH2515081400
14743	59470		Stanley Cottages	Built as almshouses circa 1866 by the Hon W O Stanley, MP, and his wife Ellen (nee Williams). Single storey group of cottages. Grey brown rubble with paler freestone plinth, quoins, and dressings; slate roof, tallchimneys with diagonally set stacks. Modern top-hung casement windows in original openings.	Grade II	19th century	SH2503181391
14744	59470		Stanley Cottages	See 14744	Grade II	19th century	SH2503181391
14745	59470		Stanley Cottages	See 14744	Grade II	19th century	SH2503181391
14746	59470		Stanley Cottages	See 14744	Grade II	19th century	SH2503181391
14747	59470		Stanley Cottages	See 14744	Grade II	19th century	SH2503181391
14748	59470		Stanley Cottages	See 14744	Grade II	19th century	SH2503181391
	59471		Reservoir, Site of, Holyhead	The former reservoir to the south of the cattle pens off Kingsland Road. The feature is shown on the 1887 Ordnance Survey 25" map; this map indicates that the reservoir took its water supply from a spring to the east at SH25158173. The purpose for which the reservoir was constructed is not known; it may have held water for either the railway, or to water cattle held in nearby sheds and pens. The out-flow drain from the reservoir is shown flowing past the tannery, which then stood on Kingsland Road just south of the junction with Cleveland Avenue (SH24748191). The process of tanning involves a significant use of		Post-medieval	SH2491081670



				water and it is possible that the reservoir was constructed to ensure a constant supply. The site is now an area of waste land.			
	59472		Cattle Sheds, Yard and Pens, Remains of, Holyhead	The site comprises a number of related structures, including rows of derelict concrete livestock/cattle pens probably dating to the 1940s or 1950s situated on a stone platform with glazed brick coping, and once served by a siding. The Ordnance Survey map		Post-medieval	SH2488081750
	59473		Gas Works, Remains of, Holyhead	The remains of the former gas works, now the site of the Fairfield garage, are located on the east side of Kingsland Road just south of the junction with London Road. The works are shown on a map of 1865 (GAS Llangefni WCD/43) and on the Ordnance Survey		Post-medieval	SH2474081993
	59474		Carriage Shed, Holyhead	The area contains two large carriage sheds with a derelict gas works situated between. The western of the two sheds is a long, slightly curving structure, constructed of rubble with entrances in each gable end. Situated above the central rectangular RSJ lintelled entrance is a lunette style gable vent. The building has no side windows and is lit solely by means of a raised roof light, which extends along the length of the roof apex. The wooden roof is of a king-post construction, with the post replaced by a metal strutt; pitched with felted covering. The interior has a concrete floor with 3 sets of rails. Map evidence suggests that the gas works and the adjacent brick-built carriage shed were in existence by 1857 and that the stone-built carriage shed was constructed shortly after this date (GAS Llangefni WM/904).		Post-medieval	SH2476781971
	59475		Carriage Shed, Holyhead	The area contains two large carriage sheds with a derelict gas works situated between. The eastern carriage shed is rectangular and open ended with planked upper gables; constructed of brick, pitched slate roof of king-post type with projecting eaves and		Post-medieval	SH2480081940
	59476		Gas Works, Remains of, Holyhead	The area contains two large carriage sheds with a derelict gas works situated between. The former gas works is separated from the stone-built carriage shed by a long, narrow yard. The building is a gabled structure of red brick with a corrugated asbestos roof and raised apex roof lights. Round arched window and door openings; the windows retain their original metal fan headed fenestration. Adjacent to the north is a narrower linear brick built wing in a similar style under a pitched felted roof with a single brick stack; one bay has been damaged by fire. (Davidson, Dutton, Riley & Roberts, 1996)		Post-medieval	SH2479181933
	59477		Black Bridge, London Road, Holyhead	Black bridge carries the London Road (the A5) over the main line railway. The existing structure dates in part from the 19th century, although map evidence points to the existence of a river bridge in the vicinity at least from the mid-18th century.		Post-medieval to 19th century	SH2479882047
	59736		Pillbox, North-East of Tre Gof	A round pill box of the Second World War (type 25 in the typology given in Thomas, 1995), is situated on the edge of a former quarry overlooking the inland sea and the south side of the Stanley Embankment. The quarry has been used as a land-fill site, and levelled. (Davidson & Riley, 1996) One of a series of pill boxes built in 1940 to defend Holyhead harbour from attack. It overlooks the inland sea, and is circular with an external blast wall. (Cooke, Evans & Flook, 2010)		Modern	SH2725080314
	60804		Cae Engan Farm, Site of, Penrhos	A farmstead noted on the Penrhos Estate Map of 1817 and the 1840 Tithe Map, of probable 18th century origin. It appears to have been largely destroyed by the creation of the industrial estate. (GAT, 1997)		Post-medieval	SH2561581388
	61472		Bodwredd Farmhouse, Treaddur	The former farmhouse of Bodwredd, which is of 18th century or earlier date, is located at this position. The structure survives in a ruined state, with the north gable end surviving to		Post-medieval	SH2429280476



				full height, and a possible yard to the south. The farmhouse is noted on the Penrhos estate maps of 1769, 1810 and 1817 and all subsequent maps.			
