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DALAR HIR, YNYS MÔN

Archaeological Baseline Assessment



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

DALAR HIR, YNYS MÔN

Archaeological Baseline Assessment

Project No. G2354

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SUMMARY

An archaeological baseline assessment has been carried out by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust on a proposed 27.80 hectare development site at Dalar Hir and Bryngoleu, Bodedern, Ynys Môn. The development incorporates 18 fields within four defined areas: Bryngoleu Farm, Dalar Hir Farm and the eastbound and westbound slip zones of Junction 4 of the A55 Expressway.

The main portion of the archaeological baseline assessment area (Fields 1 to 16) consisted of two distinct halves, with improved fields and associated drainage channels around the late 19th century Bryngoleu farmhouse and semi-improved fields and relict field boundaries around the early 19th century Dalar Hir farmhouse. The two properties were divided by a significant north-south watercourse.

The existing farmsteads at Dalar Hir and Bryngoleu were identified as 19th century structures associated with the Penrhos and Bodorgan estates. There is evidence of early 19th century field systems relating to Dalar Hir, and the fields at Bryngoleu, of broadly similar date, were formerly connected with Alltwen Ddu farm to the south.

Eight sites were identified within the archaeological baseline assessment area and included post-medieval field boundaries, post-medieval farmsteads and a boundary wall built for the A5 Telford Road. Three features of unknown origin were identified and were assessed as natural outcropping, post-medieval field clearance or possibly earlier activity. Detailed recording of the field boundaries is recommended as mitigation, along with a detailed record of the former Dalar Hir farmstead and a photographic record of the Bryngoleu/Cartio Môn complex. It has been recommended that the three features of unknown origin are evaluated further.

In addition to specific recommendations relating to the identified sites, it is recommended that a general programme of archaeological evaluation be carried out as a next stage of works: an archaeological geophysical survey should be undertaken across the open fields within the archaeological baseline assessment area, followed by a targeted programme of intrusive archaeological evaluation, based upon the results of the survey. This would be expected to take the form of a series of targeted trenches. The evaluation of Features 3, 4 and 5 could be incorporated into this programme. It is not recommended that the geophysical survey includes the farmsteads/farmyards, the Cartio Môn racing complex, or Field 17. Based on the results of the general programme of archaeological evaluation, further recommendations for archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation will be given.

The potential for the discovery of archaeological remains within the development area is considered to be moderate to high within Fields 1 to 16 and 18: remains of multi-period activity were found c.200m from Junction 4 of the A55, and of sites of Neolithic through to Medieval date are noted on the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record within a 500m buffer of the archaeological baseline assessment area. Field 17 appears to have been disturbed by the construction of the A55 Expressway.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has been commissioned by *Jacobs U.K. Limited* to undertake an archaeological baseline assessment of a 27.80ha area located around Junction 4 of the A55 Expressway, Ynys Môn (centred on **NGR SH33017835**; Figure 01).

The development incorporates 18 fields within four defined areas. The designated areas and numbered fields are located on Mott McDonald Drawing **MMD-325315-L-DR-XX-0001** (Reproduced as Figure 01):

1. Bryngoleu, Cartio Mon Go-Kart Racing Circuit and surrounding fields – Fields 1 to 5;
2. Dalar Hir Farm and fields – Fields 6 to 16;
3. Eastbound A55 On-slip – Field 17;
4. Westbound A55 Off-slip – Field 18.

The baseline assessment has examined each area and field in turn and has accounted for any direct effects to cultural heritage features within the archaeological baseline assessment area, including Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs), Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, parks and gardens and Registered Historic Landscapes. The assessment will examine the direct impact on any remaining standing structures within **Fields 1 to 18**, including those at Dalar Hir Farm, Bryngoleu and Cartio Môn.

Currently, no detailed information is available on the scheme designs or proposals, but the archaeological baseline assessment has been completed on the assumption that all assets within the red line boundary indicated on Mott McDonald Drawing **MMD-325315-L-DR-XX-0001** will be removed.

This report conforms to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (Institute for Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001, 2009, 2011 and 2012), specifically, the *Standards* and *Guidance* defined on page 4 and paragraphs **3.2** to **3.4**, which define the appropriate procedures to be adhered to.

It is recommended that the regional archaeological curator - Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services, should approve the content of this assessment.

2.0 SPECIFICATION AND PROJECT DESIGN

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust's proposals for fulfilling the requirements were as follows:

- a) *to identify and record the cultural heritage of the area to be affected;*
- b) *to evaluate the importance of what was identified (both as a cultural landscape and as the individual items which make up that landscape); and*
- c) *to recommend ways in which damage to the cultural heritage can be avoided or minimised.*

Prior to undertaking the archaeological baseline assessment, GAT produced a Project Design for Archaeological Baseline Assessment (GAT September 2013); this has been reproduced as Appendix III.

A full archaeological assessment usually comprises 6 phases:

- 1) *Desktop study*
- 2) *Field Search*
- 3) *Interim Draft Report*
- 4) *Detailed Field Evaluation*
- 5) *Final Draft Report*
- 6) *Final Report*

This assessment has covered the work required under 1, 2 and 3. It may be necessary to undertake a programme of field evaluation following the desktop assessment as some sites cannot be assessed by desktop or field visit alone, and additional fieldwork is required. This typically takes the form of geophysical survey and/or trial excavation, though other options, including topographic survey, are also possible. The present report makes recommendations for any field evaluation required.

3.0 METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 Desktop Study

This involved consultation of maps, computer records, written records and reference works, which make up the Historic Environment Record, located at Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor. A range of aerial photographs were examined, supplied by the Central Register of Aerial Photography at the Welsh Assembly Government, dating from the 1940's to the 1970's, as well as more recent colour aerial coverage. Estate maps, tithe maps and OS maps were examined at the National Library for Wales at Aberystwyth, and at Gwynedd Archives, Caernarfon. Information about Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments was obtained from Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments. Secondary sources were consulted to provide background information.

The archaeological baseline assessment included an additional 500m buffer assessment area surrounding the 27.80ha detailed in Mott McDonald Drawing **MMD-325315-L-DR-XX-0001**. This additional area was examined to determine the proximity of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, parks and gardens and Registered Historic Landscapes to the archaeological baseline assessment zone and was completed using information within the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (HER). Sites noted on the HER were listed by their Primary Record Number (PRN), a unique number given to each site, and a list of the recorded sites within the 500m buffer area are listed in [Appendix I](#), and located on Figure 2. The 500m buffer area was not included in the field search.

A full list of sources consulted is given in [paragraph 7.0](#) of this report.

3.2 Aerial Photographs

The following aerial photographs were examined, taken by the RAF in the 1940s:

- 106G/UK 655 Frames 4255 and 4256, taken on 13th August 1945

These were clear vertical images, and showed the baseline assessment area in detail, as it was before the construction of the A55 Expressway and its associated works, and the construction of the Go-cart track. No new archaeological information was obtained from the examination of them however.

Current areas of peripheral woodland, particularly at the south and east of the scheme, are not shown. This demonstrates their recent origin.

3.3 Field Search

The field searches were undertaken on 20th and 23rd September 2013, when the entire baseline assessment area was visited by two archaeologists. The conditions were fine and dry for a field search, although a limited amount of tall undergrowth and woodland did cover parts of the baseline assessment area.

A description of each field is provided in [Appendix II](#).

3.4 Report

The archaeological baseline assessment has been completed based on the assumption that all features within the red line boundary indicated on Mott McDonald Drawing **MMD-325315-L-DR-XX-0001** will be removed.

All information provided by the desktop study, aerial photographs review and field search has been collated, and the identified features assessed and allocated to categories of national, regional, local and other importance. These are intended to give an idea of the importance of the features and the level of response likely to be required; descriptions of the features and specific recommendations for further assessment or mitigatory measures, as appropriate, are given in the relevant sections of this report. The criteria used for allocating features to categories of importance are based on those used by the Secretary of State when considering ancient monuments for scheduling; these are set out in the Welsh Office Circular 60/96.

3.5 Assessment Criteria

Definition of Categories of importance

The following categories were used to define the importance of the archaeological resource.

Category A - Sites of National Importance.

This category includes Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings of grade II* and above, as well as those sites that would meet the requirements for scheduling (ancient monuments) or listing (buildings) or both.

Sites that are scheduled or listed have legal protection, and it is recommended that all Category A sites remain preserved and protected *in situ*.

Category B - Sites of Regional Importance

This category includes grade II Listed Buildings and sites which would not fulfil the criteria for scheduling, but which are nevertheless of particular importance within the region. Preservation *in situ* is the preferred option for Category B sites, but if damage or destruction cannot be avoided, appropriate detailed recording might be an acceptable alternative.

Category C - Sites of District or Local Importance

These sites are not of sufficient importance to justify a recommendation for preservation if threatened, but nevertheless merit adequate recording in advance of damage or destruction.

Category D - Minor and Damaged Sites

These are sites, which are of minor importance, or are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify their inclusion in a higher category. For these sites rapid recording either in advance or during destruction, should be sufficient.

Category E - Sites needing further investigation

Sites, the importance of which is as yet undetermined and which will require further work before they can be allocated to categories A-D, are temporarily placed in this category, with specific recommendations for further evaluation. By the end of the assessment there should be no sites remaining in this category.

Definition of Impact

The definition of impact is based on the assumption that all features within the red line boundary indicated on Mott McDonald Drawing **MMD-325315-L-DR-XX-0001** will be removed. The impact definitions are as follows:

None

There is no construction impact on this particular site.

Low

This has generally been used where the impact is marginal and would not by the nature of the site cause irreversible damage to the remainder of the feature, e.g. part of a trackway or field bank.

Medium

The partial removal of a site affecting its overall integrity. Sites falling into this category may be linear features such as roads or field boundaries where the removal of part of the feature could make overall interpretation problematic.

High

The total removal of a feature or its partial removal which would effectively destroy the remainder of the site.

Unknown

This is used when the location of the site is unknown, but thought to be in the vicinity of the proposed development.

Definition of field evaluation techniques

Field evaluation is necessary to allow the reclassification of the category E sites, and to allow the evaluation of areas of land where there are no visible features, but for which there is potential for sites to exist. Two principal techniques can be used for carrying out the evaluation: geophysical survey and trial trenching.

Geophysical survey

This technique involves the use of a magnetometer, which detects variation in the earth's magnetic field caused by the presence of iron in the soil. This is usually in the form of weakly magnetised iron oxides, which tend to be concentrated in the topsoil. Features cut into the subsoil and back-filled or silted with topsoil contain greater amounts of iron and can therefore be detected with the gradiometer. Strong readings can be produced by the presence of iron objects, and also hearths or kilns.

Other forms of geophysical survey are available, of which resistivity survey is the other most commonly used. However, for rapid coverage of large areas, the magnetometer is usually considered the most cost-effective method. It is also possible to scan a large area very rapidly by walking with the magnetometer, and marking the location of any high or low readings, but not actually logging the readings for processing.

Trial trenching

Buried archaeological deposits cannot always be detected from the surface, even with geophysics, and trial trenching allows a representative sample of the development area to be investigated. Trenches of an appropriate size can also be excavated to evaluate category E sites. These trenches typically measure between 20m and 30m long by 2m wide. The turf and topsoil is removed by mechanical excavator, and the resulting surface cleaned by hand and examined for features. Anything noted is further examined, so that the nature of any remains can be understood, and mitigation measures can be recommended.

Definition of Recommended Mitigation

None

No impact so no requirement for mitigatory measures.

Detailed recording

Requiring a photographic record, surveying and the production of a measure drawing prior to commencement of works.

Archaeological excavation may also be required depending on the particular feature and the extent and effect of the impact.

Basic recording

Requiring a photographic record and full description prior to commencement of works.

Watching brief

Requiring observation of particular identified features or areas during works in their vicinity. This may be supplemented by detailed or basic recording of exposed layers or structures. An archaeological watching brief is divided in to four categories, based on the *Institute for Archaeologists 2008 Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* paragraph 3.2.10:

- comprehensive (present during all ground disturbance)
- intensive (present during sensitive ground disturbance)
- intermittent (viewing the trenches after machining)
- partial (as and when seems appropriate).

Avoidance

Features, which may be affected directly by the scheme, or during the construction, should be avoided. Occasionally a minor change to the proposed plan is recommended, but more usually it refers to the need for care to be taken during construction to avoid accidental damage to a feature. This is often best achieved by clearly marking features prior to the start of work.

Reinstatement

The feature should be re-instated with archaeological advice and supervision.

Building Recording

This will be completed based on guidance in English Heritage *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (2006).

4.0 THE BASELINE ASSESSMENT AREA

4.1 Introduction

The site has been divided into four individual areas as follows:

1. Bryngoleu, Cartio Mon Go-Kart Racing Circuit and surrounding fields;
2. Dalar Hir Farm and fields;
3. Eastbound A55 On-slip; and
4. Westbound A55 Off-slip.

Each field within the four individual areas has a designated number (cf. Figure 01); the designated areas and numbered fields are located on *Mott McDonald Drawing MMD-325315-L-DR-XX-0001* (Reproduced as Figure 01). A description of each field is included in Appendix II, which is based on the results of the archaeological baseline assessment walkover.