	61473		Bodwredd Farmstead, Site of, Treaddur	Site of former Bodwredd farmstead. This location is shown on the 1769 map (fig 3) as the main location of the farm of Bodwredd. Buildings are also noted at this location on the Penrhos estate map of 1817 (Fig. 5) and the tithe map of 1845 (Fig. 6), though the principal farmhouse is now shown to the south. The buildings are not noted on the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map, suggesting the site had been abandoned by then. No indication of the structures was noted on the field survey, but it is likely that evidence survives below ground.		Post-medieval	SH2436080650
	61474		Building, Site of, Treaddur	A probable cottage located adjacent to the road, noted on the Penrhos estate maps of 1810 and 1817 and the tithe map of 1845. It is not shown on the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map, suggesting that it had been abandoned by then. From the tithe map evidence it appears that it was located within a small enclosure, and was probably constructed in the early 19th century. There are no visible upstanding remains.		Post-medieval	SH2208080770
	61475		Ty'n y Coed, Site of, Treaddur	A cottage located adjacent to the road, noted on the Penrhos estate maps of 1810 and 1817 and the tithe map of 1845. It is not shown on the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map, suggesting that it had been abandoned by then. It is located just outside the study area to the east, and on the tithe map of 1845 is named as Tyn y Coed cottage, a smallholding of 36 perches, owned by the Penrhos estate and in the occupation of one William Parry. There are no visible upstanding remains. (Davidson & Evans, 2010) (Cooke, Evans & Flook, 2010)		Post-medieval	SH2507080570
	61476		Cae'r Ty Hen, Site of, Treaddur	Small buildings are shown on several maps, in the corner of a rough grazing field north of Trearddur Mews. The earliest reference is on the 1817 map. On the tithe map the field is marked as Cae'r Tyhen, and the building is shown surrounded by a small enclosure. The field was previously subdivided, but the general shape of the field has remained the same. Very vague traces may just be visible on the aerial photographs. On the ground several flat areas between the rock outcrops were inspected, but no earthworks were found. No remains survive above ground however a level platform approximately 12m by 7m is thought to represent the site of the former farmstead.		Post-medieval	SH2536080350
	61478		Beddmanarch House, Penrhos	Beddmanarch is clearly marked on the 1769 estate map, but may be older than that. It is situated on the coast edge, close to where the Afon Lasinwen (the Strait between Holy Island and Anglesey) was forded. The present house appears to be 19th century in date, though it has been altered, and was the centre for the coastal park in the 1970's, and parts of the building may well be 18th century.		Post-medieval	SH2752080870
	61525		Field Boundaries	Fields 1 and 2 are rough fields of pasture with sporadic outcrops of gorse covered bedrock (Plate 10) that are enclosed by low dry stone walls that have been supplemented with post and wire fencing (Plate 11). Field 3 is currently in use as allotments		Post-medieval	SH2403081840
	61526		Field Boundaries, Holyhead	Fields 1 and 2 to the immediate south and south east of the Plas Road are rough fields of pasture with sporadic outcrops of gorse covered bedrock that are predominantly enclosed by mature hedgerows supplemented by post and wire fencing (Plate 13). The onone noted exception was the field boundary between Fields 2 and 3, which consists of the dilapidated		Post-medieval	SH2383081730



			remnants of a well-built dry stone wall (Plate 14) that has been supplemented by a post and wire fence and is partially overgrown. (Evans and Reilly, 2016)			