For the purposes of this baseline assessment report, Field 6, which is currently incorporated within the Dalar Hir development area, has been considered in relation the Bryngoleu farmstead, as Field 6 was historically part of the Bryngoleu field system and is better understood within the historic landscape in this context.

4.2 Statutory and Non-Statutory Designations

4.2.1 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) within 500m of the baseline assessment area. The nearest SAM to the north is the early Christian cemetery at Arfryn, Bodedern which lies 1.84km to the north (Ref: AN099; SH 34107990), to the south it is the late prehistoric Castellor Hut Group (Ref: AN088; SH 33507610) which lies approximately 2.1km away from the baseline assessment area.

4.2.2 Listed Buildings

There is **one** listed building within a 500m buffer of the baseline assessment area. This lies almost exactly 500m west of it and is an A5 Telfordian Milestone, listed at Grade II (LB 19493; SH 31967842). It is a large pillar milestone of a hard limestone, set up between 1818 and 1821 on Telford's Holyhead Road. It had a shallow, triangular head and raking, chamfered sides, with a cast-iron plate set into a recess at the top of the pillar. The inscriptions are in raised script and defined the distances in miles and furlongs from Holyhead (Quartermann *et al.* 2003, 39). It is one of 83 Telford milestones on the road in Wales.

4.2.3 Historic Landscape Area

The baseline assessment area is not located within an area of *Outstanding or Special Historic Interest*, as defined in Cadw/ICOMOS 1998 *Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales Part 2.1: Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest*.

Consultation has been made of the *LANDMAP* national information system, devised by Countryside Council for Wales, for taking landscape into account in decision-making (seen at <http://test.landmap.ccw.gov.uk>).

The *LANDMAP* national information system divides the landscape into assessment units using four criteria, and on four hierarchical levels of assessment, where level four is the most detailed. The criteria are Earth Science; Biodiversity; Visual and Sensory; History and Archaeology; and Culture. The last two criteria are significant to this report. The study area, and a 500m buffer zone around it falls within two large Historic Landscapes mapped at Level 3, as listed in the table below, and two cultural landscapes mapped at Level 4:

Historic Landscapes as identified by Landmap

Code	Name	Description
YNSMNHL016	Fieldscape, central eastern Môn	A disparate and large area which occupies most of the island. Although there are smaller differences in the types and natures of the field patterns, and the scattered non-nucleated settlements, mostly due to historical processes, to differentiate between them requires a study at level 4
YNSMNHL079	Inland Southern Anglesey	Most of inland Anglesey is still essentially rural in nature, and this large, disparate area occupies most of the island. Although there are smaller differences in the types and natures of the field patterns, and the scattered, non-nucleated settlements, mostly due to historical processes, to differentiate between them requires a more detailed study at level 4.

Cultural Landscapes as identified by Landmap

Code	Name	Description
YNSMNCL012	Transport Corridor Area	A Rural Landscape with Victorian and Edwardian transport Links, related to settlement along the A5
YNSMNCL008	A55 Road	Modern transport route

However the larger divisions identified within the *LANDMAP* process are less easy to identify in the smaller study area which is the subject of this report. The whole area is largely defined through a common series of historical processes taking place within a largely coastal and inland landscape. The features and processes which define this landscape within the study area include:

- dispersed settlement pattern of farms and cottages
- system of tracks and roads linking farms, with the imposition of Telford's early 19th turnpike road
- fairly regular field pattern of largely late 18th and early 19th century date, usually consisting of cloddau variants, associated with the parcelling out of the land
- development in the late 19th/early 20th century of larger farms
- major transport link

The historic landscapes are evaluated by LANDMAP overall as outstanding (YNSMNHL016 and YNSMNHL079), for the survival of a mainly Victorian Landscape overlying much older patterns of agriculture. The landscape contains many disparate patterns which illustrate and exemplify Anglesey's evolution as a primarily rural area.

4.3 The Existing Archaeological and Historical Record and Cartographic Evidence

4.3.1 Introduction

The assessment area is located either side of Junction 4 of the A55 Expressway. The 32 Km long Expressway across Ynys Môn was constructed between 1999 and 2000. The road was constructed to replace the A5 trunk road, originally designed by Telford as part of his London to Holyhead road and built between 1818 and 1825. The new dual-carriageway is an extension of the north Wales expressway (A55), and forms part of Euro-Route E22. The Expressway construction was preceded by an extensive programme of archaeological assessment, evaluation and mitigation, completed by GAT and the former Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit (Cuttler, R., Davidson, A., and Hughes, G., 2010).

The underlying geology consists of Schists and Gneisses of the Mona Complex and New Harbour group of Pre-Cambrian rocks, with Ordovician shales to the east (Smith and George 1961, 7-8). Cambrian stagnogley soils of the Brickfield 2 Association overlie them, along with Devensian Till.

4.3.2 Prehistoric and Roman

A targeted excavation was completed by GAT c.200m west of the Junction 4 zone in 1999 as part of the A55 Expressway archaeological mitigation. The site included a Neolithic and early Bronze Age activity and occupation site and was identified c.180m southeast of Penmynydd Farm in Bodedern parish (**PRN 11074**; NGR **SH32207840**).

The targeted excavation incorporated an area 90m by 35m. Long term cultivation had truncated earlier remains and obliterated any horizontal stratigraphy, but partial remains of structures and pits survived, together with finds of worked stone and pottery. The subsequent radiocarbon dates, identification of Peterborough Ware pottery and analysis of the flints all suggested occupation within the Neolithic period. The interpretation of this site is difficult due to the lack of stratigraphy, and dependant on the dating of relevant features, but settlement sites of this period are extremely rare. The excavation area was subsequently removed as part of the A55 Expressway construction (Smith and Kenney 2001).

An enclosure known as Caer Elen formerly lay on a low hill to the south-east of the baseline assessment area, and is assumed to be of late prehistoric origin (**PRN 2,517**; **SH32617808**). It is located c.90.0m southeast of Field 18. A prehistoric stone axe findspot is also located at Caer Elen, Bodedern, c.160.0m southeast of Field 18 (**PRN 2575**; **SH32607800**). A stone axe was also found near the enclosure, and to the north, at Bodowyr Farm, a Bronze Age dolerite axe hammer was found. East of the site near Caergeiliog a bronze palstave has been recently discovered (**PRN 7624**; **SH32837829**). About 2.5km south-west is the location of the Llyn Cerrig Bach Iron Age hoard (Fox 1946). Faint traces noted on the northern flank of Caer Elen and north east of Bryn Farm, may represent the ploughed-down remains of prehistoric lynchets (**PRN 5748**; **SH32307830**), although these are likely to have been destroyed by the A55 works.

Knowledge of Roman activity in the baseline assessment area is limited, however late Roman activity was identified in the 1999 excavation south of Penmynydd Farm, and comes from a burnt root system, which lies close to a similarly dated possible hearth (Smith and Kenney 2001: feature F110). There is insufficient evidence to assess the full extent of activity within this period, though the lack of Roman pottery suggests a date later than the 3rd century AD, but does suggest occupation during this period (Smith and Kenney 2001,

Penmynydd 1-5). A length of Roman road has been proposed running west-east c.270m south of the baseline assessment area (**PRN 17843; SH 46376378-SH 46882560**). This suggests that any settlement would be close to a road giving it access to wider markets. The road has not however been identified on the ground at this point, but the presence of settlement and a possible road means that there is some potential for Roman archaeology in the baseline assessment area.

4.3.3 Medieval

An early medieval cemetery has been identified at Arfryn, about 1.8km north of the baseline assessment area, where 127 burials were within a bank and ditched enclosure, ringing the summit of a low hill (Cutler *et al* 2021, 262). A possible early medieval chapel site or *capel y bedd*, Capel Lur, may be located 545m east south east of the baseline assessment area (**PRN 2522; SH 34007800**), although little detail is known about this site. These indicate the potential for significant early medieval archaeological activity in the area.

The baseline assessment area lay within the commote of Llifon and the medieval parish of Bodedern, with the church lying some distance to the north, and with the township of Treangharad close to the north. The church is a 14th and 15th century building with 19th century alterations, but a 6th century stone may have come from Arfryn (Haslam *et al.* 2009, 114-115). In the extent of Anglesey of 1352 Bodedern is described as a free hamlet, and as church property (Carr 1982, 34). In 1429 Arddu ferch Gruffydd, the wife of Rhys ap Dafydd ap Rhys of Trehwfa in Bodedern left two shillings to the parish church and four yards of white cloth to be distributed to the poor (*ibid.* 159). There are no houses known to be of medieval origin close to the baseline assessment area.

Ridges to the west of Cae'r Elen are thought to be remains of medieval field systems (**PRN 5749; SH 32657826**). This is close to the edge of the ground that would have edged *Rhos Dalar Hir*. Much of the baseline assessment area would appear to have been undrained, and therefore probably unsettled, during the medieval period, although settlement is possible on the fringes.

4.3.4 Post-Medieval

During the post-medieval period, much of the local area was part of the Penrhos estate owned by the Stanley family, the farmstead of Dalar Hir formed part of their landholdings. The farm is first indicated on a land tax document of 1808, where the occupier John Roberts is assessed as owing 5s 2½d (Anglesey Archives WQT/4/20). It is not indicated on earlier land tax documents, and they survive in a reasonably complete condition, so it would be fair to assume that the farm was built, on Penrhos land, in the years prior to this. A later map, possibly dating from the 1820s and showing proposed further building plots, refers to this area as Rhosdalar Hir, possibly indicated that land had been reclaimed and improved for farming (Bangor University Archives, Penrhos II, 811 Figure 3). The regular *cloddau* and dry stone wall field boundaries at Dalar Hir are also typical of the parcelling out of land at this time. To the east what subsequently became Bryngoleu farm was part of Alltwn Ddu and belonged to the Meyricks of Bodorgan, a farm to the south of Telford's road, which first appears in land tax documents in 1811 (Anglesey Archives WQT/4/22). The two farms, separated by a substantial north-south drainage channel, are not shown on earlier Penrhos and Bodorgan estate maps, suggesting that the land was unimproved or rough grazing prior to this time.

Thomas Telford's Holyhead road (**PRN 15874**) was constructed along the southern edge of Dalar Hir farm, and cut through the land associated with Alltwn Ddu, creating a northern area which subsequently became Bryngoleu. The road itself was constructed in the years following 1818 until 1823, and it is tempting to see a link with the improved transport links

provided by the arrival of the new road and the development of Dalar Hir farm. On this section of road a significant amount of Telfordian boundary wall survives, although this has been somewhat disrupted by the new slip road leading off the A5 to the roundabouts giving access on to the modern A55, and also has been much repaired. The road appears to be on level ground at this point, meaning there is no need for embankments. The milestones in this area are intact and also retain their plates (Quartermaine *et al.* 2003, 47). Drainage aperture openings through the wall of Telfordian type were noted on the north side of the boundary wall, along with two storage depots of rectangular type, forming recesses along the length of walling. These were used for storage during the original construction works, and 333 of them, of various shapes are known along the length of Telford's road (*ibid.*, 69). Field 18, part of Cae'r Ellen farm, were on the southern side of the road.

The tithe map of the parish of Bodedern for 1848 shows the field systems much as they are at present, with the exceptions of the modifications to the south made as a result of the reordering caused by the A55 development, and the construction of Bryngoleu (Fig 4). This indicates that the land was parcelled out at around the same time as the farms were laid out. The field names were only partially given in the apportionment, but this is set out below, with the numbers corresponding with those shown on the map:

Landowners	Occupiers	No. Referring to the Plan	Name and Description of Lands and Premises	State of Cultivation	Quantities in Statute Measure A R P
Stanley, Right Honourable Lord of Alderley	Roberts, William	1009	<i>Dalar Hir</i>		4 - 6
		1010			2 24
		1011			1 3 -
		1012			3 - -
		1013			5 - 30
		1014			8 - 11
		1015			1 3 2
		1016			1 3 -
		1017			2 1 15
		1018			2 - 23
		1019			3 1 30
		1020			5 1 10
		1021			4 3 35
		1022			2 - -
		1023			3 13
		1024			1 3 14
Meyrick, John Augustus Fuller Esquire	Hughes, Foulk	974	<i>Alltwen Ddu</i>		2 1 34
		975			5 1 30
		976			7 1 25
		977			4 3 10
		978			7 2 21
		979			6 2 -
		980			3 -
		981			2 3 4
		982			5 - 33
		983			8 2 9

		984			4 - 37
		985			4 - 35
		986			5 1 35
		987			3 2 10
		988			3 1 7
		989			2 -
		990			1 1 28
			<i>Caer Ellen</i>		
Crowley, Revd Edmund	Roberts Jones	1003	Wern ddu		4 1 22
		1004	Yr allt ddu (part)		9 - 28
		1005	Do		3 1 17
		1006	Yr allt wen		4 1 28
		1007	Cae canol		3 - 30
		1008	Cae rhowiog		8 2 34
			Road		2 2 -

There appears to be little change in the field layout by the time of the 1st edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1889, although some rationalisation and straightening of boundaries may have taken place (Figure 5). In 1888 Dalar Hir was valued for rental purposes at £12 for the house and buildings, £44 for the farm buildings and 4s 5d for the sporting rights, and Alltwn Ddu, which at this time included the land that was to become Bryngoleu at £11 for the farmhouse, £35 for the land and £1 17s 6d for the sporting rights (Anglesey Archives, WF 4/2). By the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1900 Bryngoleu has been built on the northern portion of the land of Alltwn Ddu, with the creation of a yard and paddock at the western end of Field 2 (Figure 6). Very few changes are noted on the 3rd edition map of 1920 (Figure 7). Caer Helen (PRN 2517) is indicated on the maps as a Roman antiquity, but it is now thought to be late prehistoric in date.