61527		Stable Building, Near Mynydd Celyn Bach	The feature is located about 16m north of the pipeline route in Section B-E In Field 1 there is a small, rectangular in plan, flat corrugated metal roofed building that has been converted into stables. The building is predominantly made of red brick, of an English bond (Plate 15), with the exception of the western elevation, which is concrete block and included the stable doors. The building appears to have been built on a concrete base. It appears to be 20th century in date. (Evans and Reilly, 2016)		Post-medieval	SH2383081720
61595		Pillbox, Ynys Benlas			Modern	SH2693379464
61629		Farmstead of Gors y Twr, with associated outbuildings	A farmstead noted on the Holyhead tithe map of 1845 (Figure 09) and all subsequent mapping. It was originally known as Waen Gron, as shown on the tithe map, but had become Gors y Twr by 1900 (Figure 11). It was located on Section A-B between the boundaries of Fields 10-11. It was not possible to visit the farmstead as access had not been granted at the time of the walk over survey; as such no further information is available about this site. (Evans and Reilly, 2016)		Post-medieval	SH2286082230
61630		Causeway, connecting to Ysgubor Leinw from the east	A causeway running east-west to Ysgubor Leinw from the east. Currently this causeway runs from an area of modern development to the east, but it is shown on the tithe map of 1845 (Figure 09) and 1st edition OS Map of 1889 (Figure 10) where it is shown he		Post-medieval	SH2423081410
62295		Isallt Fawr, Trearddur Bay	The house was used as a convalescent home for wounded servicemen during the First World War, and is recorded by the Red Cross as "Isallt Faur [sic] Auxiliary Hospital, Trearddur Bay, near Holyhead".		Post-medieval	SH2439379948
62296		Llys y Gwynt, Llanfawr Close, Holyhead	The house was used as a hospital for wounded servicemen during the First World War. This may be the hospital listed by the Red Cross as "Hill Auxiliary Hospital, Holyhead".The house still exists but the gardens have been built over.		Post-medieval	SH2535082045
62414		Plas Llanfawr, Holyhead	In the early 20th century the large house was occupied by Miss Jane Henrietta Adeane, she was closely associated with the Stanley Sailors' Hospital and was its commandant during its use as a military hospital in the First World War. The main part of the house has been demolished and housing has been built over it and the garden.		Post-medieval	SH2564881780
65534		Burnt Mound, Holyhead	The burnt mound had been partially truncated by the footprint of the 1966 water main trench. The burnt mound may have spread over a wider area as burnt stone was only observed on the south side of the pits. This suggests the bulk of the mound lay to the south-west, undisturbed by ground works		Prehistoric	SH2185382151
66348		No 1, Stanley Cottages, Tyn Pwll Road	Built as almshouses circa 1866		Post-medieval	SH2502681403
66354		No 4, Stanley Cottages, Tyn Pwll Road	Built as almshouses circa 1869		Post-medieval	SH2502881385
66356		No 5, Stanley Cottages, Tyn Pwll Road	Built as almshouses circa 1870		Post-medieval	SH2502181380
66361		No 2, Stanley Cottages, Tyn Pwll Road	Built as almshouses circa 1867		Post-medieval	SH2503181396
66367		No 3, Stanley Cottages, Tyn Pwll Road	Built as almshouses circa 1868		Post-medieval	SH2503581390



	66369		No 6, Stanley Cottages, Tyn Pwll Road	Built as almshouses circa 1871		Post-medieval	SH2501681385
20081	66970		Tan-y-Cytiau	The house is dated on a rainwater head, 1915, and is thought to have been built for Antonia Williamson of Bodelwyddan Castle, as a summer home. Listed as a well-preserved example of the domestic Arts and Crafts style which is a strong element of Anglesey's early C20 architectural tradition. The building retains much of its original character and detail, and is a prominent feature on the lower slopes of Holyhead Mountain.	Grade II	Modern	SH2133682054
20073	66971		Milestone	Dressed granite slab, set into wall, with shallow triangular head and raking chamfered sides. Cast iron inset plate with lettering reading: HOLY- / HEAD / 3 / MONA / 10 / BANGOR / 22. This milestone is one of a number designed for it c.1817-32.	Grade II	19th century	SH2761080317
	67851		Flint Scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common	39 flint and chert pieces recorded as being recovered from this area.		Prehistoric	SH2145080070
	67896		Ty Mawr Ring Barrow, Holyhead	Bronze Age Ring Barrow excavated as part of the A55 Anglesey road scheme.		Bronze Age	SH2519081370
	68617		Enclosure, Holy Island	The sub-rectangular enclosure measures roughly 30m SW-NE and 10m SE-NW, narrowing to the north-east. It is marked on the first, second and third edition Ordnance Survey maps. (Steele, 2018)		Unknown	SH2364781371
	68741		Remains of Stone Wall, Holyhead	Remnants of a stone wall that corresponds with a field boundary alongside the confirmation of a spring in Trench 3 as depicted on the Ordnance Survey Maps (Reilly & Smith 2017).		Unknown	SH2516281729
	68742		Possible Field Boundary, Holyhead	A narrow (0.30m wide) linear feature, orientated northeast – southwest, that cut through the underlying natural clay was identified within 5.0m of the southwest limit of Trench 5. This may have been boundary for an allotment or a field. The feature was filled by a reddish brown silty clay (Plate 12). No artefacts were retrieved from the fill of the linear feature (Reilly & Smith 2017).		Unknown	SH2514581701
20074	68950		Stanley Embankment	A large embankment built on a natural terrace across the strait, faced with stone and with modern rubble walling either side to protect against storm damage. The embankment is 1,300yds (1189m) in length, 16ft (4.87m) high, the base is 114ft (34.75m) wide tapering to a width of 34ft (10.36m) at the top. The embankment carries the A5(T) road carriage along its eastern side and the main Euston to Holyhead railway to the west, a tall rubble masonry wall dividing the two and a smaller rubble masonry wall along the east side of the A5(T).	Grade II	19th century	SH2781880188
	69277		Find Spot, Holyhead	A small number of disturbances, dug features, flint, pottery, and stone tools of possible Neolithic date. Excavated as part of the Anglesey A55 scheme.		Neolithic	SH2518681381
	69278		Post Holes, Possible, Holyhead	The post holes were recorded over the central area of the excavations. Some of the Post Holes had packing around them. Radiocarbon dates were taken from four individual Post Holes (Cuttler, Davidson and Hughes, 2012).		Neolithic	SH2518481382
	69279		Hearth, Possible, Holyhead	Bowl-shaped depression, with evidence of in situ burning. Excavated as part of the Anglesey A55 scheme.		Neolithic	SH2518581378
	69280		Ditches, Possible, Holyhead	Several features produced no dating evidence. Ditches 020, 055, 056 and 057 are probably related to the post medieval field system. Several features produced no dating evidence. Ditches 020, 055, 056 and 057 are probably related to the post medieval field system. The cemetery lay within a field named 'Cae Rodyn', no indication from field names that the local population knew about the cists The close spatial relationship between 006 and 159 and		Unknown	SH2518281381



				the cemetery make it possible that they have an earlier origin. They do not cut into any graves. If early, they were not constructed as a boundary to the cemetery, rather the cemetery seems to have been situated in the corner of an existing enclosure. Ditch 020 contained post-medieval pottery, glass and metal objects (Cutler, Davidson and Hughes, 2012).			