Bryngoleu appears in a land tax document of 1910 (Anglesey Archives WLTD/10), when the owner and occupier John Roberts pays £12 10s for 37 acres of land and £3 10s for the farm buildings. The occupier of Dalar Hir, William Rowlands pays £14 for 47 acres of land and £3 10s for the farm buildings.

Significant changes to the southern edge of the Dalar Hir farm holdings were carried out as a result of the construction of a new double roundabout at part of the new A55 and A5 realignment works in the 1990s, resulting in the modification of field boundaries in this area. The farm buildings at Dalar Hir survived until recent times, and those at Bryngoleu are still occupied and have been much modified, with a go-cart track and adjacent building constructed in recent times.

4.4 Site Gazetteer

The sites listed below were identified further to the desktop study, aerial photographs review and field search and are located on Figure 2. The category of importance, impact and recommend mitigation are based on the assessment criteria listed in [paragraph 3.5](#). Where features form part of a larger complex they have been given the importance category of the complex as a whole.

The recommendations below are based on direct impact, and assume total removal of the features.

1. Boundary Walling adjacent to Telford's Road SH33507810 to SH32427830 (Bordering Fields 6, 9, 11 and 13; Plate 5)

PRN: 15874

Category of Importance: B

Impact: Unknown

Recommended Mitigation: Avoidance

Description:

Thomas Telford's Holyhead road was constructed along the southern edge of Dalar Hir farm, and cut through the land associated with Alltwn Ddu, creating a northern area which subsequently became Bryngoleu. Approximately 810m of walling of possible Telfordian date lies along the southern edge of the study area. The road itself was constructed in the years following 1818 until 1823, and it is tempting to see a link with the improved transport links provided by the arrival of the new road and the development of Dalar Hir farm. On this section of road a significant amount of Telfordian boundary wall survives, although this has been somewhat disrupted by the new slip road leading off the A5 to the roundabouts giving access on to the modern A55, and also has been much repaired. The road appears to be on level ground at this point, meaning there is no need for embankments. Drainage aperture openings through the wall of Telfordian type were noted on the north side of the boundary wall, along with two storage depots of rectangular type, forming recesses along the length of walling. These were used for storage during the original construction works.

2. Former Clawdd SH33097831 (Field 6; Plate 22)

Category of Importance: C

Impact: High.

Recommended Mitigation: Detailed Recording

Description:

A former clawdd within Field 6, surviving for approximately 63m east of the western field boundary, and about 1m wide. It is similar in character, consisting of an earthen bank with large stone inclusions and facing stones, and is probably of a similar date to the surviving cloddau field boundaries at Bryngoleu. It is shown on the tithe map (Figure 4) and the 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 5). These demonstrate that Field 6 was formerly divided into two fields, with this boundary being partly removed as part of agricultural improvements at Bryngoleu farm.

3. Probable rock outcrop (Field 11) SH32867843

Category of Importance: E

Impact: Unknown

Recommended Mitigation: Await the results of archaeological evaluation

Description:

An area of rock outcropping approximately 20m by 15m was noted in field 11. No specific archaeological evidence was noted, but the existence of loose stones with the outcropping

could be the result of post-medieval field clearance or earlier activity. A number of uneven patches and small mounds in this field could also indicate similar activity, although they appear to be natural rock outcrops (Plate 33).

4. Probable rock outcrop (Field 13) SH32767843

Category of Importance: E

Impact: Unknown

Recommended Mitigation: Await the results of archaeological evaluation

Description:

An irregular area of rock outcropping, covering an area of approximately 20 square metres, was noted in field 13, about 30m from the northern boundary. As with Feature 3, no specific archaeological evidence was noted, but the existence of loose stones with the outcropping could be the result of post-medieval field clearance or earlier activity.

5. Probable erratic stones (Field 13, Plate 37) SH32867843

Category of Importance: E

Impact: Unknown

Recommended Mitigation: Await the results of archaeological evaluation

Description:

Up to 20 apparently erratic irregular stones are noted in the undulating centre of field 13. None can be associated directly with an archaeological feature, and these may be the result of a lack of field clearance in this field, but they could be related to prehistoric or later activity.

6. Dalar Hir (West of Field 14, Plate 39) SH32867843

Category of Importance: B

Impact: High

Recommended Mitigation: Detailed Recording, including photographs of the surviving elevations and a ground plan of the surviving remains

Description:

The former dwelling at Dalar Hir, west of Field 14, along with a number of original outbuildings in varying states of disrepair were demolished in the summer of 2013 (*pers. comm.*). Historical evidence suggests it was originally built between 1805 and 1808 by the Penrhos estate. Some walls survive up to a height of 1.5, giving a hint of the original layout, including the south and east walls of an east-west orientated building shown on a Penrhos estate plan of about 1820 (Figure 3), with survival up to 12 courses high, which was originally 25m long and 8m wide. The main walls are about 0.6m thick, and there is surviving evidence for internal partitions, with the internal walls being about 0.4m thick. This is thought to have been the earliest building on the site. A covered steel frame structure has been constructed to the south of the site in recent times. The former farm buildings and yard cover an area of approximately 0.29ha.

7. Bryngoleu and Cartio Môn (Plate 12) SH33397827

Category of Importance: D

Impact: High

Recommended Mitigation: Basic Archaeological Photographic Record

Description:

The farm house and outbuildings at Bryngoleu, built in the years between 1888 and 1900 on land of Alltwn Farm are still occupied and have been much modified, with a go-cart track and adjacent building constructed in recent times. Some of the outbuildings are used as part of the Go-Cart business. The farm buildings and the Cartio Môn track area covers an area of approximately 1.17ha.

8. Cloddau and Drystone Wall Field Boundaries (Over Entire Site)

Category of Importance: C

Impact: High

Recommended Mitigation: Detailed Recording

Description:

The field boundary walls, usually in the form of cloddau about 0.9m high, but with the occasional dry stone wall, were constructed by the Penrhos and Bodorgan estates in the early 19th century. The historic division between the two properties of Dalar Hir and Bryngoleu (formerly Alltwn Ddu) was the north-south watercourse west of Field 6. The boundaries form elements of the two former estate landscapes, with regular fields laid out to reflect contemporary agricultural practices, with drainage channels incorporated. Some modifications to the field pattern can be traced on the Ordnance Survey maps (Figures 5 - 7), particularly surrounding Bryngoleu when it was built at the end of the 19th century. The field boundaries around Bryngoleu have undergone more modifications than those around Dalar Hir. No medieval or earlier relict field boundaries were noted, this is thought to be because the area was undrained and unenclosed at that time. There are a total of approximately 1.9km of field boundaries associated with the former Dalar Hir and 2.1km associated with Bryngoleu.

5.0 IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 General recommendations

The archaeological baseline assessment area is characterised by post-medieval farmsteads, including improved fields to the east, associated with Bryngoleu farm, and less improved fields to the west with relict field boundaries, associated with Dalar Hir. These are separated by a significant watercourse running north south. The farmstead at Dalar Hir has been mainly demolished, and that at Bryngoleu survives in a much modified form as part of the *Cartio Môn* go kart complex. Fields 17 and 18 form isolated and much modified parcels which were once part of Caer Ellen farm. Field 17 appears to be a heavily landscaped plot, altered to accommodate the modern A55 Expressway infrastructure.

The potential for the discovery of archaeological remains is considered to be moderate to high in Fields 1 to 16 and 18. Evidence of Neolithic activity was identified c. 200m west of the archaeological baseline assessment area during the archaeological mitigation for the A55 Expressway, whilst an earthwork of unknown date has been recorded at Caer Helen, Bodedern, c.90.0m southeast of Field 18 and a prehistoric stone axe findspot has been recorded c.160.0m southeast of Field 18. The improved fields at the eastern end of the archaeological baseline assessment area could mask unknown archaeological remains, and unknown archaeological remains may also be present in the former Dalar Hir fields. The excavation of the site c. 200m west of the archaeological baseline assessment area during the archaeological mitigation for the A55 Expressway suggested long term cultivation there had truncated earlier remains and impacted horizontal stratigraphy, but partial remains of structures and pits survived, together with finds of worked stone and pottery. An early 19th century field system, relating to the former Dalar Hir and Alltwn Ddu farms could also be present below ground level within the archaeological baseline assessment area.

Field 17 is considered to be low potential due to the extensive modern landscaping for the A55 Expressway.

In addition to the feature specific recommendations outlined in [paragraph 4.4](#) it is also recommended that a general programme of staged archaeological evaluation be undertaken:

- an archaeological **geophysical survey** should be undertaken across entire archaeological baseline assessment area, excluding built areas including the farmhouses and farmyards, the *Cartio Môn* site and Field 17; the estimated geophysical survey area is 25.87ha, based on the exclusion of the built areas and Field 17 from the survey.
- a targeted programme of **intrusive archaeological evaluation**, based upon the results of the geophysical survey. This would be expected to take the form of a series of targeted trenches.

Recommendations for further evaluation and/or mitigation of the archaeological resource would then follow.

A detailed record of all field boundaries should also be made prior to removal, along with recording of features at Dalar Hir and Bryngoleu farm.

5.2 Feature Specific Recommendations

Number	Name	Category	Impact	Recommendations
1	Boundary Walling adjacent to Telford's road	B	Unknown	Avoidance
2	Former Clawdd	C	High	Detailed Recording
3	Probable Rock outcrop	E	Unknown	Await Results of archaeological evaluation
4	Probable Rock outcrop	E	Unknown	Await Results of archaeological evaluation
5	Probable Erratic Stones	E	Unknown	Await Results of archaeological evaluation
6	Dalar Hir	B	High	Detailed Recording
7	Bryngoleu and Cartio Môn	D	High	Basic Photographic Record
8	Cloddau and Drystone Walls	C	High	Detailed Recording

5.3 Impact on the Setting of Heritage Assets

The proposed scheme has potential for impact on the settings of local heritage assets in the area. It is not possible to fully assess this impact at this stage in the absence of a more developed design.

The development area is likely to be visible from the higher ground surrounding the south near Caer Elen, and also from the north. The overall historic landscape will be impacted upon, as there will be a loss of part of an early 19th century field system, including a boundary between the former Penrhos and Bodorgan estates, thereby reducing its coherence in the landscape.

The impact of this is likely to be somewhat mitigated by the fact that the baseline assessment area lies adjacent to the A5/A55 corridor, where there has been a significant amount of landscaping carried out already. A transmitting station also lies south of the baseline assessment area, which is considered to currently have a negative impact upon the setting of the baseline assessment area.

Consideration should be given to the design of the development, particularly its height, to ensure that the impact on the setting of heritage assets within the landscape is minimised.

6.0 ARCHIVE

The archive consists of field notes, historic maps and photographs taken on the field visit. It is currently held by GAT under the project code **G2354**.

7.0 SOURCES COUNSULTED

7.1 Aerial Photographs

Aerial Photography Unit, National Assembly for Wales, Cardiff

RAF Aerial Photographs

106G/UK 655 frames 4255 and 4256

7.2 Manuscript Sources

Anglesey Archives, Llangefni

Bodedern tithe map c.1848

WF 4/2 *Valuation List for the Parish of Bodedern in the County of Anglesey* (1888)

WQT/4/20-23 Land Tax Assessments for Dalar Hir and Alltwen Ddu, parish of Bodedern

WLTD/10 Land Tax for 1910 for the Bodedern Division of Anglesey

Bangor University Archives

Penrhos estate maps c.1769: Penrhos II. 772 and schedule

Penrhos II 773, Map no. 36, Bodedern parish 1769
Penrhos estate maps c.1769: Penrhos III. 208

Penrhos estate maps c.1817: Penrhos II. 804, Ty'n y Pwll etc.

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7.3 Secondary sources

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Ordnance Survey first edition 2" map, 1818-1823, revised 1836

Ordnance Survey 1889-1919 25 inch county series maps (1st-3rd editions) Anglesey Sheet XX.13

25" County Series map, Anglesey sheet XII.9, 1924

Ordnance Survey 1:10, 000 Sheet SH 37 NW, 1979

Quartermaine, J., Trinder, B. and Turner, R. 2003 *Thomas Telford's Holyhead Road: the A5 in North Wales* (CBA)

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APPENDIX I

SITES ON THE GWYNEDD HER WITHIN A 500M BUFFER OF THE BASELINE ASSESSMENT AREA

PRN	SITE NAME	FORM	TYPE	PERIOD	NGR
11074	Occupation Site, Penmynydd	Multiple	OCCUPATION SITE	Neolithic	SH32207840
24110	Glassy Slag, Findspot, Bodedern	Find Only	FINDSPOT	Unknown	SH34007870
2517	Earthwork, Caer Helen, Bodedern	Earthwork	EARTHWORK	Unknown	SH32617808
2522	Capel Lur, Llawr or Nur - Site Of, Bodedern		CHAPEL	Medieval	SH34007800
2575	Stone Axe - Findspot, Caer Elen, Bodedern	Find Only	FINDSPOT	Prehistoric	SH32607800
5748	Possible Field System, NE of Bryn Farm		FIELD SYSTEM	Unknown	SH32307830
5749	Possible Field System, N of Caer Elen		FIELD SYSTEM	Unknown	SH32657826
7624	Bronze Palsatve - Findspot, E of Caergeiliog	Find Only	FINDSPOT	Bronze Age	SH32837829

APPENDIX II:

Description of each field within Baseline Assessment Area based on field search completed September 2013

Bryngoleu, Go-Kart Racing Circuit and Fields 1 - 6

The eastern half of the baseline assessment area comprises six fields of fully improved pasture (numbered 1 - 6) which form part of the Bryngoleu holding (see plate 1). The fields are grouped around the original dwelling of *Bryngoleu* with its associated outbuildings and the Cartio Môn Go-Kart Racing Circuit. The dwelling and race circuit are accessed by a north-northeast/south-southwest running access road which leads off the Holyhead road (A5) (see plate 2). The majority of the land to the rear of the property, courtyard and surrounding outbuilding is hard standing. At the rear of the property (north), there are a number of piles of building materials (tiles, bricks, slates and other construction materials), left from the semi completed extension to the main residence. Within the garden there were numerous exposed drainage systems including a buried septic tank and other soakaways which are fed from the rainwater downpipes (see plate 3).

Field 1

Field 1 is a large, roughly square field of fully improved grassland, located at the eastern edge of the baseline assessment area (see plate 4). It is bordered to the south by the Holyhead road (A5) and to the west by the access track to Bryngoleu farm and Cartio Môn. The house at Bryngoleu lies to the immediate northwest of this field; a modern concrete block construction associated with the farmyard encroaches into the northeast corner. Field 1 is surrounded on all other sides by farm land. The ground undulates slightly and slopes gently to the south; no surface archaeology was identified.

The southern boundary to Field 1 is formed by the boundary wall of the A5 Holyhead road (**Feature 1**), which also forms the southern edge of Fields 6, 9, 11 and 13 (see plate 5). The style is typical of Telford's work, being rubble built using mortar, with stock proofing along the top and occasional drainage holes at the base. The wall displays evidence of re-mortaring and repairs as well as areas of recent collapse, but much of the structure appears to be original. The western boundary to the field is modern, comprising a post and wire fence and hedge. The northern and eastern boundaries both appear somewhat earlier; they comprise linear drainage ditches with substantial, mature hedges surrounding remnants of clawdd walls. An open gateway in the approximate middle of the northern boundary allows access to Field 2.

Field 2

Field 2 is a large rectangular field of fully improved grassland, orientated on an east/west axis, located at the eastern edge of the baseline assessment area (see plate 6). It is bordered to the east by an unnamed minor road which leads to Bodedern and on all other sides by farmland. The ground slopes gently to the south south-east; no surface archaeology was identified. A strip of recently planted

saplings, some 15m wide, runs the length of the eastern side of the field. This area is separated from the rest of the field by a modern post and wire fence (see plate 7).

Field 2 is bordered on all sides by substantial mature hedges, reinforced by modern post and wire fences combined with shallow linear drainage ditches (see plate 8). A gateway in the northeast corner, featuring an early cast iron gate, allows access to the road. A second gateway in the northwest corner features a modern wooden gate and allows access to Field 4. Large stones on either side of the opening indicate this opening is contemporary with the boundary. A third opening in the southern boundary allows access to Field 1. Relict evidence of the former clawdd or field boundary is noted below the hedgerow on the south side of the field.

Field 3

Field 3 is a large rectangular field of fully improved grassland, orientated on an east/west axis, located in the northeast corner of the baseline assessment area (see plate 9). It is bordered to the east by an unnamed minor road which leads to Bodedern whilst to the north it adjoins the grounds of Gwyddfor residential care home (formerly the Vicarage). To the west and south it is bordered by farmland. The ground again slopes in a south-southeastern direction, however the gradient is somewhat steeper than previously seen and the northwest corner of the field is the highest point within the whole of the site. Again no surface archaeology was identified. A strip of recently planted saplings, some 15m wide, runs the length of the eastern and northern sides, separated from the rest of the field by a modern post and wire fence.

Field 3 is bordered on all sides by fairly mature hedges, reinforced by modern post and wire fences. The northern hedge line features some large, uncut trees whilst to the west; sections of a badly eroded clawdd wall are clearly visible (see plate 10). An opening in the southern boundary features a modern wooden gate and allows access to Field 4. A second gateway in the western boundary featuring an early cast iron gate (see plate 11) allows access to Field 5.

Field 4

Field 4 is a small paddock of improved pasture, located to the immediate north of the farmhouse at Bryngoleu (see plate 12). The paddock is rectangular and orientated on a north-northeast/south-southwest axis; the ground gently slopes down to the south. The southern portion of the field is used for the storage of farm equipment and displays evidence of recent disturbance, including areas of burning and excavation. Several large boulders observed in the northwest corner are likely to be the result of field clearance (see plate 13). The southern boundary of Field 4 comprises a modern post and wire fence, whilst elsewhere it is bordered by mature hedgerows reinforced by modern fencing. A gateway in the northern boundary allows access to Field 3 and a second gateway in the eastern boundary allows access to Field 2.

Field 5

Field 5 is a large rectangular field of improved pasture, orientated on a north-northeast/south-southwest axis, located in the middle of the Bryngoleu holding (**Feature 7**; see plate 14). It is bordered to the south by the Holyhead road (A5), and on all other sides by farmland. The southeast corner of the field has been separated off in order to accommodate the *Cartio Mon* race track and associated structures and car park (see plate 15). A strip of recently planted saplings, some 15m wide, runs the

length of the northern boundary; this gives way to a more mature conifer plantation in the northwest corner. A second plantation of young trees runs along the southern boundary of the field, screening the site from the road.

Within the surviving L-shaped portion of Field 5 the ground rises up at a moderate to steep gradient to the northeast corner, from where the entire baseline assessment area may be viewed. The sloping ground also features slight undulations on the western side of the field, but no surface archaeology was identified (see plate 16). The lowest areas in the field, in the southwest corner, contain some areas of standing water.

The southern boundary is formed by the boundary wall of the Holyhead road (A5), as seen in Field 1. Again the wall shows much evidence of re-mortaring and repair, but much of the overall structure appears original. A gateway in the southwest corner features square stone gateposts with slightly domed tops and an early cast iron gate, as seen previously (see plate 17). The rest of the boundaries comprise remnants of clawdd walls combined with mature hedges and shallow drainage ditches, reinforced by modern fencing. A gateway in the eastern boundary allows access to Field 3, whilst two further gateways in the western boundary allow access to Field 6. All feature modern wooden gates, as seen previously.

Field 6

Field 6 is a large sub-rectangular field of improved pasture, orientated on a north-northeast/south-southwest axis, on the western edge of the Bryngoleu holding (see plate 18). It is bordered to the south by the Holyhead road (A5), and on all other sides by farmland, including, to the west, fields formerly part of the Dalar Hir holding. As seen previously, a wide band of land along the southern boundary has been partitioned off recently for tree planting. A slight rise in the middle of the field indicates possible archaeological activity, but no specific features were noted. To the north the land is very low lying, with areas of standing water.

The southern boundary is formed by the boundary wall of the Holyhead road (A5), as seen in Fields 1 and 5. Again the wall shows much evidence of re-mortaring and repair, but much of the overall structure appears original. A heavily repaired gateway in the southeast corner features a single square stone built gatepost and an early cast iron gate, as seen previously. For the most part the wall survives to a height of only 1m, possibly owing to a rise in the ground level as part of pasture improvement (see plate 19). The rest of the boundaries comprise remnants of clawdd walls combined with mature hedges, reinforced by modern fencing. An exposed section of clawdd wall in the eastern boundary has been repaired using bricks (see plate 20). To the west, bounding Fields 7 and 9 there is also a substantial drainage channel which divides the two former holdings of Bryngoleu and Dalar Hir (see plate 21). A relict dry stone wall extends east-southeast from the western boundary, into the middle of the field (**Feature 2**; see plate 22). It is unclear what this boundary joined up to, and why it has survived when the remainder of this early field system is absent.

Dalar Hir Farm and Fields (7 – 16)

Fields 7 to 13 form part of the former holding of Dalar Hir (see plate 23). These fields are generally smaller than those of the neighbouring Bryngoleu and in contrast they

are only semi-improved, with plenty of undrained areas. The fields included within the baseline assessment area run in a strip orientated roughly east /west to the immediate north of the Holyhead road (A5). The southern boundary of the holding was re-aligned during the construction of the Holyhead dual-carriageway (A55) in order to accommodate the roundabout of Junction 4. The holding is divided by *cloddau* and drainage ditches, some of which have fallen out of use in recent years. Formal hedge or stone boundaries (in addition to post and wire) are present on the northern and southern boundaries of Fields 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. A stream is located between the boundaries of Field 6, 7 and 9, flowing in a southerly direction towards the A5. This stream formed the property boundary with Bryngoleu.

The site of the dwelling at Dalar Hir lies towards the western end of the holding, accessed by a single track road running north from the A5. The dwelling, along with a number of original outbuildings was demolished in the summer of 2013 (*pers. comm.*). Some walls survive up to a height of 1.5, giving a hint of the original layout (see plate 24). A new covered steel frame structure had recently been constructed to the south of the site.

Field 7

Field 7 is a small sub-rectangular field of semi-improved pasture, orientated on a north-northeast/south-southwest axis, located on the eastern edge of the Dalar Hir holding (see plate 25). It is surrounded on all sides by farmland. The ground undulates gently and is fairly low lying; frequent stands of reeds indicate it is prone to flooding. A drainage sump excavated in the southwest corner revealed stratigraphy which comprised a topsoil some 0.15m thick overlying a thick (0.5m) silt-clay subsoil with rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions (see plate 26). No archaeology was identified.

The western boundary of field 7, which separates it from the adjacent Field 8, has for the most part been removed; all that remains is a shallow ditch, with occasional stones on the eastern bank marking the course of a former *clawdd* or wall (see plate 27). The rest of the boundaries all comprise remnants of *clawdd* walls combined with mature hedges and shallow ditches, reinforced by modern fencing.

Field 8

Field 8 is a small sub-rectangular field of semi-improved pasture, orientated on a north-northeast/south-southwest axis, located towards the eastern edge of the Dalar Hir holding (see plate 28). It is surrounded on all sides by farmland and is very similar to adjacent Field 7. The ground is fairly level and somewhat boggy; no evidence of archaeology was observed.

The northern and southern boundaries comprise remnants of *clawdd* walls combined with mature hedges and shallow ditches, reinforced by modern fencing. The western boundary features a sparse hedge of mature hawthorn trees growing from the top of a low stony bank; this boundary has not been re-enforced in any way, and is no longer in use (see plate 29). As previously discussed the eastern boundary is also virtually absent.

Field 9

Field 9 is a large sub-rectangular field of semi-improved pasture, orientated on a north-northeast/south-southwest axis, located on the eastern edge of the Dalar Hir

holding. It is bordered to the south by the Holyhead road (A5), and on all other sides by farmland, including, to the east, fields formerly part of the Bryngoleu holding. As seen previously, a wide band of land along the southern boundary has been partitioned off recently for tree planting. The ground is fairly flat and boggy with no evidence of surface archaeology.

The southern boundary of Field 9 is formed by the boundary wall of the Holyhead road (A5), as seen in Fields 1, 5 and 7. Again the wall shows much evidence of re-mortaring and repair, but much of the overall structure appears original. This section of the wall also features a modern gateway, and a small rectangular lay-by, of a style typical of this road (see plate 30). The western boundary of this field is no longer in use and consists of a low turf bank, likely to be a former clawdd (see plate 31). The eastern and western boundaries comprise remnants of clawdd walls combined with mature hedges, reinforced by modern fencing, as seen previously.

Field 10

Field 10 is a small sub-rectangular field of semi-improved pasture, orientated on a west-northwest/east-southeast axis (see plate 32). It is surrounded on all sides by farmland and is very similar to adjacent Field 8. The ground is fairly level and somewhat boggy; no evidence of archaeology was observed. The northern and southern boundaries comprise remnants of clawdd walls combined with mature hedges and shallow ditches, reinforced by modern fencing. An opening in the southern boundary, featuring a modern wooden gate allows access to Field 9. The eastern and western boundaries are no longer in use and comprise sparse hedges of mature hawthorn and alder trees growing from the top of low stony banks (likely to be the remnants of cloddau) with shallow drainage channels.

Field 11

Field 11 is a large sub-rectangular field of semi-improved pasture, orientated on a north-northeast/south-southwest axis, located in the middle of the Dalar Hir holding. It is bordered to the south by the Holyhead road (A5), and on all other sides by farmland. As seen previously, a wide band of land along the southern boundary has been partitioned off recently for tree planting. The ground undulates slightly and is somewhat boggy, particularly to the south. A rock-outcrop (**Feature 3**) was noted in the northwest corner of the field covering an area of approximately 20m x15m (see plate 33). No associated surface archaeology was observed. A second smaller low mound was also observed in the southeast corner of the field but appears to be a natural mound (see plate 33).