	69281		Inhumations, Possible, Holyhead	All the burials were extended inhumations. Majority of the burials were stone lined, with lintels and basal slabs. Also included were graves with timber lining, and apparent unprotected dug graves. Bone survival was extremely poor, with two graves containing fragmentary remains, some with crowns of teeth surviving. The burials were arranged in four or five rows running North-South, the southern ends overlaying with the ring ditch. The burials included: -One isolated grave (214) -Two with a cairn built with it 214 and 075 -29 stone lined cist graves -10 graves with timber lining - survived as dark organic stains - not coffins but planks constructed in situ -4 unprotected dug graves (Cutler, Davidson and Hughes, 2012).		Early Medieval	SH2518481380
	69282		Skeletal Remains, Possible, Holyhead	Poorly preserved skeletal material. In many cases the enamel of the crowns of teeth survived. Deposits of dark, organic silts indicated a general outline of the body. -Fragile fragments retrieved from 216 and 304 -216 a mandible, some teeth and parts of the skull survived -304 parts of both femora and the distal end of the left tibia but was so fragile it didn't survive excavation and lifting intact -Maxilla and mandible complete with teeth preserved in the soil - detailed enough to identify the teeth present (Cutler, Davidson and Hughes, 2012).		Early Medieval	SH2518581380
	69287		Ty Mawr, Holyhead	Neolithic activity, ring ditch and early medieval cemetery		Multi period	SH2518481372
	69928		Old Field Boundary, Holyhead	Depicted on First, Second and Third Edition OS Maps (Oattes 2016).		Post-medieval	SH2386481704
	69929		Gully, Holyhead	A post-medieval feature likely associated with drainage.		Post-medieval	SH2420081407
	69930		Drainage Ditch, Holyhead			Modern	SH2420081407
	69931		Stone Culvert, Holyhead	A post-medieval stone culvert.		Post-medieval	SH2420081407
	69932		Track, Holyhead	A post-medieval farm track.		Post-medieval	SH2420081407
	69933		Drainage Ditch, Holyhead			Modern	SH2420081407
	69934		Ditch Terminus, Holyhead	The function of the feature could not be determined in the confines of the mitigation area (Oattes 2016).		Unknown	SH2416581415
	69935		Trackway, Disused, Holyhead	The track follows the line of the boundary wall (Oattes 2016).		Post-medieval	SH2204281925
	69936		Road, Former, Holyhead	Visible on 1st to 3rd edition OS maps, the portion of road was modernised and straightened with the redundant section being abandoned and buried (Oattes 2016).		Post-medieval	SH2202181910
	69938		Milestone, Trearddur	An Eighteenth Century Milestone located near Trearddur Bay village.		Post-medieval	SH2498480808



70620		Trefignath Farm, Site of, Trearddur	Site of Trefignath Farm demolished in the 1970s. Some features remained until work related to the creation of Parc Cybi. Traces of the house were excavated and upstanding walls of outbuildings were recorded (Kenney et al, 2011).		Post-medieval	SH2579080660
71173		Building, Tyddyn-bach	Depicted on First edition OS Map		Post-medieval	SH2634080510
71175		Enclosure, North East of, Tyddyn-uchaf	An enclosure depicted on the OS First Edition Map		Unknown	SH2637080510
71177		Well, North East of, Tyddyn-uchaf	A well depicted on OS First Edition.		Unknown	SH2619080460
71179		Well, North East of, Tyddyn-uchaf	A well depicted on OS First Edition.		Unknown	SH2611080340
71181		Building 1, North East of, Tyddyn-uchaf	Documentary evidence		Undated	SH2615080350
71183		Building 2, North East of, Tyddyn-uchaf	Documentary evidence		Undated	SH2616080350
71185		Building 3, North East of, Tyddyn-uchaf	Documentary evidence		Undated	SH2623080330
71187		Horse Gin, Possible, Tre Ddaniel	Horse Gin		Post-medieval	SH2616080310
71189		Pump, Tre Ddaniel			Post-medieval	SH2618080290
71191		Horse Gin 2, Possible, Tre Ddaniel	Horse Gin		Post-medieval	SH2616080280