The southern boundary of field 11 is formed by the boundary wall of the Holyhead road (A5) (**Feature 1**), as seen in Fields 1, 5, 7 and 9. Again the wall shows much evidence of re-mortaring and repair, but much of the overall structure appears original. This section of the wall also features a gateway with an early cast iron gate and a small rectangular lay-by, of a style typical of this road. The northern boundary comprises remnants of a clawdd wall combined with a mature hedge, reinforced by modern fencing, as seen previously. The eastern and western boundaries of this field are no longer in use; they comprise denuded cloddau with shallow drainage channels which run down towards the south-southwest (see plate 35).

Field 12

Field 12 is a small sub-rectangular field of semi-improved pasture, orientated on a west-northwest/east-southeast axis (see plate 36). It is surrounded on all sides by farmland and is similar to Fields 10, 8 and 7. The ground slopes gently to the east, where it is slightly boggy, though otherwise the pasture is of a better quality than that seen in those fields to the east. A slight rise in the middle of the field has archaeological potential, but no surface features were identified.

The eastern boundary is no longer in use and comprises sparse hedge of mature hawthorn and alder trees growing from the top of low stony banks (likely to be the remnants of a clawdd wall). The southern boundary has a sinuous course and comprises remnants of a clawdd wall combined with a mature hedge, reinforced by modern fencing. The northern and western boundaries are similar, though follow a straighter course. A substantial drainage ditch runs along the western boundary, widening to a hollow at the northern end. Wide gateways in the southwest corner allow access to Fields 13 and 14; the openings are blocked by a mixture of early cast iron gates and more modern, wooden ones.

Field 13

*Field 13 is a large field of semi-improved pasture, orientated on a north-northeast/south-southwest axis, it is rhomboid in shape, being significantly wider at its northern end. It is bordered to the south by the Holyhead road (A5) (**Feature 1**), and on all other sides by farmland. As seen previously, a wide band of land along the southern boundary has been partitioned off recently for tree planting. The ground is slightly undulating and boggy in parts. A wide, low area of rock outcrops was observed in the middle of the field (**Feature 4**), associated with occasional erratic boulders (**Feature 5**) (see plate 37).*

The southern boundary of Field 9 is formed by the boundary wall of the Holyhead road (A5) (**Feature 1**), as seen in Fields 1, 5 and 7. Much of this structure appears original, as seen previously, however towards the western edge the course of the boundary has been shifted to the north slightly in order to accommodate the slip roads and roundabouts associated with the Holyhead dual carriageway (A55). The realigned section of wall is built in a sympathetic style, though it stands somewhat higher (see plate 38). The eastern boundary of this field is no longer in use and consists of a low turf bank, likely to be a former clawdd. The northern boundary has a sinuous course and comprises remnants of a clawdd wall combined with a mature hedge, reinforced by modern fencing. The western boundary is a continuation of the western boundary of Field 12.

Field 14

Field 14 is a small roughly square field of improved pasture located to the immediate east of the site of the former dwelling at Dalar Hir (Feature 6). The field has been used in recent times as a dump for rubble associated with the demolition of the buildings, and for storage of agricultural machinery. No evidence of archaeology was observed.

Sections of the western boundary incorporate walls formerly part of Dalar Hir, whilst the rest consists of mature hedges reinforced by modern fencing. A central gate allows access to what was formerly the farmyard whilst a gateway to the north allows access to Field 16 (see plate 39). Wheel ruts running east/west up to this gateway indicate there may have been a track here at some point. The rest of the boundaries

all comprise remnants of clawdd or dry stone walls combined with mature hedges and shallow ditches, reinforced by modern fencing.

Field 15

Field 15 is a medium field of semi-improved pasture, orientated on an east/west axis, it is rhomboid in shape, being significantly wider at its eastern end. It is bound to the south by the A5, to the west by the access track to Dalar Hir farm and to the north and east by farmland. The ground slopes gently down in a south-south-easterly direction. A large manure stockpile is located within the northwest corner of the site and a possible well may be present on the northern boundary.

The southern boundary of *Field 15* has been realigned in recent years in order to accommodate the slip roads and roundabouts associated with the Holyhead dual carriageway (A55). As seen in *Field 13*, the new wall is built in a sympathetic style to the original. The field is bound to the north and west by mature hedges combined with remnants of dry stone walls and shallow ditches. The eastern boundary is formed by a substantial clawdd wall (see plate 40). All the boundaries are reinforced by modern fencing.

Field 16

Field 16 is a large L-shaped field of semi-improved pasture located in the northwest corner of the Dalar Hir holding. It is bound to the west and south by the construction of the roundabout for the A55 Expressway at Junction 4, which has altered the line of the original boundaries. The site slopes down towards the northern boundary and a wet area is located at the bottom of the field. A small modern pumping station is located in the North West corner of the site. No archaeology was observed. The field is bordered to the north and east by mature hedges and to the south and west by a curving modern wall (see plate 41).

Eastbound A55 On-slip (Field 17)

Field 17

Field 17 is a triangular shaped parcel of land comprising an area of 0.47 ha (see plate 42). The site is situated between the Holyhead Road and the A55 On-slip and is raised on an embankment above both roads. The shape is tapered at the western end and slopes towards the east widening in that direction. The site is bound to the north by a stone wall. On the northern side of the stone wall is the road which formerly serviced the village of Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn, which is now closed following the construction of the new roadway and is now used as a layby. The site is not grazed and bound to the south and east by a post and wire fence. One way reptile fencing is present along the southern boundary allowing reptiles to access the field from the A55 but not to return. A series of ponds are present to the east of the site, filling what was a former quarry which is marked on the Ordnance Survey map. This area has been heavily landscaped as part of the A55 construction works. The area was not walked-over but was observed from all adjacent points.

Westbound A55 Off-slip (Field 18)

Field 18

Field 18 is located to the south of the A55 Expressway, and forms part of an existing field and is irregular in shape covering an area of approximately 0.75 ha (see plate 43). The site is bound to the north and west by the roundabout of Junction 4 of the A55 and the spur to Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn. The field is used for agriculture, and has been much improved and landscaped as part of the A55 works, particularly the adjacent westbound slip road to the south. The baseline assessment area part of the field is generally flat and slopes gently towards the south west. No surface archaeology was observed during the survey.

APPENDIX III

**Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Project Design for
Archaeological Baseline Assessment (September 2013)**

DALAR HIR, YNYS MÔN

PROJECT DESIGN FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE ASSESSMENT

Prepared for

Jacobs U.K. Limited

September 2013

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

DALAR HIR, YNYS MÔN

PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE ASSESSMENT (G2354)

Prepared for *Jacobs U.K. Limited*, September 2013

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1. INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has been asked by *Jacobs U.K. Limited* to provide a fee proposal and project design for completing an archaeological baseline assessment of a 24.80ha area located around Junction 4 of the A55 Expressway, Ynys Môn (centred on **NGR SH33017835**). The site has been acquired for associated development linked to the Horizon Nuclear Power (Horizon) new nuclear power station capacity at the Wylfa, Ynys Môn. *Note: specific development details are not known at this time.*

1.1 Site Description

The site is divided into four individual areas as follows:

5. Bryngoleu, Cartio Mon Go-Kart Racing Circuit and surrounding fields;
6. Dalar Hir Farm and fields;
7. Eastbound A55 On-slip; and
8. Westbound A55 Off-slip.

Based on received information (*Horizon* document 48899 - C120 Preliminary Environmental Surveys) each field within the four individual areas has a designated number (cf. Figure 01). A description of each field is reproduced below:

Bryngoleu, Go-Kart Racing Circuit and Fields 1 - 5

This area of land comprises a series of five fields (numbered 1 -5) and contains the Cartio Môn Go-Kart Racing Circuit, the original dwelling *Bryngoleu* and the associated outbuildings. The site covers an area of 11.4 ha.

- *Field 1* is used for agricultural purposes and is approximately square in shape. It is bound to the north and east by mature hedgerows, a stone wall and Holyhead Road (A5), to the east by a recently constructed post and rail fence and planted hedgerow. The topography gently slopes towards the south.
- *Field 2* is used for grazing sheep and is bound on all sides by mature hedgerows and other agricultural fields with the exception of the eastern boundary which contains a strip of land segregated by a post, rail and wire fence of recently planted saplings approximately 15 m in width running the full eastern boundary of the field. The land then abuts the original hedgerow of the field boundary and follows the line of an unnamed road. The topography of the field slopes in a south, south-eastern direction.
- *Field 3* is agricultural and lies directly north of (and very similar to) to Field 2, with a recently planted strip of land (15 m in width) on the eastern boundary and mature hedgerows on the south and western boundary. An additional planted strip on land is located on the northern boundary. The planted trees are more mature than the areas on the eastern side of the field. The topography of the field slopes in a south, south-eastern direction, and the most north westerly corner of the field is the highest point within the whole of the site.
- *Field 4* contains the Bryngoleu Farmhouse and gardens, the outbuildings, access road to the Karting Centre, storage areas at the rear of the house and the small paddock at the rear of the house. The access road is tarmacked

from the junction of the A5 up to the house and turning to the car park for the Karting Centre. The majority of the land to the rear of the property, courtyard and surrounding outbuilding is hard standing. At the rear of the property (north), there are a number of piles of building materials (tiles, bricks, slates and other construction materials), left from the semi completed extension to the main residence. Within the garden there were numerous exposed drainage systems including a buried septic tank and other soakaways which are fed from the rainwater downpipes. The paddock was used for storage of farm equipment, and a chicken coop.

- *Field 5* contains the Karting Centre (recent two storey construction), safety training Portacabins, car parking areas (similar material to the stone / gravel stockpile), buried water treatment tank (enclosed), and racetrack. The area is fenced (or banded) to prevent access of animals onto the race course. The remaining land within the field is used for grazing sheep (with the exception of a stored caravan). The site is bound to the south by a stone wall (adjacent to the A5), to the north by the mature woodland (similar age to Field 3) and in addition a wooded copse is located in the north western corner of the site. The topography changes dramatically moving in a westerly direction across the site and at the halfway point the land slopes steeply in a westerly direction to the field boundary with Field 6. The lowest areas in the field contain some areas of standing water.

Dalar Hir Farm and Fields (6 – 13)

This area comprises eleven fields covering a total area of 15.2 ha.

- *Fields 6 to 13* are similar in nature in terms of use (grazed by sheep), topography (gently sloping towards the south, with drainage ditches that separate the fields). Formal hedge or stone boundaries (in addition to post and wire) are present on the northern and southern boundaries of Fields 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. A stream is located between the boundaries of Field 6, 7 and 9, flowing in a southerly direction towards the A5.
- *Field 14* contains the Dalar Hir farmhouse, access track and outbuildings, and the agricultural field to the east of the buildings. There are a number of original outbuildings in varying states of disrepair. A new covered steel frame structure had recently been constructed to the south of the site.
- *Field 15* is bound to the south by the A5, to the west by the Dalar Hir farm access road and to the north and east by mature hedgerows. The topography slopes gently in a south, south easterly direction. A large manure stockpile is located within the North West corner of the site. A well maybe present on the northern boundary.
- *Field 16* is bound to the west and south by the construction of the roundabout for the A55 Expressway at Junction 4. The site slopes towards the northern boundary and a wet area is located at the bottom of the field. A small pumping station is located in the North West corner of the site.

Eastbound A55 On-slip (Field 17)

- *Field 17* is a triangular shaped parcel of land comprising an area of 0.47 ha. The site is situated between the Holyhead Road and the A55 On-slip and is

raised on an embankment above both roads. The shape is tapered at the western end and slopes towards the east widening in that direction. The site is bound to the north by a stone wall. On the northern side of the stone wall is the road which formerly serviced the village of Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn, which is now closed following the construction of the new roadway and is now used as a layby. The site is ungrazed and bound to the south and east by a post and wire fence. One way reptile fencing is present along the southern boundary allowing reptiles to access the field from the A55 but not to return. A series of ponds are present to the east of the site.

Westbound A55 Off-slip (Field 18)

Field 18 is located to the south of the A55 Expressway, and forms part of an existing field and is irregular in shape covering an area of approximately 0.75 ha. The site is bound to the north and west by the roundabout of Junction 4 of the A55 and the spur to Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn. The field is used for agriculture. The area is generally flat and slopes gently towards the south west.

The designated areas and numbered fields are located on *Mott McDonald Drawing MMD-325315-L-DR-XX-0001* (Reproduced as Figure 01).

1.2 Specifications

The baseline assessment will examine each area and field in turn and will account for any direct effects to cultural heritage features within the scheme zone and immediate environs, including SAMs, listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens and Registered Historic Landscapes. The assessment will examine the direct impact on any standing structures within Fields 1 to 18, based on the assumption that any standing structures, including those at Dalar Hir Farm, Bryngoleu and Cartio Môn will be removed.

As no information is currently available on any scheme designs or proposals the baseline assessment will not examine indirect impacts on the surrounding area or local SAMs, listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens and Registered Historic Landscapes.

This design will also conform to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* (Institute for Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001, 2009, 2011 and 2012).

In line with the Institute for Archaeologists guidelines and Welsh Office Circular 60/96, the regional archaeological curator, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services should approve the content of the design and any subsequent reporting associated with the assessment.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AIMS

A desk-based assessment is defined as “a programme of assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. It consists of a collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate” (IFA 2008, 2)

The aims of the assessment are:

- to identify and record the cultural heritage within the defined study area;
- to evaluate the importance of what has been identified;
- to recommend ways in which impact upon the cultural heritage can be avoided or minimised.