74468		Cobbled Surface, Trearddur Bay	An area of cobbling was uncovered, investigated and sectioned before removal. The site lay on the opposite side of the road to the farm of Tyddyn Uchaf. The road runs north-south, with Tyddyn Uchaf on the east side, and the cobbled area on the west. An aarea roughly 2.5m long lay the full width of the pipeline (approximately 3m at this point), and appeared to continue on both sides (east and west). The south edge was defined by a ditch that led into a pond on the opposite side of the road. The feature may form part of an earlier track, or an external yard associated with the farm at Tyddyn Uchaf. There was no dating evidence, and no other features were noted in the area. Cobbling of this type would usually date from anywhere within the period 1780 to 1920 (Davidson 2005).		Unknown	SH2593080180
74537		Boulder Dump, North West of, Ysgubor Leinw	During topsoil stripping it became apparent that an abnormally large number of boulders were present. There was no associated archaeology, and they are best interpreted as partially buried field clearance stones, or a glacial dump		Undated	SH2387081580
74538		Drain, West of, Ysgubor Leinw	During the erection of newt fencing a stone drain was broached, this proved to be a stone lined and capped culvert, part of the drainage system still serving the farm of Ysgubor Leinw and channelling excess water into a marshy area to the north east.		Post-medieval	SH2394081380
74539		Manganese Deposit, North West of, Porthdafarch Road	An area of dark deposits suggested archaeological activity, but upon closer examination was found to be a thick layer, up to 5cm, of manganese, naturally deposited in a wet low-lying hollow (Davidson & Berks 2005).		Natural feature	SH2406081190
74540		Burning, North of, Football Field	An area of dark deposits thought to the result of a surface fire. No clearly identifiable archaeological features were located along this stretch. However, parallel with the football		Undated	SH2470080930



				field was an area of orange burnt clay, flecked with charcoal. No other features were present, and it was probably the result of a surface fire			
	74683		Bank, Possible, Near, Ty Mawr Standing Stone	A possible bank associated with Ty Mawr Standing Stone		Prehistoric	SH2538380954
	74952		Enclosure, East of, Tre-gof	Enclosure 2 of unknown date.		Unknown	SH2714080230
	74955		Enclosure, East of, Tre-gof	Enclosure 1 of unknown date.		Unknown	SH2707080200
	74957		Structure, Penrhos	A rectangular structure of unknown date.		Unknown	SH2715081320
	74959		Building, Trearddur	Documentary evidence		Undated	SH2713081290
	74961		Building, Trearddur	Documentary evidence		Undated	SH2712081250
	74963		Structure, West of, Penrhos Farm	A structure of unknown date.		Unknown	SH2703081140
	74965		Folly, Trearddur	A post medieval folly: betting stand.		Post-medieval	SH2720080970
	74967		Enclosure, West of, Beddmanarch	Enclosure 1 of unknown date.		Unknown	SH27358088
	74969		Enclosure, West of, Beddmanarch	Enclosure 2 of unknown date.		Unknown	SH27418085
	74971		Enclosures, South of, Beddmanarch	Enclosures of unknown date.		Unknown	SH27488083
	74973		Enclosures, Beddmanarch	Enclosures of unknown date.		Unknown	SH27508085
AN034	1772; 1773; 1774		Porth Dafarch Hut Circles	A settlement lying close to the sea at the head of a small bay. It has been much disturbed in the past by both excavation and road widening. The remains at present consist of: a round hut 5.1 m in diameter with walls 1 m thick and 0.7 m high, built of smallish stone and with an entrance on the NE; two rectangular huts N of the round hut, of which the better defined (S) is 3 m x 2.9 m with walls 0.7 m high, and the other lies 0.7 m higher; another poorly defined rectangular hut to the SW of the round hut with an entrance passage 1 m wide; and the remains of a second round hut, most of which lies under the road, to the S.	Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric	SH2339080050
		40166	A5 Anglesey Improvements Stage 1: West of Llanfairpwllgwyngyll to A5114 Nant Turnpike	Desk Based Assessment			SH4633173054
		40167	A5 Improvements Holyhead	Desk Based Assessment			SH3017979157
		40347	A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead (East Section)	EVALUATION			SH3017979157