To comply fully with the aims expressed above it can be necessary to undertake a programme of Field Evaluation following the Desktop study and Field Visit. This is because some sites cannot be assessed by desktop or field visit alone, and additional fieldwork is therefore required. This typically takes the form of geophysical survey or trial excavation, although measured survey is also a possible option. A full programme of assessment and evaluation may therefore consist of:

- Desktop study
- Field walkover
- Initial report
- Field evaluation
- Draft report
- Final report

This design is for the first **three** phases only, and recommendations will be made for any field evaluation required.

Note: the assessment will also consider the direct impact on any standing structures, including those at Dalar Hir Farm, Bryngoleu and Cartio Môn and recommend further assessment and/or mitigation if required.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The assessment area is located either side of Junction 4 of the A55 Expressway. The 32 Km long Expressway across Ynys Môn was constructed between 1999 and 2000. The road was constructed to replace the A5 trunk road, originally designed by Telford as part of his London to Holyhead road and built between 1818 and 1825. The new dual-carriageway is an extension of the north Wales expressway (A55), and forms part of Euro-Route E22. The Expressway construction was preceded by an extensive programme of archaeological assessment, evaluation and mitigation, completed by GAT and the former Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit.

A targeted excavation was completed by GAT c.200m west of Junction 4 zone 1999 as part of the A55 Expressway archaeological mitigation (Neolithic and early Bronze Age activity and occupation site **PRN 11074; SH32207840**). The excavation site, was located c.180m southeast of Penmynydd Farm, Bodedern parish.

The targeted excavation incorporated an area 90m by 35m. Long term cultivation had truncated earlier remains and obliterated any horizontal stratigraphy, but partial remains of structures and pits survived, together with finds of worked stone and pottery. The subsequent radiocarbon dates, identification of Peterborough Ware pottery and analysis of the flints all suggested occupation within the Neolithic period. The excavation area was subsequently removed as part of the A55 Expressway construction.

Within the local area other identified activity include an earthwork of unknown date at Caer Helen, Bodedern (PRN 2,517; NGR SH32617808), c.90.0m southeast of *Field 18*; a prehistoric stone axe findspot also at Caer Elen, Bodedern, c.160.0m southeast of *Field 18*.

During the post-medieval period, the local area was part of the Penrhos estate owned by the Stanley family.

The information sources listed below will be consulted as part of the current assessment phase:

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Longley, D. 2001. Medieval settlement and landscape change on Anglesey.' *Landscape History* 23, 39-60 .

Map/Aerial photo sources

Penrhos estate maps c.1769: Penrhos II. 772 and schedule
Penrhos II 773, Map no. 36, Bodedern parish 1769

Penrhos estate maps c.1769: Penrhos III. 208
Penrhos estate maps c.1817: Penrhos II. 804, Ty'n y Pwll etc.

Ordnance Survey first edition 2" map, 1818-1823, revised 1836

Bodedern tithe map c.1848

25" County Series map, Anglesey sheet XII.9, 1924

Ordnance Survey 1:10, 000 Sheet SH 37 NW, 1979

Map 14. A plan of Tanyralit, Cappelylo and Merddyn Poeth in the parish of Holyhead.

Map 16. A plan of Ty Mawr and Quillets in Tynpwll and Glanygors, Holyhead.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust archive project **G1647**

4. PROGRAMME OF WORK

4.1 Introduction

The project will develop an archaeological deposit model, which will take into account:

- The history of the site
- The potential impact of development on archaeological remains
- The requirements for further assessment in the form of non-intrusive and intrusive field evaluation.

The project will be undertaken in four stages:

- Desk-based assessment
- Field visit
- Report compilation
- Project archive

4.2 Desk-based assessment

The desk-based assessment will involve a study of the following records

The regional Historic Environment Register (HER, GAT, Craig Beuno, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT)) will be examined for information concerning the study area. This will include an examination of the core HER, and secondary information held within the record which includes unpublished reports, the 1:2500 County Series Ordnance Survey maps, and the National Archaeological Record index cards.

The National Monuments Record (NMR RCAHMW, National Monuments Record of Wales, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth, SY23 1NJ) will be checked for sites additional to the HER, and if required additional supporting information will be examined at the NMR.

Information about Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments from Cadw will be examined in the regional HER, with supporting information from Cadw if required. The Register of Outstanding and Special Historic Landscapes and the Register of Parks and Gardens will be checked, and also the location of World Heritage Sites.

Secondary sources will be examined, including the Inventories of the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments for Wales, and works held within the regional libraries. Indices to relevant journals, including county history and archaeology society journals and national society journals such as *Archaeologia Cambrensis* will be checked. Also at this stage 19th century topographical dictionaries, antiquarian tours and trade directories will be examined where relevant.

Evidence from aerial photographs will be collated. Vertical and oblique collections held by the NMR, CCW and Welsh Assembly Government will be considered for examination. All photographs examined will be listed in the assessment report.

Archive data and maps, where relevant, will be consulted in the National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth, and at the regional archives of the University College of Wales, Bangor (Anglesey Archives, Industrial Estate Road, Bryn Cefni Industrial

Estate, Llangefni, Ynys Môn, LL77 7JA). This will include the relevant estate maps and tithe maps and information from Land Tax Assessments. Where relevant antiquarian prints and photographs from the national and regional archives will be examined.

Results from previous archaeological work within the area will also be reviewed including assessment, evaluation and mitigation work completed for the A55 Expressway by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (project codes: G1141, G1228, G1240, G1367 and G1647) and the former Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit.

4.3 Field survey

This part of the assessment will involve a walkover of the study area and assessing the sites identified during the desk-based study. Any additional sites noted will also be assessed. The location of potentially well-preserved environmental deposits will be noted.

The aims of this stage of the work are to:

- verify the results of the desk based assessment
- identify any further archaeological sites which may exist as above ground features
- assess the potential for the preservation of below-ground archaeology
- assess the impact upon the historic landscape
- photograph and record the present condition of all sites noted.

Access onto land is to be arranged by the Clients.

4.4 Field Evaluation/Further Works

Following desk-based assessments field evaluation work may also be required in order to further assess the presence or absence of remains, their extent, nature, quality and character before determining the appropriate mitigation strategy, whether it be preservation *in situ*, archaeological excavation or a combination of the two.

This might include a methodology for non-intrusive survey and or intrusive evaluation to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

Field evaluation needs to be carefully targeted in response to proposed impact and archaeological potential. It would usually be undertaken in stages, and might typically include:

- geophysical survey.
- a programme of trenching and/or test pits to investigate the deposit model in more detail.
- Palaeoenvironmental assessment of areas targeted in the assessment

Recommendations for any field evaluation considered necessary will be contained within the assessment report.

4.5 Data processing and report compilation

Following completion of the stages outlined above, a report will be produced incorporating the following:

Non-technical summary

1. Introduction
2. Aims and purpose
3. Specification
4. Methods and techniques, including details and location of project archive
5. Archaeological Background
6. Results of assessment in the form of a gazetteer
7. Assessment of impacts
8. Proposals for field evaluation and/or mitigation
9. Summary and conclusions
10. List of sources consulted.

Illustrations will include plans of the location of the study area and archaeological sites. Historical maps, when appropriate and if copyright permissions allow, will be included. Photographs of relevant sites and of the study area where appropriate will be included.

A draft copy of the report will be sent to the regional curatorial archaeologist (SNPA) and to the client prior to production of the final report.

4.6 Definition of category of importance

To assess the importance of sites and to allow the appropriate mitigatory action to be proposed for each, a framework of categories will be used with each site allocated to a particular category according to its relative importance:

Category A - Sites of National Importance.

This category includes Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings (Grade I and II*) as well as those sites which would meet the requirements for scheduling (ancient monuments) or listing (grade I and II* and certain grade II) or both. Sites that are scheduled or listed have legal protection, and it is recommended that all Category A sites remain preserved and protected *in situ*.

Category B - Sites of Regional Importance

These sites are those which would not fulfil the criteria for scheduling, but may include Listed Buildings at grade II. They are sites of particular importance within the region. Preservation *in situ* is the preferred option for Category B sites, but if damage or destruction cannot be avoided, appropriate detailed recording might be an acceptable alternative. Sites that are Listed have legal protection, and it is recommended that all listed buildings are preserved *in situ*.

Category C - Sites of District or Local Importance

These sites are not of sufficient importance to justify a recommendation for preservation if threatened, but nevertheless merit adequate recording in advance of damage or destruction.

Category D - Minor and Damaged Sites

These are sites which are of minor importance or are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify their inclusion in a higher category. For these sites the most appropriate mitigation is often rapid recording either in advance or during destruction.

Category E - Sites needing further investigation

Sites, the importance of which is as yet undetermined and which will require further work before they can be allocated to categories A-D, are temporarily placed in this category, with specific recommendations for further evaluation. This category can also apply to areas as well as to individual sites.

5. DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions will be labelled and cross-referenced, and lodged in an appropriate place (to be decided in consultation with the regional Historic Environment Record) within an agreed submission period.

The draft baseline assessment will be submitted by early October 2013; the required format and quantities will be agreed with all parties.

6. PERSONNEL

The work will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section. The work will be undertaken by one of the Trust's Archaeologists experienced in the relevant skills/periods required. Full details of personnel involved, with *curricula vitae*, can be supplied upon request.

7. HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Trust subscribes to the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) Health and Safety Policy as defined in **Health and Safety in Field Archaeology** (2006). Risks will be assessed prior to and during the work.

8. INSURANCE

Liability Insurance - Aviva Policy 24765101CHC/00045

- Employers' Liability: Limit of Indemnity £10m in any one occurrence
- Public Liability: Limit of Indemnity £5m in any one occurrence
- Hire-in Plant Insurance: £50,000.00 any one item;
£250,000.00 any one claim

The current period expires 21/06/14

Professional Indemnity Insurance – RSA Insurance Plc P8531NAECE/1028

- Limit of Indemnity £5,000,000 any one claim

The current period expires 22/07/14

9. SOURCES CONSULTED

Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER).

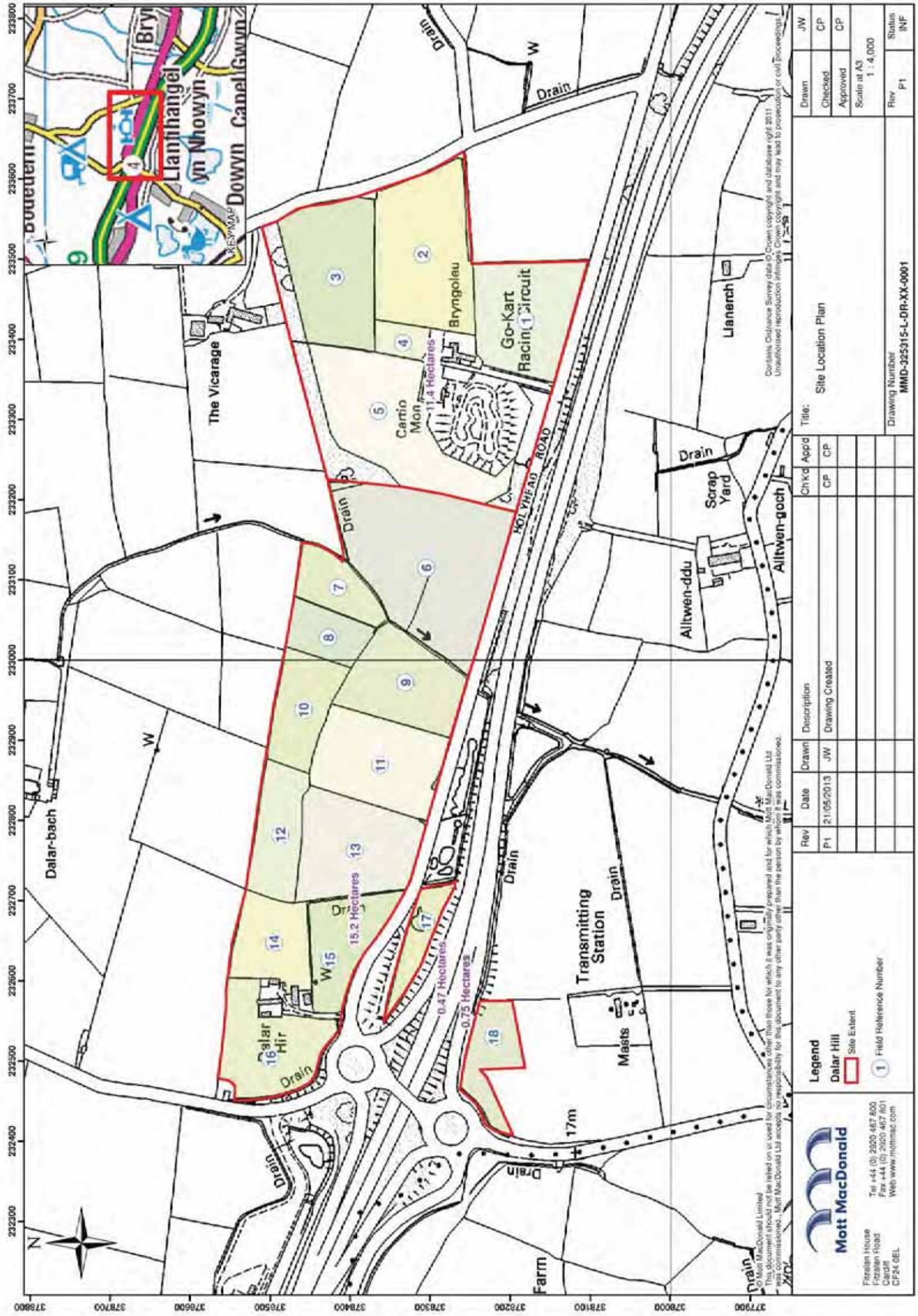
Horizon Nuclear Power document 48899 - C120 Preliminary Environmental Surveys

Mott McDonald Drawing MMD-325315-L-DR-XX-0001

Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (Institute for Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001, 2009, 2011 and 2012)

FIGURE 01

Reproduction of Mott McDonald Drawing MMD-325315-L-DR-XX-0001



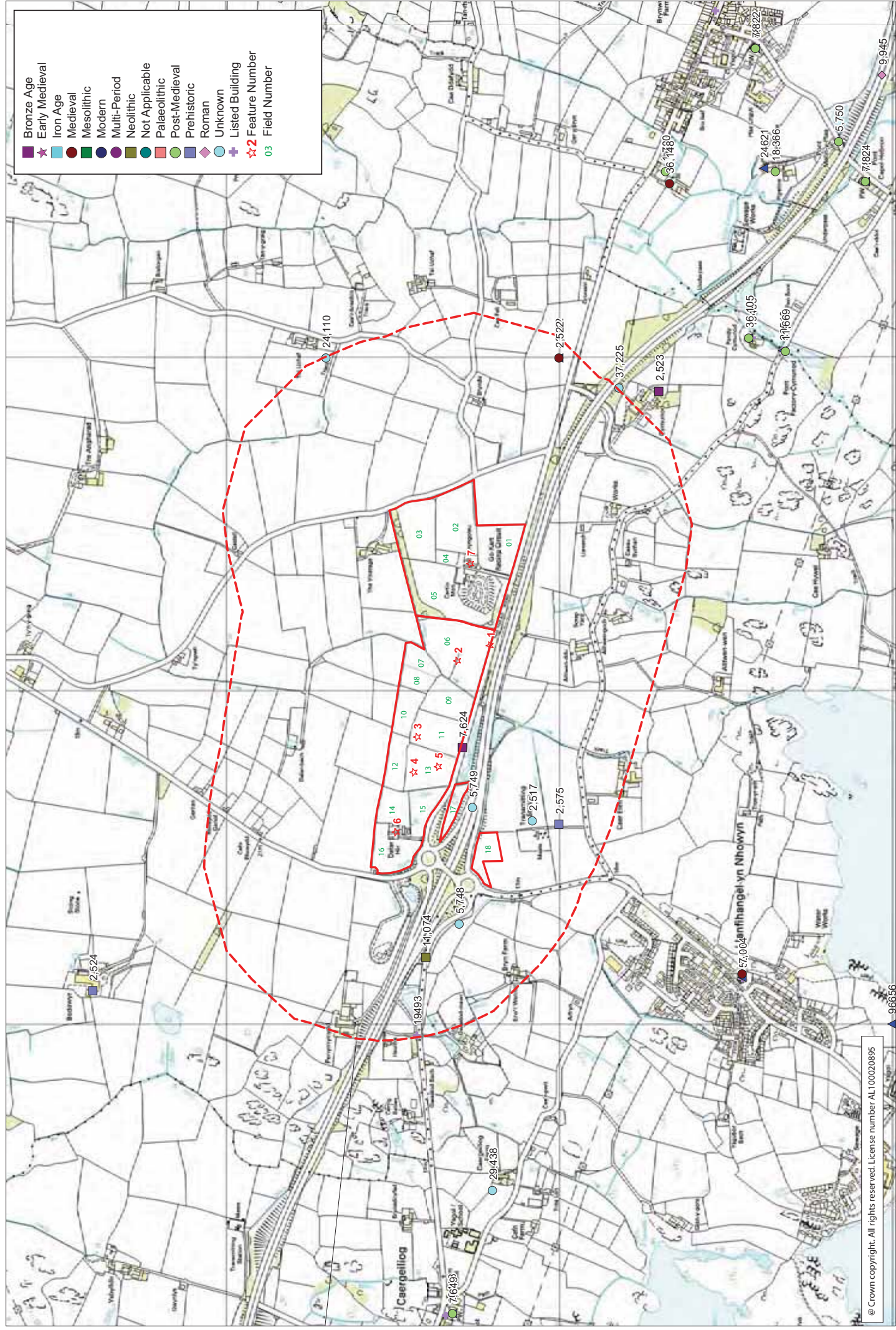




Figure 03: Plan of lands allotted for building, being part of Rhos- Ddalar-Hir, showing the western part of the study area laid out for building land by the Penrhos Estate. It is not dated, but probably early 19th century, and the scheme was not carried out (Bangor Archives, Penrhos II MSS 811).

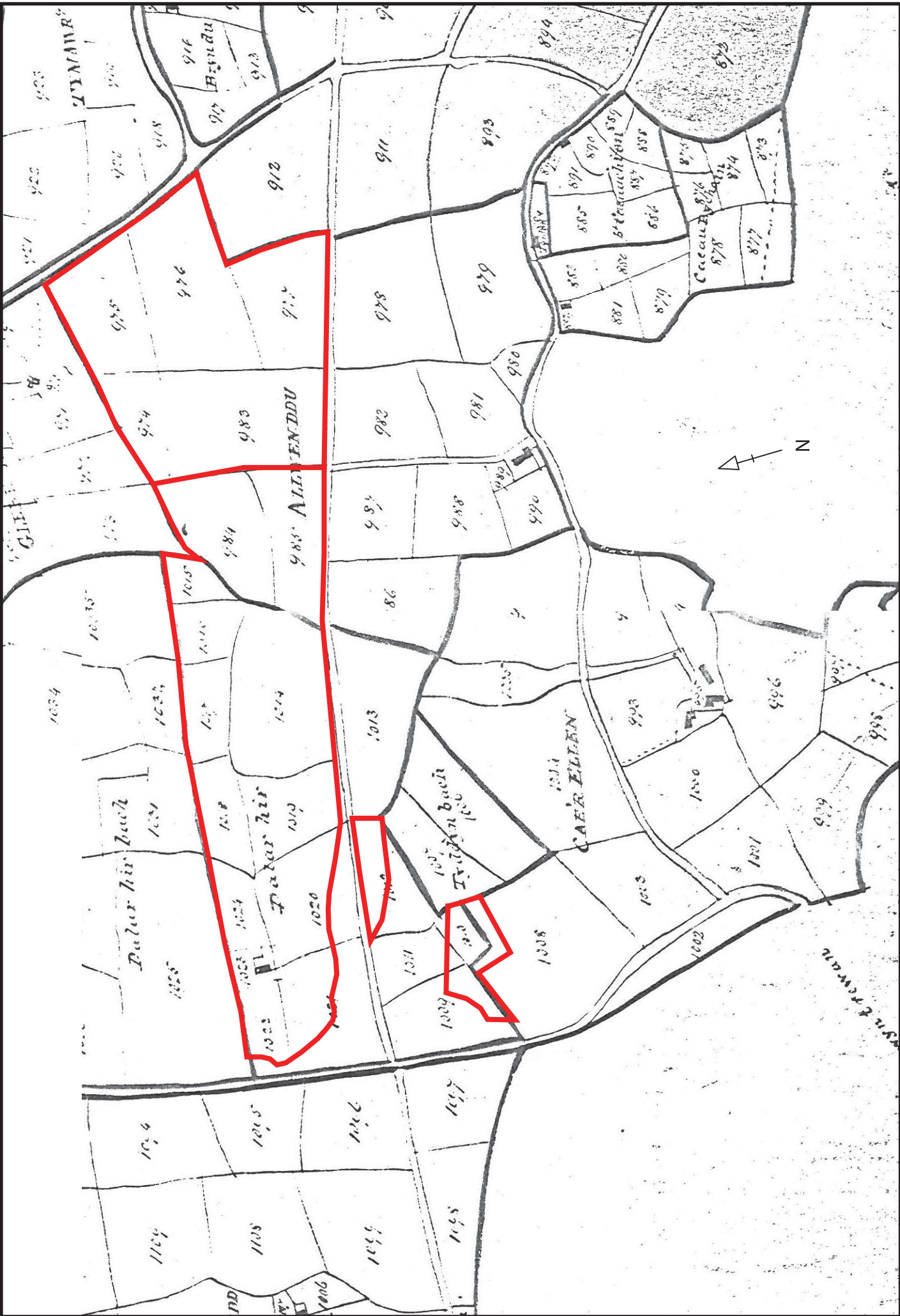


Figure 04: The Tithe map for the Parish of Bodedern of 1848, with the study area outlined in red (Anglesey Archives). Not to scale

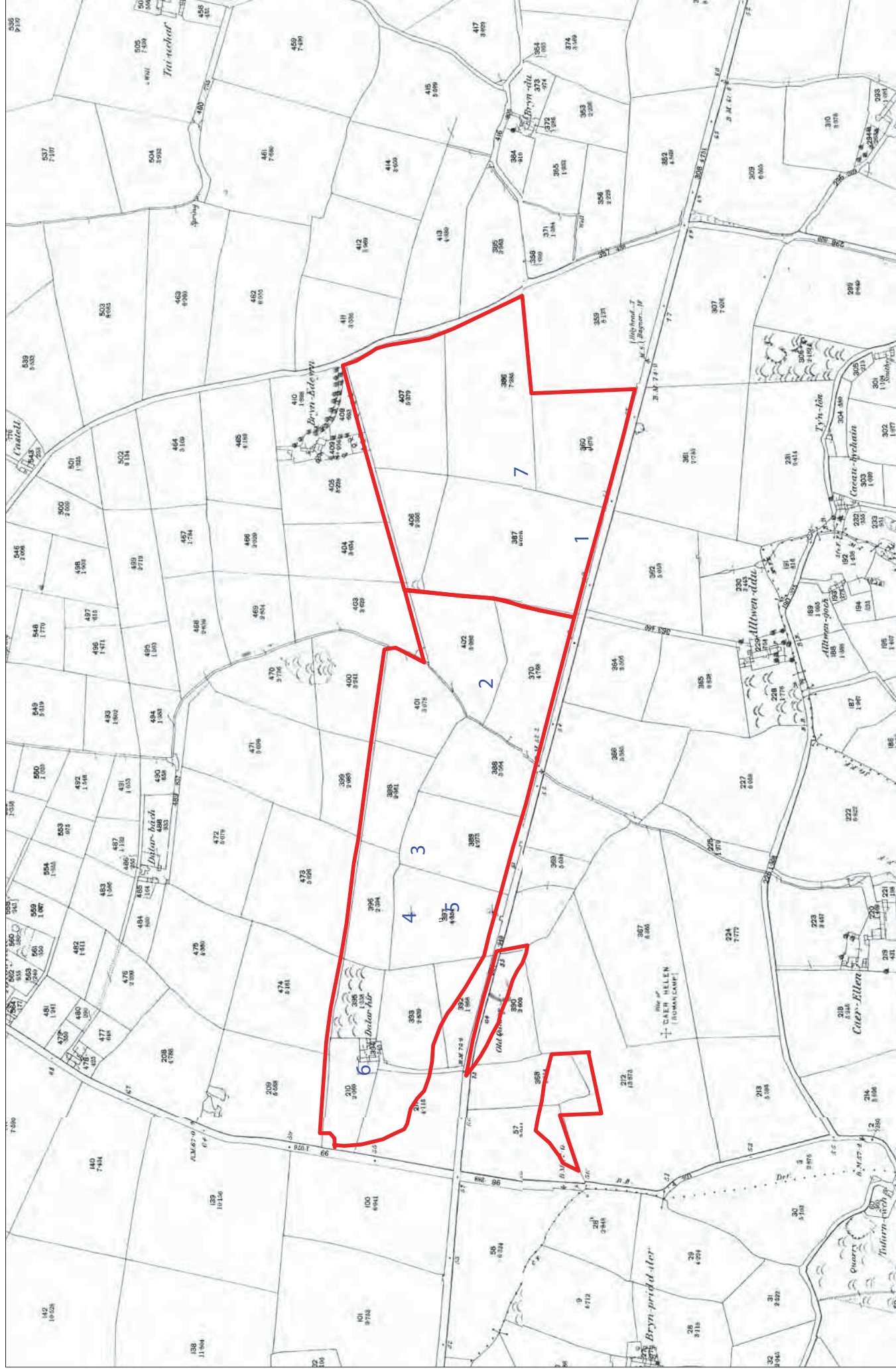


Figure 05: 1st edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map, County Series of 1888, Anglesey Sheets X11.9,10,13 and 14, with the study area outlined in red, and identified sites numbered in blue. Scale 1:7000 at A4