		40353	A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead West Section	Desk Based Assessment			SH2495081487
		40403	A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead: Proposed Alternative Route No. 1 and 1A	Desk Based Assessment			SH2495081487
		40556	Land at Ty Mawr	Desk Based Assessment			SH2606479822
		40559	Ty'n 'Rardd				SH2478381287
		40574	Land at Ty Mawr Holyhead	Evaluation			SH2539480951
		40575	Ty Mawr				SH2556680926
		40600	Waste Water Treatment Works at Penrhos	Evaluation			SH2577581145



		40601	Holyhead Water Treatment Works and Associated Pipeline Improvements: Final Effluent Scheme	Watching Brief			SH23618361
		40602	Holyhead Water Treatment Works and Associated Pipeline improvements: Urban Scheme - Archaeological Mitigation	Watching Brief			SH25938135
		40603	Holyhead Water Treatment Works and Associated Pipeline Improvements: Villages Scheme - Archaeological Mitigation	Watching Brief			SH2911880790
		40604	Holyhead Wtw Improvements: Final Effluent Scheme	Desk Based Assessment			SH25938135
		40605	Holyhead WTW Improvements: Urban Scheme	Desk Based Assessment			SH25938135
		40606	Holyhead WtW Improvements: Southern Pipeline (Villages) Routes. Archaeological assessment and field evaluation.	Desk Based Assessment			SH2911880790
		40724	Land at Ty Mawr	Watching Brief			SH2548780830
		42150	PRN 1749 Casual Observation				SH21608000
		42163	Field Monument Warden Site Visit: Porth Dafarch Hut Circles	Field visit			SH2341880084
		42210	Field Monument Warden Site Visit: Treaddur Hut Group	Field visit			SH2625879883
		42211	Field Monument Warden Site Visit: Treaddur Hut Group	Field visit			SH2625879883
		43583	Holyhead Wtw Improvements: Southern Pipeline (villages) Route (revised)	Desk Based Assessment			SH2911880790
		44313	Better Woodlands for Wales Management Plan: Anglesey Aluminium Works	Desk Based Assessment			SH260800
		44366	A5 Anglesey Improvements Stage 2: A5114 Nant Turnpike to West of Bryngwran	Desk Based Assessment			SH3017979157
		44402	A5 Anglesey Improvements Stage 2: A5114 Nant Turnpike to West of Bryngwran (Modified Preferred Route from Llangristiolus to N of Bodhenlli)	Desk Based Assessment			SH4340074101



	44570	Parc Cybi	Post excavation			SH2548780830
	44614	A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead: Proposed Alternative Route No. 2	Desk Based Assessment			SH2495081487
	44656	Land at Anglesey Aluminium	DBA			SH2455480650
	44657	Penrhos Leisure Village				SH2644580063
	44658	Penrhos Leisure Village	Historic area assessment			SH2397080986
	44659	Penrhos Leisure Village	Evaluation			SH2464080620
	44680	Investigation of Disturbance within the Scheduled Area at Trefignath Burial Chamber	Excavation			SH2588080539
	44690	Field Monument Warden Site Visit: Treaddur Hut Group	Field visit			SH2625879883
	44691	Field Monument Warden Site Visit: Treaddur Hut Group	Field visit			SH2625879883
	44692	Field Monument Warden Site Visit: Treaddur Hut Group	Field visit			SH2625879883
	44741	Field Monument Warden Site Visit: Porth Dafarch Hut Circles	Field visit			SH2341880084
	44742	Field Monument Warden Site Visit: Porth Dafarch Hut Circles	Field visit			SH2341880084
	44743	Field Monument Warden Site Visit: Porth Dafarch Hut Circles	Field visit			SH2341880084
	44744	Field Monument Warden Site Visit: Porth Dafarch Hut Circles	Field visit			SH2341880084
	44852	A Corridor through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme	Project			SH34857703
	44925	Holyhead to Cwm Reservoir. Archaeological Assessment.				SH2312582205
	45067	London Road	Evaluation			SH25158168
	45225	Holyhead to Cwm Reservoir. Archaeological Mitigation: Interim Report	Watching brief			SH2185382151
	45272	Unmanned Sites Interpretation Installations - Watching Brief Report. CN006 Segontium Roman Site	Watching brief			SH21408215
	45356	Geophysical Survey Ty Mawr Standing Stone Anglesey	Geophysical survey			SH2539480951
	45389	Metal Detecting Use				SH20948209
	54793	Land Adjacent to Holyhead Leisure Centre	Desk Based Assessment			SH2490681019