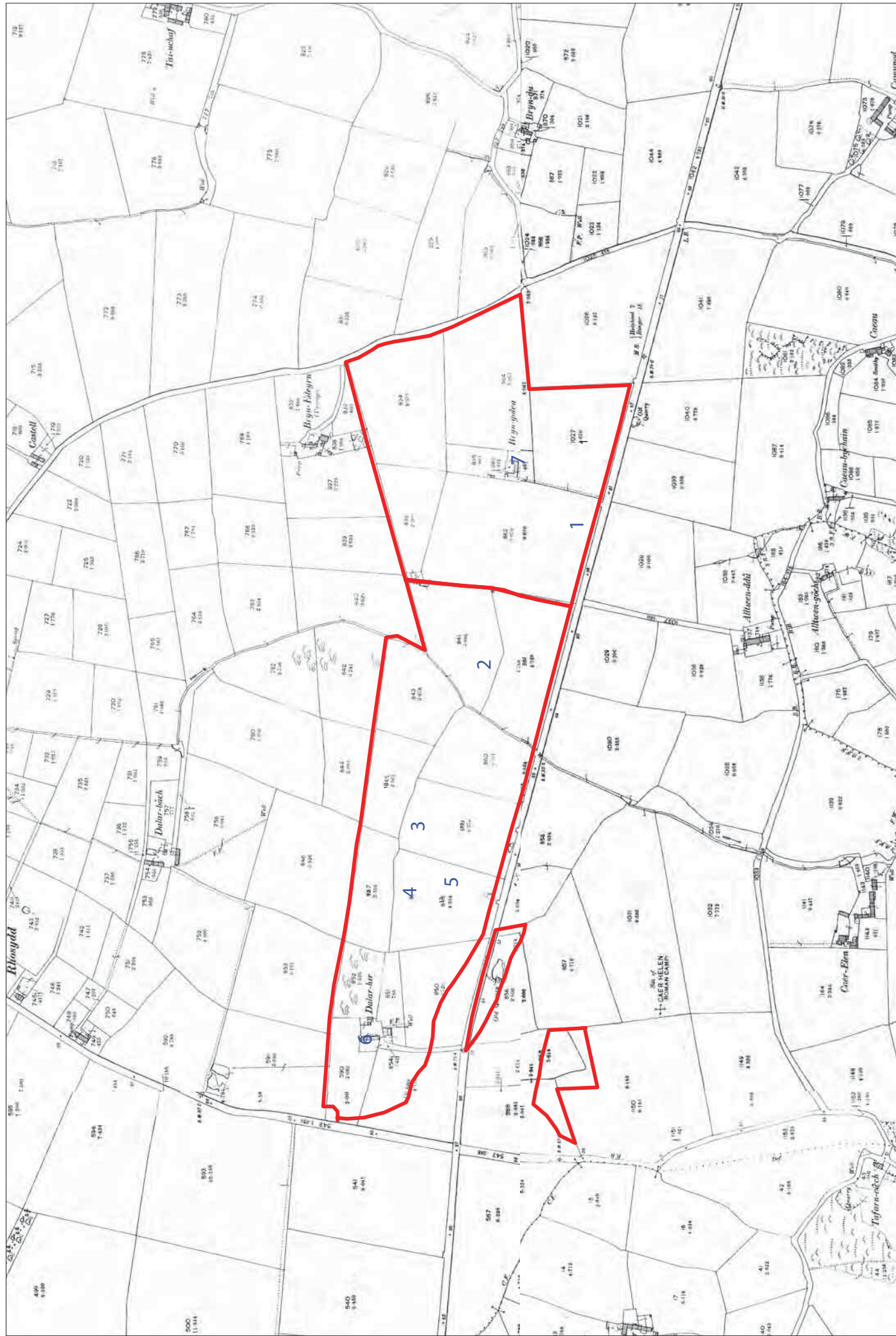


Figure 06: 2nd edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map, County Series of 1900, Anglesey Sheets X11.9,10,13 and 14, with the study area outlined in red and sites identified in blue. Bryngolau Farm is shown for the first time, indication its construction between 1888 and 1900, and building work can be seen to have been carried out at Dalar Hir. Scale 1:7000 at A4

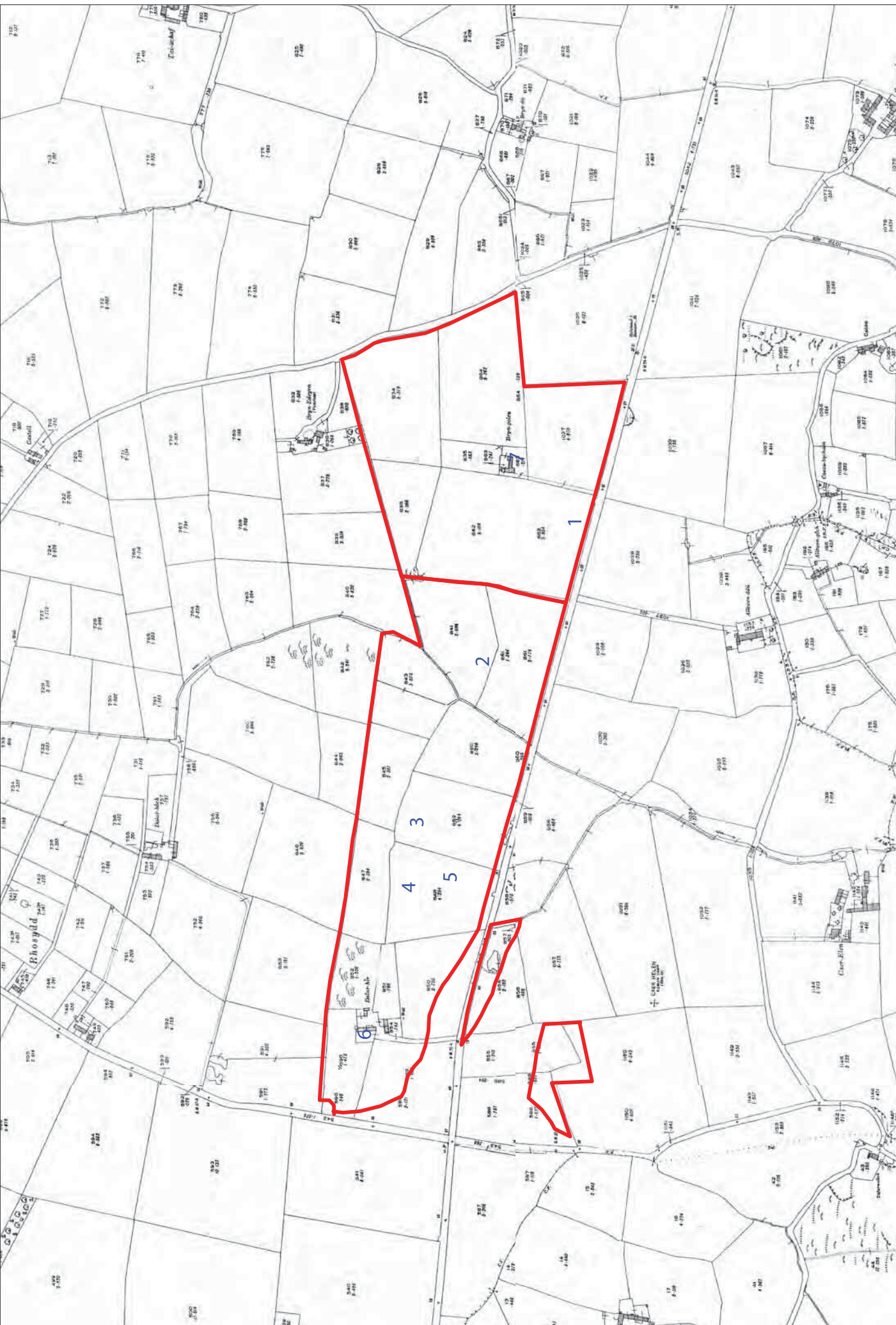


Figure 07: 3rd edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map, County Series of 1924, Anglesey Sheets X11.9,10,13 and 14, with the study area outlined in red and sites identified in blue. Scale 1:7000 at A4



Plate 01 - Westbound A55 Off-slip zone: general site view from southwest towards Field 18



Plate 02 - Bryngoleu, Go-Kart Racing Circuit and Fields area: Entrance to Cartio Mon acces track leading from the A5



Plate 03 - Bryngoleu, Go-Kart Racing Circuit and Fields area: view southeast of Bryngoleu Farm from Field 4



Plate 04 - Bryngoleu, Go-Kart Racing Circuit and Fields area: Field 1 general view



Plate 05 - Bryngoleu, Go-Kart Racing Circuit and Fields area: Field 1 southern boundary wall (scale: 2.0m)



Plate 06 - Bryngoleu, Go-Kart Racing Circuit and Fields area: Field 2 general view from southwest



Plate 07 - Bryngoleu, Go-Kart Racing Circuit and Fields area:
Field 2 eastern boundary - fenced plantation (scale: 2.0m)



Plate 08 - Bryngoleu, Go-Kart Racing Circuit and Fields area: Field 2 southern boundary
(scale: 2.0m)



Plate 09 - Bryngoleu, Go-Kart Racing Circuit and Fields area: Field 2 general view from south



Plate 10 - Bryngoleu, Go-Kart Racing Circuit and Fields area:
Field 3 western boundary remnants of clawdd wall (scale: 2.0m)



Plate 11 - Bryngoleu, Go-Kart Racing Circuit and Fields area:
Field 3 western boundary - gateway to Field 5 (scale: 2.0m)



Plate 12 - Bryngoleu, Go-Kart Racing Circuit and Fields area:
Field 4 general view from north



Plate 13 - Bryngoleu, Go-Kart Racing Circuit and Fields area:
Field 4 western boundary - detail of stones in the northwest corner of the field (scale: 1.0m)



Plate 14 - Bryngoleu, Go-Kart Racing Circuit and Fields area:
Field 5 general view from northeast



Plate 15 - Bryngoleu, Go-Kart Racing Circuit and Fields area:
Cartio Mon general view from southwest



Plate 16 - Bryngoleu, Go-Kart Racing Circuit and Fields area:
Field 5 general view from north



Plate 17 - Bryngoleu, Go-Kart Racing Circuit and Fields area:
Field 5 southern boundary wall gate (scale: 2.0m)



Plate 18 - Dalar Hir Farm and Fields 6 – 13 zone: Field 6 general view from southeast.
Note: historically, Field 6 belonged to Bryngoleu Farm



Plate 19 - Dalar Hir Farm and Fields area: Field 6 southern boundary (scale: 2.0m).
 Note: historically, Field 6 was part of Bryngoleu Farm land



Plate 20 - Dalar Hir Farm and Fields area: Field 6 eastern boundary with brick repair to the clawdd wall (scale: 2.0m).
 Note: historically, Field 6 was part of Bryngoleu Farm land



Plate 21 - Dalar Hir Farm and Fields area: Field 6 western boundary (scale: 2.0m)
 Note: historically, Field 6 was part of Bryngoleu Farm land



Plate 22 - Dalar Hir Farm and Fields 6 – 13 area: redundant west-northwest/east-southeast clawdd wall
 Field 6 (Feature 2; NGR SH33097831C; scale: 2.0m)
 Note: historically, Field 6 was part of Bryngoleu Farm land



Plate 23 - Westbound A55 Off-slip (Field 18): general view south of Field 18 and A55 Junction 4



Plate 24 - Dalar Hir Farm and Fields area: view from northwest of former farm buildings at Dalar Hir Farm (Feature 6; NGR SH 32577850)
(scale: 2.0m)



Plate 25 - Dalar Hir Farm and Fields area: Field 7 general view from south



Plate 26 - Dalar Hir Farm and Fields area: Field 7, modern sump in the southeast corner
(scale: 2.0m)



Plate 27 - Dalar Hir Farm and Fields area: Field 7 western boundary



Plate 28 - Dalar Hir Farm and Fields area: Field 8, general view



Plate 29 - Dalar Hir Farm and Fields area: Field 8 western boundary



Plate 30 - Dalar Hir Farm and Fields area: Field 9, southern boundary wall - small lay-by
(scale: 2.0m)



Plate 31 - Dalar Hir Farm and Fields area: Field 9 western boundary



Plate 32 - Dalar Hir Farm and Fields area: Field 10 general view from north



Plate 33 - Dalar Hir Farm and Fields area: Field 11, outcrop in the northwest corner of the field (Feature 3; NGR SH 33097831). Scale: 2.0m



Plate 34 - Dalar Hir Farm and Fields area: Field 11, mound in the southwest corner of the field



Plate 35 - Dalar Hir Farm and Fields area: Field 11, western boundary



Plate 36 - Dalar Hir Farm and Fields area: Field 12 general view from southwest



Plate 37 - Dalar Hir Farm and Fields area: Field 13, outcrop within field (Feature 4; NGR SH33097831). Scale: 2.0m



Plate 38 - Dalar Hir Farm and Fields area: Field 13, southern boundary - change in the wall styles indicating transition from an A5 boundary wall (left side) to an A55 replacement wall (right side)



Plate 39 - Dalar Hir Farm and Fields area: Field 14, western boundary - gateway to Dalar Hir Farm (scale: 2.0m)



Plate 40 - Dalar Hir Farm and Fields area: Field 15, eastern boundary wall (scale: 2.0m)



Plate 41 - Dalar Hir Farm and Fields area: Field 16, southern/western boundary
(scale: 2.0m)



Plate 42 - Dalar Hir Farm and Fields area: Field 17, general view from the east



Plate 43 - Westbound A55 Off-slip: Field 18, general view from southeast



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
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